



**Report of the Director General of the
Arab Labor Organization on
the Israeli Settlements and their Economic and
Social Effects on Employers and Workers in
Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab territories
(In Southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan)**

2026

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Introduction:

This report is prepared in implementation of the decision of the Board of Directors of the Arab Labor Organization at its 104th regular session (Cairo, April 4-5, 2026), which included: **“tasking the Arab Labor Office with taking the appropriate logistical and executive measures and arrangements for holding the International Forum for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab Territories, and providing all the elements for the success of this forum”**. The **“report of the Director-General of the Arab Labor Organization on Israeli settlements and their economic and social effects on the conditions of employers and workers in Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab Territories”** is one of the most important documents that the Arab Labor Organization is keen to distribute annually to participants from around the world in the International Forum for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab Territories. Because the organization believes that conveying the truth, that is documented and supported by facts and data, is an integral part of its national and humanitarian responsibility.

This year's report is of exceptional importance given the ongoing aggression against the State of Palestine, the accelerated settlement expansion, and the accompanying widespread destruction of the foundations of life, work, and production. This is compounded by forced displacement and grave violations affecting workers, business owners, establishments, and livelihoods, in addition to the extremely harsh humanitarian conditions suffered by Palestinian workers and the Palestinian people, particularly in the devastated Gaza Strip. The impact of these settlement policies and aggressive practices also extends to other occupied Arab territories, most notably the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and southern Lebanon, which continues to suffer under the weight of repeated Israeli attacks, violations, systematic military and geographical expansion. This further complicates the economic and social situation and deepens the suffering of workers in securing their livelihoods, amidst a rising wave of displacement in southern Lebanon.

We present to you the report here-in, during the proceedings of **the International Forum for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Palestine and Other Occupied Arab Territories** (held by the Arab Labor Organization on the sidelines of **the 114th International Labor Conference**). This report provides a documented and accurate account of the situation on the ground. It is based on official reports and statements from the Ministries of Labor in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories (South Lebanon and

the Syrian Golan), thus offers a realistic and comprehensive picture of the increasingly precarious economic, social, and humanitarian conditions under occupation.

In its pursuit of conveying the real picture as widely as possible, the Arab Labor Organization is providing this report **in three languages: English, French, and Spanish**. It will be distributed to representatives of the three production parties from around the world, as well as to representatives of international and regional organizations and international civil society institutions participating in the International Labor Conference. This will contribute to raising global awareness of the extent of the violations suffered by the workers and people of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories and will support efforts to hold the international community accountable for its legal and humanitarian responsibilities.

Given the difficulty in obtaining up-to-date information this year regarding developments in the occupied Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon, this report, in some sections, relies on the latest available data. It is important to emphasize that this does not diminish the fact that the situation on the ground is witnessing rapid and painful developments, confirming the continuation and exacerbation of suffering and necessitating a firm international stance against the occupation's policies and violations.

Through this report, the Arab Labor Organization reaffirms the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital, as well as the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the peoples of the other occupied Arab territories (southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan) to freedom, dignity, and national sovereignty.

Director General
Faiez Ali Al Mutairi



Section 1

The Devastating Effects of the Israeli Occupation on the Economic and Social Conditions in Palestine – 2025

The Arab Labor Office received a detailed report from the Palestinian Ministry of Labor containing key information on the working conditions in Palestine during 2025, as follows:

Introduction

This report on Israeli occupation violations for 2025 comes amidst the harshest and most complex circumstances since the beginning of the year. Despite the declared ceasefire in the Gaza Strip, the aggression against the devastated territory continued with systematic bombing and demolition, and the pace of settlement construction and Judaization in the West Bank and Jerusalem accelerated. This has placed our people before an unprecedented existential test. The policies of the most extremist Israeli government in the history of the occupation crossed all red lines. It was not enough for this government to wage a full-scale war that targeted our infrastructure, economy, and social fabric, so it also proceeded to deliberately transform the lives of Palestinians into an unimaginable daily hell.

This report documents shocking figures that reflect the scale of the humanitarian and economic catastrophe witnessed in 2025. More than 81,000 violations were recorded, the number of martyrs rose to over 72,000, and unemployment rates soared to 46% across Palestine, amidst the near-total collapse of the economic sector in Gaza and a sharp decline in production sectors in the West Bank. These figures are not mere statistics; they represent lives lost, families deprived of their livelihoods, and an economy crippled by systematic policies.

Palestinian workers were at the heart of this targeting, where more than 200,000 workers were denied access to their workplaces since October 7, 2023. Their permits were confiscated, and their various labor rights were violated. This is, in fact, a direct violation of the principles of decent work and relevant international laws and conventions. What transpired was, in reality, the result of systematic and premeditated unilateral decisions and measures aimed at undermining our people's ability to persevere, achieve stability, and realize their hopes and aspirations.

We would like to submit this report to your organization to serve as a roadmap for the coming period and to document blatant Israeli violations. We are certain that justice will prevail and that the will of the people for life and freedom is stronger than all instruments of destruction, oppression, and tyranny. Out of our sense of responsibility, we will spare no effort in defending our people's right to a dignified life and work, and in establishing our independent state within the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Executive Summary

- ❖ The number of Israeli violations against Palestinians reached 81,887 in 2025.
- ❖ The number of martyrs in Palestine as of the end of December exceeded 72,046, including 70,942 in the Gaza Strip and 1,104 in the West Bank and Jerusalem. The number of wounded rose to 171,195.
- ❖ The GDP declined by approximately 24% in 2025, with estimates indicating a near-total collapse in the Gaza Strip, contracting by over 84%, and a decline of about 13% in the West Bank. The unemployment rate reached 46% across Palestine (78% in Gaza and 28.5% in the West Bank).
- ❖ 1,098 Palestinian homes were demolished, and hundreds more were threatened, with the aim of altering the demographics of Jerusalem and Area C.
- ❖ 4,441 attacks by settlers were recorded, under the direct protection of the occupation forces, reflecting a unified state policy of violence.
- ❖ 200,000 workers were prevented from returning to their jobs in the Israeli labor market, causing the Palestinian economy to lose 18 billion shekels annually. Only 41,000 registered workers were permitted to return to their jobs.
- ❖ In the West Bank, the construction sector declined by 29%, the industrial sector by 21%, the agricultural sector by 55%, and the commercial sector by 48%.
- ❖ The number of work-related injuries among Palestinian workers in Israeli workplaces reached 101, in addition to 21 fatalities.

- ❖ The number of Israeli checkpoints, barriers, and iron gates in the West Bank reached (916), hindering the movement of Palestinians to their workplaces.
- ❖ 3,850 economic facilities were destroyed or damaged, including 1,450 commercial establishments and shops, 1,200 agricultural facilities, and 1,200 hybrid residential/production structures ("barracks") used for housing, livestock, or craft industries.
- ❖ 3,000 new demolition orders were issued by the occupation authorities.
- ❖ Approval was granted for the construction of 30,000 new settlement units in the West Bank and the establishment of 67 new settlement outposts.
- ❖ 52,300 dunams of Palestinian land were confiscated, including 15,000 dunams designated as nature reserves, and 9,000 dunams subject to military expropriation orders.
- ❖ 4,441 settler attacks against Palestinians and their property were recorded, resulting in the uprooting and destruction of 24,800 fruit trees, mostly ancient olive trees.
- ❖ 22,500 dunams of agricultural land, primarily planted with ancient olive trees and seasonal crops, were bulldozed and destroyed.
- ❖ Israeli occupation forces carried out extensive demolitions targeting 47 Bedouin communities.
- ❖ More than 35,000 dunams were confiscated in the Jordan Valley and Area "C". According to a report by B'Tselem, settlers in the Jordan Valley exploit more than 90% of the available water resources.
- ❖ 1,850 greenhouses were burned and destroyed. 120 wells were damaged or destroyed, 65 rainwater harvesting tanks were damaged or destroyed, and 95 kilometers of irrigation networks were damaged or cut.
- ❖ 77 violations were committed against cooperative societies.
- ❖ Approximately 85% of small businesses and self-employment projects have suffered great losses.
- ❖ The intensity and frequency of incursions continued throughout 2025, with the total number of extremist Jewish settlers storming the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound exceeding **120,000**, the highest number of incursions since its occupation in **1967**.

- ❖ The number of shooting attacks carried out by occupation soldiers and settlers reached (3,749). (674) attacks on places of worship and holy sites were recorded, while the occupation intensified its siege on the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron, bringing the number of attacks and desecrations to (296).

First: Targeting Palestinians:

The period up to the end of December 2025 witnessed an unprecedented escalation, with the total number of martyrs in Palestine reaching 72,046; of whom 70,942 were martyred in the Gaza Strip (including 18,592 children and approximately 12,400 women), and nearly 11,000 people remain missing. In the West Bank, including Jerusalem, 1,104 Palestinians were martyred as a result of military operations and settler attacks. The total number of those injured in the Palestinian territories also rose to 171,195, with the West Bank recording 15,210 documented injuries, while the remainder were in the Gaza Strip as a result of the ongoing aggression.

Second: A full-scale economic war and the destruction of all essentials of life and survival:

The year 2025 witnessed the implementation of "Operation Iron Wall," the largest military operation in the West Bank since 2002. Occupation forces stormed the Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas, and Nur Shams refugee camps in January and February 2025. The occupation waged a devastating economic war aimed at impoverishing the Palestinian people and shattering any hope of economic independence.

This operation resulted in:

- ❖ The occupation forces forcibly displacing more than 51,000 Palestinians from their homes in the West Bank.
- ❖ The collapse of macroeconomic indicators where the Palestinian economy forced a deep recession and sharp contraction in 2025, with GDP declining by approximately 24% compared to 2023 levels. Estimates indicate a near-total collapse in the Gaza Strip, with a contraction exceeding 84%, and a decline of about 13% in the West Bank. The unemployment rate has reached 46% across Palestine (78% in Gaza and 28.5% in the West Bank).

- ❖ The destruction of the production base: 3,100 economic facilities were destroyed, and 50,200 dunams of land were confiscated, depriving tens of thousands of people of their livelihoods.
- ❖ Strangulation of trade and vital sectors: Palestinian exports have plummeted by 91%, trade between the West Bank and Gaza has completely ceased, and aid was only permitted through prior coordination. The construction sector has collapsed by 81%, industry by 68%, and agriculture by 55%.
- ❖ The siege of Palestinian labor: More than 200,000 workers have been prevented from returning to their jobs inside the Green Line, resulting in an annual loss of 18 billion shekels for the Palestinian economy. Thousands of displaced Gazan workers remain stranded in shelters in the West Bank.
- ❖ Piracy of Labor Rights: Israel continues to withhold billions of shekels in pension and compensation funds of Palestinian workers since 1970, refusing to disclose their value or transfer them—a blatant act of theft.

