

Justice Status in Palestine

2011

The Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and
the Legal Profession “Musawa”

Annual Report

Prepared by

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1. Introduction

In cooperation with several concerned organizations (legal, human rights, governmental, non-governmental and others), the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession “Musawa” is issuing this annual report as part of its continuous efforts to maintain and improve the justice sector in Palestine. This sector plays a very important role in the life of Palestinian citizens, their state building efforts and their ambition for national independence. This report covers the year 2011, at a time when Arab countries are experiencing many accelerated and dramatic developments related to the Arab Spring. The core of those developments has to do with concepts of social justice, the rule of law and the separation of powers (judicial, executive and legislative). In addition, Palestinians are hoping that national reconciliation efforts will succeed. The political division between Gaza and the West Bank has caused a split between judicial authorities, with negative consequences ensuing as a result.

The report is based on study indicators identified in the report *The performance survey of Palestinian Justice Pillars* that was conducted by Musawa in 2007. In that survey, a large sample size of judicial staff working in Gaza and the West Bank, including judges, members and staff of the public prosecution, staff of Sharia courts, practicing and trainee lawyers, teachers and students of law faculties, the public as well as court litigants were all targeted. The study aimed to assess the justice sector in the previous year, and was compared to prior years so as to measure improvement or deterioration in staff performance and capabilities.

This report includes several sections, arranged from general to specific. In the first section, the report addresses the Palestinian public opinion (the public in general and those who have had recent experiences with the courts and legal system) regarding the justice status in Palestine. Views of teachers and students of law faculties are detailed in

the second section, followed by those of practicing and trainee lawyers (the third section), members and staff of the general prosecution and Sharia court judges in the fourth section. Comparisons between the results in this report and the results of previous years, namely the years of 2008 and 2009 are detailed in the last section.

Each section includes figures and/or charts to illustrate the results of the study as well as an introduction about the targeted sample, main results and main views of respondents.

2. Views of the Public of Judicial Status in Palestine

Survey Results of Public and Litigant Views:

2.1. General Public Opinion

For many decades, the Palestinian public has suffered from an absence of justice because of the absence of their own independent national state. When the Palestinian Authority (PA) came into power in 1994, the judicial system was established, the legislative council began to issue laws and regulations and a judicial system began to operate. As a result, the Palestinian public began to have faith that the new legal institutions would significantly improve the judicial status in Gaza and the West Bank. Any serious assessment of that status would be meaningless without taking public opinion into consideration, hence the purpose of this study. A sample of 1508 Palestinians, in Gaza and the West Bank, was surveyed in an attempt to measure their views and attitudes towards the judicial status and judicial authorities, and to measure their willingness to resort to the legal system to resolve their disputes.

Table 1: Size and characteristics of the sample study

α	The sample size includes 1508 respondents, 64% of whom live in the West Bank and 36% in Gaza
α	More than half of the sample (51%) are males, while 49% of are females
α	The majority (60%) are non-refugees, 38% are registered refugees and 2% are non-registered refugees
α	69% are married, 26% are single, 2% are divorced and 3% are widowed
α	72% have a high school education or less, 24% have a Bachelor degree, 3%

hold a diploma and 1% have a Masters degree or higher

- α Only 37% of them have personal experience with the courts (24% of which for documentation purposes, while 13% of them for court cases)

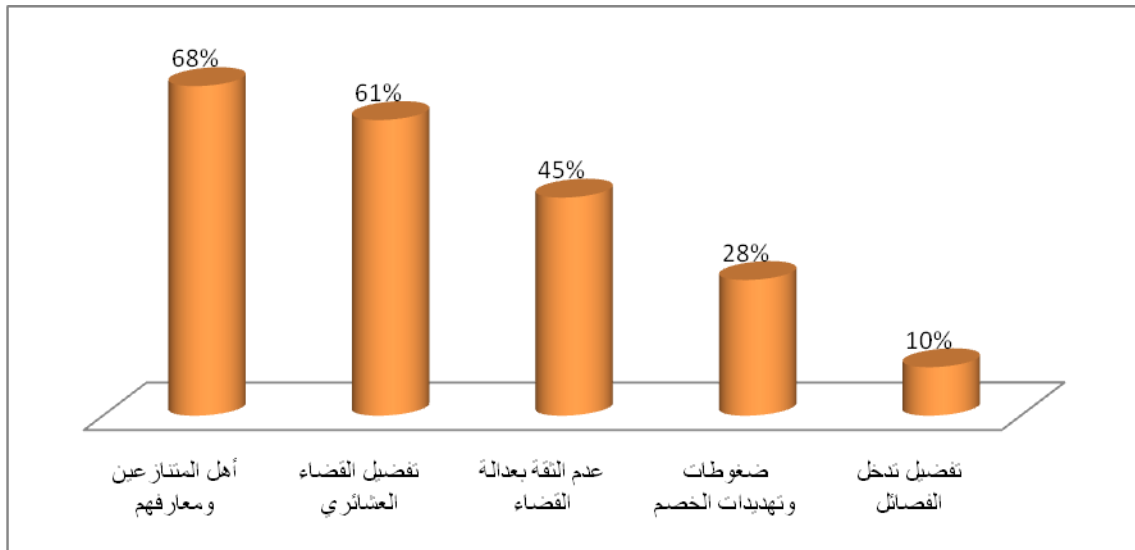
a. Public opinion regarding the rule of law

The vast majority of the Palestinian public respondents (92%) think that the general awareness of Palestinian citizens needs to improve by including law in the school curriculum. In line with this, 73% of respondents feel that public preference to turn to alternative legal systems such as the tribal system, security services, friends, family and so forth reflects the prevailing culture of public reluctance in resorting to the formal legal system to regain their rights.

