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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 19 June 1981 from the Acting Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the
Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

As Acting Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I refer to the most recent reports regarding the establishment of new settlements by Israel in the illegally occupied Arab territories. According to these reports, Prime Minister Begin reiterated the intention of his Government to build even more settlements.

The continuation of this policy of changing the demographic character of the occupied territories in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 ¹/ and in defiance of international opinion and General Assembly and Security Council resolutions constitutes a threat to international peace and security, already endangered by Israel's recklessness.

It will be recalled that, on 18 October 1979, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General (A/34/605-S/13582), to which he annexed a copy of a document of the World Zionist Organization entitled "Master plan for the development of settlement in Judea and Samaria, 1979-1983". That master plan was clearly indicative of Israel's total disregard of the fundamental principles of international law, and of its intention to proceed with its policy on settlement regardless of the consequences to international peace.

Annexed hereto is a copy of another document by the author of the master plan, Mattityahu Drobless, of September 1980, and entitled "Settlement in Judea and Samaria - Strategy, policy and plans". According to reliable information, the report was adopted by the Government of Israel in January 1981. Foot-notes have been added to the report to include figures and information obtained from the updated Hebrew text of the report, issued in January 1981. Perusal of this document leaves one in no doubt of Israel's intention to annex the Arab territories it has illegally occupied. It proves, moreover, that the autonomy that Israel speaks of for these occupied, territories will not apply to the territories but only to "the Arab population thereof". The report speaks also of lands being seized right away for the purpose of establishing settlements and cutting off the Arab population in order to make it difficult for it to form a territorial and political continuity. Israel's cynicism and total lack of credibility is evidenced, moreover, in the statement which reads: "In the light of the current negotiations on the future of Judea and Samaria, it will now become necessary to conduct a race against time."

Plans also appear to be in hand to establish 12 to 15 settlements per annum over the next five years, with an intended increase of the Jewish population by 120,000 to 150,000 people.

It is essential that urgent and vigorous action be taken by the United Nations, especially the Security Council, if the international community is not to be exposed to the dangers to which Israel's arrogant defiance of world public opinion and international law is exposing it.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under item 31 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Raul ROA-KOURI
Acting Chairman of the Committee
on the Exercise of the Inalienable

* A/36/50.
1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.
81-17042

ANNEX

WORLD ZIONIST FEDERATION
SETTLEMENT DIVISION

SETTLEMENT IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA -
STRATEGY, POLICY AND PLANS

By

MATTITYAHU DROBLESS

Jerusalem, September 1980

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA

44 settlements have so far been established - or are in the process of being established - in Judea and Samaria: 21 communal settlements, 12 urban settlements, 3 moshavim, 3 kibbutzim, 3 industrial villages, 1 regional center and 1 industrial center. 35 settlements have been or are being established in Judea and Samaria over the past 3 years, since 1977 (see attached list of settlements in Judea and Samaria). The Jewish population in these regions totals some 10,000 people today. 1/

The majority of the settlements in Judea and Samaria are communal villages. The communal settlement is a relatively new form of settlement. Such a settlement is designed to have a population of 300 families, in order to enable the development of an intensive and productive form of communal life, a closed rural society capable of generating a quality of life and services on a higher level than normally found in larger and open urban societies on the same economic level. In this form of a smaller and closed society there is room for mutual cooperation and for taking decisions in principle which call for greater efforts being exerted in order to preserve the definite nature of the settlement. All the members of a communal settlement are members of a joint cooperative association. For a new member to join the association, he has to undergo the accepted absorption procedures required by agricultural settlements and to have his membership approved by an absorption committee composed of representatives of the Settlement Division and the settlement movement to which this particular settlement belongs and of one representative from the settlement itself. Each candidate has to meet the criteria as required by the nature of the settlement, by the regulations set by the association and in accordance with the nature of the founding settlement movement. This, in order to guarantee the greatest possible adjustment among the members, which is the precondition for the proper functioning of a small settlement. The association takes care of municipal services (gardening, roads, garbage, water, etc.), of welfare services (education, health, relief, etc.), of cultural, social and entertainment activities, and also assists the members in the productive-economic sphere (financing and marketing), preserves the nature of the settlement and represents it in dealings with external elements. The Settlement Division assists in the financing of public investments and infrastructure work in the communal settlements. The assistance is given in the form of a long-term loan, in accordance with regulations and procedures applicable in agricultural settlements. The productive activity in the settlement is conducted by the members or by corporations of members with the responsibility resting with the members. The Settlement Division assists in financing the required investments in productive plants set up by the members or the association, in accordance with settlement standards. Such an assistance is only provided to permanent residents of the settlement working in that particular plant, and only after the economic rentability of the plant was examined and confirmed by Settlement Division experts.

