



The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the
Judiciary and the Legal Profession

"Musawa"

Annual Report

Administrative & Financial

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Design and print



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MUSAWA's Family

Executive Team

Lawyer Ibrahim Barghouthi – Executive Director
Nasser Khmour – Administrative and Financial Manager
Haitham Krunz - Accountant
Nur Asfour – Programs Manager
Husni Ashweh – Project Coordinator
Hamdi Hussein - Project Coordinator
Shurooq Abu Qare' - Project Coordinator
Mo'men Hattab - Project Coordinator / Gaza
Yara Abu Sido - Project Coordinator / Gaza
Barbara Sabitzer – Public Relations Manager
Reem Zubeidi – Communications Officer
Watfa Abdallah- Receptionist
Majd Abed - Driver

Board of Directors

Lawyer Yasser Jaber - Chairman
Lawyer Fahd Shweiki – Vice Chairman
Lawyer Yousif Bakhtan - Secretary
Lawyer Faisal Jaser - Treasurer
Mr. Samir Barghouthi - Member
Lawyer Ghassan Massad - Member
Lawyer Nidal Abu Farha - Member
Lawyer Rana Wassef - Member
Lawyer Fayzah Shaweesh – Member

General Assembly

Lawyer Hussein Abu Hannoud
Dr. Ali Sartawi
Dr. Taleb Awad
Lawyer Faisal Jasser
Lawyer Khalil Ghazawneh
Dr. Ayman Yousif
Lawyer Nidal Abu Farha
Dr. Saeed Abu Farah
Mrs. Lubna Abdulhadi
Lawyer Fahd Shweiki
Lawyer Yasser Jaber
Mr. Samir Barghouthi
Lawyer Yousif Bakhtan
Lawyer Fayzah Shaweesh
Lawyer Shireen Shaarawi
Lawyer Areej Sarandah
Lawyer Lina Abdulhadi
Dr. Mohammad Khader
Lawyer Ibrahim Barghouthi
Lawyer Rana Wassef
Lawyer Ghassan Masad
Lawyer Fadi Jaber
Lawyer Mays Qandeel
Dr. Allam Jarrar
Lawyer Lina Badri
Lawyer Qusai Awwad
Dr. Abdulkarim Barghouthi

Introduction

In accordance with the policy of MUSAWA to evaluate its performance so as to contribute to achieving its objectives, the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession reconsidered its strategy and action plan for 2015 in a workshop implemented in the Dead Sea area.

In adherence with the strategy of MUSAWA for 2014, 2015, 2016 and the executive plan for 2014, this year witnessed a remarkable progress in the performance of MUSAWA in all aspects. The budget for 2014 spent on MUSAWA's different activities was \$607,000.

This report includes a presentation of all events and activities implemented by MUSAWA on the institutional level and in the framework of the implementation of its different objectives. In addition, this report shows the obstacles and challenges faced by the Justice System during 2014, the interventions by MUSAWA in this regard and the success stories it achieved.

This detailed administrative report shows the commitment of MUSAWA to work according to its strategic and executive plans, within MUSAWA's objectives and mission. In addition, it reflects MUSAWA's adherence to its financial and administrative regulations, bylaws, human resource regulations, the Civil Society Organization Law, the Palestinian Basic Law and related laws. MUSAWA hopes this report will be a tool in the hands of our stakeholders, in terms of monitoring our performance. We hope readers will send us their comments and evaluation of MUSAWA's work for this reporting period.

MUSAWA

MUSAWA at the Institutional Level

Institution Building

During 2014 MUSAWA worked on a new library classification system according to the international Chicago system. In addition, a soft copy system was developed and connected to the organization's website.

In its quest to build employees' capacity, MUSAWA dedicated money of its budget to finance training courses: 4 employees received English courses, 1 employee received Arabic courses and the Communications Officer received a proposal writing training course.

2014 also witnessed a development in MUSAWA's tools as the website of MUSAWA was updated and a new website for the Human Rights Defenders Network was developed. Moreover, MUSAWA's social media presence was developed through Facebook, Twitter and Youtube.

BOD Meetings

First Board Meeting:

25th of Jan – with the attendance of 6 members. During the meeting the following was decided:

1. Amend employees' bylaws, article 32- to become: appointing managers, deciding their salaries, raises and any privileges is the authority of the BOD. The Executive Director is given the authority of giving them a raise of 5% after the consent of the BOD.

2. Managers are evaluated by the Executive Director and the evaluations are given to the BOD to approve them.
3. Any raise, bonus or privileges are approved by the BOD with the recommendation of the Executive Director.
4. MUSAWA's cars must carry the logo of MUSAWA.
5. No one other than the employees of MUSAWA are allowed to use its cars.
6. A committee was formed including Mr. Yousif Bakhtan, Mr. Fahd Shweiki and Mr. Ibrahim Barghouthi to study the employees' by laws so as to amend it and submit it to the General Assembly to adopt it.
7. The USD conversion rate was fixed to 4 Shekels for all employees.
8. The BOD decided to give a raise to some of the employees.
9. Studying the BOD procedures manual and complaints system were postponed.

Second Board Meeting:

26th of April – with the attendance of 8 members. During the meeting the following was decided:

1. The administrative and financial report for 2013 was adopted by the external auditor and the General Assembly.
2. A training course in Amman for regular and sharia judges and members of the Public Prosecution was decided.

3. Referring the issue of selecting researchers to the expert selecting committee.
4. Pay transportation expenses to GA and BOD members residing outside Ramallah.
5. Assigning the Financial and Admin Dept. the task of checking the financial availability to arrange for a visit to Gaza.

Third Board Meeting:

5th of July – with the attendance of all members. This meeting was dedicated to discuss the decision issued by the selected experts committee. It was decided to adopt the decision of the committee and attache it to the BOD meetings file.

Fourth Board Meeting:

15th of November – with the attendance of 7 members. Tenders related to choosing an auditing company were opened and it was decided to contract Deloitte Auditing Co. for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The membership of the General Assembly was discussed during this meeting. Membership of Dr. Ali Sartawi and Dr. Mohammad Khader were accepted. It was also decided that a celebration for the tenth anniversary of MUSAWA will be held on the 26th of November and the 6th Justice Conference will be held on the 8th of December.

In addition, it was decided to call for the GA to meet and to conduct the BOD elections on the 27th of December.

Fifth Board Meeting:

9th of December – with the attendance of 7 members. The reasons of postponing the 6th Justice Conference were discussed and the attendees decided to hold the conference with the participation of local, regional and international experts on a date determined by the executive management. The membership of Dr. Saed Abu Fara and Dr. Ayman Yousif were accepted and it was decided that the executive management contacts the GA members to collect their membership fees.

Sixth Board Meeting:

23rd of December – with the attendance of 8 members. It was decided to invite Dr. Ali Sawrtawi, Dr. Saed Abu Fara and Dr. Ayman Yousif to attend the GA meeting. The membership of Qusai Awwad, Hussein Abu Hannoud and Lina Abdul Hadi were accepted and they were invited to the GA meeting as well. It was also decided to continue the procedures for membership of Dr. Huda Awad and Dr. Sonia Nimer.

Seventh Board Meeting:

27th of December – with the attendance of 9 members. The meeting was dedicated to distributing tasks among the elected BOD. Lawyer Yasser Jaber was appointed Chairman, lawyer Fahd Shweiki Deputy Chairman, lawyer Yousif Bakhtan Secretary,

lawyer Faisal Jasser Treasurer and lawyers Nidal Abu Farha, Ghassan Massad, Rana Wassef, Fayza Abu Shaweesh and the Economist Samir Barghouthi ordinary members. The official parties were contacted to adopt the new Board of Directors and signatories according to law.

General Assembly Meetings

First Meeting:

26th of April – with the attendance of 17 members. The administrative and financial report was approved unanimously and the financial department was assigned the task of contacting the Arab Bank to discuss the commission, transfers and privileges for MUSAWA and to open a separate account for severance pay. It was also decided to invite tenders for auditing and assign the BOD to select the external auditors. Furthermore, it was decided to respond to a number of the GA members who wished to resign and terminate the membership of others who were not committed and, at the same time, contact other members to collect their membership fees. The GA was contacted to meet and conduct new BOD elections with representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice present in the meeting.

Second Meeting:

27th of December – with the attendance of 21 members. One of the GA members was discharged due to his new judicial post.

Deloitte was selected to be the external auditing company for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

The BOD resigned and a new BOD was elected with the presence of a representative of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Moetasem Abu Oan.