Figure (1) illustrates respondent justifications for the reluctance of the public to resort to the formal legal system:

1. Sixty-eight percent prefer the intervention of families, friends and social connections.
2. Sixty-one percent prefer the tribal legal system. The percentage of those who support this in Gaza is 79%, while it stands at 52% in the West Bank.
3. Forty-five percent are not confident that they will get a fair judgment through the formal system.
4. Twenty-eight percent fear retaliation from their opponent if they resort to the formal system.
5. Ten percent prefer the intervention of political parties or armed groups.

Figure 1: Reasons for public reluctance to resort to the formal legal system

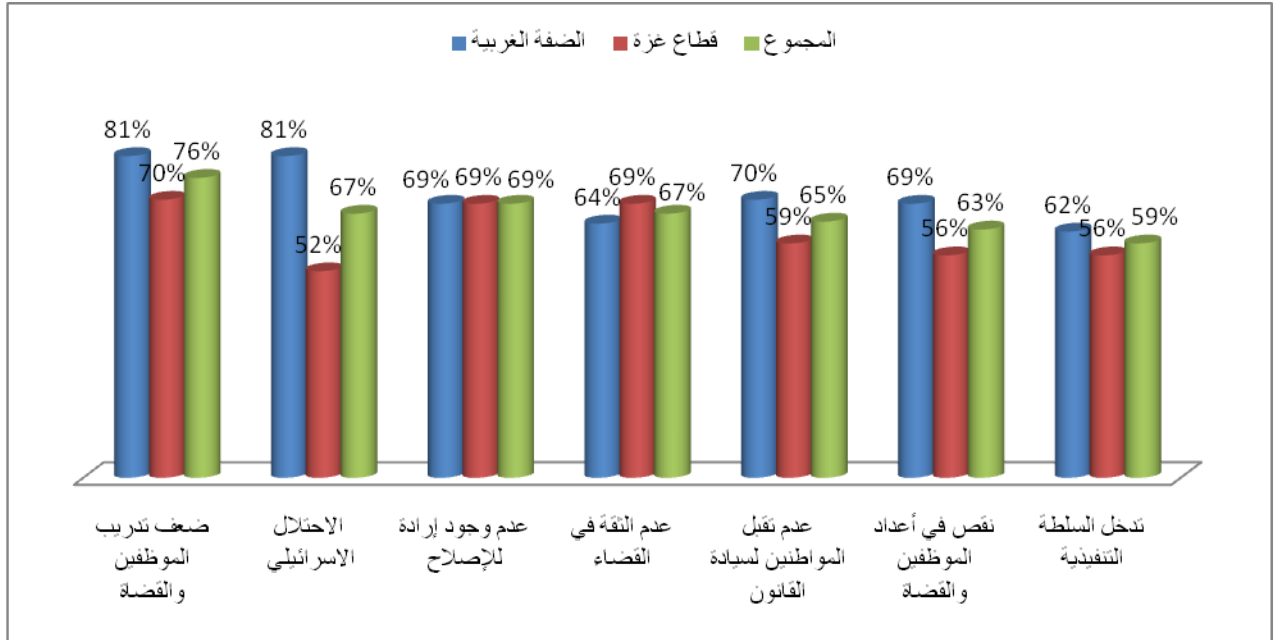


b. Public view regarding the main problems facing the judicial system

Public respondents were asked about what they thought were the main problems facing the Palestinian judicial system. They were given a selection of potential problems to choose from.

1. There is not sufficient training for staff and judges (76%)
2. There is no political will to implement reform (69%)
3. There is no trust in judges (66%)
4. A lack of public acceptance of the rule of law due to the protracted occupation (66%)
5. An insufficient number of staff and judges (64%)
6. Interference by executive authorities (60%)

Figure 2: Main problems facing the judicial system in Gaza and the West Bank



As shown in Figure (2), there are some significant differences among the views of respondents from Gaza and those from the West Bank. For example, 81% of West Bank respondents consider the Israeli occupation and the resulting political conditions to be the main problems facing the judicial system, while only 52% of Gaza respondents hold this view. The reason for this variation may be due to Israel's disengagement from Gaza in 2005. However, 69% of West Bank respondents also believe that the judicial problem is due to the inadequate number of judicial staff and judges, while 56% of Gaza respondents cited that. Hence, prioritizing the problems of the judicial system must take these differences into consideration. The political split between Gaza and the West Bank that took place in 2007 could be a contributing factor to these differences.