The Settlement Division assists the rural villages in constructing their own means of production, with the aim of rapidly reducing the need of settlers to commute over long distances in order to make a living - an undesirable phenomenon from the social, the economic and the security aspects. Owing to the shortage of land and water in the hilly regions which reduces the possibility of making a living on agriculture: it becomes necessary to establish means of livelihood for these settlements based on industry, tourism and sophisticated agriculture requiring a relatively small quantity of land and water.

It should be noted that notwithstanding the relatively scanty resources invested in the means of production, the settlers have managed to make a decent living. The social condition in most of the settlements is

excellent and the atmosphere is pleasant and warm, abounding with intensive cultural and social activity. Therefore, most of the settlements established in Judea and Samaria are firmly established and function properly. At first we had to overcome numerous difficulties, but compared with other regions these settlements have managed to function properly within a brief period of time and with a relatively small investment being required. At first we had to provide water for the settlements by tankers alone, but now the large majority of the settlements are connected to water pipes. In various settlements (Kedumim, Shiloh) water drillings were carried out. The proper infrastructure has also been established and all of the Samaria settlements will soon be connected to the national electricity grid. In many settlements infrastructure work is already under way for putting up permanent housing units in accordance with the "Build Yourself a Home" method.

Hereunder details will be given about four communal settlements in Samaria, serving as a representative sample of all such settlements:

1. OFRAH

Ofrat - the first Jewish settlement in Samaria - was established 5 years ago on a high hill near the ancient city of Ofrat, at the foot of which lies the road leading to Eretz Hamirdafim (the terrain where the IDF pursues terrorists) and to the Jordan Valley and near the hilly road along the southern "border of Samaria. There are 72 ²/₃ families living in the settlement today, with 300 children and with the total number of residents amounting to 500. ³/₄ The social and cultural life, public services, maintenance and economic activity are jointly conducted by the settlement. So far, 72 provisional housing units have already been established, and 10 more are due to be established this year. In addition, the construction of 50 permanent housing units is already under way, so that by the end of this year 80 ⁴/₅ families will reside in Ofrat. About 80 percent of the residents of Ofrat make their living in the settlement proper and the rest earn their livelihood in the vicinity. There are 3 steel mills in the settlement, 3 carpentry workshops, a printers' workshop and an institute for removing honey from hives. An office for computer programming services was also established in the settlement, in which 18 programmers and planners who reside in the settlement are employed. In addition, there are also in Ofrat a field school employing 15 residents, a college for Jewish studies and a youth hostel, as well as accountants' and translation offices with clients in Jerusalem and a land surveyor's office. The Settlement Division planted for Ofrat a 90-dunum plantation of cherries, plums and apricots, and the territory of the plantation is to be expanded this year to 150-200 dunams. Industrial structures have also been put up during this year extending over a 2,100 sq. km. territory, in order to expand and establish the existent projects which are meantime scattered in provisional structures. The construction of 4 hen runs is also planned.

2. BEIT-EL

The settlement is located near the biblical Beit-El near a military base on the right of the Ramallah-Nablus road, some 2 kms north of the road junction leading to Ofrat and some 20 kms north of Jerusalem. The Beit-El residence took occupancy of the settlement some two and a half years ago ⁵/₆ in November 1977. There are 65 ⁶/₇ families residing in the settlement, with 170 children and with the total number of residents amounting to 300. ⁷/₈ 74 housing units were established there. The construction of 50 permanent housing units has already been approved and infrastructure work is already under way. There is a large grocery store, a health clinic and a physician in the settlement and a child care clinic is soon to be opened there. In addition, there is also a library for children and adults, a youth club, a Bnei-Akiva Youth Movement club, and an intensive cultural and biblical studies activity. The settlers make their living on local and regional work and some of them work in other places outside the region. A toy factory employing 3 residents and a cosmetics institute have already been established. The Settlement Division established in Beit-El a structure for industrial work extending over 660 square meters and fit to house between 3 and 6 factories. The setting up of a gas station with a snack bar and other facilities has already been approved and is soon to be started. Other possibilities for establishing economic projects in Beit-El during the coming budget year are also being looked into.