Economic Indicator	Gaza Strip(2025)	West Bank(2025)
GDP	Further contraction of 8.7%	Limited growth of 4.4%
Total decline (compared to 2023)	Sharp decline of 84%	Decline of 13%
Unemployment rate	Reached 78%	Reached 28%
Construction activity	Collapse of 99%	Decline of 29%

Third: Escalation of attacks from settlers and Judaization in Jerusalem-erasure of identity and control of the area:

The pace of settlement and Judaization crimes has escalated to an unprecedented extent:

- ❖ The intensity and frequency of incursions continued throughout the year, with the total number of extremist Jewish settlers storming the Al-Aqsa Mosque exceeding **120,000**, the highest number of incursions into the Al-

Aqsa Mosque since its occupation in **1967**. 674 attacks on Christian and Islamic holy sites were documented, along with 296 desecrations of the Ibrahimi Mosque in Hebron.

- ❖ 1,098 Palestinian homes were demolished and hundreds more threatened, with the aim of altering the demographics of Jerusalem and Area “C”.
- ❖ 4,441 settler attacks were recorded, under the direct protection of the occupation forces, reflecting a unified policy of violence adopted by the Israeli government.
- ❖ A unified State of violence.

Fourth: Targeting freedoms and main sectors:

- ❖ Medical personnel and ambulances were targeted and prevented from carrying out their humanitarian duty, especially during incursions.
- ❖ The educational process was disrupted and halted in the targeted areas, and schools and universities were besieged.
- ❖ Journalists were targeted to prevent them from reporting the reality on the ground, in an attempt to conceal the crimes.

The events of 2025 confirm that the Israeli occupation government is implementing a well-devised plan for the slow genocide against the Palestinian people, integrating military, economic, social, and legal dimensions. The silence of the international community encourages the continuation of these crimes.

First: The Gravest Israeli Economic Violations:

Palestine is suffering from a social, humanitarian, environmental, and economic catastrophe that has led to a shrinking of the production base and a distortion of the Palestinian economic structure. The contribution of the Gaza Strip to the overall Palestinian economy has declined to less than 3%. Before October 7, 2023, it had represented



approximately 17%. Two years after the Israeli occupation's aggression against the Gaza Strip and its repercussions on the West Bank, estimates indicate a contraction of the GDP in the Gaza Strip by more than 92% and by about 35% in the West Bank. This represents a 50% decline in the Palestinian economy compared to its state before October 7, 2023. The unemployment rate also rose to 78% in the Gaza Strip and 28% in the West Bank, raising the overall unemployment rate in Palestine to 46% by 2025. This led to the collapse of all economic activity in the Gaza Strip during 2025 and a sharp decline in economic activity in the West Bank. The construction sector was the hardest hit, registering a 29% decline in the West Bank, while the industrial sector declined by 21%, and the trade and services sector by 12%. The Palestinian economy is estimated to have lost approximately 22 billion shekels (about \$6 billion) due to the occupation and blockade policies. Household consumption also decreased by 40%, and the purchasing power of Palestinian citizens collapsed.

The Palestinian economy is considered a service-based economy, meaning that approximately 65% of the Palestinian economy consists of services, while productive sectors that support economic growth constitute only about 20% of the total economy. This indicates that the Palestinian economy is variable, highly susceptible to shocks, and capable of faster recovery due to its small size. In 2025, most economic activity in Palestine declined compared to the previous year. Data for 2025 showed a continuation of this disastrous trend and a deepening of the economy's structural imbalances. The contribution of the services sector rose to **71%** of the total Palestinian economy in 2025, while the contribution of the production sectors (industry, agriculture, and construction) fell to only **15%** of the total GDP. This increased focus on the services sector makes the economy more vulnerable to external shocks and less capable of achieving sustainable growth. Indeed, most economic activity declined sharply, with production activities experiencing an unprecedented collapse:

- ❖ Construction activity: declined by 29% to reach a value of only US\$63 million, compared to US\$332 million in 2024, due to the prevention of the entry of building materials and the demolition of existing structures.

- ❖ The industrial sector: declined by 21%, as hundreds of factories and workshops ceased operations due to the prevention of the entry of raw materials and the trade blockade.
- ❖ The agricultural sector has declined by 55% due to land confiscation and bulldozing, the destruction of irrigation infrastructure, and the prevention of farmers from accessing their lands.
- ❖ The commercial sector has declined by 48%, with thousands of shops closing as a result of the collapse of purchasing power and the obstruction of the movement of goods.

This forced shift towards a paralyzed service economy, far removed from the production base, not only reflects the extent of the damage inflicted on the structure of the Palestinian economy but also threatens its future and its ability to achieve any real growth or economic sovereignty.

First: A decline in the volume of trade to and from Palestine, the collapse of the Palestinian foreign trade system, and the forced alteration of the economic map:

Foreign trade constitutes the lifeblood of any national economy, but in the Palestinian case, systematic Israeli policies have transformed it into a tool of strangulation and containment. In 2025, the trade blockade and arbitrary measures reached their peak, leading to a near-complete paralysis of Palestinian trade with the world and imposing a new economic reality in which Palestinian export and import capacity has been reduced to its lowest historical levels. The restrictions weren't limited to movement; they extended to the fragmentation of the unified Palestinian market. The West Bank and Gaza Strip became economically isolated from one another, and the Palestinian economy lost its most important traditional markets. The following figures reflect the features of this trade catastrophe, which resulted not only in the loss of goods and markets, but also thousands of jobs and economic value chains built over decades. The statistics for 2025 were as follows:

- ❖ Palestinian exports outside the Israeli-occupied territories witnessed a significant decline of 20% in 2025 compared to November 2024, with Israel maintaining its 87% control over exports, while the economy was

mired in a deep recession. The total value of Palestinian exports in 2025 reached approximately \$2.856 billion, an increase of about 5% compared to 2024.

- ❖ Imports declined by 68%, with the continued ban on the entry of basic goods and raw materials.
- ❖ Trade between the West Bank and Gaza has stopped completely since October 2023.
- ❖ The Israeli market, which accounted for 82% of West Bank exports before the war, has been lost.

Second: Poverty and living standards- A tragic transformation from the cycle of poverty to Starvation:

The social and economic reality in Palestine, particularly in the Gaza Strip, is no longer confined to traditional poverty indicators; it has transcended them to enter an unprecedented catastrophic phase. Before the brutal Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, poverty rates were already alarming, exceeding 58%. However, after more than two years of ongoing aggression and a suffocating siege, we are facing a situation that surpasses the definition of "poverty" by all international standards, entering the realm of "systematic famine" and "total humanitarian collapse."

The policies of starvation and genocide have transformed the lives of hundreds of thousands of families into a daily struggle for survival. Food insecurity has become a harsh and lived reality, and the ability to secure even the most basic necessities has fallen below the subsistence level. The 52% collapse in consumption across Palestine (approximately 35% in the West Bank and 93% in the Gaza Strip) reflects the depth of the tragedy. The decline in living standards is no longer merely a statistical figure; it is a living embodiment of daily human suffering and a complete loss of dignity as people struggle to provide for themselves and their children. Palestine, and the Gaza Strip in particular, has become a stark example of the violation of the fundamental right to food and a decent life, a historical precedent for which the occupation bears full responsibility.

Third: Israel's systematic obstruction of the movement of goods- A deliberate strategy of economic strangulation:

Israeli measures related to the movement of goods are not simply logistical obstacles, but rather a systematic policy aimed at destroying the competitiveness of the Palestinian economy and imposing total dependency. These measures, which are clearly discriminatory and racist in nature, aim to raise Palestinian production costs to the point of crippling viability, cutting off access to international markets, and transforming Palestinian trade into a loss-making enterprise. The features of these measures can be summarized as follows:

- ❖ Total ban on raw materials: Israel prohibits the entry of more than 180 types of raw materials and vital industrial inputs, including essential materials for the pharmaceutical, chemical, electronics, and advanced construction industries. This is done under flimsy security pretexts, with the goal of crippling manufacturing capacity and technological innovation.
- ❖ Discrimination in transportation and shipping costs: The 50 km journey of transporting goods from Asdoud Port to the Al-Muntar crossing becomes more than fifteen times more expensive than the same distance within Israel or compared to similar shipments from distant countries, due to arbitrary fees, checkpoints, and permits.
- ❖ Deliberate neglect and damage of goods: Palestinian goods are increasingly left unattended at Israeli airports and seaports for days, exposed to harsh weather conditions, resulting in the complete or partial spoilage of more than 30% of shipments, particularly food, agricultural, and pharmaceutical products. Meanwhile, Israeli goods receive priority and protection.
- ❖ Ban on industrial development inputs: The concept of "dual-use" is being expanded to include most chemicals, specialized fertilizers, and precision instruments, hindering the development of Palestinian industries and confining them to producing rudimentary, low-quality, and more expensive goods.
- ❖ Monopoly of logistics: Palestinian traders are forced to use only Israeli transportation network to export their goods. This necessitates multiple

- unloading and reloading operations, increasing costs by 40% and doubling the risk of spoilage. Israeli goods, on the other hand, are transported directly, seamlessly, and with exceptional efficiency.
- ❖ Administrative delays as a pressure tactic: Israeli authorities deliberately prolong customs inspection and clearance procedures for Palestinian goods to an average of more than two weeks, resulting in exorbitant demurrage charges ("storage fees") of up to 25% of the shipment's value. Thus, Palestinian exporters fail to meet international delivery deadlines.
 - ❖ Legal restrictions on marketing: As a condition for permitting the transit of their goods, Palestinian merchants are forced to sign a pledge prohibiting the sale of their products in occupied Jerusalem, Area C, and within the Green Line—that is, in the most important surrounding markets. Meanwhile, their Israeli counterparts enjoy complete freedom to market their products throughout the Palestinian territories.
 - ❖ Denial of Palestinian oversight of their goods: Palestinian customs' brokers and merchants are prohibited from accessing designated cargo areas within Israeli ports and airports. This prevents them from monitoring their shipments and protecting them from damage or tampering, in blatant violation of the most basic principles of international trade.
 - ❖ Isolating Palestinian markets from each other: The near-constant closure of vital commercial crossings, such as the Jalameh crossing, has led to a near-complete severing of trade between West Bank cities and Palestinian cities within the Green Line. This has resulted in the collapse of historical marketing and supply networks and the loss of key consumer markets.