c. Public view of court status

In order to measure public opinion regarding the courts, respondents were given several statements that describe the courts, and were asked to indicate whether they agree, disagree, or have no opinion for each one of them. Here is a summary of the main results:

α **Number of judges and prosecution and court staff :**

Nearly one half of all respondents (48%) think that the number of court judges is clearly insufficient, while 33% of them disagree. As for the number of court staff, respondents were divided. Less than one half of them (43%) think court staff is insufficient, while 40% of them think the opposite. The same applies to views on the number of prosecution staff, whereby 35% of respondents think numbers are sufficient, while 34% of them say they are not. Thirty-one percent have no opinion in this regard.

α Compliance of judges and prosecution and court staff with working hours:

The majority of respondents (64%) indicated that judges comply with working hours, while 18% of them said that they do not. Similarly, 69% of them said that court staff does comply with working hours, while 14% of them say it does not. Finally, the majority said that prosecution members and staff do comply with working hours (62% and 65% respectively).

α Salaries of judges and court staff:

More than half of the respondents (56%) believe that judges earn relatively high salaries, compared to 12% of them who do not. As for prosecution members and staff salaries, only 25% of respondents think they are relatively high while 38% of those surveyed do not think so, with the remainder having no opinion. On the other hand, slightly less than half of respondents (49%) indicated that the salaries of prosecution members are relatively high, compared to 12% of them who do not think so.

α Neutrality of judges:

The majority of respondents (56%) said that judges treat court litigants differently, depending on their social and economic background, while 34% of respondents do not hold such an opinion.

α Court corruption:

Slightly more than one half of respondents (51%) consider court staff to be financially corrupt, while 29% of them do not agree. It is worth noting that

Gazan respondents who hold such an opinion outnumber those of the West Bank (62% in Gaza and 46% in the West Bank). On the other hand, slightly more than one quarter of respondents (26%) think that prosecution staff is corrupt, while 24% of them do not.

α Dealing with the public decently:

In regards to dealing with the public, more than half of respondents indicated that court and prosecution staff treat the public in a decent manner (55% and 51% respectively), while more than one third of them feel that staff do not treat the public decently (36% and 35% respectively). Gazan respondents are less satisfied than their West Bank counterparts in this regard (40% in Gaza and 63% in the West Bank). The same holds true regarding public satisfaction with the way in which prosecution staff treat the public (41% in Gaza and 57% in the West Bank).

α Qualifications and capabilities of the general prosecution:

The majority of respondents (55%) said they believe the general prosecution does what is required in criminal investigations, while slightly less than one third of them (32%) do not believe so. The majority (59%) also holds the view that the prosecution does not have the technical capabilities needed for criminal investigations (e.g. criminal and forensic labs), while more than one quarter of them (25%) disagree. Results show that West Bank respondents' trust in the technical capabilities of the prosecution is higher than those of Gazan respondents (67% and 54% respectively).

α Publishing court decisions:

A large percentage of respondents (86%) believe it is necessary to publish court decisions so that the Palestinian public may be informed, while 10% of them do not.

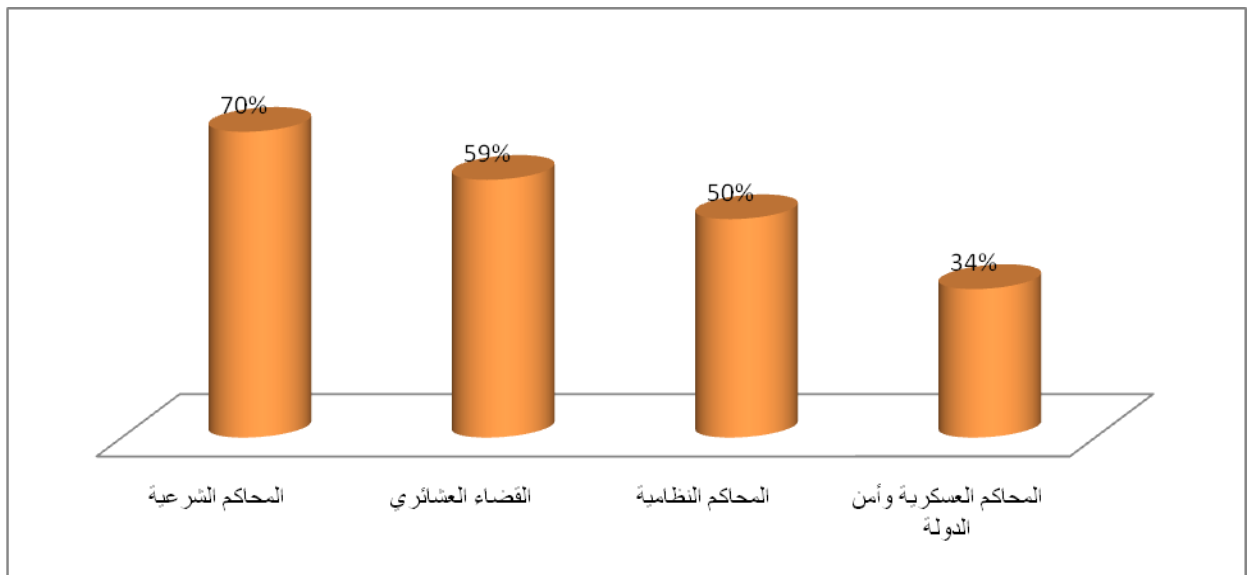
d. Public trust in different court systems and other judicial and police entities