MUSAWA Celebrates its Tenth Anniversary

On the 26th of November, MUSAWA celebrated its tenth anniversary in Ramallah and Gaza with the presence of the Legal Counselor of Mr. President Mr. Hassan Ouri, representative of the Prime Minister Mr. Ali Abu Diak, H.E Head of the Anti-Corruption Commission Mr. Rafeeq Natsheh, Former Minister of Interior Dr. Saeed Abu Ali, Former Chief Justice Farid Al Jallad, Assistant Public Prosecutor Dr. Ahmad Barrak, High Court Judge and member of the Sharia Supreme Judicial Council Mr. Saleh Abu Zeid, Manager of the Palestinian Judicial Institute Mrs. Thurayya Al Wazir, representative of the Bar Association Councilor Mr. Ahmad Natsheh, representatives of the Military Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice. Representatives of civil society organizations and donors have also attended such as representatives of Representative Office of the Netherlands to the PA, EU, UNDP, LACS, JSAP, DCAF and a number of lawyers from the group 'Lawyers for the Rule of Law', in addition to members of MUSAWA's BOD, and its executive team. In Gaza many figures attended the celebration; representatives of the Fatwa and Legislation Bureau, Financial and Administrative Control Bureau, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Youth Ministry in addition to representatives of the Palestine University, civil society organizations, members of the HRDs Network and 'Lawyers for the Rule of Law' group. The celebration included four speeches given by the representative of the Bar Association Mr. Ahmad Natsheh, the Representative of the Netherlands to the PA Mr. Peter Mollema, a member of the HRDs and 'Lawyers for the Rule of Law' groups Mr. Mohammad Jameel as well as the Chairman of MUSAWA Mr. Yousif Bakhtan. The speeches were followed by presenting a film about MUSAWA.

Picture for the 10th anniversary



In Cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

Promotional Film

MUSAWA produced a short film of around 15 minutes introducing MUSAWA and its activities and successes which can be viewed on MUSAWA's website.



Brochures

- MUSAWA's Brochure
- 'Lawyers for the Rule of Law' Groups' Brochure



MUSAWA at the Program Level

Donors of MUSAWA in 2014

Core Funding



Prepare constitutional articles regulating rights, freedoms and the judicial Authority in a future Palestinian Constitution.



Human Rights Defenders Network Project



Training Course for Human Rights Dept.
Employees at the Ministry of Justice



MUSAWA at the Program Level

Reduction of the Violations of the Rule of Law – Monitor the Performance of the Pillars of Justice

Eye on Justice

Edition 16 – May

One thousand copies were printed in Arabic. This edition includes issues of public interest such as the matter of the Judicial Training Institute, the formulation of judicial rulings, problems of the Sharia Judiciary, the crisis of judicial secondments, the MOU between the Judicial Authority and the Bar Association, violations of the rule of law by some judges and courts, and the need for amending the Anti-Corruption Law. 'Eye on Justice' (16) also contains many success stories from MUSAWA during that period, including achievements related to the Judicial Training Institute, the draft laws of presidential decrees to amend some judicial laws, termination of the position which the Prime Minister had been occupying at the Central Elections Committee, keeping the Fatwa and Legislation Bureau as an administrative public organization and financially independent, as well as stopping the dialogue regarding the draft law of a presidential decree related to the Legal Aid Program.

MUSAWA stressed on the consequences of rejecting to carry out judicial rulings, the problems of implementing cases of the rulings as well as the refusal of the Supreme Judicial Council and Sharia Judicial Council in Gaza to allow judges



and employees at regular and sharia courts to fill in the forms for MUSAWA's 'Legal Monitor' report. The fact that employees have the right to form trade unions and associations and MUSAWA's request that Palestine joins the International Criminal Court and ratifies the related Rome Statute.

It also discusses the need for adjusting the Bar Association's council election system and its sub committees. Furthermore, it contains several memos which were sent by MUSAWA to those working in the justice system based on complaints received from people negatively affected by their decisions and procedures. 'Eye on Justice' also includes MUSAWA's memo sent to the government in Gaza asking them to suspend the discussion about a draft law which would amend the Penal Law by adding the punishment of lashing. MUSAWA considers this punishment to be against the Basic Law and the civil nature of the Palestinian state. In addition, this Issue discusses the urgent need for a unified Civil Law for Christians as well as the need to facilitate access to justice for people with disability. Through 'Eye on Justice', MUSAWA asks to amend the Customs and Excise Law to guarantee its compliance with the Basic Law, furthermore there is an urgent need to provide Fair Trial guarantees to all people. Moreover, MUSAWA states that decision makers need to take the necessary legislative actions to integrate the articles of the international conventions signed by Palestine with national legislations and enforce them.

The concluding chapter in 'Eye on Justice' is entitled "Is it True?" and discusses violations of the rule of law in the Justice System and documents those violations.

MUSAWA at the Program Level

Reduction of Violations of the Rule of Law – Monitor the Performance of the Pillars of Justice

Justice and Law Magazine

Edition 21 – January

One thousand copies were printed in Arabic. This edition includes legal researches and studies concerning administrative grievances, the unlawful selling of an entire common property by one of the partners, discussing the organization of a Bar Association for Sharia lawyers, and legal cases from the daily life of the judicial system.

It also includes comments on two sentences issued by the Supreme Court of Justice related to changing the system of auctioning property, and adjustments of the public employee's hierarchy.

In Law and Justice Issue 21 there are also comments on three sentences issued by the Court of Cassation in criminal cases. The first is about sexual assault, the second is concerned with legal defense and the third case highlights the topic of premeditated murder and accessory to murder. In addition, there are comments on two sentences issued by the Court of Cassation in civil litigations; the first sentence is related to the decisive oath, whereas

the second one is concerned about property and rental law.

Comments were provided by legal experts, judges, prosecutors, lawyers as well as law lecturers from Egypt, Jordan and Palestine.

This edition contains a separate chapter for new and amended draft laws proposed by MUSAWA including the draft law amending the Anti-Corruption Law, the draft law amending the Custom and Excise Law, the draft law of the Sharia Judiciary, the draft law of the Formation of the Sharia Courts and finally the draft law of Fees for Sharia Courts.

Edition 22 – June

One thousand copies were printed in Arabic. This edition includes legal researches and studies that take care of mechanisms to establish ordinary legislation in the Palestinian Basic Law, the conflicts between laws in civil cases and the means of solving them in light of the jurisprudence of the Jordanian Court of Cassation, as well as conflicts and problems of execution according to the 2005 Palestinian Execution Law no. 23. It also included a Q&A section aimed at developing the capacity of lawyers on false testimony and perjury according to the 1960 Penal Code no. 16 and a section on diseases which affect married life as grounds for divorce.

This edition includes comments on two sentences issued by the High Court of Justice; the first is

related to transferring the employee and the second is related to absence of promotion. Moreover, four sentences on penal cases issued by the Court of Cassation are included, the first deals with the crime of taking the virginity of a woman outside of wedlock without her consent, the second is related to the jurisdiction of the Anti-Corruption Court regarding combined crimes that include corruption, the third is about personal assault and the fourth about murder. In addition, it includes comments on two sentences issued by the Court of Cassation in civil cases; the first related to claiming worker's rights and the second regarding proof of ownership. The comments were given by legal specialists, judges, prosecutors as well as Palestinian, Jordanian and Egyptian lawyers. The edition includes a special chapter entitled "Legal dialogues and important judicial principles" as well as "The constitutional Judge: between a cancelled, inactive and future constitution". In addition to information on the anti-corruption training courses, the way of applying Israeli sentences in front of regular and Sharia courts in Palestine is included, as well as a discussion of the issue of a lack of guarantee of protecting human rights in the absence of an independent judiciary, and lastly, important judicial principles issued by the Supreme Court.

All who are concerned with the justice sector can have their printed copy from MUSAWA or can check the soft copy by visiting MUSAWA's website.

Edition 23 – December

One thousand copies were printed in Arabic. The magazine comprises of 452 pages and consists of three parts: The first part includes legal studies and researches: The role of the judge in contracts of adhesion, dates and periods in the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedures, the topic of inheritance; mortgage insurance, debt collection, and procedures of land registry. The second part includes comments on the final judgments of the Supreme Court of Justice and the Court of Cassation. It includes commentary on two rulings issued by the Supreme Court of Justice; the first is related to the promotion and the second one concerns referral to early retirement. There are also three administrative provisions in criminal cases related to the crime of treason, the crime of providing false documents and murder. It also includes provisions issued by the Court of Cassation in civil suits including the loss of a check without warranty, the penalty clause, and representation of the public prosecutor of the government's claims. Part three includes legal dialogues and comments on the ruling issued by the Egyptian Supreme Administrative Court about the dissolution of the National Party and the Freedom and Justice Party, a critical study of the Egyptian constitution 2014, and rivalries in constitutional lawsuits. It is noteworthy that studies, researches and commentaries on judicial decisions and legislations are done by judges, lawyers and university professors in all of Palestine, Egypt and Jordan.



MUSAWA at the Program Level

Reduction of Violations of the Rule of Law – Monitor the Performance of the Pillars of Justice

Legal Monitor

MUSAWA issued an executive summary for the Third Legal Monitor Report that shows the justice situation in Palestine and distributed it at the Third Legal Monitor Conference held on the 29th of October, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and NDC.