These measures are not merely administrative or security-related; they are tools of economic warfare aimed at isolating the Palestinian economy, rendering it incapable of growth or competition, and thus perpetuating its complete dependence on Israel and depriving it of any real sovereignty.

Second: Violations Against Palestinian Workers- From a Policy of Exploitation to a Strategy of Systematic Economic Collapse:

The reality of Palestinian workers in the Israeli labor market within the Green Line and settlements before October 7, 2023, exemplified a blatant model of organized exploitation and institutionalized racial discrimination.

The suffering of Palestinian workers was not limited to violations of international conventions; it extended to breaches of even Israeli laws and bilateral agreements, creating a system akin to "**economic apartheid**" designed to drain human resources while denying them their rights.

First: The system of daily transit- Institutionalized humiliation:

- ❖ The checkpoints and barriers represented a daily ordeal of humiliation and degradation of human dignity, transforming the commute into a forced test of patience and willpower.
- ❖ The complex system of fixed and mobile barriers forced workers to systematically waste time and effort, compelling them to leave their homes hours before dawn to arrive on time for work, only to return after sunset, physically and mentally exhausted.

Second: Maps of discrimination in the labor market- Focus on the most exploitative and dangerous sectors:

- ❖ The occupational structure of Palestinian workers reflected a deliberate policy of economic containment and exploitation in the most dangerous and lowest-paying jobs on the Israeli economic ladder.
- ❖ Construction (75%): The sector with the highest rates of injuries and fatalities, where Palestinian workers were used as a substitute. They work in substandard work environments, lacking safe and healthy occupational conditions.
- ❖ Agriculture (15%) and services (10%): seasonal or precarious work, lacking guarantees and subject to employer abuse.

Third: Figures that expose the depth of imposed dependence:

- ❖ More than 200,000 Palestinian workers (20% of the workforce) have become hostages to the Israeli economy, not as a development choice, but

- as an inevitable consequence of occupation policies that have distorted the Palestinian economic structure and impoverished the local labor market.
- ❖ Of these, 105,000 worked legally within the Green Line, 35,000 in illegal settlements, and 18,500 from Gaza, in addition to thousands of unregulated workers living in dire conditions.

Fourth: The blatant contradiction to international law:

- ❖ These practices constitute a flagrant violation of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as Palestinian workers and their families are denied “a standard of living; adequate for health and well-being”. Low wages, the absence of genuine health and social security, and job insecurity have transformed the "right to work" into a mechanism for perpetuating poverty and vulnerability, rather than achieving well-being and dignity.

This painful reality was the preparatory stage, revealing the precariousness of the Palestinian worker's situation and their susceptibility to complete marginalization. After October 7, 2023, this transformed into a full-scale war on their very right to work. Israel has transformed the worker from an "exploited workforce" into an "**economic enemy**," besieged, prevented, and deprived of their most basic means of livelihood.

Third: The Gravest Israeli Violations:

The most prominent Israeli violations against Palestinian workers during 2025 fall under four main categories. They reflect the systematic nature of these policies, their historical continuity, and their profound humanitarian, economic, and social impact on workers, their families, and Palestinian society as a whole.

First axis: Freedom of movement and access for Palestinian workers to their workplaces within the Green Line:

During 2025, the Israeli occupation continued to impose severe restrictions on the freedom of movement of Palestinian workers. It is estimated that more than **200,000 Palestinian workers** were denied access to their workplaces within the Green Line and settlements compared to before October 7, 2023. Only about **8,000 workers** were legally permitted to work within the Green Line, in addition to approximately **33,000 workers** in illegal settlements. Workers permitted to work are forced to cross dozens of military checkpoints, beginning their daily journey in the early hours of the morning (around 2:00 AM). They are subjected to humiliating searches, strip searches, lengthy detentions, exposure to radiation, and physical and verbal abuse. In addition, several workers were killed by gunfire at checkpoints during 2025, in direct violation of the right to life and freedom of movement guaranteed under international humanitarian law.

Second axis: Unsafe Israeli work environments for Palestinian workers:

Data from 2025 indicates that Israel continues to record high rates of workplace accidents and injuries, particularly in the construction sector. **101 work-related injuries** were recorded among Palestinian workers, in addition to **21 deaths** at work sites due to various causes, most of which resulted from falls from heights, the absence of occupational safety measures, and a lack of effective oversight. The data confirms that the vast majority of workplace accident victims are Palestinian workers, due to the weak enforcement of occupational health and safety requirements and the severe shortage of labor inspectors from the Israeli Ministry of Labor. This limits field inspections of

construction sites and factories, perpetuating a dangerous and inhumane working environment.

Third Axis: Evasion of Social Security Rights for Palestinian Workers:

Israeli employers continued their systematic evasion of paying full social security rights to Palestinian workers, including annual and sick leave, end-of-service benefits, health insurance, and workers' compensation insurance. Widespread cases of **payroll manipulation** and failure to record actual working days were also documented. This has deprived thousands of workers of their pension and insurance rights, especially when fewer than **eight working days** (the minimum required to benefit from Israeli health insurance) **per month** were recorded. In cases of objection, The worker is subjected to immediate and arbitrary dismissal. Many employers also refuse to provide injured workers with a work injury notification form, and they are transferred to the nearest crossing or left to receive treatment in Palestinian government hospitals. This places an additional burden on the Palestinian health system, given the lack of serious follow-up from the relevant Israeli authorities.

Fourth axis: Piracy of accumulated pension funds and dismissal compensation– A systematic economic crime extending from 1970 to 2025:

The issue of Israel's withholding of accumulated pension funds and dismissal compensation for Palestinian workers since 1970, is one of the most serious organized economic crimes against the Palestinian people. The value of these withheld funds is estimated at **billions of shekels**, without any official Israeli disclosure of the true figure. Throughout 2025, Israel continued to refuse to implement its obligations stipulated in the **1994 Paris Economic Protocol**, particularly Article (40) concerning the transfer of these funds to the Palestinian Social Security Corporation and pursued a systematic policy of financial secrecy that prevents the disclosure of the amount of withheld funds. As a result, more than **200,000 Palestinian workers, retirees, and dependents** are deprived of their pension rights and accumulated compensation, pushing them into poverty and social insecurity in their old age. This transforms the issue into a paramount humanitarian, legal, and political

crisis, representing a blatant disregard for international legitimacy and a systematic violation of international law.

◆ **The reality of Palestinian workers within the Green Line and settlements after the events of October 7th:**

The Ministry of Labor, particularly the General Directorate of External Employment, has documented numerous and varied Israeli violations against Palestinian workers in the Israeli labor market. Israel continues to prevent more than (200,000) Palestinian workers from accessing their workplaces within Israel after October 7, 2023, with the exception of (8,000) workers who were permitted to return to work within the Green Line and (33,000) who were allowed to work in the illegal settlements established on occupied Palestinian territory in 1967. Israel then refused the International Labor Organization's request to receive a fact-finding mission in the last 2 years and subsequently reneged on the Paris Economic Protocol signed on (April 29, 1994), between the Palestinian and Israeli sides. These violations can be explained in more detail to illustrate their impact on the lives of these workers:

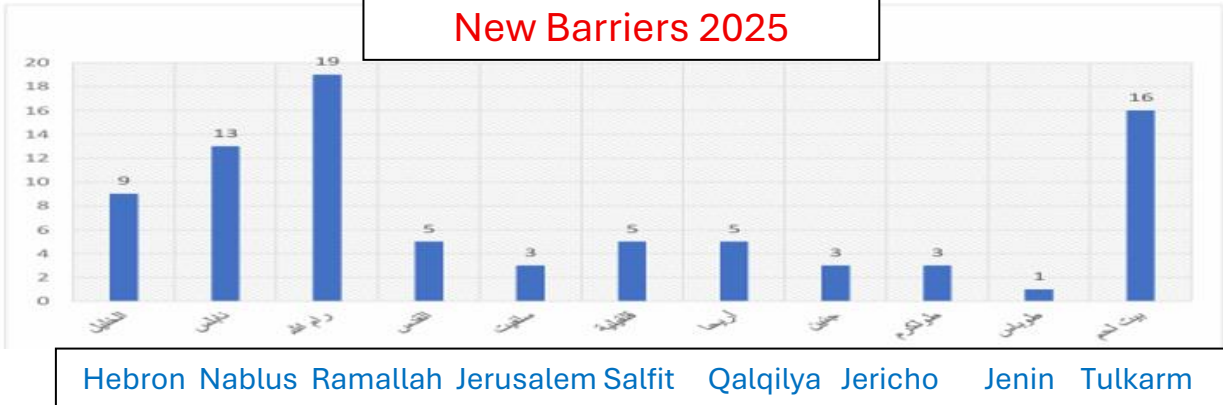
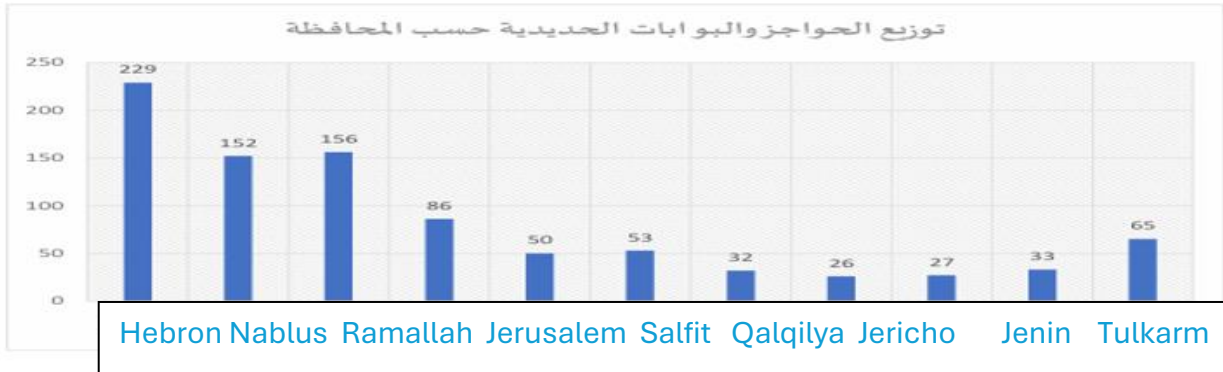
A. Restrictions on movement and access to workplaces:

Palestinian workers face significant difficulties in reaching their workplaces within the Green Line due to the following:

1. Checkpoints and barriers: Palestinian workers are forced daily to pass through numerous military checkpoints, iron gates, and barriers to reach their workplaces inside Israel. There are (916) such checkpoints, barriers, and iron gates, and movement within the West Bank is restricted. This process is time-consuming, exhausting, and delaying, and they may be subjected to humiliation and degrading searches.



