**Expropriation orders**, also known as purchase orders for public purposes, are military orders that the army uses primarily for the purpose of expropriating land for roads and various infrastructure projects. Unlike seizure orders, expropriation orders are not temporary, but can only officially be issued for projects that will also be used by the “local population.” Namely, the Palestinian population. In practice, in some cases Israel has used expropriation orders to establish settlements (Ma’ale Adumim, Ofra), and in many other cases, these orders were used for the purpose of paving access roads to settlements--roads that are used only by the settler population. To date, the army has issued expropriation orders for about 75,000 dunam of land. Since the signing of the Oslo II Accord, Israel has issued one expropriation order in the territory of the Palestinian Authority, to build Route 35 (a bypass road built between Halhul and Hebron).

For more information, read B’Tselem’s report, [Land Grab](https://www.btselem.org/download/200205_land_grab_heb.pdf), page 51.

**Stop work orders and demolitions orders** are orders that the Israeli Civil Administration issues against illegal construction. To date, more than 19,000 demolition orders have been issued for Palestinian structures throughout the West Bank, the vast majority in Area C. 133 of these orders have been issued for structures in the territory of the Palestinian Authority following the signing of the Oslo II Accord (meaning, in Areas A and B).

It is not inconceivable that some of these orders were issued by mistake for structures located on the border of the territory of the Palestinian Authority and Area C, due to a failure to identify the location of the border. In other cases (such as in Wadi al-Hummus) demolition orders were issued against construction in the areas near the separation barrier where construction bans had been put in place, since the separation barrier itself was built within Palestinian Authority territory.

**Construction ban orders** are orders that the military uses to prevent construction along roads in the West Bank, as well as in areas near the separation barrier. Stop construction order 1/96, which was signed in 1996, banned construction on both sides of hundreds of roads, with a cumulative length of almost 1,700 kilometers (in some cases including 120 meters on either side of the road, and in other cases 75 meters on either side of the roads). This order penetrates deep into the territory of the Palestinian Authority, and prohibits construction along the main roads that cross through Palestinian cities. However, to the best of Kerem Navot’s knowledge, this order was never enforced.

Another series of stop construction orders are the orders issued along areas adjacent to the separation barrier. These are very large areas, covering a total of 178,000 dunam of land, about 12,700 of which are located within Palestinian Authority territory.

**The order regarding security provisions** was amended by the military in 2009 to allow army commanders to take various steps that the military claims is necessary in order to “maintain security and public order in the area.” As far as we know, there are is only one place where the army has used this order within Plaestinian Authority territory, in the Palestinian village of Sebastia. We recently filed a freedom of information request from the military to determine whether similar orders had been issued in the past, and if so, where and for what purpose. To date, no response has been received on this matter.

**Military training** has been taking place in the West Bank for over 50 years. As far as is known to Kerem Navot, military training generally takes place in Area C. However, we know of one place within the territory of the Palestinian Authority where the miltiary conducts combat training in a built-up area on a regular basis, despite the fact that that area is partially populated.

**Denial of access**

Over the course of Kerem Navot’s fieldwork, 14 permanent entry restrictions have been identified that bar the entry of Palestinians to areas adjacent to settlements and outposts that were deliberately built next to the territory of the Palestinian Authority, and in some cases even within Palestinian Authority territory. According to Kerem Navot, today Palestinians are prevented from entering over 10,000 dunam of land, most of which are agricultural land, such that the inability to access them has severe economic consequences for their owners.

**Agricultural Takeover**

Today, Kerem Navot is aware of eight places where settlers cultivate land within the territory of the Palestinian Authoirty. To the best of our knowledge, in two of these places, cultivation began even before Oslo II was signed (in September 1995), and for reasons unknown to us, it continued even after the signing of the agreement. In the remaining six places, there were settler invasions in the years 2003-2008, that is, after the signing of Oslo II.

**Road Building and Construction**

There are a fairly small number of places where settlers built roads, and even built buildings within the territory of the Palestinian Authority. In 2018 and 2020, several settlers from the outposts around the settlement Yitzhar, who had deliberately built in Area B, petitioned against the intention of the military to evacuate and demolish their buildings, claiming that according to the Oslo Accords Israel has no authority to issue or execute demolition orders within Area B. The court rejected both of their petitions and ordered the petitioners to pay a total of NIS 3,000 for each incident.

[High Court of Justice court ruling 1330/18](https://drive.google.com/file/d/10B71jb6LalZsmdxu64N1cYh1dDwL_2y6/view?usp=sharing) (Hebrew language)

[High Court of Justice court ruling 2623/20](https://drive.google.com/file/d/11KkjajOo-EL-UvhFKwgvEWnU5H9saTo4/view?usp=sharing) (Hebrew language)

**settlers visits**

Tours are organized by settlers to holy sites identified with biblical figures, and sites with other scenic or historical significance. Most of the tours are coordinated with the army, and soldiers even secure the entry of participants to these sites. In many cases, the army imposes severe restrictions on the movement of the Palestinian residents in the area during the times when Israelis are present in those locations. We now know of 22 such sites, and this trend has been increasing in recent years.