Success Story

The Legal Advisor of the President H.E Hassan Ouri announced the end of the crisis between the Bar Association and the Supreme Judicial Council as both have signed an MOU. Mr. Ouri expressed his gratitude to everyone who participated in ending this crisis, especially MUSAWA and its Executive Director Mr. Ibrahim Bargouthi who wrote the proposal. for the MOU.

MUSAWA at the Program Level

Reduction of Violations of the Rule of Law – Monitor the Performance of the Pillars of Justice

Media

Newsletter

Monthly news bulletins on the activities of MUSAWA are sent to donors, civil society organizations, relevant institutions, stakeholders and friends of MUSAWA.



MUSAWA at the Program Level

Reduction of Violations of the Rule of Law – Monitor the Performance of the Pillars of Justice

Media

Radio Program:

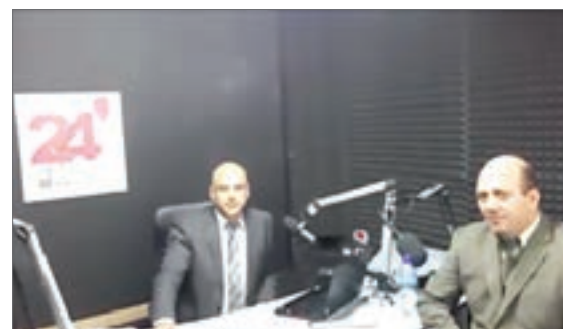
‘Eye on Justice’ is a program that highlights the performance of the justice system and the role of official and private partners in achieving justice.

The following episodes were broadcasted on Raya FM:

1. Reasons and repercussions of judicial decisions related to secondments.
2. MUSAWA's proposal regarding Sharia Judiciary laws.
3. Public Prosecution: Authorities and Obligations.

The following episodes were broadcasted on Fanous Radio:

1. Labor cases in front of regular courts.
2. Freedom of speech and human rights.
3. Judicial execution.
4. The role of the Bar Association in controlling the behavior of lawyers.
5. Execution of judicial sentences.
6. Comments on the draft law amending the penal procedural code (proposed by MUSAWA).



The following episodes were broadcasted on 24FM Radio:

1. International Criminal Court – Rome Statute
2. Judicial backlog
3. The role of the Public Prosecution in executing judicial sentences
4. Guarantees for fair trial and right to litigation
5. Complaints Committee at the Bar Association
6. The presidential decree amending articles of the Penal Code related to the killing of women.
7. 'Lawyers for the Rule of Law'
8. The Third Legal Monitor Report
9. The Human Rights Defenders Network
10. The Third Legal Monitor Report (Academic Results)
11. Administrative arrest

TV Programs:

The TV series 'Eye on Justice' is a media activity that aims to inform the public about current issues related to the performance of the justice system and the partners in the Palestinian justice system. The episodes in this series covered several topics and was implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands:

1. Fatwa and Legislation Bureau
2. Palestinian Administrative Judiciary between reality and ambition
3. Rights of the arrested from arresting until the end of trial
4. The increasing number of trainee lawyers and its effect on the legal profession
5. Judicial inspection
6. The relation between the Bar Association and the Judiciary
7. Judicial backlog
8. Land law



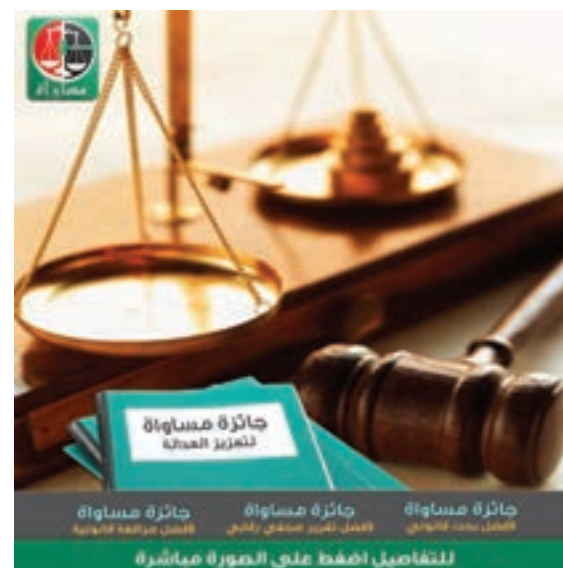
Six TV episodes were re-broadcasted on Al Falastenyeh Satellite TV Channel. The chosen episodes had the following titles: NGOs Law, Human Rights and social media in Palestine, need and formation of Constitutional Courts, Fatwa and Legislation Bureau, the high number of trainee lawyers and its effect on the legal profession, and judicial backlog.

Electronic Banners:

Various opinions by MUSAWA on the performance of the justice system in Palestine were published on Wattan TV's website on a monthly basis from January until October in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

MUSAWA's Competition:

MUSAWA launched its competition to promote justice. The competition targeted practicing and trainee lawyers, journalists as well as law school students and rewarded the best legal researches, press reports and trials. This was also implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.



Success Story

The Resolution issued by the Minister's Council was in harmony and in response to MUSAWA's memo that had been sent to the Prime Minister regarding the presidential decrees draft laws amending Penal Procedure Law, Formation of Regular Court Law and Commercial and Civil Trial Procedural Law, the resolution included: "... the Council reiterated in the 2012 version of the presidential decrees draft law which amends Penal Procedural Law, the creation of Regular Courts Law and Commercial and Civil Trial Procedural Law..." Mr. Fawaz Abu Zerr Head of the Governmental Legislative Plan informed MUSAWA that the Minister's Council approved MUSAWA's memo and intended to hold a discussion aiming at presenting the 2012 draft laws for a new societal discussion to adopt them finally on Wednesday 9th of April, 2014.

MUSAWA at the Program Level

Reduction of Violations of the Rule of Law – Monitor the Performance of the Pillars of Justice

Conferences

Legal Monitor Conference:

MUSAWA held a conference to announce the results of the Third Legal Monitor in cooperation with Alfa Co. for Studies and Researches, who dealt with the statistical and analytical part of the report. The conference was held at the Red Crescent Hall in Ramallah. More than one hundred people among them lawyers, representatives of the judiciary, public prosecution and Ministry of Justice as well as representatives of many donors including the Netherlands Representative Office, EU and UNDP as well as LACS. The conference was held simultaneously with Gaza through videoconference. In Gaza it was attended by different official and civil figures including the Sharia Chief Justice and various legal and societal figures. Different local media agencies participated too. The Executive Director of MUSAWA, Lawyer Ibrahim Barghouthi said: "The results of the Third Legal Monitor about the situation of justice in Palestine is not promising." He added: "The situation of justice in Palestine is not good and it needs an intervention by political, legal and administrative decision makers and it represents an additional reason for unifying the justice sector organizations." The attendees in general described the results as shocking. Mr. lyad from Alfa Co. presented the main results shown in the Third Legal Monitor.



The Fourth Conference for the Independence of the Legal Profession and the Rule of Law:

In cooperation with the Bar Association MUSAWA held the Fourth Conference of the Independence of the Legal Profession and the Rule of Law under the title: "The Role of the Bar Association between Efficiency and Weakness". The conference lasted one day and included 10 papers which were presented by members of the Bar Association's Council and the General Assembly. The conference covered the following topics: the role of the Bar Association in monitoring of legislation, the relation between the Bar Association and the Justice System between reality and ambition, the role of lawyers in the judicial backlog, the vision of female lawyers on their own role in the Bar Association, the role of the Bar Association in providing Legal Aid, electoral systems, reality and vision for trainee lawyers, defending the lawyer's rights (concept and limits), the role of the General Assembly in assisting the Bar association's Council and the professional code of conduct - between theory and application. Many recommendations were delivered and MUSAWA issued a booklet that includes the papers and recommendations of the conference and submitted it to the Bar Association's Council and the General Assembly.



Success Story

The government responded positively to MUSAWA's memo regarding the Presidential Decree about the Legal Aid Law. The Presidential Decree has been postponed and all partners, including NGOs, were invited to discuss the draft law.

MUSAWA at the Program Level

Influencing Palestinian Legislators and Improving the Standard of Laws in the Justice System by Developing, Unifying and Modernizing Legislation

Proposals for draft laws, amendments, annulments or new legislation

MUSAWA issued the Sharia Trial Procedures Draft Law Proposal which consists of 177 articles. It is the fourth proposal for the Sharia Judiciary laws. MUSAWA had already sent proposals for the following draft laws: Fees of Sharia Court Law, Sharia Judiciary Law and Sharia Court Law. It is worth mentioning that MUSAWA had already issued a proposal of a draft law amending the Anti-Corruption Law and another amending Customs Law.



Success Story

The Executive Director of MUSAWA had a phone call with the Secretary General of the Legislative Council in Gaza Dr. Nafez Madhoun regarding the ongoing discussion about imposing the punishment of lashings. Dr. Madhoun assured MUSAWA that it was a mere idea and the discussion will be stopped.