3. KEDUMIM

Was established four and a half years ago. It is located near the village of Kadum, some 7 kms west of Nablus. The number of families residing in the settlement is 120, ⁸/₉ with 360 ⁹/₁₀ children, 10 singles and 60 ¹⁰/₁₁ yeshiva students - some 700 ¹¹/₁₂ people in all. So far, 130 "Ashkubit" housing units have been put up and 10 caravans. In addition, the infrastructure work for the construction of permanent housing in the "Build Yourself a Home" method is already under way. A synagogue, a central eating hall and kitchen, a creche, administration offices, a school (9 classrooms), a yeshiva complex, a health clinic, a structure for a large grocery store and 8 structures for housing various types of shops for daily use have already been established. About 60 percent of the residents make their living in the settlement proper. Two house plant nurseries, 3 hen runs, a steel mill, an insecticide factory, a sewing workshop for children's clothes, a book-keeping office, a stencilling workshop, a paper mill (in partnership with a Japanese citizen who is an Israel sympathizer), a carpenter's workshop and a paint factory have also been established. The Eretz Yisrael College in the settlement employs 6 families and offers courses on the Judea and Samaria region in particular and on Eretz Yisrael in general.

4. ELOM MOREH

The settlement was established in January 1980 in its present location on Mount Kabir and is situated some 4 kms east of Nablus. The number of families residing in the settlement is 35 ¹²/₁₃ with 130 ¹³/₁₄ children and 6 singles - totalling some 200 ¹⁴/₁₅ people altogether. So far, 41 Troumasbest housing units have been set up as well as 7 public buildings: a synagogue, a kindergarten (2 classrooms), a creche (3 rooms), a school (4 classrooms), a health clinic, administration offices and a large grocery store. A wide access road was paved to the settlement, and the paving of the road bypassing the village of Dir-el-Khatib is about to be concluded.

The Settlement Division is constructing at present an industrial complex on Mount Kabir, extending over 1,200

square meters and scheduled to house a locksmith's workshop and other plants (an insecticide factory, for example). The construction of an additional industrial complex is also being planned. Educational and cultural activities are conducted in a kindergarten, a creche and a youth club. The absorption of additional families in the settlement is planned for the near future, so that by the end of this year the number of families residing in it will amount to around 40. 15/

THE SETTLEMENT STRATEGY IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA

A large eastern rejectionist front which includes Syria, Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia is facing us today. These countries, which have huge resources at their disposal and which are united in their hostility towards Israel, are posing today a constant threat to our eastern border. The lessons we learned from previous wars indicate that we ought to ensure that the border be drawn as far as possible from our dense urban, industrial and economic centers on the coastal plain, so as to provide ourselves with an adequate breathing space for mobilizing our army reserve forces on which we have to depend owing to the large superiority in number enjoyed by the Arab armies. Therefore, a greater distance between our eastern border with Jordan and our own population centers contributes a lot to the security of the entire state of Israel.

However, only a military presence in the territories west of the Jordan is not sufficient for the security of this sensitive region. The civilian presence of Jewish settlements is vital for the security of the state, since all the settlements in Judea and Samaria are located on high hills presiding over important axes which are not easily passable by armoured or any other types of vehicles. It should be noted that in light of the lessons drawn from the last war, all necessary measures have been taken to enable the settlers in the territories to defend themselves in the eventuality of a surprise attack being launched against them. Thus, it will not only become unnecessary to evacuate them in the eventuality of a war breaking out, but this dense chain of settlements situated on hilltops will be able to serve as a proper block against the united eastern front which is now threatening Israel, or at least to ward off an Arab attack until the reserve forces are mobilized and, ready to fight. This buffer of settlements will also give a greater sense of security to the settlements in the Jordan Valley, which serve as our foremost defence wall on the east, and will keep them from getting into the position of being pressed from both the east and the west by hostile populations.

