



Palestine

Country Profile

Demographic and Geographic Presentation

Palestine is located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea and comprises two non-contiguous areas, Gaza and the West Bank. While Gaza lies on the Mediterranean, the West Bank is entirely landlocked. Gaza is bordered by Egypt to the south, Israel to the east and north, and the Mediterranean Sea to the west. Gaza is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with an estimated population of 1,440,332. It is 41 km long and 6 to 12 km wide, with a total area of 360 sq. km. Gaza has a Sunni Muslim majority of 99.3% and a Christian minority of 0.7%.

The West Bank lies west of Jordan and is bordered by Israel to the north, west and south. It has an estimated population of 2,385,180, with approximately 363,000 in East Jerusalem, and a total area of approximately 5,640 km². There are 11 governorates: Hebron, Bethlehem, East Jerusalem, Ramallah and al-Bireh, Jericho, Salfit, Qalqilya, Nablus, Tulkarem, Tubas, and Jenin. East Jerusalem remains under Israeli administration, and the Palestinian Authority (PA) is denied any access. As in Gaza, there is a Muslim Sunni majority and a Christian minority of 8%. Children (under 15 years of age) comprise 43.5% of the overall population.

Historical Overview

Palestine was part of the Ottoman Empire until the end of the First World War, when it became part of the British Mandate in 1922. Five years prior to this, on November 1917, Sir Arthur James Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, stated Britain's support for the creation of a national home for the Jewish

people in Palestine. This opened the door to massive Jewish immigration to the territory, provoking opposition and resistance from the native Palestinian population.

In 1947, unable to deal with the ongoing conflict, the British Government turned to the United Nations (UN), which proposed partitioning Palestine, with the larger part of the land going to the Jewish people. This was rejected by the Palestinians, as well as the Arab states, and war ensued. As a result, 700,000 Palestinians fled their homes, most never to return. In 1948, Israel unilaterally proclaimed its independence in areas beyond the limits set by the partition plan. The West Bank was placed under the administration of Transjordan (now Jordan), and the Gaza Strip under the administration of Egypt.

In the Six Day War of June 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip, and applied military law there. East Jerusalem was annexed to the municipality of Jerusalem in 1967, an act deemed illegal by the international community. In July 1980, Israel declared Jerusalem the “eternal and indivisible” capital of Israel. This was also rejected by the UN Security Council. In the years that followed, Palestinians lived under military law characterized by violent repression, land confiscations for settlements, and the appropriation of water and other natural resources. The first *Intifada* erupted in 1987 with mass civil disobedience, including strikes and demonstrations.

In 1993, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Israel signed the Oslo accords. A Palestinian interim self-governing authority was created for a period not exceeding five years. During this time, Israeli forces were to be gradually withdrawn from parts of the West Bank and Gaza, and a permanent agreement on the ‘final status issues’ of water, refugees, borders, settlements and East Jerusalem was to be reached. The PA was granted full civil and security control of most of the Gaza Strip, whereas the West Bank was divided into Areas ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’. East Jerusalem was excluded from the accords. The first legislative and presidential elections were held in 1996. Yasser Arafat was elected president of the PA and Fatah won the majority of seats in the first Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC).

The final status issues were never agreed upon. Dialogue had failed. In September 2000, the second *Intifada* broke out, marked by high levels of violence. The West Bank was reinvaded by Israeli forces in 2002, resulting in heavy civilian casualties. Israel began constructing a Wall in the West Bank, ostensibly to make it more difficult for attackers to enter Israel, but also consolidating Israeli control over agricultural lands and water resources. In 2004, Yasser Arafat died and, a year later, Israel withdrew from its illegal settlements in Gaza, although retaining effective control of the area.

In January 2006, parliamentary elections were held, with Hamas winning the majority of seats in the PLC. This provoked a funding and diplomatic boycott led by Israel and the international community. Violence broke out between Hamas and Fatah, with Hamas gaining full control of Gaza in June 2007. Israel declared Gaza a ‘hostile entity’ in September 2007 and imposed a blockade characterized by severe restrictions on the entry of goods, and the virtual halt of export and the movement of people in and out of the territory. Gaza has also seen regular Israeli military incursions and several large-scale offensives since 2005, the most notable of which was ‘Operation Cast Lead’, the 22-day offensive launched in December 2008 in response to rocket fire from Gaza by armed groups.