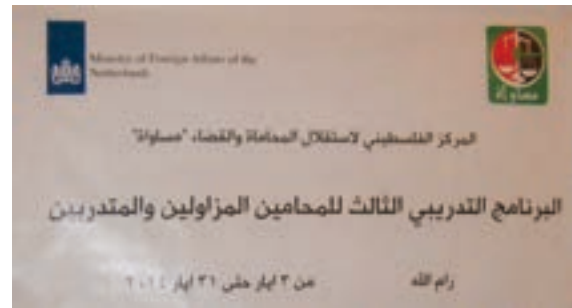
MUSAWA at the Program Level

Raising Legal Awareness in the Community and Building the Capacities of Legal Professionals in Accordance with International Standards

Training Courses

Training courses for practicing and trainee lawyers

Ramallah



Date of Training Course	Training Course's Title	Total Targeted People	Targeted Women
11 January	Urgent Requests	20	14
18 January	Judicial Divorce, Evidence and Documentation	30	24
1 February	Inheritance and Distribution	28	20
8 February	Marriage Contract and its Effects	28	22
15 February	Crimes Related to the Internal and External Security of State	31	24
22 February	Evidence Law	29	23
1 March	Honor Killings	28	22
15 March	Insurance Law	30	24
29 March	The Segregation between Authorities and the Extent of Applying it in the Palestinian Constitutional System	20	15
5 April	Procedures of Civil Lawsuit	36	28
3 May	2005 Palestinian Execution Law No. 23	31	15
10 May	Arbitration and Alternative Means f to Conflict Resolution	30	16
17 May	Skills of Examining Witnesses in Criminal Cases	37	19
24 May	2005 Palestinian Insurance Law No. 20	30	14

Gaza

Date of Training Course	Training Course's Title	Total Targeted People	Targeted Women
9 January	How to Prepare Legal Research	30	7
21 January	Urgent Requests and Interventions	35	12
5 February	Judicial Divorce, Evidence and Documentation	40	13
20 February	Inheritance and Distribution	55	18
6 March	Marriage Contract and its Effects	42	13
19 March	Evidence Law	58	25
2 April	Crimes Related to the Internal and External Security of the State	47	20
17 April	Honor Killings	50	21
7 May	Penal Procedures	43	14
20, 21, 22 May	Moot Court	34	9
29 May	The Supreme Court	42	15
5 June	Civil Service Law	46	18
19 June	2005 Palestinian Execution Law No. 23	55	22

Other Cities

Date	City	Title of Training	Total Targeted People	Targeted Women
19 February	Jericho	Monitoring and Documentation – Lawyers for the Rule of Law Group	17	11
26 February	Nablus	Monitoring and Documentation – Lawyers for the Rule of Law Group	21	9
25,27,29 May	Hebron	Moot Court	21	9





Palestinian Human Rights Defenders Network Project

Date	City	Training Course's Title
10 March	Ramallah	Inauguration of the HRD Project
11,12 March	Nablus	International Legislation and Mechanisms Related to Human Rights Defenders
13,14 March	Ramallah and Gaza (video conference)	International Legislation and Mechanisms Related to Human Rights Defenders
17,18 March	Ramallah and Gaza (video conference)	European Legislation and Mechanisms Related to Human Rights Defenders
19,20 March	Nablus	European Legislation and Mechanisms Related to Human Rights Defenders
22 March, 5 April	Ramallah	Palestinian Legislation in the Human Rights Field
27 March, 3 April	Nablus	Palestinian Legislation in the Human Rights Field
1,8 April	Gaza	Palestinian Legislation in the Human Rights Field
12, 19 April	Ramallah	Advocacy and Lobbying
10, 17 April	Nablus	Advocacy and Lobbying
15, 22 April	Gaza	Advocacy and Lobbying
26 April, 3 May	Ramallah	Monitoring and Documenting Violations
24 April, 1 May	Nablus	Monitoring and Documenting Violations
29 April, 6 May	Gaza	Monitoring and Documenting Violations
8 May	Nablus & Gaza	Legal Counseling
10 May	Ramallah	Legal Counseling
15 May	Nablus	Fundraising
17 May	Ramallah	Fundraising
18 May	Gaza	Fundraising
22 May	Nablus	Introduction in Project Management
24 May	Ramallah	Introduction in Project Management
27 May	Gaza	Introduction in Project Management

Date	City	Training Course's Title
29 May	Nablus	English Terminology
31 May	Ramallah	English Terminology
1 June	Gaza	English Terminology
5 , 12 June	Nablus	Local and International Media
7, 14 June	Ramallah	Local and International Media
10, 17 June	Gaza	Local and International Media
19 June	Nablus	Technological Risk Assessment Skills – Digital Security
21 June	Ramallah	Technological Risk Assessment Skills – Digital Security
24 June	Gaza	Technological Risk Assessment Skills – Digital Security
7, 14, 21, 28 August	Nablus	Training of Trainers
9, 16, 23, 30 August	Ramallah	Training of Trainers
9, 11, 14, 16 August	Gaza	Training of Trainers
4, 11 September	Nablus	Curriculum Building for Training Courses
6, 13 September	Ramallah	Curriculum Building for Training Courses
23, 25 September	Gaza	Curriculum Building for Training Courses
11 October	Ramallah, Nablus & Gaza	Closure of the First Phase of the Project



Evaluation

Anti-Corruption Training Program:

After concluding the training project “Anti-Corruption” executed by MUSAWA and funded by the UNDP, the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession – MUSAWA held a focus group meeting to evaluate the mentioned project at MUSAWA in Ramallah and a similar meeting in Gaza.



Participants gave recommendations about the training program and suggestions on how to enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption training courses. Moreover, trainers were rated and many titles for potential legal training courses were given. In addition, trainees who participated in the courses expressed the enormous benefits they had through attending it and the long term impact, on themselves and on the community, they are expecting.

Some recommendations were delivered at the end, such as to use the comparison method when discussing Palestinian anti-corruption law in order to highlight the gaps and deficiencies the law has, and to hold training courses specialized on reporting corruption cases.

Training Course in Jenin under the Title: “Moot Court”:

The training was held in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The training targeted 32 lawyers, practitioners and trainees, and law school students (incl. 16 females) and was given by Raed Assaf the Head of Crime Commission at Ramallah Court of First Instance and the Media Spokesperson of the Supreme Judicial Council, Judge Fawaz Attyeh, Judge at the Court of Appeal in Ramallah; and Judge Osama Dabbas, Judge at Magistrate Court in Ramallah. A competition was held within the training course regarding moot courts related to civil, criminal and executive law suits. At the end of the course, the Dean of the Law Faculty Dr. Tareq Kmeil gave a speech in which he thanked MUSAWA and welcomed the cooperation between both institutions, followed by a speech by Mr. Ghassan Massad member of the BoD of MUSAWA who thanked the Arab American University for their work and cooperation. Some recommendations resulted from the training course such as to hold more Moot Court training courses, especially ones that include students from all universities in the West Bank and to keep holding events that combine law students with lawyers; practitioners and trainees.

Training Course in Amman for Regular and Sharia Judges, Members of the Public Prosecution, Lawyers and University Lecturers:

MUSAWA held the first training course that targeted regular and sharia judges, members of the prosecution, lecturers at universities, and lawyers. 20 participants attended the training course (2 females) including two judges of the High Court, three

Moot Court



Course Amman



sharia judges (a judge of the Sharia Court of Appeal and two judges of the Sharia High Court), seven members of the prosecution (six prosecutors and the head of the Prosecution), two lecturers from the Law Faculty of the Arab American University and six lawyers including three of MUSAWA's staff.

The training course lasted for 4 days and focused on the independence of the judge and the independence of the Judicial Authority. Comparisons between the Judicial Authority in Egypt, Jordan and Palestine were drawn and the administrative judiciary and administrative suit, constitutional judiciary and constitutional suit, arbitration as an alternative means for conflict resolution, jurisdictions and litigation procedures in front of the Court of Cassation, and wording of judicial sentences have also been discussed and it was concluded by delivering recommendations. The training was given by four legal experts: two Egyptians, the consultant Dr. Abdul Aziz Salman who is the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Egyptian Constitutional Supreme Court and Secretary General of the Presidential Elections Committee, a member of the Committee of Experts and the Committee of Fifty in charge of preparing the Egyptian constitution for the year 2014; and the jurist HE Dr. Fathi Fekri former minister in the government of Ganzouri formed after the January 25 revolution who is also the Head of the Public Law Department at the Faculty of Law at the University of Cairo and a member of

the committee of experts assigned to prepare the Egyptian constitution. From Jordan, Judge Foad Daradkeh Judge at the Court of Cassation and Dr. Hamza Haddad the regional expert in arbitration and alternative means for conflict resolution participated.

The most important recommendations resulted from this training course were:

1. Take political, legislative and administrative actions to unify the justice system in Palestine through reforms and rebuilding of the judicial authority and prosecution in the West Bank and Gaza.
2. Accelerate the formation of a constitutional court after considering all requirements for its formation (the training course had been held before the presidential decree amending the Constitutional Court Law was issued; which was criticized by MUSAWA and several civil society organizations).
3. Call upon the government to consider the suggestion regarding the draft law of the administrative judiciary proposed by MUSAWA and ask them to take suitable actions to adopt and issue it to guarantee rebuilding the administrative judiciary as it ought to be based on two degrees instead of one.
4. Call upon the government to consider MUSAWA's suggestions related to the sharia judiciary (formation and fees) and to work on sharia law suit procedures and a personal law to unify legal, judicial and legislative systems related to the sharia judiciary in the West Bank and Gaza.