Distribution of Barriers and Iron Gates per



2. Work permits: The work permit system is complex and subject to strict restrictions. A worker may be denied renewal of their permit for unclear security reasons, resulting in the loss of their job and livelihood without justification. A large number of work permits have been revoked recently, leaving tens of thousands of workers and their families without income.

3. Arbitrary access denials: Palestinian workers are sometimes arbitrarily denied entry to Israel or access to their workplaces without any clear legal justification.

B. Violence and ill-treatment at barriers:

This includes:

1. Insults and beatings: Human rights organizations have documented numerous testimonies from Palestinian workers who were subjected to verbal abuse, beatings, and degrading treatment by Israeli soldiers stationed at checkpoints.

2. Extortion and theft: In some cases, Israeli occupation soldiers extort workers or steal their belongings and money while they are crossing checkpoints.

C. Exploitation and ill-treatment:

1. Working hours and wages: Workers may be forced to work excessively long hours without overtime pay, and employers may delay or illegally deduct wages.

2. Brokers and agents: Some workers rely on brokers to find employment. This practice is used as a means of control, pressure, and exploitation. These brokers may exploit workers and demand exorbitant fees for obtaining work permits.

3. Harassment and insults: Testimonies by Palestinian workers were documented. These were of experiences of verbal harassment or insults from their Israeli employers or colleagues in the workplace.

D. Racial discrimination in wages and working conditions:

1. Wages: Palestinian workers are often paid significantly less than Israeli workers performing the same tasks and jobs. This discrimination is not based on competence or experience, but rather on national identity.

2. Working conditions: Palestinian workers are often employed in jobs considered dangerous or arduous in the construction sector, with minimal safety and protection measures in place. They may be required to work long hours without adequate compensation or sufficient rest periods.

3. Basic rights: Palestinian workers are sometimes denied basic rights guaranteed to other workers under Israeli labor law, such as the minimum wage, paid annual and sick leave, comprehensive health insurance, severance pay, and unemployment benefits. This leaves them vulnerable in case of injury, illness, or job loss.

E. Lack of effective legal protection:

1. Difficulty accessing justice: Palestinian workers face significant obstacles in accessing the Israeli judicial system to file complaints against employers or to obtain compensation for violations they have suffered. **They also live in constant fear of being placed on Israeli computer systems for security reasons, which could prevent them from entering Israel for work for**

many years or even for life. Furthermore, legal proceedings can be complex, costly, and time-consuming.

2. Weak law enforcement: Although Palestinian workers employed within the Green Line are nominally bound by Israeli labor laws, enforcement and implementation of judgments in favor of Palestinian workers are weak, even in cases where violations are proven. This allows Israeli employers to exploit workers in many ways.

F. Impact on social and economic rights:

1. Falsification and manipulation: Israeli employers often fail to record the actual number of working days on workers' monthly pay slips, especially after the decision to allow them to issue and print these slips. This leads to a reduction in the value of social benefits and workers' savings, as well as the cancellation of health insurance coverage when fewer than **eight** working days are recorded.

2. Economic security: These violations lead to economic instability for Palestinian workers and their families, leaving them in a state of uncertainty and anxiety about their future.

G. Arbitrary arrests and detention:

Job loss: Some Palestinian workers are arrested and detained by Israeli security forces for vague security reasons or on unclear charges, resulting in job losses and financial hardship for their families.

H. Working in settlements:

Some Palestinian workers are forced to work in illegal Israeli settlements built on Palestinian territory occupied in 1967 due to a lack of job opportunities in the Palestinian labor market. This raises legal and ethical issues related to working within a system deemed illegal under international law.

I. Impact of political and security conditions:

The situation of Palestinian workers is directly affected by security escalations and Israeli political decisions, such as; the complete closure of Palestinian

territories or the mass cancellation of work permits, leading to the sudden loss of their jobs and livelihoods.

- ❖ Some Israeli employers employ Palestinian workers in an unregulated manner, defrauding them after the work is completed and failing to pay their wages and social benefits, particularly after October 7, 2023.
- ❖ The Israeli Knesset passed a law increasing penalties for Palestinians who enter Israel to work without a permit. According to the law, the penalty for entering without a permit is four years in prison, with a minimum of one year. If the offense is repeated, the minimum sentence is two years, and for a third offense, the minimum sentence is three years.
- ❖ The Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee approved, in its second and third readings on **July 2, 2025**, a bill that would deny any Palestinian involved in terrorism, according to Israeli classifications and laws, or any member of their immediate or extended family, a work permit within the Green Line or a residency permit through family reunification.
- ❖ On **September 30, 2025**, the extremist Itamar Ben-Gvir, the so-called "Minister of National Security," gave the green light to the establishment of a unique, special prison in Israel dedicated to detaining Palestinian workers employed in Israel without permits, also known as "illegal immigrants." For the first time, these individuals would be classified as security detainees, rather than "criminal infiltrators" as was previously the case. This could mean stricter security measures, as detention would be based on political grounds or issues affecting state security or Israeli public safety.
- ❖ The policies implemented by the Israeli occupation authorities have forcibly prevented Palestinian workers in the Green Line from working for more than **27** months since October 7, 2023. This has forced over **80%** of them to withdraw their retirement savings and severance pay early, severely violating their labor rights and social protection. A formal complaint was filed on **September 27, 2024**, with the International Labour Organization (ILO) by nine trade unions affiliated with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) against the Israeli government for its flagrant violations of the ILO Convention on the Rights of Workers,

specifically the failure of Israeli employers to pay workers their due wages and compensate them for their period of unemployment.

Fourth: The Gravest Crimes and Violations of the Occupation- A Systematic Escalation in the Policy of Killing and Destruction:

First: Direct attacks on property- The policy of demolition as a tool for ethnic cleansing and demographic engineering:

The policy of demolishing Palestinian homes and structures has been a cornerstone of the Israeli colonial project since the Nakba in 1948, during which Israel destroyed more than 500 Palestinian villages and towns, erasing their landmarks. This racist policy escalated unprecedentedly during 2025, becoming a central mechanism in the war of forced displacement and land confiscation, particularly in Jerusalem, Area C, the Jordan Valley, and areas within the Apartheid wall.



1. Mass demolition of homes- The occupation authorities carried out at least 1,200 demolitions in the West Bank and occupied Jerusalem, resulting in:

- ❖ The complete or partial demolition of 1,098 Palestinian homes.
- ❖ The forced displacement of over 4,300 Palestinians, including approximately 2,100 children, who were left homeless.
- ❖ 65% of demolitions were concentrated in Jerusalem (38%) and Area C (27%), as part of a clear policy to depopulate these areas of their Palestinian inhabitants.

2. Destruction of economic facilities and livelihoods- Demolitions were not limited to homes but extended to the local economy, where:

- ❖ 3,850 economic facilities were destroyed or damaged (compared to 2,793 in 2024), including:
 - 1,450 commercial establishments and shops (stores, workshops, restaurants).
 - 1,200 agricultural facilities (greenhouses, livestock pens, water wells, olive presses)
 - 1,200 hybrid residential/production structures used for housing, livestock, or handicrafts.
 - ❖ 18,500 dunams of cultivated agricultural land, mostly planted with mature olive trees and seasonal crops, were bulldozed and destroyed.
 - ❖ **Targeting cooperative work in Palestine- 77 cooperatives have been subjected to systematic violations by the Israeli occupation, which continue to date, as detailed below:**
 - 20 cases of total or partial destruction of buildings and headquarters.
 - Destruction of two water wells and water pipelines.
 - Destruction of at least four solar energy systems.
 - Five cases of theft of equipment and assets.
 - Ten cases of destruction and closure of main roads.
 - Three incidents of arson targeting property and crops.
 - 33 housing associations in Jerusalem are facing severe financial restrictions.
 - ❖ **Violations by the occupation against the Employment Fund, particularly in the Gaza Strip, have included:**
 - Loss of electrical equipment, plumbing fixtures, photocopiers, and printers, as well as extensive damage to furniture and structural damage to the building.
 - Direct human losses, repeated displacement, changes of residence, the killing of four beneficiaries while working on temporary employment projects, and fund employees losing family members (which negatively impacted their psychological and professional performance).
 - Approximately 85% of small self-employment projects have been affected. These were mostly funded through microloan programs, resulting in loan defaults and the accumulation of financial obligations for their owners.
3. The racist logic of demolition- Building without a permit as a pretext:

- ❖ The occupation authorities issued more than 3,000 new demolition notices, adding to a historical backlog of over 25,000 demolition orders in effect in Jerusalem and the West Bank, most of which are in areas where Palestinians are legally and practically prevented from obtaining building permits.
- ❖ In occupied Jerusalem alone, approximately 90% of Palestinian building permit applications are rejected, while permits for settlement construction are granted at a rapid pace.

Second: Geographical distribution of demolitions in 2025:

- ❖ Occupied Jerusalem: The main demolition hotspot, where at least 418 homes and structures were demolished, with an escalation in the policy of "self-demolition" and the forced eviction of residents from neighborhoods such as Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah to make way for extremist Jewish settlements.
- ❖ The Jordan Valley and the northern Dead Sea area: 163 Bedouin communities and farms were subjected to repeated demolition attacks, aimed at clearing the remaining fertile land in preparation for annexation.
- ❖ Masafer Yatta and the Hebron area: 95 residential and agricultural structures were targeted as part of a plan to displace 12 Palestinian communities to expand settlements.
- ❖ Jenin, Nablus, and Tulkarm Governorates: Hundreds of structures were demolished under the pretext of "collective punishment" or "military restrictions," particularly after "Operation Iron Wall."

Third: The humanitarian, economic, social, and political repercussions of the demolitions:

1. Humanitarianly: Creating a severe housing crisis, widespread poverty, and deep psychological trauma, especially among children who witness the destruction of their homes. This also leads to the disintegration of the social and familial fabric and increased psychological and social pressure on affected Palestinian families.
2. Economically: Direct material losses estimated at over \$350 million as a result of property destruction, the loss of the sole source of income for

thousands of families, the destruction of productive capital and local economic infrastructure, and the destruction of income sources for farmers and merchants.

3. Politically: Achieving an Israeli strategic objective of dividing the West Bank into isolated "cantons," emptying Area (C) of Palestinians, and thwarting any possibility of a geographically contiguous Palestinian state.