National Political System

In 1994, the PA was established with a state-like apparatus of executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Currently, President Mahmoud Abbas and Prime Minister Salam Fayyad head the executive, along with the Cabinet. Elections for the PLC, a unicameral legislature of 132 members, were held in 1996 and 2006. It “constitutes a transitional body until the peace process is concluded and a Palestinian state is declared.” Due to the conflict between Hamas and Fatah and the arrest of many of its representatives by Israel, however, the PLC has not met for four years.

Meanwhile, Hamas in Gaza governs a duplicate PA structure led by Ismail Hanieh as prime minister. While a reconciliation deal calling for new elections in 2011 was signed between Hamas and Fatah, little progress has been made at implementing the deal. In Palestine, which remains occupied by Israel, the PA has only limited autonomy and lacks the capacity and resources to act as a proper government. Its legal and political jurisdiction is fragmented within the oPt, due to the geographical and political divide between Gaza and the West Bank, the distinct levels of control afforded to Areas ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’, and the fact that East Jerusalem is under the *de facto* administration of Israel, with the PA denied nearly all access.

General Human Rights Situation

Palestinians suffer human rights violations on an ongoing basis, due to the prolonged occupation of and military rule in the oPt. Israel does not recognize that human rights treaties apply to the oPt, and its violation are justified under the pretext of security. Some of the most significant recent events affecting human rights in the oPt are: the blockade of Gaza; the construction of the Wall; restrictions on movement; continuing expansion of illegal settlements; annexation policies in East Jerusalem and four major military invasions on Gaza.

According to a report by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Israel has violated a number of rights proclaimed in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly the right to life, freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom of movement and the right of children to protection. It has also violated rights contained in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, notably “the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing”, freedom from hunger, and the right to food and the right to health. Israel has, in addition, violated the most fundamental rules of international humanitarian law. Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, prohibits collective punishment.

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) found the Wall, 85% of which was built on Palestinian land in the West Bank, unlawful in a 2004 advisory opinion. Nevertheless, construction continued; it is expected that the Wall will isolate approximately 9.5% of West Bank land when completed, displacing Palestinians and leaving many communities without access to their land or water sources on the western side of the Wall.

Currently, 9.4% of West Bank land is caught between the barrier and the Green Line, most of which is a closed military area. It is estimated that 7,800 Palestinians live trapped in this ‘Seam Zone,’ where anyone over the age of 16 needs to apply for a permanent resident permit to continue living there. ‘Seam Zone’ residents have to pass through checkpoints in the Wall to access schools, hospitals, shops, and their workplaces in the rest of the West Bank. For non-residents to gain entry to the ‘Seam Zone’, a visitor’s permit is needed.

Capital City	claimed East Jerusalem (Al Quds - Bir Salem)
Population	3.892.512
Youth (under 18)	2.150.000
Children (under 5)	697000
Population (West Bank)	2.748.180
Population (Gaza)	1.144.332
Total Area	6.000 Sq. Km
Area (West Bank)	5.640 Sq. Km
Area (West Bank)	360 Sq. Km
Border Length	6.751 kilometers
Languages	Arabic, English
Ethnicity	Palestinian Arab
Religion	Sunni Muslim (92 %), Christian minority (8%)
Political System	Parliamentary Democracy
Branches of Government	judiciary, executive and legislative
Current President	Mahmoud Abbas
Currency	Palestine Pound (in some sources: New Israeli Shekel; Jordanian Dinar; US Dollar)

Social and Economic Situation

Economic Sectors(Total)	
Agriculture	12%
Industry	5%
Services	83%
Economic Sectors(West Bank)	
Agriculture	5%
Industry	14%
Services	813%

The driving forces of the Palestinian economy are services, agriculture, and industry. Twelve percent of the population in Gaza works in agriculture, 5% in industry, and 83% in services. In the West Bank, 5% of the population works in agriculture, 14% in industry, and 81% in services.