5. Call upon the government to consider legislation regulating the relation between the prosecution, and the judicial and executive authorities so that the prosecution becomes an integral part of the Judicial Authority.
6. Reconsider the laws related to civil and commercial procedures and the evidence code which leads to reaching quick decisions in law suits as well as work on the codification of the legal value of electronic contracts especially in business matters.
7. Work on the necessary adjustments for the formation of court laws so that the Magistrate Court becomes the competent court in hearing cases of labor rights regardless of the financial value of the subject as a prelude to establishing the principle of judicial specialization.
8. Work on creating a special section in implementation departments to supervise the implementation of the sentences issued by Sharia courts.
9. Rapid adoption of the Sharia Supreme Court System.
10. Comply with the provisions of law regarding the primary and other judicial appointments.
11. Unify the sharia uniform for all judges working at different Sharia Courts.
12. Respect the independence of the judge and stop all forms of interference in the judicial work from any party.

MUSAWA has previously organized two training courses whereby the first brought together members of the public prosecution and lawyers, and the second, prosecution members and judges.

Training Course - "Reality of Prisons and Prisoners in Palestine":

MUSAWA organized a training course in cooperation with the Italian Development Cooperation aimed



at raising awareness of the Human Rights Unit's employees at the Ministry of Justice. The course discussed the reality of prisons and prisoners in Palestine and the authorities of the Ministry of Justice and the Human Resource Department regarding monitoring the situation of prisons in Palestine. This also includes ensuring that prison conditions, and dealing with prisoners, are in compliance with Palestinian laws and international agreements. The training course meant to expose the defects and limitations of Palestinian legislations and the need to develop them according to the articles and provision of the international conventions. Throughout this course employees in the Human Rights Unit were enabled to practice their authorities in monitoring, reporting and submitting recommendations to decision makers, especially as the Minister of Justice's visits to prisons are not regular. The course was held for two days, 5 hours a day, and included six lectures. On the first day, three lectures were given: Palestinian legislations regulating prisoner's rights which was given by an activist in this field, Mr. Musa

Abu Dheim from the ICHR, followed by a lecture about torture in Palestinian prisons given by the researcher from TRC. The last lecture was given by the Director of “Shams Center” Mr. Omar Rahhal and discussed the role of civil society organizations in monitoring basic human rights of prisoners in Palestinian prisons. On the second day, the first lecture focused on UN standards of dealing with prisoners and was given by the Director of the UN Office of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territory Mr. Bahaddin Saadi. The Legal Councilor of the Palestinian Reform and Rehabilitation Center Mr. Mahmoud Basheer gave a lecture about the reality of prisons and prisoners in Palestine. The training course was concluded with a lecture entitled “Illegal Arrest in Palestine” which was given by Dr. Ahmad Sweiti a lecturer at Hebron University.

Success Story

MUSAWA received a request from the UNDP to review and adjust the Police Code of Conduct according to legislation requirements.

Success Story

MUSAWA sent a letter to the Bar Association in Gaza about joining the ‘Access to Justice Network – AWN’ in Gaza.

MUSAWA at the Program Level

Raising Legal Awareness in the Community and Building the Capacities of Legal Professionals in Accordance with International Standards

Publication of Studies and Training Manuals

MUSAWA issued four studies: the first one is related to the execution of judicial statements and guarantees of proper administration of justice and consists of 119 medium sized pages. The second study has the title: "Freedom of Speech and the right to non defamation of character" which consists of 55 medium sized pages. The third one carries the title: "Arrests According to the Decision of the Governor or the Executive Authority are Against the Law and Beyond their Jurisdiction" and consists of 38 medium sized pages. The last one is related to international conventions and national law and offers a comparison between both, as well as mechanisms to nationalize international conventions. This study consists of 60 medium sized pages.



MUSAWA at the Program Level

Lobbying and Advocacy

Workshops



Date of the Workshop	City	Activity's Title	Targeted People (Females)
24 Feb	Gaza	Mechanisms of Activating Lawyers for the Rule of Law Groups in Monitoring and Documenting	27 (6)
25 Feb	Ramallah	Indices for Measuring the Performance of the Official Institutions in the Justice Sector in Palestine	11 (1)
11 Mar	Ramallah	Indices for Measuring Justice Situation in Palestine	15 (5)
27 Mar	Gaza	Administrative and Judicial Procedures in Sharia Courts	43 (20)
27 Mar	Gaza	Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law	70 (5)
10 Apr	Gaza	The Need for a Palestinian Sharia Procedural Law	41 (13)
12 Apr	Gaza	Elections at the Bar Association and the Mechanism of Forming its Sub-Committees	31 (4)
16 Apr	Nablus	Elections at the Bar Association and the Mechanism of Forming its Sub-Committees	47 (14)
31 May	Ramallah	Legal Claim of Cancelling Mitigating Excuse Related to Honor Killings	66 (26)
18 Jun	Gaza	Judicial Sentences Issued in Gaza and Executing them in the West Bank and Vice Versa	66 (18)
21 Oct	Ramallah	Meeting with Lawyers for the Rule of Law	40
23 Oct	Gaza	Violations against Journalists and Legal Persons	30 (7)
25 Oct	Ramallah	Meeting for HRD Network	-
3 Nov	Gaza	Discussing Sharia Trial Procedures Draft Law Submitted by MUSAWA	13 (3)
12 Nov	Nablus	Public Lecture at Al Najah University / Nablus: "The Best Approaches for Journalists and Legal Persons to Face Violations against them"	More than 60
27 Nov	Birzeit	Lecture "How does the Palestinian Media Deal with Human Rights Issues"	More than 50
29 Nov	Ramallah	Discussing Sharia Trial Procedures Draft Law Submitted by MUSAWA	9
6 Dec	Ramallah	Discussing Sharia Trial Procedures Draft Law Proposal	-
9 Dec	Jenin	Lecture: Human Rights in Palestine – Violations and Means of Confrontation	More than 100
17 Dec	Hebron	Lecture: The Role of Anti-Corruption in Protecting Human Rights	More than 130

Legal Memos:

These legal memos aim to draw the attention of Palestinian decision makers to violations of the law and highlight the appropriate means available to enforce the law in the best possible manner in accordance with international criteria.

1. MUSAWA asked decision makers in the Justice System to explicitly clarify, and to rapidly decide, about the existence of the Palestinian Judicial Institute. Decision makers are required to act either by announcing the closure of the institute or appointing someone for the position of 'Institute Director' which has been vacant for more than six months. Choosing to keep the institute functioning, entails supplying it with all the necessary requirements for its proper performance. This includes, inter alia, the legislative basis that guarantees graduates the right to work at the Judiciary and General Prosecution by having the degree accredited.
2. MUSWA sent a memo to the Minister's Council about the Legal Aid Law asking to postpone the issuance of the related presidential decree until the societal discussion has been completed. The Judicial Council and the Bar Association have separately sent a similar question.
3. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Prime Minister regarding draft laws of presidential decrees amending the Procedural Law, Formation of Regular Courts Law and Civil and Commercial Procedural Law which was presented in the Minister Council's session on Tuesday 25th of March. The memo included the following: "... the versions that are to be presented in the Minister Council's

Legal Memos

H.E Prime Minister Rami Al Handallah,

Subject: Unifying the Justice System's Institutions in Palestine

We at the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession MUSAWA welcome what has been published in the media regarding the political understanding to implement the reconciliation agreement contained in the Palestinian reconciliation document agreed upon by Fatah and Hamas with the participation of national and Islamic parties signed on the 4th of May, 2011.

These understandings were announced on the 25th of September, 2014 and included enabling the unity government to merge the PNA's institutions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Therefore, enable all institutions and commissions to execute their tasks set forth in the Palestinian Basic Law, call for the convening of the PLC, as well as reconstructing Gaza, work on lifting the blockade and hold elections.

As we support any step that strengthens Palestinian national unity and end the division, we think that unifying the Justice System in Palestine, especially the Judicial Authority and the Public Prosecution, is the foundation for the state of rule of law based on the segregation between the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Authorities.

Moreover, a unified, independent and active Judicial Authority represents the essential guarantee to protect public rights and freedoms as well as good governance.

Turning a blind eye on this constitutional task and maintaining the division within the Justice System with the existence of two judicial authorities and two public prosecutions affects negatively the state of law and promotes the administrative and legal divisions.

It is time that the unification of the Judicial Authority and the Public Prosecution according to the provisions of the Basic Law and the Judicial

Success Story

MUSAWA was elected to the Coordinating Committee of the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network (PNGO).

session has no legal justification, no urgent need for it and they do not constitute a substitute for those adopted in 2012..." furthermore they are in opposition to those adopted in 2012 as a result of the consensus by the partners in the Justice System.

4. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Head of the Security and Protection System in Gaza asking him to reverse the resolution related to the need for associations and organizations to get a license before arranging any meetings in restaurants and hotels of Gaza. The resolution had been sent to the Head of the Palestinian Commission for Restaurants and Hotels in Gaza.
5. MUSAWA sent a memo to Mr. President Mahmoud Abbas asking him to abolish the presidential decree amending the Constitutional Court Law No. 3 of 2006 and suspend publishing it in order to prevent its enforcement due to legal defects it contains which affect citizens' rights and contradicts the commitments of the state of Palestine according to the signed international conventions. MUSAWA sent another memo to Dr. Rami Hamdallah asking him to encourage the President to cancel and suspend the Presidential Decree for 2014 regarding amending the constitutional Court Law. MUSAWA learnt that instructions to suspend publishing the presidential decree have been given. The presidential decree was supposed to be published on the 15th of July, 2014 in the 108th edition of

Al Waqa'e Al Falastinyeh Newspaper. However, the edition was issued without publishing the mentioned presidential decree.

6. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Public Prosecutor Abdul Ghani Eweiwi regarding a complaint received by MUSAWA from a citizen whose son was arrested by the Intelligence Service and was not released in spite of the order issued by Hebron Court which stated to release him on bail. MUSAWA asked the Public Prosecutor to take suitable legal action to guarantee the execution of the court's statement and release the arrested.
7. MUSAWA sent the Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Judicial Council a memo about the necessity of appointing a new judge for the Corruption Court's Panel to substitute the previous who had occupied the position of the Deputy Minister of Justice. MUSAWA received a written response from the Supreme Judicial Council which states that there was no possibility to appoint a chairman for the Corruption Court's Panel due to the lack of judges in courts of the First Instance. A presidential decree will be issued regarding amendments to the Anti-Corruption Law to solve this legislative defect which prevented the efficient work of the Corruption Court. MUSAWA learnt that a presidential decree was issued and published in the 108th edition of Al Waqae' Al Falastinyeh Newspaper which allows the court to be formed without delay.

8. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Minister of Justice in the unity government Mr. Saleem Al Saqa regarding a mutual cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and MUSAWA. MUSAWA thinks it is of a vital importance to prepare the constitution of the state of Palestine, especially after signing international conventions.
9. MUSAWA sent the Prosecutor General a memo which included the issue of arresting a citizen for a period exceeding the allowed period of custody and referring him to the Prosecutor General after the expiration of this period which should not be more than 24 hours according to the Penal Procedures Law. His family and his lawyer were prevented from contacting him at the time of his arrest. MUSAWA asked the Prosecutor General to take this memo into consideration, to deem the procedures of arrest void and to take suitable legal actions.
10. MUSAWA sent the Prosecutor General a memo which included a complaint received from a citizen that the Prosecutor General refused to execute the decision issued by the Court of Appeal in Ramallah and gave his instructions to the Director General of the Police of Ramallah to prevent the citizen from traveling. MUSAWA believes that rulings and resolutions are enforceable according to the Basic Law and the Judicial Authority Law. Moreover, the refusal to execute these for any reason is a crime punishable by law whereby the punishment includes penal punishment, dismissal from office and the commitment of the Palestinian Authority to compensation if the rejection or denial is issued by a public servant, according to the provisions of the Basic Law and the law of the Judicial Authority. MUSAWA asked the Prosecutor General to take this memo into consideration and to give instructions to the Director General of the Police of Ramallah to enable the citizen to travel. MUSAWA received a response from the Prosecutor General that the decision of preventing the citizen from traveling was issued after the statement issued by the Court of Appeal and that it has its reasons which the Prosecutor included in his response.
11. MUSAWA sent the Prosecutor General a memo about a complaint regarding arresting a citizen by the Intelligence Service upon the Governor's request and keep him in custody without presenting him to the Prosecution and/or the competent court. These actions are a violation of the Basic Law, the Penal Procedures Law and the presidential decree related to the authorities of the governors. In addition, it was mentioned in the complaint that the lawyer was prevented from contacting his client. MUSAWA asked the Prosecutor General to take its memo into consideration and to take legal action if the claim is true. MUSAWA asked that the citizen is released due to the invalidity of the arrest procedures and to instruct the General Intelligence Service and other members of the judicial police to respect

the right of lawyers to contact their client and perform the duties of their profession under the provisions of the Basic Law and the laws in force.

12. MUSAWA sent the Head of the Bar Association and members of the Bar Association a memo related to a written complaint received by MUSAWA. The complainant claims that he was not provided with a copy of the decision issued by the Disciplinary Board at the Bar Association about a disciplinary complaint against a lawyer. MUSAWA asked the Bar Association to consider this complaint and to provide the complainant with a certified copy of the issued decision to enable the suitable legal action to be taken against the lawyer.
13. MUSAWA sent the Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Judicial Council a memo regarding a judge who cursed a citizen who had been called for testimony in front of Bethlehem Magistrate's Court. MUSAWA asked the Chief Justice and the members of the Supreme Judicial Council to investigate the issue and take legal action so as to keep the confidence in the Judiciary and to protect the rights and dignity of the litigants according to the regulations of the code of conduct of judges.
14. MUSAWA sent the Legal Advisor of the President, Mr. Hassan Ouri, a memo asking to take its memo about the complaint received from a lawyer who had been assaulted by police and arrested upon the governor's request into consideration and to take legal action about it to protect human rights and to apply the rule of law on everyone.
15. MUSAWA sent the Chief Justice and the members of the Supreme Judicial Council a memo about the circulation issued by the Head of the Court of Jenin which includes a limitation to the work of the Execution Department during the judicial vacation. Since MUSAWA received a lot of complaints from lawyers that the judicial vacation does not mean closing courts, notary and execution departments, which must be open for the litigant public. MUSAWA asked the Chief Justice and the members of the Supreme Judicial Council to take this memo into consideration and to take legal action about this circulation which was issued without a signature and on non headed paper.
16. MUSAWA sent a memo to H.E Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah asking to unify the Judiciary and Public Prosecution in the West Bank and Gaza Strip which would present an opportunity to introduce reforms to the Palestinian Judiciary. It would also guarantee its independence through forming a new High Judicial Council consisting of honest, neutral and independent members. This is based on political, societal and national consensus as necessary tool to achieve the unity of the Judicial Authority as the most prominent PNA institution in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

17. MUSAWA asked Mr. Abdul Rauf Al Halabi to cancel the administrative decision issued by him related to imposing stamps on all paperwork submitted to all departments of courts. The reason for objecting this decision is that it is against the provisions of the Basic Law and all valid judicial laws. Moreover, it is issued by an unauthorized party as this falls under the jurisdiction of the Legislative and Executive Authorities.
18. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Public Prosecutor Abdul Ghani Eweiwi about the aggressive attack by one of the prosecution's members against one of the lawyers while practicing his job in Tulkarem.
19. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Head of the Bar Association and members of the Bar Association's Council about the branch office rented by the Bar Association in Salfeet. MUSAWA asked for appointing an administrative employee in the office.
20. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Deputy Head of the Bar Association in Gaza Mr. Salameh Bseiso asking to cancel his decision related charging lawyers 20 JD to certifying their power of attorney by the Bar Association before submitting them to courts.
21. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Public Prosecutor Mr. Abdul Ghani Eweiwi asking to stop the aggressions towards lawyers and hold the aggressors accountable, one of these cases being from Hebron.
22. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Head of the Bar Association regarding the complaint filed by 63 lawyers in the Gaza Strip regarding the decision taken by the Ministry of Interior not to accept their signatures on Gaza citizens' passport transactions.
23. MUSAWA sent a memo to the Head of the Military Judiciary Commission Mr. Ismael Farraj asking that a person arrested by the Military Intelligence in Jericho Prison is permitted to contact his lawyer and that he is put on trial without delay. This is to guarantee the respect for the Basic Law and to guarantee a fair trial.
24. MUSAWA sent a letter to the Head of the Anti-Corruption Commission on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day. Through this memo, MUSAWA highlights the urgent need for adjusting the Anti-Corruption Law in conformity with the provisions of the signed international agreements. MUSAWA also asks not to pardon those accused of corruption.

Success Story

In response to MUSAWA's memo that was sent to the Prosecutor General regarding a not executed judicial statement by the Intelligence Service related to releasing two arrested citizens, MUSAWA received a written response stating that the arrested citizens were released.

Cooperation Agreements

- ▶ MUSAWA signed an MOU with the Law Faculty and Public Administration at Birzeit University in the field of education and legal training.



- ▶ MUSAWA signed an MOU with the Law Faculty at the American University of Jenin which entails mutual cooperation in the field of education and legal training.



- ▶ MUSAWA signed a cooperation agreement with the Minister of Justice in the Unity Government Mr. Saleem Al Saqa.