4. Socially: Displacing families, including children and women, and leaving them homeless.

All the previous, in addition to the self-demolition of homes, which is considered one of the worst forms of compounded oppression inflicted upon Palestinian citizens, particularly in Jerusalem, due to its severe psychological and economic repercussions. The negative impact extends not only to the homeowner but also to the family that loses its home, becoming displaced and has all its dreams and memories shattered. Demolition notices issued by the occupation authorities in the West Bank are one of the tools used by the occupation to besiege Palestinians, especially in Area C, and prevent them from developing and expanding their urban areas. This is particularly relevant given the occupation's control over Area C, which constitutes 61% of the West Bank, and its continued use for settlement expansion and as a strategic precaution.

The policy of demolition is no longer merely a series of individual "violations," but rather an organized crime against humanity, forming an integral part of the ethnic cleansing attempts perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people. It is a war on the right to housing, the right to land, and the right to life.

Fourth: Settlement expansion from a policy of creeping annexation to the strategy of full sovereignty:

The most extreme Israeli government in the history of the occupation has accelerated the pace of settlement expansion as a central pillar in its project aimed at imposing full sovereignty over the West Bank and thwarting any possibility of the establishment of a Palestinian state. This dangerous escalation has manifested itself through the alliance of the political leadership

with its executive arms in the field, as Netanyahu's government – with the participation of extremist ministers such as Itamar Ben-Gvir and Bezalel Smotrich (both of whom are residents of the settlements) – has worked to give systematic legitimacy to all forms of illegal settlement, and to finance it generously, in an unprecedented move aimed at transforming settlements from a "fait accompli" into "irreversible legal Israeli sovereignty."

1. Approvals and actual construction:

- ❖ The Israeli government approved structural plans for the construction of more than 30,000 new settlement units in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem, the highest number approved in a single year since the start of the occupation in 1967 (compared to 23,461 units in 2024).
- ❖ Actual construction began on more than 12,000 settlement units, with record budgets allocated for paving settlement roads and developing infrastructure.
- ❖ The number of existing settlement outposts reached approximately 271 by the end of 2025, including dozens of pastoral outposts used to control vast areas of Palestinian land and grazing areas outside the official settlement boundaries. More than 50 new settlement outposts were established during 2025 alone, the highest rate since monitoring began. This phenomenon constitutes a clear violation of international humanitarian law and relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly resolution 2334.

2. Land confiscation- Systematic mechanisms of seizure:

A total of 52,300 dunams of Palestinian land were confiscated or declared as “state land” in 2025 (compared to 46,597 dunams in 2024). This was achieved through unilateral legal and administrative procedures based on selective interpretations of outdated laws and controversial official surveys, in violation of the principles of legal protection of private property under international law. Examples include:

- Declarations of “state land” (approximately 28,000 dunams).
- Expansion of military “nature reserves” (approximately 15,000 dunams).
- Military expropriation orders and restrictions on access (approximately 9,000 dunams).

3. Settler violence as a tool of ethnic cleansing under state protection:

4,441 settler attacks against Palestinians were recorded. Their property was targeted in these attacks, which included:

- More than **1,680 settler attacks** on Palestinians in over 270 communities in the West Bank up to the end of 2025, resulting in injuries and property damage, averaging nearly five attacks per day, and the burning of crops and the uprooting and destruction of more than 20,000 trees, mostly olive trees.
- Vandalism of homes, vehicles, and water facilities.
- Targeting, stealing, or killing livestock.

All these attacks were carried out under the watch and protection of the occupation forces, and often with the participation of soldiers, confirming that this is a systematic state policy and not isolated incidents.

4. Billions in funding for the colonial project.:

The Israeli government allocated a direct budget of 4.8 billion shekels (approximately \$1.3 billion) to support and finance settlement construction and infrastructure in the settlements for 2025, with massive additional allocations under the headings of "security" and "regional development."

These confiscations were distributed through the following mechanisms:

Selectively applied legal frameworks through unilateral means and tools.	Confiscated Area (dunums)	Number of Decisions/Declarations	Field Target
Declaration of "State Land"	35,500 dunums	14 declarations.	Control over vast land areas to expand settlements or establish new outposts, especially in the Jordan Valley and the southern Hebron area.

Modification of “Nature Reserve” Boundaries	18,200 dunums	8 military orders.	Closing grazing areas and mountains to Palestinians and converting them into parks for settlers, disrupting livelihoods.
Direct Military Expropriation Orders	5,800 dunums	22 orders.	Land confiscation for the establishment and expansion of 17 military buffer zones around settlements and settlement roads, and the establishment of closed military zones.
Temporary Military “Seizure” Orders	2,800 dunums	41 orders.	Land confiscation for military maneuvers or “transitory security purposes” that eventually become permanent control.

2. Destruction of the environment and economic resources (bulldozing and sabotage):

The officially supported attacks by the occupying forces and settlers have resulted in the following destruction of Palestinian property and natural resources:

❖ Destruction of vegetation and agricultural land:

- Uprooting and damaging 24,800 fruit trees, mostly ancient olive trees, some hundreds of years old, as well as almond, fig, and citrus trees. These trees constitute a primary source of income for more than 8,000 Palestinian families.

- Bulldozing and destroying 22,500 dunams of agricultural land planted with wheat, barley, and vegetables.

- Burning and destroying 1,850 greenhouses.

❖ **Destruction of water and agricultural infrastructure:**

- Sabotage, destruction, and drying up of 120 water wells and 65 rainwater harvesting cisterns.

- Sabotage and cutting of 95 kilometers of irrigation networks.

- Poisoning and contamination of water sources used for drinking and agriculture in several areas.

❖ **Destruction of properties and facilities:**

- Burning and vandalizing 45 shepherds' dwellings and 320 livestock pens.

- Theft or killing of more than 1,500 head of livestock (sheep, goats, and cattle).

- Damage to dozens of vehicles and agricultural tractors.

The confiscation and bulldozing policies of 2025 constitute an organized environmental and economic crime, an integral part of the crime of apartheid and slow ethnic cleansing. It is a war targeting the memory and history of the land, and the heritage and agricultural culture of the Palestinian people. Confronting this targeting requires meticulous legal documentation, international legal action, and urgent material and political support for the threatened Palestinian communities in their areas, before the land is completely plundered and emptied of its people.

Fifth: The Apartheid Wall- From an Annexation Tool to a Project of Full Sovereignty:

The apartheid wall, which Israel began constructing in 2002 under the flimsy pretext of security, continues to serve as a central tool in the project of

annexation, territorial expansion, and slow ethnic cleansing. In 2025, this wall is no longer just a separation barrier but has turned into a complex apartheid system of isolation and seizure, serving the comprehensive Israeli plan aimed at fragmenting Palestinian geography and permanently controlling its vital resources. It is not a wall separating two peoples, but rather an apartheid tool that alienates a people from their land, history, and future.



The total length of the wall and the apartheid barrier, including electronic fences, military roads, and accompanying earth mounds, has reached approximately 515 kilometers, with plans to extend it by an additional 225 kilometers. This expansion has resulted in the isolation and confiscation of approximately 312 square kilometers of the most fertile and water-rich Palestinian land, an area constituting about 5.5% of the total area of the West Bank. This geographical isolation has translated into a daily humanitarian catastrophe for dozens of Palestinian communities. Approximately 125,000 Palestinians living in 78 communities find themselves trapped between the wall and the Green Line or cut off from the rest of the West Bank. Their daily commute to school, a hospital, or a market has transformed from a mere few minutes to a grueling journey of hours through restricted military checkpoints.

The economic impact has been even more severe. More than 12,000 farmers have been denied access to their lands located beyond the wall, leading to the deterioration of tens of thousands of dunams of cultivated land, the loss of entire harvests, and the withering of ancient olive trees that represented a family legacy and a primary source of livelihood. Local businesses in the besieged villages have collapsed, and hundreds of small shops have closed their doors. What is more dangerous is that the wall represents an instrument of absolute control over natural resources, as it completely dominates the most important groundwater basins in the West Bank. This enables Israel to

continue stealing more than 85% of Palestinian water resources and diverting them exclusively to settlements and Israeli use, depriving Palestinians of their right to their own resources.

The route of the apartheid wall does not protect Israel; rather, it encircles and surrounds illegal settlements, effectively annexing them. It does not isolate Palestinians from Israel as much as it isolates them from each other: Jerusalemites are cut off from their natural surroundings in the West Bank, villages are besieged from their main cities, and families are separated from their agricultural lands. Thus, the wall transforms from a mere concrete structure into an instrument of a comprehensive apartheid system. The settler, the usurper of the land, enjoys freedom of movement and full rights on the "Israeli" side of the wall, while the Palestinian, the original owner of the land, is denied even the most basic rights of access to and use of that same land.

The apartheid wall has transcended being a blatant violation of international law, as declared in the landmark advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, to become the most tangible manifestation of Israel's unilateral project of sovereignty over all of Palestinian territory. It is a tool of demographic and geographic engineering designed to create an irreversible reality of isolated Palestinian "cantons," thereby thwarting any possibility of an independent Palestinian state. Confronting this mechanism does not lie in adapting to its existence but rather requires bold and binding international action to dismantle this visible symbol of occupation and apartheid, halt the theft of land and resources, and open the horizon for the Palestinian people to a future based on justice, freedom, and equality.

Sixth: The Judaization of Jerusalem- An Acceleration of Identity Erasure and Systematic Ethnic Cleansing:

In 2025, the Israeli occupation government exploited the world's preoccupation with its crimes in Gaza to unleash its broader and more dangerous project: the complete takeover of Jerusalem and stripping it of its

Arab and Islamic identity and its Palestinian population. Judaization policies have transformed from isolated violations into a full-scale war on the geography, demography, and historical spirit of the holy city, in a relentless effort to create a final reality that makes Jerusalem the "united and eternal capital" of Israel, according to the official Zionist narrative.



First: The policy of expulsion and demolition- ethnic cleansing through housing:

- **Forced expulsion:** The occupation authorities issued expulsion orders against 104 Jerusalemites from Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Old City, a dramatic increase compared to the previous year, targeting Al-Aqsa guards, activists, and community leaders.
- **Accelerated demolitions:** The number of Palestinian homes demolished in Jerusalem has risen to at least 155, displacing more than 700 Jerusalemites, most of them, children. The policy of “self-demolition,” which forces families to demolish their own homes under threat of exorbitant fines, continues.
- **Housing restrictions:** The occupation municipality rejected more than 95% of requests to renovate or expand Palestinian homes in the Old City and surrounding neighborhoods, while continuing to approve thousands of settlement units.

Second: Settlements’ expansion- Geographically strangling the city:

- **Approval and intensive settlement construction:** The Israeli government approved plans to build more than 12,000 new settlement units in occupied Jerusalem settlements such as Har Homa (Jabal Abu Ghneim) and Ma'ale Adumim, with the aim of creating a complete settlement ring around the city.