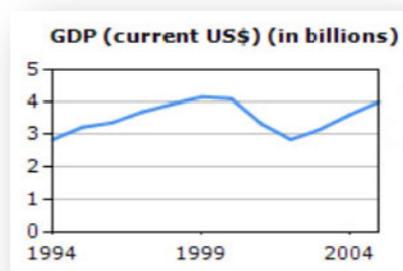
The industrial sector is primarily based on textiles and food processing. In turn, the agricultural sector produces olives, fruit, vegetables, flowers, beef and dairy products.

Industrial Sector	Agricultural Sector	Exports
Textile	Olives	Stone
Food Processing	Fruits and Vegetables	Olive and Olive Oil
	Flowers	Fruits
	Beef	Limestone
	Dairy Products	

The oPt traditionally exports stone, olives, olive oil, fruit, vegetables and limestone. Nonetheless, the sectors of industry, agriculture and tourism are underdeveloped, and cannot be fully exploited due to Israel's restrictions on land and natural resources.

The economy of the oPt deteriorated precipitously after the outbreak of the second *Intifada*, with per capita gross domestic product (GDP) more than 30% lower than 10 years ago. The downturn was largely due to Israeli restrictions on the movement and access of people and goods through physical obstacles such as checkpoints, gates, and roadblocks. The construction of the Wall in the West Bank has led to a significant economic loss, including the loss of Palestinian land, the destruction of key agricultural assets including water resources, and a lack of access by farmers to their land and natural resources. The blockade of Gaza since the June 2007 Hamas takeover has led to food, power and water shortages, the degradation of public infrastructure and utilities, and a general decline in the quality of vital public services.

Indicator	2003	2004	2005
GDP (USD)\$ Billions	3.1	3.6	4
GDP Growth(Annual)	6.1	6.2	6.3
GDP Per Capita(USD)\$	996.6	1114.4	1209.5



According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) “[a]t the heart of the Palestinian economic development bottleneck is a weakened tradable goods sector, suffocated by the use of inappropriate currency, closure and atrophy of the productive base.” Territorial fragmentation, dependence on foreign aid and the lack of access to natural and economic resources are all factors that contribute the low performance of the Palestinian economy.

The protracted blockade of Gaza, combined with Operation “Cast Lead” that resulted in USD 140 million of damage to Gaza businesses and the destruction of 17% of cultivated land, has led to a rapid deterioration in socio-economic conditions. An estimated 65% of Gaza factories have now closed down, and those that are open are operating at 20% to 60% of their capacity. Although Israel claims to have ‘eased’ the blockade in June 2010, there are few signs of real improvement on the ground. The UN reports that a housing shortage resulting from the blockade persists, with large segments of the population confronted with increasingly overcrowded, poor, and unsafe living conditions.

A relatively small number of at least 40,000 housing units needed to meet natural population growth and replace homes lost in the Cast Lead offensive could be constructed due to ongoing restrictions on the import of building materials. While the formal private sector continues to stagnate, the informal economy has expanded through the establishment of the 'tunnel economy.' Hundreds of tunnels have been dug along the borders between Gaza and Egypt to informally import goods into Gaza and circumvent the Israeli blockade, with laborers, including children, exposed daily to dangerous working conditions.

Since 2008, the Palestinian economy has been growing, with real GDP projected at 8% in 2010. It is important to note that this expansion starts from a very low base, especially in Gaza where living standards are well below those that prevailed in 1994. Moreover, growth has been driven by aid inflows, which do not entail real economic growth in the long term. The West Bank's economy is largely depending on external aid. Since the end of 2007, external recurrent budgetary support has represented USD 4 billion. Despite the recent economic growth, food insecurity, poverty, and unemployment remain high, particularly in Gaza, where an estimated 80% of households were living below the poverty line in 2007. Here, 52% are food insecure, and an additional 13% are vulnerable to food insecurity.

Gross domestic product at constant prices for the 2012 increased by 5.9% in the Palestinian Territory compared to 2011, according to the preliminary estimates of the Quarterly National Accounts published Sunday by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The results showed an increase of 5.3% in GDP during the 4th quarter 2012 compared to the 4th quarter 2011, and it showed an increase of 1.5% at constant prices compared to the 3rd quarter 2012.