- ▶ MUSAWA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Law Faculty at Hebron University to develop and enhance legal education as well as academic and practical training.



- ▶ MUSAWA signed an agreement with the Knowledge World Company for Digital Content (Marefa). All of MUSAWA's publications will be published by Maerfa and will form part of its data base.



Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
Year Ended December 31, 2014



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (Not for Profit Institute)**, which comprise of the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014, the statement of activities, statement of change in net assets and cash flows statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the United States of America Statements on Financial Accounting Standards applicable to not for profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the center's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the center's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Independent Auditor's Report "Continued"

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of **The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (Not for Profit Institute)** as of December 31, 2014, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the United States of America Statements on Financial Accounting Standards applicable to not for profit organizations.


Saba & Co.

Ramallah
April 16, 2015

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Statement of Financial Position

Statement - A

As of 31 December 2014

		2014	2013
	Note	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash on Hand and at Banks	3	78,901	107,551
Pledges Receivables	4	718,012	1,275,429
Prepaid Expense and Other Debit Balances	5	9,467	9,150
Total Current Assets		806,380	1,392,130
Properties and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	6	49,672	57,556
Total Assets		856,052	1,449,686
Liabilities and Net Assets			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and Accruals	7	7,731	30,345
Total Current Liabilities		7,731	30,345
Reserves for Employees' End of Service Indemnity	8	71,167	51,667
Total Liabilities		78,898	82,012
Net Assets			
Unrestricted Net Assets		22,085	15,741
Investment in Properties and Equipment		49,672	57,556
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	13	705,397	1,294,377
Total Net Assets - (Statement - C)		777,154	1,367,674
Total Liabilities and Net Assets		856,052	1,449,686

See Notes to Financial Statements

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)**

Statement of Activities

Statement - B

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

		Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total 2014	2013
	Note	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Operating Revenues					
Grants and Donations	13	-	45,644	45,644	1,657,869
Other Revenues		17,339	-	17,339	5,911
Total Operating Revenues		17,339	45,644	62,983	1,663,780
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	13	596,872	(596,872)	-	-
		614,211	(551,228)	62,983	1,663,780
Program expenses					
Program Expenses	10	420,010	-	420,010	183,333
Total Program Expenses		420,010	-	420,010	183,333
Support Expenses					
General and Administrative Expenses	9	192,293	-	192,293	254,522
Depreciation	5	15,466	-	15,466	10,244
Loss from Currency Fluctuations		(12,018)	37,752	25,734	1,784
Total Support Expenses		195,741	37,752	233,493	266,550
Total Expenses		615,751	37,752	653,503	449,883
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets for the Year		(1,540)	(588,980)	(590,520)	1,213,897
Write off Grants Receivable	13	-	-	-	(9,174)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets During the Year (Statement - C)		(1,540)	(588,980)	(590,520)	1,204,723

See Notes to Financial Statements

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)**

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Statement - C

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Investments in Propert, Plant and Equipment	Total
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
31 December 2014				
Net Assets at beginning of year	15,741	1,294,377	57,556	1,367,674
Change in net assets during the year	(1,540)	(588,980)	-	(590,520)
Properites and equipment additions	(7,582)		7,582	-
Depreciation expenses	15,466	-	(15,466)	-
Net Assets as at 31 December 2014	22,085	705,397	49,672	777,154
31 December 2013				
Net Assets at beginning of year	5,679	97,417	59,855	162,951
Change in net assets during the year	7,763	1,196,960	-	1,204,723
Properites and equipment additions	(7,945)	-	7,945	-
Depreciation expenses	10,244	-	(10,244)	-
Net Assets as at 31 December 2013	15,741	1,294,377	57,556	1,367,674

See Notes to Financial Statements

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Statement of Cash Flows

Statement - D

For the Year Ended 31 December 2014

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Grants Received from Contributors	577,372	479,854
Other Revenues	17,339	5,911
Cash Paid to Employees and Suppliers	(615,779)	(410,927)
Cash (Used in) Provided from Operating Activities	(21,068)	74,838
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Procurement of Properites and Equipment	(7,582)	(7,945)
Cash Used in Investing Activities	(7,582)	(7,945)
Increase in Cash During the Year	(28,650)	66,893
Cash on Hand and at Banks at Beginning of Year	107,551	40,658
Cash on Hand and at Banks at End of Year	78,901	107,551
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided from Operating Activities		
Change in Net Assets	(590,520)	1,204,723
Depreciation	15,466	10,244
Increase in Reserves for Employees' End of Service Indemnity	19,500	9,006
(Decrease) Increase in Payables and Accruals	(22,614)	17,164
Decrease (Increase) in Pledges Receivables	557,417	(1,168,337)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	(317)	2,038
Total Cash (Used in) Provided from Operating Activities	(21,068)	74,838

See Notes to Financial Statements

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

1. Organization

The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (Musawa) is an independent civil society Not-For-Profit organization established on March 18, 2002 as part of an initiative by lawyers, former judges, and human rights advocates devoted to guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession through: monitoring and documenting violations; and treating the social, cultural, economic, and political obstacles that hinder the proper implementation of the independence of the judiciary and the legal profession.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

In the current year, The Center's management considered all new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of IASB, relevant to its activities, that were issued and effective for annual reporting periods ending on 31 December 2014. The application of the new standards and interpretations has no effect on the financial position or the results of operations of the center.

2.2 Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Statement on Financial Accounting Standards "Financial Statements of Not-For-Profit Organizations" which establish standards for external financial reporting for not-for-profit organizations as applicable.

The Management is of the opinion that this presentation provides more information about its activities and restrictions imposed by donor contracts and contributions.

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies “Continued”

2.2 Preparation of Financial Statements “Continued”

The net assets of MUSAWA and changes therein are classified and reported in accordance with United States of America Statements on Financial Accounting Standards “Financial Statements of Not-for-profit Organizations”, which establish standards for external financial reporting by not-for-profit organizations.

Under the provision of these standards, net assets and revenues, expenses, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. In order to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the available resources, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Accordingly, net assets of Musawa and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

- **Unrestricted net assets** - Net assets whose use by Musawa is not subject to donor-imposed restrictions.
- **Temporary restricted net assets** - Net assets whose use by the Center is limited by donor-imposed stipulations that either expire by passage of time or can be fulfilled and released by actions of Musawa pursuant to those donor-imposed stipulations.
- **Revenues** are reported as increases in unrestricted net assets unless their use is limited by donor-imposed restrictions. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, temporarily restricted net assets are classified as unrestricted net assets and reported as net assets released from restrictions.

The statement of activities is a statement of financial activities related to the current period, it is not a performance measure and does not purport to present the net income or loss for the period as would a statement of income for a business enterprise.

The statement of activities includes certain prior-year summarized comparative in total but not by net asset class, i.e. in respect to restrictions and accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Centers’s financial statements for the prior year from which the summarized information was derived in order to have sufficient details in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies “Continued”

2.3 Contributions

Unconditional Grants and Grants with stipulations that are expected to be met are recognised as increases in temporarily restricted funds and are released to unrestricted funds over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Amounts received under conditional grants whose conditions are based on future events and actions are deferred and presented under current liabilities and are taken to the statement of activities when the related conditions are met.

Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to Musawa with no future related costs are recognised in the statement of activities in the period in which they become receivable.

Grants whose primary condition is that Musawa should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised under temporarily restricted funds and released to unrestricted funds when the assets are acquired.

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that Musawa will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

2.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollar being the currency of the primary economic environment in which Musawa operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At the date of the financial statements, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies “Continued”

2.4 Foreign Currency Transactions “Continued”

- Transactions which are expressed or denominated in other currencies are converted into U.S. Dollar equivalent using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.
- Assets and liabilities which are denominated or expressed in other currencies are presented at their USD equivalent using the exchange rate prevailing on December 31, 2014 as the following:

	December 31,	
	2014	2013
	U.S \$	U.S \$
Israeli Shekel	0.257	0.287
EURO	1.248	1.377

- All other assets and liabilities are presented in their USD equivalent at their historical values.
- Exchange differences arising from the translation of local currency balances is charged to the statement of activities.

2.5 Properties and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. The yearly depreciation rates are as follows:

MIS - Computer System	20%
Office Furniture	7%
Office Equipment	20%
Vehicles	20%

When the expected recoverable amount is less than the net book value, the property, plant and equipment amount is reduced to the lower of cost or net realizable value and the difference (if any) is included in the statement of activities.

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each year. In case the expected useful life is different from what was determined before, the change in estimate is recorded in the following years, being as a change in estimate.

Property, plant and equipment are disposed of when there is no expected future benefit from the use of that asset.

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies “Continued”

2.6 Severance Pay

The Center provides for severance pay by accruing for one month compensation for each year of service based on the last salary paid during the year.

2.7 Provident Fund

The Center has a defined provident fund plan, which covers all salaries employees. The contribution of the Center and the employees is equal to 5% of their basic salaries.