In light of the current negotiations on the future of Judea and Samaria, it will now become necessary for us to conduct a race against time. During this period, everything will be mainly determined by the facts we establish in these territories and less by any other considerations. This is therefore the best time for launching an extensive and comprehensive settlement momentum, particularly on the Judea and Samaria hilltops which are not easily passable by nature and which preside over the Jordan Valley on the east and over the Coastal Plain on the west.

It is therefore significant to stress today, mainly by means of actions, that the autonomy does not and will not apply to the territories but only to the Arab population thereof. This should mainly find expression by establishing facts on the ground. Therefore, the state-owned lands and the uncultivated barren lands in Judea and Samaria ought to be seized right away, with the purpose of settling the areas between and around the centers occupied by the minorities so as to reduce to the minimum the danger of an additional Arab state being established in these territories. Being cut off by Jewish settlements the minority population will find it difficult to form a territorial and political continuity.

There mustn't be even the shadow of a doubt about our intention to keep the territories of Judea and Samaria for good. Otherwise, the minority population may get into a state of growing disquiet which will eventually result in recurrent efforts to establish an additional Arab state in these territories. The best and most effective way of removing every shadow of a doubt about our intention to hold on to Judea and Samaria forever is by speeding up the settlement momentum in these territories.

Jewish settlement in Judea and Samaria will mainly be carried out on state-owned lands or on uncultivated ownerless barren lands, and is by no means designed to dispossess people living on their land. Such a policy creates a reasonable prospect for a peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, the cohabitation of Jews and Arabs side by side for a long period of time is the only chance for developing a good neighbourly relationship as time goes by, for the gradual awakening of a mutual understanding and for the essential creation of common interests. It can be learned from historical experience that personal and close relations between hostile populations usually contribute to the creation of a *de facto* state of peace more than any political agreements signed by the leaders of these populations normally do.

SETTLEMENT POLICY IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA

Experience indicates that the situation must be averted of any one settlement "being left isolated in whatever region, both owing to the need of relying on shared services together with neighbouring settlements and because of the security aspect. Thus, it is necessary to establish additional settlements near every existing settlement in Judea and Samaria, so as to create settlement clusters in homogenous settlement regions and to make it possible to develop shared services and means of production. It is not altogether unlikely that the expansion and development of these settlements will eventually result in some cases in their natural decision to merge and create a single urban settlement containing all the settlements of the same cluster. In order to make a large deployment of settlements possible and in order to establish settlements with a high quality of life, the majority of settlements in Judea and Samaria were and will continue to be established in the form of rural-communal villages. The population in these settlements will amount at the first stage to between 50 and 300 families which will find their means of livelihood mainly in industry, tourism and services and to a much lesser extent in sophisticated agriculture, owing to the shortage of agricultural means of production in these territories. Regional services in the educational, health and cultural spheres are planned and set up at the very first stage of the implementation of the settlement program - in each and every bloc, in one of the central settlements thereof. The setting up of these services as early as possible will contribute to the welfare of the new settlements. The establishment of the settlements is preceded by forming a group of potential settlers and getting them ready for taking occupancy of the land. The absorption unit of the

Settlement Division sets up the framework, for social assimilation activities among the settlers (both new immigrants and veteran citizens), in coordination with the various settlement movements and with other social bodies. It should be noted that the current potential for settlement is very high. There is an increasing stream of applications submitted by people wishing to settle in Judea and Samaria, and the number of families wishing to settle in these territories - either by setting up new settlements or by joining existing ones - amounts to many thousands, both in Israel and in the diaspora.

Over the next 5 years it is necessary to establish 12-15 rural and urban settlements per annum in Judea and Samaria, so that in five years from now the number of settlements will grow by 60-75 and the Jewish population thereof will amount to between 120,000 and 150,000 people. More details about this plan can be found in the brochure submitted by me in October 1978 to the government and the inter-departmental settlement committee, entitled "A Masterplan for Settlement Development in Judea and Samaria for the years 1979-1983" and published by the Rural Settlement Division of the World Zionist Federation. 16/