Respondents were asked several questions so as to assess the level of their trust in the different courts and other judicial and police agencies. Their trust level can be an important indicator in explaining public attitude towards the legal system they are willing to resort to.

α Public level of trust in the courts:

As illustrated in Figure (3), the Palestinian public has a relatively high level of trust in Sharia courts (70%), tribal courts (59%), security and military courts (34%). The rest of those surveyed have either no trust or a low level of trust in those courts. We did not notice any significant differences in respondents' answers between Gaza and the West Bank. It is clear that respondents in both Gaza and the West Bank have a higher level of trust in Sharia courts, compared to formal courts (51% and 35% respectively).

Figure 3: Public level of trust in different courts



α Public level of trust in the general prosecution, police and legal civil society organizations:

Less than half of respondents (45%) indicated that they trust in the police, while only 35% of them said they trust the general prosecution or civil

society organizations. Again, West Bank respondents have a higher level of trust than those in Gaza (40% and 26% respectively).

α Public opinion about lawyers' role and performance

A majority of the surveyed public believe that lawyers play an important role in the courts. Seventy-six percent of respondents think that judges are affected by how talented the lawyer is, while 20% of them do not think so. On the other hand, 61% of those respondents also said that they prefer hiring a lawyer for their cases, compared to 35% of them who said they do not prefer to do so. As for lawyers' performance and transparency, more than half of respondents think that lawyers are good and professional (53% and 61% respectively), compared to those who think lawyers are not good (39%) or not professional (29%). However, respondents indicated contradictory answers in this regard. The majority of them (56%) said they think lawyers accept bribes, compared to 26% of them who do not think the same. What causes this apparent contradiction could be due to the difference in public perception or in the understanding of the terms 'excellent performance', 'professionalism' or 'gratuities'. Some respondents may not find it proper for an excellent lawyer to accept a gratuity or an extra reward.

Finally, the majority of respondents (75%) indicated that they are willing to file a complaint with the Bar Association if they get into a dispute with a lawyer, while 19% of them said they are not willing to do so.

e. Views of the public regarding judicial status in general

In addition to the specific questions, respondents were also asked questions about their views of judicial divisions in general.

α Slow management of cases:

The majority of respondents (77%) feel there is a slow management of cases at formal courts, while only 46% of them feel such a situation exists at Sharia courts. When asked about the reasons behind this, respondents indicated the following:

1. Reporting (33%)
2. Unavailability of lawyers (23%)
3. Improper management by the judges (23%)
4. Unavailability of judges (21%)

α Reporting to the court:

The majority of respondents (58%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation, while 29% of them do not think so.

α Sharia judicial system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (68%) indicated that they agree with this statement, while 24% of them did not.

α Court buildings are suitable:

More than half of all respondents (54%) think that court buildings are convenient and suitable, compared to 36% of them who do not believe so. More West Bank respondents, on the other hand, think this way, compared to Gazan respondents (58% and 46% respectively). This could be due to fact that court buildings in the West Bank are in better condition generally.

α Court fairness:

More than half of respondents (56%) think they will get a fair trial if they resort to a formal court (61% in the West Bank and 45% in Gaza). Slightly more than one third of them (35%) said they do not think so. West Bank respondents have a more positive view of the Palestinian court system. Similarly, 68% of respondents indicated they would resort to the formal legal system, rather than any other system (73% in West Bank and 57% in Gaza). In addition, 66% of them said they think they will win their rights back if they resort to formal courts, compared to 9% who do not think so.

α Problems at notary public offices:

There is a problem of overcrowding at the notary public offices that needs to be addressed, according to 66% of respondents, while 18% disagree. When asked about the reasons behind congestion at those offices, respondents mentioned the following:

- Understaffing and large number of clients (41%)
- Lack of order (33%)
- Excessive review by notary public (26%)

α External interference with court decisions:

More than half of all respondents (54%) said they believe that court decisions are being externally interfered with, compared to 33% of them who do not think so. These results require judicial and executive authorities to examine and study reasons causing such conditions and work to find a solution.

α Litigation fees:

The majority of respondents feel that litigation fees are not affordable by the average citizen, while 28% of them do not think so.

The public was divided in looking at the following issues:

α The PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system:

Respondents were divided regarding the assertion that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent Palestinian judicial system. Forty-six percent of them indicated they agree with the statement, while 42% of them do not.