2.8 Estimates and Assumptions

The financial statements include certain estimates and assumptions made by management relating to reporting of assets, liabilities, at the statement of financial position date, and the reporting of revenue, expenses, gains, and losses during the year. Actual results may differ from those estimates adopted by the Centre's management. Estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and all other provisions.

2.9 Functional Expenses

The Center allocates its expenses on a functional basis among its various programmes and general administration. Expenses that can be identified with a specific program or administration are charged directly. Other expenses that are common to several functions are allocated between functions based on the best estimates and judgment of management.

3. Cash on Hand and at Banks

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Cash on hand	514	576
Deposits with banks	78,387	106,975
	<u>78,901</u>	<u>107,551</u>

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

4. Pledges Receivables

December 31, 2014	Balance as of 1 January 2014	Additions During the Year	Received During the Year	Currency Variances Gain/(Loss)	Balance as of 31 December 2014
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	850,000	-	(425,000)	-	425,000
NGO Development Center - 2013	22,000	-	(22,000)	-	-
European Commission - Human Rights Defenders	403,429	-	(128,912)	(25,689)	248,828
Human Rights & IHL Secretariat	-	44,184	-	-	44,184
Italian Cooperation Office- Jerusalem	-	1,460	(1,460)	-	-
Total	1,275,429	45,644	(577,372)	(25,689)	718,012

5. Prepaid Expense and Other Debit Balances

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Prepaid Rent	8,967	8,750
Staff Loans	100	-
Other Receivables	400	400
	<u>9,467</u>	<u>9,150</u>

The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

6. Properties and Equipment - Net of Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2014

	Furniture U.S. \$	Office Equipments U.S. \$	Computers U.S. \$	Vehicles U.S. \$	Total U.S. \$
Cost					
Balance, January 1, 2014	30,592	27,844	29,449	46,140	134,025
Additions During the year	603	2,866	4,113	-	7,582
Balance, December 31, 2014	31,195	30,710	33,562	46,140	141,607
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, January 1, 2014	11,850	11,313	23,875	29,431	76,469
Depreciation for the year	1,834	378	6,332	6,922	15,466
Balance, December 31, 2014	13,684	11,691	30,207	36,353	91,935
Net Book Value - December 31, 2014	17,511	19,019	3,355	9,787	49,672

The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

6. Properties and Equipment - Net of Accumulated Depreciation "Continued"

December 31, 2013

	Furniture	Office Equipments	Computers	Vehicles	Total
	US. \$	US. \$	US. \$	US. \$	US. \$
Cost					
Balance, January 1, 2013	30,592	19,899	29,449	46,140	126,080
Additions During the year	-	7,945	-	-	7,945
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>30,592</u>	<u>27,844</u>	<u>29,449</u>	<u>46,140</u>	<u>134,025</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance, January 1, 2013	10,016	9,825	23,875	22,509	66,225
Depreciation for the year	1,834	1,488	-	6,922	10,244
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>11,850</u>	<u>11,313</u>	<u>23,875</u>	<u>29,431</u>	<u>76,469</u>
Net Book Value - December 31, 2013	<u>18,742</u>	<u>16,531</u>	<u>5,574</u>	<u>16,709</u>	<u>57,556</u>

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

7. Payables and Accruals

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Accounts Payable	1,495	24,545
Accrued Audit Fees	6,236	5,800
	<u>7,731</u>	<u>30,345</u>

8. Reserves for Employee's End of Service Indemnity

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Beginning balance as of 1 January,	51,667	42,661
Provision for the year	24,766	12,483
Less: Indemnities paid	(5,266)	(3,477)
Ending balance as of 31 December,	<u>71,167</u>	<u>51,667</u>

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

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Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

9. General and Administrative Expenses

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Salaries and related benefits	114,923	187,154
Stationery	3,359	2,277
Electricity and water	4,545	2,849
Postal, telephone and mail	7,799	6,467
Bank charges	1,554	698
Subscription	865	1,014
Office rent	17,769	15,285
Hospitality and cleaning	3,151	4,935
Maintenance	7,848	8,743
Fuel and gas	1,837	8,442
Transportation	6,846	1,631
Medical and insurance	7,443	5,649
Advertising, printing and copying	5,698	2,665
Audit fees for projects and the Center	6,236	5,800
Cars license	395	424
Other miscellaneous expenses	2,025	489
Grand Total	192,293	254,522

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)**

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**Notes to Financial Statements
Year Ended December 31, 2014**

10. Program Expenses

	2014	2013
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Salaries and related benefits	157,668	-
Trainings	139,104	-
Brochure and annual report	378	5,060
Base line survey	55,477	7,500
Eye on justice	4,420	10,344
Law and justice magazine	19,900	23,310
Campaigning and networking	-	424
TV and radio program	2,655	16,250
Law drafting and amendment	3,945	11,449
Policies papers and studies	18,981	11,950
Regular workshop	1,531	14,602
Publications	1,209	1,500
Conferences	2,695	14,123
Capacity building - lawyers	9,473	66,821
Library capacity	2,475	-
Others	99	-
Grand Total	420,010	183,333

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession – (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

11. Financial Statements, fair values and risks management

- **Fair Values of Financial Assets and Liabilities:**

The carrying book values of financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their fair values at the date of the statement of financial position.

- **Operational Risk**

The costs of the programs, administrative expenses as well as property, plant and equipment procurements are significantly financed by donors through donations. The management believes that the funding level in the year 2015 will be sufficient to significantly finance its disbursements and will be consistent with the funding level in the prior years. Furthermore, the management believes that the political and economic conditions prevailing in the area will not materially affect its operations.

- **Credit Risk:**

Musawa credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid funds and receivables. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because they are placed with reputable financial institutions.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Musawa interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in market interest rates may affect the value of its interest bearing assets. The management of Musawa usually monitors the fluctuation in interest rates in every individual currency in order to maximize the benefits from placements.

- **Currency Risk:**

Currency risk arises from the possibility that changes in the exchange rates may affect negatively the value of the financial assets and liabilities in case Musawa does not hedge its currency exposure by means of hedging instruments. The management usually distributes its liquid assets over its functional currencies to minimize any possible loss from currency rates fluctuation.

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

12. Program and Administrative Expenses

	Public Awareness	Legal Monitoring	Law Drafting & improvement Legislations	Capacity Building	Total
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Salaries and related benefits	-	222,456	1,957	48,178	272,591
Trainings	-	-	-	139,104	139,104
Advertising, printing and copying	-	5,583	-	115	5,698
Audit Fees	-	4,988	-	1,248	6,236
Base Line Survey-Legal Monitoring	-	55,477	-	-	55,477
Brochures	378	-	-	-	378
Capacity building - lawyers	-	4,482	-	4,991	9,473
Fuel & Gaz Expense	-	1,595	-	242	1,837
Cars License -	-	395	-	-	395
Postal, telephone and mail	-	7,541	-	258	7,799
Conduct studies and research	14,837	-	77	4,067	18,981
Conference	2,695	-	-	-	2,695
Electricity and water	-	4,545	-	-	4,545
Eye on justice	-	4,420	-	-	4,420
Hospitality and cleaning	-	2,982	-	169	3,151
Interest & Bank Charges	-	955	-	599	1,554
Law & Justice Magazine	-	19,900	-	-	19,900
Law Drafting & amendments	-	-	3,945	-	3,945
Library capacity	-	-	-	2,475	2,475
Maintenance Expense	-	7,848	-	-	7,848
Medical and insurance	-	7,443	-	-	7,443
Office Rent	-	17,769	-	-	17,769
Public relation events	-	-	-	1,209	1,209
Regular workshops	1,012	-	-	519	1,531
Stationary Expense	-	3,104	-	255	3,359
Subscriptions	-	865	-	-	865
T.V & Radio Programs	2,655	-	-	-	2,655
Transportation Exp.	-	4,531	-	2,315	6,846
Other miscellaneous expenses	57	2,013	-	54	2,124
Grand Total	21,634	378,892	5,979	205,798	612,303

**The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary
And the Legal Profession - (MUSAWA)**

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2014

13. Released from Temporarily Restricted Net Assets by Funding Source

	Balance as of 1 January 2014	Grants Committed During the Year	Available Grants for Year 2014	Released from Restriction			Currency Variances (Loss)	Balance as of 31 December 2014
	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$	Expenses U.S. \$	Fixed Assets U.S. \$	Total Released U.S. \$	U.S. \$	U.S. \$
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	890,948	-	890,948	(456,111)	(3,469)	(459,580)	-	431,368
European Commission - Human Rights Defenders	403,429	-	403,429	(129,685)	(4,113)	(133,798)	(37,752)	231,879
Human Rights & IHL Secretariat	-	44,184	44,184	(2,034)	-	(2,034)	-	42,150
Italian Cooperation Office- Jerusalem	-	1,460	1,460	(1,460)	-	(1,460)	-	-
	<u>1,294,377</u>	<u>45,644</u>	<u>1,340,021</u>	<u>(589,290)</u>	<u>(7,582)</u>	<u>(596,872)</u>	<u>(37,752)</u>	<u>705,397</u>