- Land confiscation: Thousands of dunams of privately owned Palestinian land in villages such as al-Walaja, al-Eizariya, and Abu Dis were confiscated under the pretext of "public interest" or "state land" to construct settlement roads and national parks aimed at isolating and fragmenting Palestinian villages.

Third: Stifling daily life and turning Jerusalem into an open-air prison:

- A system of barriers and gates: The occupation forces established a complex network of more than 88 barriers and electronic gates within and at the entrances to Palestinian neighborhoods (such as Damascus Gate, Sheikh Jarrah, and Silwan), turning movement into a daily nightmare and completely paralyzing economic activity.
- Raids and arrests: The occupation forces carried out more than 850 raids and incursions into Palestinian neighborhoods in Jerusalem, arrested more than 8,000 citizens and detained 625 Jerusalemites, most of them young people, in a systematic campaign of intimidation.
- Targeting education: 35 Jerusalem schools were raided or besieged by the occupation forces, and students were prevented from reaching their schools in 72 separate incidents, in a direct attack on the future of the rising generation.

Seventh: The Siege and War on the Gaza Strip- A Total Humanitarian Catastrophe and a Blatant Challenge to the Global Conscience:

As 2025 draws to a close, the Gaza Strip presents an example to the world. More than two years after the start of the ongoing Israeli aggression in October 2023, death is no longer the only threat facing the residents of the Gaza Strip. The systematic starvation, the complete collapse of services, and the permanent distortion of society and geography together constitute a new chapter in the record of war crimes. Israel continues, before the eyes of the world, to implement a policy of collective punishment aimed, according to its officials' statements and actions, at rendering Gaza "unlivable."

1. Human losses: An unending bleeding:

- ❖ Casualties: The number of Palestinian martyrs in Gaza since the start of the aggression has risen to over 48,500, according to UN estimates. Nearly

70% of them are from the most vulnerable groups; women and children. The number of child martyrs exceeds 19,000, and the number of women martyrs exceeds 13,000.

- ❖ Injuries: The total number of Palestinian injuries has reached over 170,986 as a result of attacks, bombings, and military operations. This includes:
 - More than 163,000 injuries in the Gaza Strip by the end of September 2025.
 - More than 3,200 injuries in the West Bank and Jerusalem recorded during the year.
 - Among the casualties, the count includes 44,486 children, a figure that reflects the devastating impact of violence on vulnerable groups in society.
 - ❖ Missing: More than 10,000 people remain trapped under the rubble, their rescue efforts hampered by a lack of equipment and the deliberate targeting of rescue teams.
 - ❖ Demographic Impact: The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that Gaza's population declined by 8.5% by the end of 2025 as a result of the killings and forced displacement caused by starvation and destruction, a catastrophic demographic shift.
2. **Material destruction- Erasing cities from the map:**
- ❖ Housing: More than 75% of all housing units in the Gaza Strip were completely or partially destroyed. This equates to approximately 480,000 housing units. Around 280,000 of these units are now completely uninhabitable, leaving approximately 1.8 million people without adequate shelter, living in overcrowded tents or on the ruins of their homes.
 - ❖ Infrastructure: 100% of functional water and sanitation networks, 95% of the electricity grid, 85% of hospitals and health centers, and 88% of schools and universities were completely or partially destroyed. Entire neighborhoods, such as Tuffah, Shuja'iyya, and Rimal, were classified as "uninhabitable" by UN experts.
 - ❖ Only 6 of the 36 hospitals that were operational before the war remain partially functioning, and they are unable to provide surgical or intensive care services.
 - ❖ Targeting of medical personnel: The number of medical personnel killed has risen to more than 1,350 doctors, nurses, and health technicians.

Approximately 450 were injured, and more than 300 were arrested in a systematic attack aimed at crippling the health system's ability to recover and provide necessary services.

3. Undermining the education sector:

- ❖ Destruction of institutions: All universities in Gaza and 90% of its schools were destroyed or severely damaged. 635 educational buildings were completely destroyed (Source: UNICEF).
- ❖ Student and teacher casualties: The number of students and young people killed has risen to over 4,200. Approximately 250 teachers and university professors have also lost their lives.

4. Starvation as a weapon of war- A man-made humanitarian catastrophe:

- ❖ Food insecurity: The entire population of the Gaza Strip (2.2 million people) faces acute levels of food insecurity. Around 1.1 million people are living in "catastrophic" conditions (Phase 5 famine), with at least 25% of children under the age of five suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- ❖ Water scarcity: Individuals receive between 1 and 3 liters of clean water per day, which is less than one-tenth the minimum amount needed for survival. This has led to widespread outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera and acute diarrhea.
- ❖ Collapse of the preventive health system: Overcrowding, lack of hygiene, and the accumulation of waste have led to outbreaks of more than 25 infectious diseases, with hundreds of thousands of cases of skin, respiratory, and digestive illnesses recorded.

5. Economic and environmental devastation: Poisoning the land and the future:

- Collapse of GDP: The economy in the Gaza Strip has shrunk by more than 92%, according to World Bank estimates, with 95% of industrial and commercial establishments ceasing operations.
- Destruction of the agricultural sector: More than 60% of agricultural land has been bulldozed and destroyed, and the soil and groundwater have been contaminated with wastewater and unexploded ordnance.

- Estimated reconstruction cost: The initial estimated cost of reconstruction is between \$40 and \$50 billion, and the reconstruction process will take at least 15 years under the best of circumstances, according to a joint report by the United Nations and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Eighth: Occupation Crimes in the Jordan Valley, Area C, and Inside the Wall- The Systematic Targeting of Rural Resilience:

The Palestinian Jordan Valley, Area C, and areas “inside the wall” constitute the primary target of Israel’s systematic 2025 campaign, an attempt to impose full sovereignty over more than 60% of the West Bank and prepare it for final annexation. These areas, which contain some of the most fertile Palestinian land and are richest in water resources, have been transformed into a silent war zone where policies of slow ethnic cleansing are being implemented through a combination of direct violence, legal and economic starvation, and denial of services. These policies specifically target pastoral and agricultural communities to transform Palestinians from producers connected to their land into a displaced population dependent on aid.

1.A campaign of demolition and forced displacement in marginalized communities:

- ❖ Tubas and Northern Jordan Valley Governorate: Israeli occupation forces carried out extensive demolition operations targeting 47 Bedouin communities, resulting in the demolition of 185 homes and residential structures. This led to the displacement of more than 1,200 Palestinians, half of whom were children. The demolitions were concentrated around villages such as Ras al-Ahmar, al-Malul, and al-Farsiya, to clear the land for the expansion of the Ma'ale Efraim settlement and the construction of settlement roads.
- ❖ Masafer Yatta and South Hebron: The campaign against this area continued, with the demolition of more than 95 residential and agricultural structures. The number of families threatened with immediate eviction reached 12, comprising more than 200 individuals. This was caused by Israeli orders claiming ownership of the land for military or settlement purposes.
- ❖ Areas “Inside the Wall” in the Bethlehem Governorate: The villages of Al-Walaja, Al-Khader, and Wadi Fukin were subjected to a wave of demolitions

targeting 73 structures, as part of a plan to isolate these villages from their surrounding areas and annex their lands to the expanded boundaries of the Jerusalem municipality.

2. Total confiscation of land and resources:

- ❖ Confiscation: More than 35,000 dunams were confiscated in the Jordan Valley and Area C, particularly through the declaration of these areas as “military nature reserves” or “closed military training zones.” These confiscations include lands in the Jericho and Jordan Valley, Nablus, and Ramallah governorates.
- ❖ Control of water (Organized Theft): According to a report by “B’Tselem” organization, settlers in the Jordan Valley exploit more than 90% of the available water resources in the area. While water allocation for Palestinians is limited to less than 10%, forcing them to purchase water at exorbitant prices from tankers. For example, the Ma'ale Adumim settlement uses more than 42 million cubic meters of water annually, while neighboring Palestinian villages are prevented from drilling new wells or rehabilitating existing ones.
- ❖ Land bulldozing and agricultural destruction: Occupation forces bulldozed and destroyed approximately 25,000 dunams of agricultural land in these areas and uprooted about 28,000 trees, mostly olive, fig, and almond trees, in a systematic attack on the residents' primary source of livelihood. Hundreds of greenhouses and livestock shelters were also destroyed.

3. Escalation of direct settler attacks:

- ❖ Attacks: At least 4,000 attacks by settlers were recorded in the Jordan Valley and Area C (a 76% increase compared to 2024), often under the protection of Israeli soldiers. These attacks included physical assault, shootings, burning crops, poisoning water wells, and throwing stones at vehicles.
- ❖ Occupation and expulsion from pastures: Settlers, with military support, have converted thousands of dunams of Palestinian pastures into exclusive grazing areas for their livestock, preventing Palestinian shepherds from accessing them. This has led to the loss of entire herds and the displacement of families who depend on grazing.

4. Stifling daily life: A war on education, health, and movement:

- ❖ Deprivation of services: Israel imposes near-total restrictions on the construction or development of Palestinian infrastructure in Area (C). 95% of Palestinian building permit applications are rejected, and the occupation authorities prevent the extension of electricity, water, and sewage networks.
- ❖ Targeting education: 38 schools in these areas were subject to the danger of demolition or closure, while 17 schools have been raided or have tear gas fired into their courtyards. Students also face daily dangers due to barriers and attacks on their access routes.
- ❖ Obstruction of health services: Ambulances are frequently prevented from reaching remote communities under security pretexts, and 5 field medical clinics have been demolished or closed.

Conclusion:

This report, through its pages and shocking figures, shows a catastrophic picture of the reality of the Palestinian people under the yoke of Israeli occupation during 2025. What this year witnessed was not merely an escalation in the pace of violations, but a qualitative shift to a full-scale and systematic war targeting all aspects of human and cultural existence: people, land, economy, memory, and future.

In Gaza, the policy of collective punishment has transformed into the crime of genocide, combining killing with missiles, starvation, thirst through siege, and displacement, targeting the very fabric of society by destroying education, health, and housing, leaving a lasting impact on an entire generation. In the West Bank and Jerusalem, the pace of settlement construction, Judaization, and demolition has accelerated to the point of blatant demographic and geographic engineering, with the aim of extinguishing any hope for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and transforming the occupation into a system of complete Israeli (apartheid) sovereignty over Palestinian land.

The figures—from the martyrdom of tens of thousands and the displacement of hundreds of thousands, to the catastrophic collapse of the economy, the destruction of homes, hospitals, schools, and infrastructure, to the confiscation of land, the uprooting of trees, and the violation of workers' rights—reveal the occupation's

multi-pronged plan: military, economic, legal, and social. These violations are no longer random acts, but rather state policies aimed at creating an irreversible reality of dependency, fragmentation, and poverty, and at breaking the will to resist.