α The Palestinian judiciary is transparent and neutral, compared with other Arab judiciaries:

Slightly less than half of respondents think that the Palestinian judiciary system is neutral and transparent compared to systems in other Arab countries, while 43% of them said they do not agree.

α **Citizen's knowledge of court procedures:**

Only 44% of respondents said they agree with this statement, while 49% of them said they do not agree.

α **Formal courts treat citizens equally before the law:**

Forty-six percent of the surveyed respondents indicated that they agree with that statement, while 48% of them said they do not agree. However, more West Bank respondents indicated that they supported this statement than their counterparts in Gaza (38% West Bank, 65% Gaza). This shows Gazan respondents positive view in this regard.

α **What do you prefer: resorting to formal courts or to tribal ones?:**

Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement with the following statements: "Resorting to formal courts is the best and fastest way to restore rights" and "The tribal system is more able than the formal system to solve disputes." Sixty-three percent of respondents indicated their agreement with the first statement, while 56% of them agreed with the second statement. On the other hand, 31% of respondents disagreed with the first statement, while 39% of the disagreed with the second. However, public attitude regarding formal courts is more positive than that of tribal courts.

α **Executive authority interference:**

Respondents were asked to arrange the following executive entities in terms of their interference with the legal process. Here are the results by region:

- *West Bank:* Ministry of Justice (47%), Prime Minister's Office (31%) and the Council of Ministers (19%).
- *Gaza:* Ministry of Justice (48%), Prime Minister's Office (27%) and the Council of Ministers (24%).

α **Security services interference:**

Similarly, respondents were asked to arrange the security services in terms of their level of interference in court procedures. As those services differ between Gaza and the West Bank, respondents from each area have distinct answers:

- *West Bank*: preventive security (46%), intelligence (29%) and military intelligence (22%). Seven percent think there is no such interference.
- *Gaza*: police (53%), homeland security (40%) and national security (7%).

Finally, respondents were asked about the role of legal civil society organizations in monitoring the judicial system. Slightly less than one half of respondents (44%) expressed their disagreement with the statement: “Concerned civil society organizations play an exceptional role in monitoring the performance of the judicial system”, while only 36% of them said they agree with this. These results may refer to the inefficient role of those organizations or the insufficient display of such a role.

2.2. Litigant Public Opinion

Table 2: Size and characteristics of litigant public sample

α	The sample size includes 287 respondents, 66% of whom live in the West Bank and 34% in Gaza
α	More than half of them (81%) are males, while 19% of them are females
α	The majority of them (59%) are refugees (both registered and non-registered). More refugees are from Gaza (70%) than from the West Bank (30%)
α	62% of them are married, 36% are single, 2% are divorced and 1% are widowed
α	43% of them have a high school education or less, 53% have a BA, and 3% have an MA or higher

- α The majority of them (68%) are 18-35 years old, 27% are 36-55 years old, and 3% are 56 years or older.
- α 40% of them have been to the courts for documentation purposes, while 60% of them to have a case heard

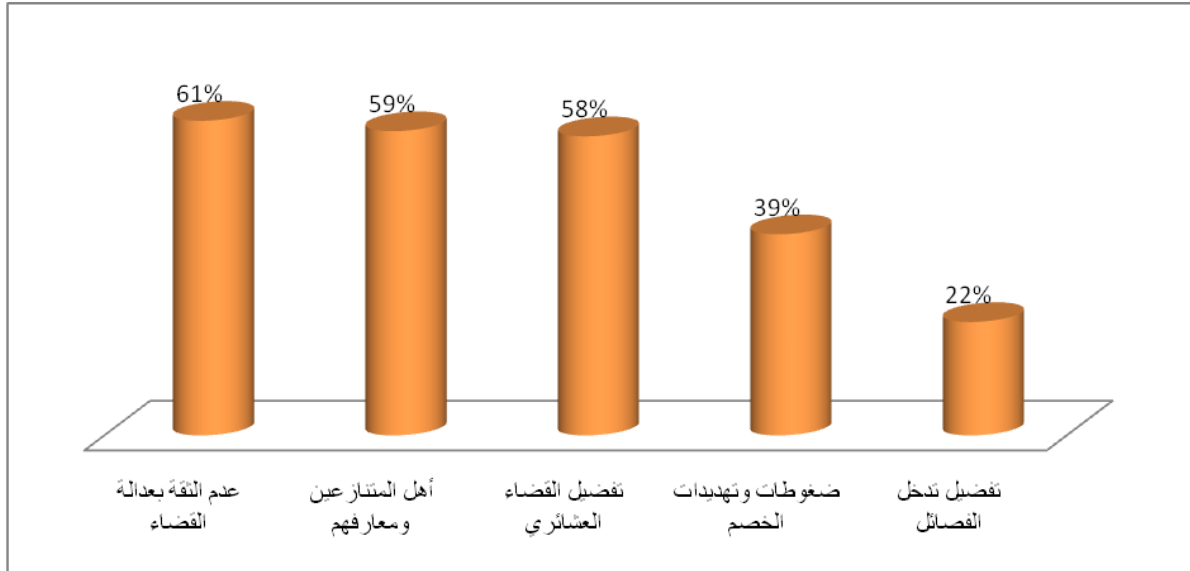
In order to know the litigant public view of the Palestinian court system, a questionnaire was distributed to 190 individuals in Gaza and 97 individuals in the West Bank from all districts. The following is a summary of their opinions:

α Litigant public opinion regarding the rule of law:

Just like in the general public results, the majority of the litigant public (87%) supports the idea that awareness of legal issues among citizens should be increased by including law in the school curriculum. The majority of them (78%) also think that resorting to alternative legal systems (tribal, security services, friends, etc...) other than the formal one proves a reluctance on the part of the public to utilize the formal judicial system to protect their rights. This is due to the prevailing culture in this regard. Respondents were asked to rate the following reasons that stand behind such problem (arranged according to their level of importance):

1. The public is not confident in obtaining a fair decision from the court (61%)
2. Prefer family and friends interference (59%)
3. Preference of the tribal system (58%). More of those respondents are from Gaza, compared with those from the West Bank (66% and 40 respectively)
4. Fear of threats from their opponent in case they resort to the formal system (39%)
5. They prefer the interference of political parties and armed groups (22%)

Figure (4): Reasons behind litigant public reluctance to resort to formal legal system



α Litigant public view of the judiciary main problems:

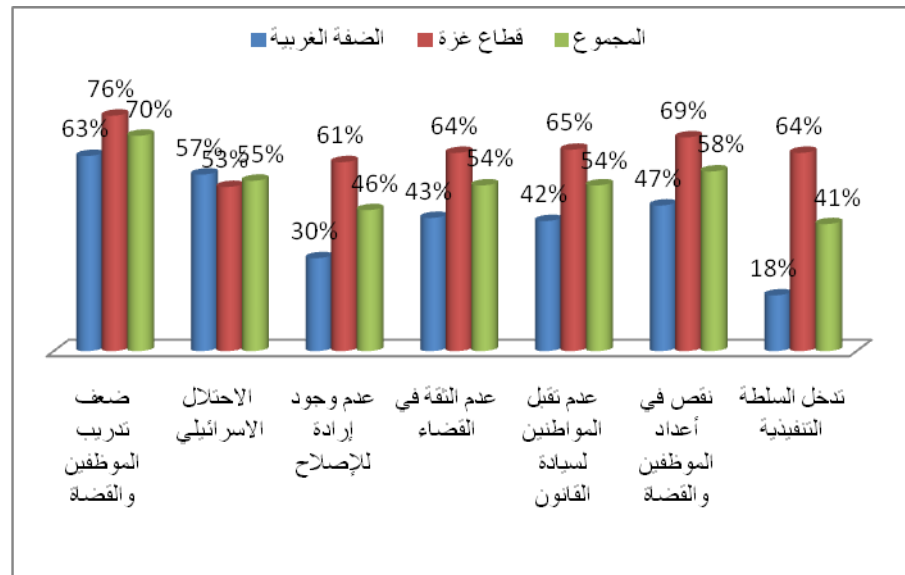
We may summarize the problems that face the judicial system, as seen by litigant public:

1. Insufficient training for staff and judges (70%)
2. Inadequate number of staff and judges (58%)
3. Israeli occupation and political conditions (55%)
4. Long history of public lack of acceptance to the rule of law that is the result of the protracted occupation (54%)
5. Lack of trust in the judicial system (54%)
6. Lack of political will to reform (46%)
7. Interference of the executive power (41%)

As explained in Figure (5), there are significant differences among the respondents of Gaza and the West Bank regarding those judicial problems. Sixty-four percent of Gazan respondents believe that the interference of the executive authority is the main problem facing the judicial system, while only 18% of West Bank respondents hold the same view. It seems that the issue of interference is bigger and more visible in Gaza. Similarly, 30% of West Bank respondents think there is

not enough political will to bring in reform, while 61% of Gazan respondents think there is. In addition, 64% of Gazan respondents indicated that there is a lack of trust in judicial system, while 43% of West Bank respondents said they feel this way. In regards to inadequacy in the number of staff and judges, 69% in Gaza and 47% in West Bank think this is one main problem, 76% in Gaza and 63% in the West Bank indicated staff and judges' training, and 65% in Gaza and 42% in the West Bank talked about lack of acceptance for the rule of law. The only reason chosen in higher numbers by West Bank respondents over their Gazan counterparts was the Israeli occupation and resulting political conditions. As we explained earlier, this could be due to the Israeli disengagement from Gaza in 2005. Priorities of respondents in Gaza and the West Bank are different, as a result.

Figure (5): Main problems facing the judicial system in Gaza and the West Bank



In addition, the differences in responses between Gaza and the West Bank is also due to the fact that many West Bank respondents indicated they have no opinion (between 18% to 29%), compared with only 11% to 15% of Gazan respondents. This means that Gazan respondents are more certain about their dissatisfaction, since people tend to express their views if they feel sure about it.