SETTLEMENTS ALREADY ESTABLISHED OR NOW BEING ESTABLISHED IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA 17/

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>FORM</u>	<u>ESTABLISHED IN</u>	<u>AREA BLOC</u>
1.	Kedumim	Communal	1975	Kedumim
2.	Elon Moreh	Communal	1979	Elon Moreh
3.	Beit Horon	Communal	1977	Giv'on
4.	Mattityahu	Communal	under construction	Modi'in
5.	Mevoh Horon	Moshav	1970	Modi'in
6.	Halamish (Neve Tzuf)	Communal	1977	Halamish
7.	Sal'it	Industrial Village	1978	Sal'it
6.	Sanor	Communal	1977	Shavei Shomron
9.	Dotan	Communal	under construction	Reihan
10.	Shavei Shomron	Communal	1977	Shavei Shomron
11.	Ma'aleh Shomron	Communal	1979	Karnei Shomron
12.	Yakir (Karnei Shomron D)	Communal	under construction	Karnei Shomron
13.	Beit El	Communal	1977	Beit El
14.	Mitzpeh Yeriho	Communal	1977	Adumim
15.	Ofrah	Communal	1975	Beit El
16.	Shiloh	Communal	1977	Shiloh
17.	Tapu'ah	Communal	1978	Shiloh
18.	Teko'ah	Communal	1978	Etzion
19.	El'azar	Industrial Village	1977	Etzion
		Kibbutz		
20.	Kfar Etzion		1967	Etzion
21.	Migdal Oz	Kibbutz	1977	Etzion
22.	Rosh Tzurin	Kibbutz	1975	Etzion
23.	Kohav Ha'shahar	Communal (Nahal)	1977	Beit El
24.	Mevoh Shiloh	Communal (Nahal)	1977	Shiloh
25.	Rimonim	Communal (Nahal)	1977	Beit El
26.	Kfar Adumim	Communal	1979	Adumim
27.	Reihan	Moshav	1979	Reihan
28.	Beit Aryeh (Levonah)	Communal	under construction	Halamish
29.	Homesh (Ma'aleh Nahal)	Moshav (Nahal)	1979	Shavei Shomron
30.	(New) Mitzpeh	Communal	1980	Giv'on
31.	Hinanit (Reihan B)	Industrial Village	1980	Reihan
(Altogether 31 rural settlements handled by the Settlement Division)				
32.	Karnei	Urban	1977	Karnei Shomron

Shomron

33.	Karnei Shomron C	Urban (regular army)	under construction	Karnei Shomron
34.	Beit El B	Urban	1977	Beit El
35.	Har Giloh	Urban	1968	Etzion
36.	Ephrata	Urban	under construction	Etzion
37.	Giv'on	Urban	1977	Giv'on
38.	Ariel (Khars)	Urban	1977	Ariel
39.	Kiryat Arba	Urban	1968	Hebron
40.	Elkanah	Urban	1977	Ariel
41.	Mishor Adumim	Industrial centre	1975	Adimim
42.	Ma'aleh Adumim	Urban	under construction	Adumim
43.	Elkanah B	Urban	under construction	Ariel
44.	Elon Shvut	Regional center	1970	Etzion

(Altogether 13 urban settlements handled by the Construction Ministry)

Total: 44 settlements

Footnotes. (The following figures and other information are as they appear in the Hebrew text of the report dated January 1981)

- About 78 settlements, with about 17,600 persons, have been and are being established in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley. In the last three years 56 settlements have been established in these areas, and the Jewish population increased in that period by 17,300 persons.

In Judea and Samaria (excluding the Jordan Valley) about 5** settlements have so far been established or are in the process of being established (of which 16 were established during the last three years). Of these, 21 communal settlements, 12 urban settlements, 1 industrial village, 3 kibbutzim, 1 moshav, 1 regional centre, 1 industrial centre and 5 other settlements. The Jewish population in Judea and Samaria totals about 3.1*,600 persons today.

- Now 80
- Now 600
- About 130
- About three years ago
- Now 73
- Now 500
- Now 130
- Now 400
- Now 80
- Now 800
- Now 40
- Now 150
- Now 300
- Now 70
- Over the next 5 years it is necessary to concentrate on the fast expansion of the existing 54 settlements in Judea and Samaria, the development of the infrastructure (roads, electricity, water and communications), creating sources of employment in the settlements and their vicinity, and the establishment of additional 10 settlements. These activities would increase the Jewish population of Judea and Samaria by about 100,000 people. Thus in 5 years some 120,000 Jews would be living in about 80 rural and urban settlements in Judea, Samaria and the Jordan Valley.
- See attached