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Section 2

Effects of the Israeli Settlement on the Economic, Social, and Labor Conditions in the Occupied Territories (Southern Lebanon) During the Year 2023

Based on the latest report submitted by the Ministry of Labor of the Lebanese Republic, the Arab Labor Office has received updated information regarding the conditions of labor and workers in the occupied areas of southern Lebanon, summarized as follows:"

*The areas most affected by Israeli violations over the past years are the Shebaa Farms and Kfar Shuba Hills, where the Israeli occupation still has control, preventing the investment of their lands, which enjoy natural, geographical and water advantages.

*The area of the occupied Shebaa Farms is 200 square kilometers and is characterized by the diversity of its crops and perennial trees, in addition to pastures, olive and molasses presses, in addition to historical monuments such as caves, wells, and sarcophagi. The Israeli occupation prevents landowners from investing in their property, harvesting its crops, and investing in olive and molasses presses. It also prevents the establishment of factories that provide labor opportunities, by intimidating residents and farmers who are trying to harvest their crops.

*The repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon have led to limiting economic growth in the region, increasing the unemployment rate, and preventing the construction of factories and institutions, due to the constant concern about the repeated attacks. Also, the mines and cluster bombs left behind by the occupying forces continue to constitute a source of concern for farmers and workers in the liberated areas, as their number is estimated at more than a million bombs and mines, spreading over large areas of land in southern Lebanon, claiming dozens of civilian casualties, including farmers and workers, and disrupting work in thousands of dunums of agricultural land. *Unemployment in the areas bordering the occupying entity is about 30 to 40 percent, depending on the businesses and activities in each district, which are linked to the security conditions there. The causes of unemployment in these areas are due to:

*Security tensions

*Closing establishments due to economic conditions and dismissal of workers

*Indecent working conditions

*Low level of wages In addition to the difficult living conditions and the lack of adequate work infrastructure, which affects employers and workers alike, Lebanon is exposed to repeated attacks on Lebanon after the Israeli war on the Gaza Strip, which has resulted, to date, about 100,000 displaced people from the villages of the south, 331 martyrs, and about 1,000 wounded, in addition to the damage occurring in the agricultural sector, where more than 800 acres have been damaged completely, and more than 340 thousand heads of livestock were killed. Also, about 75 percent of farmers have completely lost their source of income, which prompted the Prime Minister to declare the southern region an agricultural disaster zone, especially since the effects of this problem will extend over the coming years. Further to this, there is tremendous damage that inflicted the educational sector, as about 75 schools were completely closed.

Note: The source of the above-mentioned statistics and information is the latest report sent by [the Ministry of Labor of the Lebanese Republic to the Arab Labor Office in 2023](#).



Section 3

Effects of the Israeli Settlements on the Economic and Social Conditions and the Labor Sector in the Occupied Syrian Arab Golan

According to the information and data available to the Arab Labor Office through reports previously submitted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor of the Syrian Arab Republic, the report includes information on the conditions of labor and workers in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as follows:

Despite the campaigns denouncing what is happening inside Syrian Arab territories, Israel contemptuously challenges the international community, violating all decisions issued by international organizations and their affiliated bodies.

In light of the information and data available to us, we can address the conditions of workers, business owners and citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan , and the arbitrary practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against them, as follows:

I. The political context: reality of occupation and prospects for the peace process:

The Israeli practices affecting human rights in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan during the period from May 2015 to date:

Israeli practices have always been described as absolutely hostile because it belongs to a number of arbitrary racist practices implemented by the occupation authorities against the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan since 1967, which contradict international laws and legislations. This is considered a flagrant violation of the rules of international humanitarian law, such as the four Geneva Conventions signed on 12th August 1949, the Hague 1907 Convention, the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, and various international resolutions, declarations, charters, laws and agreements, especially the Charter of the International Labor Organization, the Philadelphia Declaration, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the 4th Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of Civilians in Occupied Territories, the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Each time, the international community demands that Israel stop changing the urban character, demographic composition, institutional structure, and legal status of the Syrian Golan, and stop establishing settlements and imposing Israeli citizenship on citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.

II. Israeli practices against workers, employers, and citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan:

The Israeli Zionist entity, since the first day of the occupation in 1967, has been practicing a repressive and arbitrary policy against workers, as is the case with all other social sectors.

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan fought workers who work in factories and construction works through the chairman and members of the suspicious local councils who are appointed by the occupation authorities in every village, especially the workers who resist the occupation, unlike those who cooperate with the Israeli Zionist authorities. This aggressive repressive policy covers several areas, including:

1- The field of culture and education:

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity are destroying the antiquities of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan in order to falsify the archaeological and historical facts in an attempt to conceal and obliterate the Arab identity of the occupied Golan to Judaize it.
- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity imposed the Israeli educational curricula, making education in the Hebrew language, and forcing the students to learn the two subjects (Israeli Civics and Druze Heritage), which are not related to the history and civilization of the Arab people. This aims at severing the bonds of belonging to Arabism and Islam, and perpetuating sectarianism and national oppression to undermine the Arab and national character of our people in the Golan, and to expand Israel's aggressive policy.
- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity deliberately appointed unqualified teachers to implement the Israeli educational policy, while it refuses to accept the appointment of qualified teachers from Syrian university graduates who are highly qualified.
- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity dismissed and terminated the contracts of Syrian Arab teachers who teach history and Arabic literature to stir up the national feeling in the hearts of the students. This aims at controlling the progress of the educational process and directing the influence on the sense of national belonging to the motherland of Syria.

- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity obstruct the return of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan to the motherland to pursue their university studies and put obstacles in front of the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan who graduated from Syrian universities in the motherland when they return to their villages to practice the disciplines they studied.

2- Communication with the motherland:

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity are harassing the Syrian Arab citizens in order to isolate them from their Arab surroundings and their belonging to their motherland, Syria, through the following practices:

- The Israeli Zionist entity's authorities carry out various practices against workers, farmers, and doctors to prevent them from going to the motherland to participate in trade union and scientific conferences.
- The authorities also prevent married men and women from the occupied Golan who studied in homeland from returning to their villages in the occupied Golan and prevent married women in the occupied Golan from visiting their families in the motherland.
- Trial of patriots from the occupied Golan who had previously visited the motherland on charges of (visiting an enemy country).
- Preventing the people of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan from crossing to and from the motherland through the Quneitra crossing.

3- Health care:

The five occupied Arab villages suffer from a severe shortage of health care centers and medical clinics. There is no hospital to serve the people of those villages so that performing any operation, even if it is simple, will force the citizen to go to the cities inside Palestine such as Nazareth, Safed or Jerusalem, which incurs exorbitant expenses as a result. The suffering continues due to the lack of first aid centers, the lack of doctors and specialized medical clinics, knowing that the citizen in the occupied Golan is subject to the sick fund tax, and the hospital and health centers tax that do not even exist. The authorities of the Zionist entity put obstacles to citizens in opening 56 laboratories and some clinics with the aim of linking the

Syrian citizens to occupied Palestine, subjugating them and undermining their steadfastness.

4- Prisoners of war and detainees:

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity arrest citizens in the occupied Golan on false charges and under various pretexts such as: (non-compliance to instructions - refusal to participate in a demonstration against the regime in Syria - giving information to an enemy country - contacting agents...etc.)
- The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity also conduct medical experiments on Arab detainees and then neglect them, considering them as terrorists or criminals, but not detainees. The Israeli military intelligence practices the most heinous types of physical and psychological torture against prisoners and detainees from the occupied Golan to force them to confess to what they did not commit. One of the used methods is to inject the bodies of prisoners with pathological (viruses) that may kill them or infect them with incurable diseases and permanent disabilities, not to mention the difficulties and obstacles imposed by the authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity on the families of prisoners when they visit their relatives in the prisons of the Israeli enemy, far from their places of residence.

5- Minefields and burial of nuclear waste in the Syrian Arab Golan:

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity continue to plant and renew minefields in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, as the number of mines ranges between 2 to 3 million mines, which have claimed the lives of many innocent citizens. The number of victims from Israeli mines in the occupied Golan has reached 532, among them are “202” martyrs and “329” who suffer permanent disabilities, most of whom are children. Recently, the Israeli Zionist authorities are producing mobile mines that move through the wind and rain, and there is another section that is controlled remotely with the aim of terrorizing the Syrian Arab population to force them to flee from their villages and lands and leave them to the settlers and the occupation forces.
- The forces of the Israeli Zionist entity buried large amounts of nuclear waste (in about 20 sites) in the occupied Golan, including (Nashba al-Muqabilah - Qasr Shabib - Marj al-Manna, etc.), and also mined the ceasefire line in the occupied Golan with nuclear mines that contain tactical, neutron, radioactive 57 and explosive materials

called (David's Castles), which led to an outbreak of cancer among the population there due to the emissions of buried nuclear waste.

- Soil analyses in the occupied villages of the Golan confirmed that it contains a large amount of atomic radiation, and the radioactive (Ronfin) that Israel uses as agricultural fertilizers, which leads to the leakage of this pollutant into the groundwater with the aim of poisoning the Syrian Arab citizens.

6- Exploiting the treasures of Golan:

- The average total revenue of the Israeli industry in the occupied Syrian Golan is approximately 8 million dollars, and agriculture is more than 1 billion dollars annually, as well as tourism, for the number of visitors to the Golan exceeds more than 2 million visitors per year as they go to sports centers and ski centers In the foothills of Mount Hermon, the sulfur water pools in the Syrian Hemmat, dozens of restaurants and hotels, including the huge Thai restaurant, the American Crocodile Park, the Howard and Johnson hotels, the Golan cheese and dairy factories in Katzrin, and the facilities of the "Kor and Tel Dor" companies and the "Eden Springer" mineral water company. There are also dozens of industrial laboratories and facilities dedicated to the production of advanced technology, plastic, chemical, food, cement, steel, and petroleum products, as well as tanning, metallurgical and military industries, in addition to fruit and olive presses. There are also industrial and agricultural technology centers, wood factories, bottled water, mills, textiles, paper industries, teaching aids, cow farms and breeding them for milk and meat, potato and fruit farms. etc. All of this has stimulated activity in the tourism movement towards the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.