α Litigant public view of the courts:

Here is a summary of litigant views regarding Palestinian courts:

☒ Number of court staff and judges:

The majority of respondents (60%) believe there is a significant shortage in the number of court judges (69% in Gaza and 42% in the West Bank). As for the number of court staff, nearly one half of respondents (47%) said they think that the number is inadequate, while 31% of them think it is adequate. Twenty-one percent of them, on the other hand, have no opinion.

☒ Judges' salaries:

Slightly over half of the respondents (51%) consider that judges' salaries are very high, compared to 15% of them who do not think so. This contradicts other results. Forty-eight percent of respondents think that executive authorities interfere with judicial matters, while 41% of them do not agree with the statement, "The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and financially not corrupted."

There is considerable difference in the answers of respondents from Gaza and the West Bank. More Gazan respondents think that judges' salaries are very high, compared to those in the West Bank (55% and 42% respectively). On the other hand, respondents were divided regarding court staff salaries (33% think it is low, compared to 37% who do not think so), staff are financially corrupt (31% agree and 31% disagree), and in regards to the way court staff treats clients (40% said it is decent, while 46% said it is not).

☒ Compliance with working hours:

More respondents (46%) indicated that judges do not comply with working hours, compared to 39% of them who said they do. Similarly, 48% of respondents said court staff does not comply, while 25% of them indicated the opposite.

The fact that nearly half of the respondents claim that judges and courts staff do not comply with working hours is interesting and needs special attention, especially when these particular respondents have had previous experiences with courts. When asked whether judges treat clients based on their financial or social conditions, 48% of respondents agree with that the statement, while only 30% of them said they do not agree.

☒ Complaining to the court chief:

The majority of respondents said they would complain to the court chief if they found themselves in disagreement or in a problematic situation with court staff (62%), while 21% of them indicated they would not do that.

☒ Publishing court decisions:

The majority of respondents (66%) believe that court decisions need to be published for the general public.

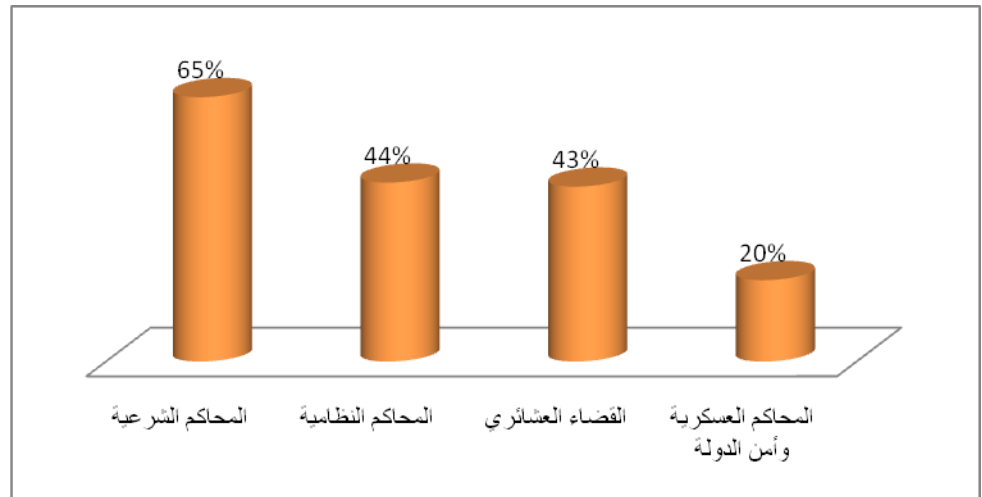
α Litigant public view of variant courts and other judicial and police entities:

Respondents were asked questions so as to measure their level of trust in the various courts, the staff and in other judicial and police agencies. As mentioned earlier, this indicator (among others) will enable us to identify the types of legal systems respondents may resort to:

☒ Level of public trust in courts:

As demonstrated in Figure (6), 65% of respondents have trust in Sharia courts, 44% of them in formal courts, 43% of them in tribal courts, and 20% of them in national security and military courts. The remaining respondents said they either have no trust or a low level of trust in those types of courts. There were no significant differences in responses between Gaza and the West Bank. Both respondents of Gaza and West Bank have a higher level of trust in Sharia courts than in formal courts (53% and 36% respectively).

Figure (6): Level of trust in various courts



☒ Level of public trust in general prosecution, the police and civil society organizations:

The litigant public level of trust in the general prosecution, the police and the civil society organizations is almost the same (39%, 39% and 38% respectively). However, it was noticed that the level of trust of Gazan respondents in civil society organizations (40%) is a little higher than among West Bank respondents (34%).