GDP at constant prices for the 4th quarter of 2012 was US\$1,303 million for the West Bank and \$430 million for the Gaza Strip, said PCBS. The estimates showed that GDP increased by 5.9% in the fourth quarter of 2012 in the West Bank compared to the fourth quarter of 2011, while GDP in the Gaza Strip increased by 3.5% during the same period.

GDP per capita for the Palestinian Territory at constant prices was US\$1,679 in the year of 2012, registering an increase of 2.7% compared to the year of 2011. GDP per capita for in the West Bank at constant prices was US\$537 during the fourth quarter of 2012, registering an increase of 3.1% compared to the fourth quarter of 2011. In the Gaza Strip, GDP per capita was US\$258 during the fourth quarter of 2012, showing a decrease by 0.1% compared to the parallel quarter of 2011.

Health

The fertility rate dropped from six births per person in 1997 to 4.6 births in 2007. In the West Bank, the birth rate in 2008 was 30.6 births per one thousand people, as compared to 35.6 births in Gaza. It is a young population, the majority being under 25 years old, with an average household comprising 5.8 members (5.5 in the West Bank and 6.5 in Gaza). Based on a fertility rate of around 4.5 births per woman in 2008, the overall population is expected to reach 5.94 million by 2025, which is a 52% increase in 17 years.

Health Indicators	2004	2006	2008
Under 5 mortality rate (%)	_____	22	27
Life expectancy at birth (years)	_____	73	74
Infant mortality (%)	_____	20	24
Population using improved drinking water sources (Urban) (%)	94	90	_____
Population using improved drinking water sources (Rural) (%)	88	80	_____
Population using adequate sanitation facilities (Urban) (%)	78	86	_____
Population using adequate sanitation facilities (Rural) (%)	76	69	_____

The blockade's imprisonment of 1.5 million people in an area "just 40 kilometers long and 9.5 kilometers wide" amounts to collective punishment. It also impacts health, as travel permits to leave Gaza into Israel are strictly-controlled and rarely granted and travels into Egypt only intermittent, denying people access to health and educational services outside the Strip.

Health Indicators	2012
Number of Hospitals	79
Number of Doctors per 1000 population	1.7
Number of Beds per 1000 population	1.3

Since March 2002, 63 people, including 22 children, have died while waiting for medical referrals outside Gaza. During Operation "Cast Lead", 1,383 people lost their lives, including 352 children. In addition, the offensive caused extensive, long-term damage to the power infrastructure in Gaza, and damaged water and sanitation systems. Eighteen kindergartens and schools were destroyed, and at least 280 were damaged. In addition, 15 hospitals and 43 primary health centers were partially damaged or destroyed. But even after this offensive, grave protection violations continued to be committed in the oPt. In 2009-2010, 55 Gazans, including 23 children, were injured or killed by unexploded ordnance (UXO).

In 2010 alone, eleven Palestinian children were killed and 360 injured in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In the West Bank, Jewish settlements are built on 42.8% of the territory, appropriating Palestinian land and water. Linking the settlements to Israel is a network of roads, also built on Palestinian land that Palestinians cannot use. Palestinians and their children are at risk from attacks by these settlers.

In emergencies, ambulances and medical services have difficulties coordinating access, and often cannot do so. In 2004, there were over 5,000 Palestinian children living in the 'Seam Zone', cut off from schools, clinics, and water/sanitation facilities.

Lack of access to safe drinking water is a problem facing children in the oPt, with 5,000 children living without "adequate access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities". As many as 110,000 children in 144 communities in the West Bank and East Jerusalem live without piped water. About two-thirds of households are not connected to a sewerage network and 70% to 80% of domestic wastewater is discharged into the environment without treatment.

UNICEF reported that, in 2010, about 80% of the water supply in Gaza was not “fit for human consumption” whereas United States Agency for International Development (USAID) studies found high levels of contamination in tankered and rain-fed water systems in the West Bank. In Gaza, the situation is critical, with infants at risk of blue baby syndrome due to the high levels of nitrate in the water. One of the main childhood diseases in the oPt is diarrhea, with children in the West Bank showing a higher prevalence (7.0%) than children in Gaza (6.2%).

Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Status

In the oPt, 43.6% of Palestinians are refugees (37.7% in the West Bank; and 62.3% in Gaza). The situation of refugees living in the oPt is unique insofar as those who are living as refugees are Palestinians. Refugees in the oPt have the same rights, duties and responsibilities as full citizens. In the oPt, the MoSA is responsible for refugees. Refugees have the same access to resources as non-refugees, with free primary health care until the age of three. UNRWA provides a range of programmes to registered refugees, including free primary education, health care, and housing, relief and social services and microfinance. Educational standards in UNRWA schools are in line with PA schools. As a result, this group of refugees is not competing with non-refugees for access to services.

This also applies to child protection, where all the institutions designed to protect children in need are open to refugee children: “refugee status is not considered a defining characteristic of the children when determining means of providing children with child protection.” There are a number of measures that discriminate positively for refugees (for example, hiring for civil service and security forces) to ensure refugee families receive an income. The same can be said for start-up loans for small- and medium-sized businesses and microfinance schemes. Contracts that include refugees as employees, thus creating job opportunities, are also favored by the Government. These measures go some way to helping refugee families provide for their children. Within Palestinian society, refugees do not face discrimination in accessing services or in legislation; however, social stigmas do affect refugees living in camps due to their low socio-economic status.

In the West Bank, due to closures, the Wall, and checkpoints, travel from one area to another is difficult, if not impossible, and permits are needed to enter Jerusalem, where the five major hospitals are. Children living in the ‘Seam Zone’ who need to reach health services have to pass through barriers and checkpoints that are often closed at night. Coordinating access takes a long time, during which patients can and have died in ambulances as they waited for clearance. Doctors who need to attend to children inside the ‘Seam Zone’ are required to obtain a ‘visitor permit’ from Israeli military authorities in order to reach their patients. In Gaza, due to the Israeli-imposed blockade, clearance is needed to leave, and children in need of medical attention have been left months waiting for permission to travel for urgent medical treatment.

Between October 2007 and July 2008, 11 children died while waiting for permission to leave Gaza to get medical treatment. In addition, the political fragmentation of Gaza and the West Bank impairs the implementation of a comprehensive health plan, with limited communication between the two governing bodies, Hamas and the Fatah-led PA.

Education

The Palestinian MoEHE was created after the Oslo Accords in 1994 and the first national curriculum was established in 2000. The PA allocates 19% of its general budget to education, whereas UNRWA allocates over 50%. All refugee children registered with UNRWA are entitled to up to ten years of free education in UNRWA schools and can also attend national PA schools. Both PA and UNRWA schools are free, except for a small registration fee of USD 14 for primary school students and USD 19 for secondary school students. Under the Palestinian Basic Law, some vulnerable children do not have to pay this fee.

As of 2010, there were 1,141,828 students in primary education, attending 2,611 schools across the oPt. Of these, almost 70% attend 1,955 government schools, 22% attend 325 UNRWA schools and the remaining 8% attend 308 private schools. UNRWA schools, comprising 13% of all schools in the oPt, educated 50.6% of the children in Gaza, and 9.9% in the West Bank from 2007 to 2009. As permanent residents of Israel, children between the ages of 5 and 18 in East Jerusalem are entitled to free public education, according to the 1949 Compulsory Education Law. In practice, however, out of an estimated total of 87,624 school-age population in 2009/2010, less than half attended municipal schools, and the education sector in East Jerusalem has multiple providers, with little coordination and wide discrepancies in the quality of education offered. The MoEHE has been working since 2001 to overhaul the PA education system under Five-Year Education Development Plans I (2001-2005), and II (2008-2012).

Budget Allocation to Education by Government	19%
Budget Allocation to Education by UNRWA	50%

Education Indicators	1997-2000	2002	2003-2008
Literacy Rate (%)	—	—	93.8
Primary School Enrolment Ratio (gross)(Male)	107	101	80
Primary School Enrolment Ratio (gross)(Female)	109	102	80

Education Indicators	2012
Illiteracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above	4.1
Number of Schools	2.753
Number of Schools teachers	52.690
Number of students at schools	1.136.739

Education Indicators	2011
Number of Students in Primary Education	1.141.828
Total Number of Schools for Primary Education	2.611
Number of Government Schools	1955
Attendance in Government Schools	0.7
Number of UNRWA Schools	325
Attendance in UNRWA Schools	0.22
Number of Private Schools	308
Attendance in Private Schools	0.08
Shortage of Classrooms	1500
Average Number of Students per Class	50