Settlements Already Established or are Being

Established in Judea and Samaria
(According to the January 1981 version of the report)

	<u>Established in</u>	<u>Name of Settlement</u>	<u>Type of Settlement</u>	<u>Settlement movement</u>	<u>Area/bloc</u>
1	1967	Kfor Etzion	Kibbutz	Religious Kibbutz	Etzion
2	1968	Qiryat Arba	Urban	-	Hebron
3	1969	Har Giloh	Urban	-	Etzion
4	1970	Mevoh Horon	Moshav	Poulei Ayu-dat Yisrael	Modiim
5	1970	Elon Shvut	Regional Centre	-	Etzion
6	1975	Kedumim	Communal	Amanah	Kedumim
7	1975	Ofrah	Communal	Amanah	Beit-El
8	1975	Rosh Tzurim	Kibbutz	Religious Kibbutz	Etzion
9	1975	Mishor Adumim	Industrial Centre	-	Adumim
10	1977	El'Azar	Industrial Village	Association of the Moshavs of the Mizrahi worker	Etzion
11	1977	Beit Horon	Communal	Amanah	Givon
12	1977	Halamish	Communal	Amanah	Halamish
13	1977	Sanor	Communal	Amanah	Shavei Shomron
14	1977	Shavei Shomron	Communal	Amanah	Shavei Shomron
15	1977	Beit El	Communal	Amanah	Beit El
16	1977	Beit El B.	Urban	-	Beit El
17	1977	Mitzpeh Yeriho	Communal	Amanah	Adumim
18	1977	Migdal Oz	Kibbutz	Religious Kibbutz	Etzion
19	1977	Kokhav Hashahar	Communal	Amanah	Beit El
20	1977	Mesvoh Shiloh	-	-	Shiloh
21	1977	Rimonim	Communal	Agricultural Union	Beit El
22	1977	Karnei Shamron	Urban	-	Karnei Shomron
23	1977	Mahanah Givon	Urban	-	Givon
24	1977	Elkansh	Urban		Ariel
25	1977	Shiloh	Communal	Amanah	Shiloh
26	1978	Arich	Urban	-	Ariel

	<u>Established in</u>	<u>Name of Settlement</u>	<u>Type of Settlement</u>	<u>Settlement movement</u>	<u>Area/bloc</u>
27	1978	Salit	Industrial Village	Herut Bitar	Salit
28	1978	Taquah	Communal	Amanah	Ariel
29	1978	Tequah	Communal	Amanah	Etzion
30	1979	Elon Moreh	Communal	Amanah	Elon Morch
31	1979	Maaleh Shmron	Communal	Herut-Bitar	Karnei Shomron
32	1979	Kfor Adumim	Communal	Amanah	Adumim
33	1979	Reihan	Industrial Village	Zionist Worker	Reihan
34	1980	Homesh	Communal	National Worker	Shavei Tzion
35	1980	Horshah (matzeh Givion)	Communal	Amanah	Givion
36	1980	Nahal Zohan	Communal	-	Yatir
37	1981	Mattityahu	Industrial Village	Workers of Ayudat Yisrael	Modiim
33	1981	Yakir	Communal	Amanah	Karnei Shomron
39	1981	Beit Ariyeh	Communal	Herut-Bitar	Halamish
40	1981	Hinanit	Communal	Moshavim Movement	Reihan
41	1981	Ephrata	Urban	-	Etzion

42	1981	Ma'aleh Adumim	Urban	-	Adumim
43	1981	Dotan	Communal	Amanah	Reihan
44	1981	Ma'on		-	Yatir
45	1981	Karmel		-	Yatir
46	Being established	Karnei Shomron C	Urban	-	Karnei Shomron
47	Being established	Birqan (Yakir B)	Communal	Amanah	Ariel
48	Being established	Givat Zeev	Urban	-	Givon
49	Being established	Makhmesh	Communal	Amanah	Adumim
50	Being established	Nili	Communal	-	Modiim
51	Being established	Mitzpeh Gourin	Communal	Herut Bitar	Har Hebron
52	Being established	Shavei Shomron (B)	Communal	Amanah	Shavei Shomron
53	Being established	Ma'aleh Amos (Tekoah B)	Communal	Herut-Bitar	Etzion
54	Being established	Shaked (Hinanit B)	Comunal	-	Reihan