- The Israeli Ministry of Energy and Water took advantage of the crisis in Syria and resumed the exploration process for oil, minerals, gas and antiquities in lands belonging to the Syrian citizens who were deported from their villages and lands through forging ownership documents, considering that the ownership of those lands belonged to Jews since the period before the occupation. Machines of the (Genie Energy) company, which is owned by the former Minister of Infrastructures (Avi Eitam), began exploration work, and Eitam stated that Israel needs approximately 300 thousand barrels of oil per 58 days, and he will work through his company to secure part of it from the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.

- The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity focus on establishing a project for power generation stations by investing in the continuous wind movement in establishing and expanding a project for a field of wind turbines over the occupied Syrian Arab Golan.
- Linking the economy of the Golan villages to the Israeli economy, attempting to make it totally dependent on the Israeli companies.

III. The percentage of taxes and deductions imposed on Syrian Arab workers and those working in agriculture by the occupation authorities and the types of these taxes:

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity pursued a tax policy that the Syrian Arabs in the occupied Golan could not bear, as it imposed a labor tax on Syrian workers ranging between 7 and 35% of the output of daily or permanent work, while not exempting them from the so-called income tax, which amounts to about " 25% of the net income. Therefore, the tax rate on the labor force amounted to about "55%" of the general income, and a 30% tax on contractors. For owners of refrigerators and apple showrooms, a rate estimated according to the profits is decided for income tax. This prompted Syrian workers to work according to what is known as the overtime system for a period of three continuous hours of work, as their Jewish counterparts work six and a half hours a day and are not subject to the taxes that we referred to previously. This constitutes a blatant plunder of the money of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Golan. The tax rates are temperamental, as the authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity allow Syrian citizens to open light factories such as household appliances, detergents, soap, and other agricultural businesses, and impose exorbitant taxes on them.

The Israeli occupation authorities also set the limits and borders of the villages, as the enemy recently set a regulatory belt for the inhabited villages of the Golan and prevented any citizen from building outside this belt. Building permits are not given except with the approval of the local council appointed by the Israeli authorities after paying exorbitant fees and taxes on each permit.

The authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity also sell real estate and property originally belonging to Syrian citizens who were deported from their villages, such as the villages of (Jabata Al-Zayt - Baniyas - Zaoura - Ain Fit - Wasit), promising

those who respond to these offers to have building permits and loans and the best services.

The main goal of this is to create disputes between families and neighbors, who will inevitably return to their lands and homes upon the evacuation of this colonial entity.

It is worth noting that all types of tax mentioned above are classified in the General Tax Law, but it exceeds the law by up to 25%, given that the Syrian Arab citizen is in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, especially workers who are not covered by the so-called compulsory service. for Israeli citizens.

At the same time, the people of the occupied Golan do not benefit from the aids provided by global and local financial funds for what Israel calls (residents of the border areas). Therefore, the difference between the income of the Jewish settler and the income of the Syrian Arab worker becomes vast, i.e. more than 70%, considering that the Jewish settler is exempted from taxes and does not perform the work that the Syrian worker is forced to do.

IV. Social insurance, compensation and health leave for the Arab worker compared to the Israeli worker:

The Israeli Zionist entity authorities refuse to pay or deliver hospitalization compensations to workers with permanent or partial injuries, who need health care, especially because of work injuries, as they are not covered by the compensation law, and under the pretext that they received medical treatment in private clinics for doctors from the Golan who graduated in Syrian universities.

V. Work that workers in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are allowed to practice:

According to the Israeli applicable procedures with regard to Syrian Arab workers, these workers are classified as "third-class workers" after Jewish and foreign workers. This racist classification allowed the authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity and the various employers to exploit the labor force (the Syrian worker) in the Israeli work 60 sectors that the Jewish or foreign worker refuses or cannot perform. Most of those jobs are classified in Israel as "hard and dirty work, which is a racist Zionist term. These jobs are designated for the Arab minority, including, but not limited to:

1. Iron works such as portering, fabrication and installation, especially in dangerous workshops and projects.
2. Manual excavation, cutting and transporting rocks to places where machines cannot be used.
3. Work in dyeing, paint and industrial oils factories, as well as in factories for spinning materials, most of which cause cancerous diseases.
4. Work in military fortifications near or surrounded by minefields, some of which repeatedly explode, causing deaths among Syrian workers.
5. Work in construction, especially in Israeli settlements and colonies, and this includes, of course, various professions (electricity - blacksmithing - carpentry - tiling – painting, etc.)
6. Work in the field of general mechanics and machinery services.

VI. Land confiscation, water stealing, and restrictions on agricultural production:

The policy of annexation of land and natural resources in the occupied Golan continues for the benefit of the occupiers. The Israeli exploitation of the occupied lands in the Syrian Golan coincided with the operations of confiscating, stealing and exploiting water. The majority of the Golan lands that were exploited by the authorities of the Zionist-Israeli entity during the past years are arable lands that were cultivated by Syrian Arab citizens before 1967.

The Israeli Zionist entity authorities adopted several methods to confiscate them, the most prominent of which are:

- Confiscating the lands of the displaced and deported people, considering them the property of the state under the pretext of the absence of their owners, and confiscating public lands owned by the population in general, for example, public lands in the village of Masada.
- Confiscation of land near the ceasefire line and planting it with mines.
- Confiscating lands to establish camps and military sites and paving roads in lands far from the ceasefire line.

- Confiscating lands for the construction of settlements and agricultural and industrial facilities.
- Fencing a lot of lands under the pretext of placing them at the disposal of the Nature Protection Authority (the total area of these lands is estimated at about 100,000 dunums).
- The Israeli enemy forces continue to advance their equipment into the occupied Syrian Arab Golan near the cease-fire line with the aim of bulldozing soil and transporting it into occupied Palestine, and uprooting trees in the area between the barbed wire and the cease-fire line.
- As for the water sources, the policy of the Israeli Zionist entity authorities continues to deny the Syrian citizens in the occupied villages from benefiting from the water resources available in those villages. They have destroyed a large number of surface dams and reservoirs that the Syrian citizens had built, as they are prevented from digging wells and building storage tanks for rain and snow water. They are also denied exploiting the waters of Lake Masada, at a time when its waters were stolen by diverting the waters of the lake to the Israeli settlements in the occupied Golan. Meanwhile, the Israeli Zionist entity authorities are digging many wells for the benefit of the settlements, which led to a decrease in the groundwater level. The authorities of the Zionist Israeli entity deliberately reduce the prices of apples, impose exorbitant fees and taxes on their transportation and marketing, and seek to obstruct the process of shipping them to the motherland with the aim of pressuring and harming farmers, noting that the apple crop is the main product in the occupied Syrian villages of the Golan.

VII. The total number of Israeli settlements and the number of settlements recently established or expanded in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan:

The frenzied Zionist Judaization and settlement campaigns throughout the occupied Arab lands coincide with the implementation of the Israeli plan that has started years ago to implement a settlement plan according to which Jewish settlement in the occupied Syrian lands will be encouraged and established within the next three years, 62 provided that nine new settlements are established and added to the 32 existing settlements (registered with the Israeli Ministry of Interior). This tends to settle 200 Jewish families every year in the occupied Golan. Right now, Israeli

authorities consider how to increase the number of settlers in the Golan Heights to 50,000 in the short term, and they tend to remove all barriers to achieve this goal. Four years ago, and as part of the plan to strengthen the "Jewish settlement" in the Golan Heights, the Zionist-Israeli authorities had announced the start of settlement expansion over new lands with an area of 80 dunums in Al-Bateha area, south of the occupied Golan, at the junction of the Jordanian-Syrian-Palestinian border, in order to build a tourist village in "Tal al-Sayadin" area on the eastern coast of Lake Tiberias in Kursi area of the occupied Syrian territories. The unjust Zionist settlement campaign is currently witnessing a great momentum in construction, which it has not witnessed for many years, as it recently recorded a rise of more than 400% in the purchase of settlement apartments in the occupied Golan Heights. The result of this is that the unjust Judaization operations over the occupied Golan lands have reached the limits of establishing (46) settlement sites, i.e., a colony, the nucleus of a colony, and a colonial site, from Al-Nahal colonies, the collective agricultural and industrial kibbutzim, the moshav cooperative colonies, and the religious colonies. It is also reported that the government of the Israeli Zionist entity approved in one of its meetings a five-year settlement plan to develop large areas of unused agricultural land in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights, which will be allocated to Jewish farmers in the region. The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity seek through this settlement plan to develop agriculture in the Golan, where "750" new agricultural settlement facilities will be inaugurated during the next four years. The Israeli Zionist entity authorities will spend about "400" million shekels (115 million US dollars) on this plan, which tends to be extending water networks and removing mines between these areas and a Hebrew site. In the framework of this plan, about 30,000 dunums of land will be rehabilitated for agriculture near the current settlement blocks in the occupied Golan, with the removal of some minefields in an area of about 10,000 dunums. These 63 expansions will be exploited to create new job opportunities for settlers, and to encourage tourism and agriculture. The site also quoted the head of the Golan Settlements Council (Eli Malka) as saying that this plan will allow them to receive hundreds of new Jewish families of young people who will form the second generation of the Israeli settlement project in the occupied Golan.

VIII. Child labor rate in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan:

The authorities of the Israeli Zionist entity in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan focus their efforts on the use of child labor, for two main purposes: a) Cheap child labor wages b) To strip the children of their society and attempt to mix them into the cheap labor market while they are young to complete the scheme of Judaization and integration. Therefore, according to divergent numerical and statistical data conducted by some interested parties in the occupied Golan, the percentage of child labor under the age of seventeen has reached more than 60% of the workforce. This, of course, led to a large percentage of dropouts from primary and preparatory schools, while the dropout rate from those schools has reached more than 20%, which prevails high rates of ignorance among the younger generations. Therefore, child labor has been an occupation approach to prevail ignorance among younger Arab generations and cutting off their relationship with their communities, and by proxy the motherland. It was also reported in local statistics that the crime rate among the younger generations, i.e., child workers, reached record rates that contributed to the spread of using and trading drugs, which helped in diverging the society from its customs and traditions, so that it becomes a hybrid society consisting of a culture derived from the past and a distorted culture imposed by the reality of the occupation and the policy of Judaization. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli occupation laws prohibit child labor for Jews, but it ignores applying that in Arab societies in general and Golan society in particular.

Note: The source of the statistics and information mentioned above is the latest reports sent by [the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor of the Syrian Arab Republic](#) to the Arab Labor Office regarding " The impact of Israeli settlement on economic and social conditions and the labor sector in the occupied Syrian Golan ".



**Report of the Director General of the
Arab Labor Organization on
the Israeli Settlements and their Economic and
Social Effects on Employers and Workers in
Palestine and the Other Occupied Arab territories
(In Southern Lebanon and the Syrian Golan)**

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