The current plan provides for a comprehensive education system including pre-school; basic and secondary education; formal and non-formal education; technical and vocational education, and higher education. Efforts have been made to provide special education for children with special needs, and they are included in formal education as part of the “Inclusive Education” approach. Although school enrolment rates are high, they have dropped from 96.8% in 2000/2001 to 91.2% in 2005/2006.⁴⁰² In 2010, almost 30% of students dropped out after basic education (10th grade). Educational achievement also dropped, with only 19.7% of 16,000 school graduates in Gaza passing Arabic, Mathematics, Science and English state exams, according to an UNRWA 2007 survey. UNRWA Gaza also experienced a 50% increase in failure rates in 2008/2009 exams.

Enrolment is also a problem in East Jerusalem, where over 9,000 Palestinian children had no place in school in 2009/2010. In 2010/2011, there was a shortage of 1,000 classrooms. It is estimated that for the 2011/2012 school year, a minimum of an additional 1,500 classrooms will be needed. In July 2009, the Israeli High Court gave the Jerusalem Municipality and the Minister of Education until 31 January to open at least 400 classrooms in East Jerusalem, but as of January 2011 no action had been taken on this. As a direct consequence of classroom shortages and sub-standard facilities, which do not meet minimum health or educational standards, parents have to resort to paid alternatives. This is despite the stipulation in Israeli law that pupils are entitled to free education.

Among those enrolled, many fail to complete secondary school, with an especially high drop-out rate of boys aged 12 to 14. In Gaza the shortage of school slots is even more severe. During Operation “Cast Lead”, a total of 18 UNRWA, PA and private schools were destroyed and more than 260 were damaged. Reconstruction has proved impossible due to the ongoing siege on Gaza. As a result, overcrowding is a problem, with the average number of students per classes at 38, rising to 45 to 50 in some grades. In order to cope, 95% of these schools run double shifts, and class times have been reduced by one third. It is estimated that an additional 105 governmental schools and 100 UNRWA schools are needed in Gaza. In late 2010, UNRWA received permission to import enough building materials to construct two schools.

Human Development Index

Female-headed households are among the most vulnerable in Gaza, with nearly 10,000 female headed households having had their homes damaged or destroyed during Operation “Cast Lead”. Unemployment in Gaza in the fourth quarter of 2010 stood at nearly 44%, one of the highest rates in the world. High food insecurity levels also persist in the West Bank. Twenty-two percent of households are food insecure and an additional 12% are vulnerable to food insecurity. Herding communities living in Israeli-controlled Area ‘C’ and households in the ‘Seam Zone’⁵⁹ along the Wall are vulnerable to poverty, as are refugees living in camps. These marginalized groups have consistently had the highest prevalence of food insecurity, as a result of severe mobility constraints, and increasing restrictions on access to land and resources. In the West Bank, unemployment Bank and Gaza, 43% of 15 to 19 year-olds were unemployed.

Cultural Indicators	2012
Number of mosques	2.725
Number of theaters	10
Number of museums	14
Number of cultural centers	646

Palestinian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

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Palestine Banks

Palestine Banks
Arab Bank
Bank of Palestine
Palestinian Banking Corporation

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Al-Takaful Palestinian Insurance Co.	970 2-2404211	_____	info@altakaful-ins.ps	www.altakaful.ps
Ahliea Insurance Group (AIG)	+970 (or 972) 2 2986 634 /5/7	+970 (or 972) 2 2986 636	info@aig.ps	www.ahlia.ps
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Palestine Trade Agreements

Palestine Trade Agreements	Date	Partner
The Protocol of Economic Relations(Paris Protocol	1994	Turkey
Trade Agreement	1995	Jordan
Free Trade Agreement	1996	USA
Interim Association Agreement with European Communities EC	1997	EU
Economic and Trade Cooperation	1998	EFTA
Trade Agreement	1997	Egypt
Joint Framework for Economic Cooperation and Trade	1998	Canada
Great Arab Free Trade Area	2000	Arab League
Free Trade Agreement	2004	Turkey