α Litigant public opinion regarding general prosecution status:

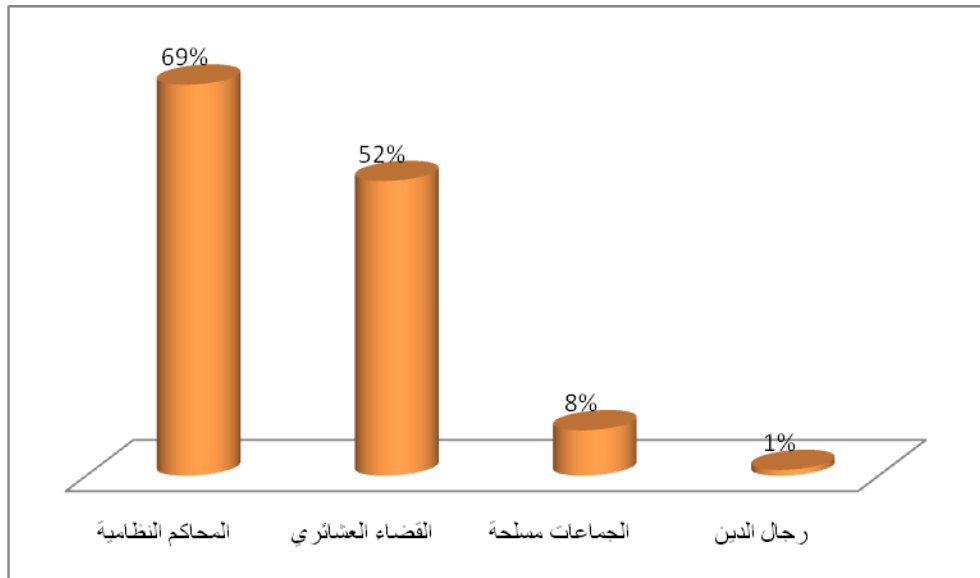
1. Just as for the general public opinion regarding the general prosecution's ability to conduct criminal investigations (e.g. labs, forensics), more than one half of respondents (52%) do not think it has that capability (58% in the West Bank and 45% in Gaza). West Bank respondents generally have higher satisfaction with general prosecution investigation abilities.
2. More respondents (41%) think that general prosecution staff is insufficient, compared to 23% of them who think the opposite.

3. Only 39% of respondents think that prosecution staff complies with working hours, while only 20% of them say otherwise. A large percentage of respondents (42%) preferred not to express their opinions on this matter. On the other hand, less than one quarter of them feel that prosecution members do comply with working hours, compared to 37% of them who think they do not. Thirty-nine percent of respondents preferred not to express their views.
4. Thirty-seven percent of respondents indicated that they feel judges' salaries are relatively high, while only 16% of them do not. Nearly half of all respondents (47%) preferred not to state their opinions.
5. Respondents were almost divided when it comes to the following statements: Prosecution staff salaries are relatively low; Prosecution staff is financially corrupted; Prosecution staff treats the public decently; the general prosecution does its job in criminal investigations; Prosecution members have the needed knowledge and experience for their jobs, and the general prosecution does its job as expected.

α Litigant public view of lawyers and their role:

The majority of respondents think that lawyers play an important role in the courts. Seventy percent of them indicated that judges are affected by lawyers' capabilities. Nearly one half of those surveyed said they prefer hiring a lawyer if they have a dispute as opposed to 40% who said they do not prefer that. On the other hand, respondents are not in agreement regarding lawyers' transparency or professionalism. Almost half of the respondents, 47%, believe that lawyers are professionals. Interestingly, 46% of them also think that lawyers receive bribes and gratuities. A large percentage of respondents (69%) said they are willing to complain to the Bar Association if they have a problem with their lawyers.

Figure (7): Public opinion regarding resorting to formal courts



α Litigant view regarding resorting to Palestinian courts:

When asked which legal system (formal courts, tribal, armed groups, clerics, etc...) they would resort to if they have disputes, the majority of respondents (69%) said they would resort to formal courts, 52% of them said tribal courts, 8% of them said armed groups and 1% of them chose clerics (only Gazan respondents).

α Public general views of judicial system in Palestine:

In addition to the specific questions, respondents were also asked questions about their views of judicial divisions in general.

☒ Slow management of cases:

The majority of respondents (73%) see a very slow management of cases at formal courts, while only 55% of them think the same about Sharia courts. More respondents in Gaza (67%) think that Sharia courts are not slow compared to 31% of them in West Bank.

☒ Reporting to the court:

The majority of respondents (61%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation.

☒ Sharia judicial system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (58%) indicated that they agree with this statement, while 21% of them oppose it.

☒ Litigation fees:

The majority of respondents (55%) do not believe that litigation fees are affordable by the average person, while 31% of them do not agree.

☒ Problems at notary public offices:

There is a problem at the notary public offices that needs to be corrected, according to 51% of respondents. On the other hand, 22% of respondents do not think the same way. Similarly, the majority of those surveyed think that certain positions (like the notary public officer or the execution officer) should be occupied by law graduates.

☒ External interference with court decisions:

Slightly less than half of respondents (45%) said they think court decisions are being interfered with and affected externally, compared to 36% of them who do not think so.

☒ Litigant citizens know court litigation procedures:

Only 48% of respondents said they agree with this statement, while 40% of them said they do not agree.

The public was divided in looking at the following issues:

α The Palestinian judicial status is continuously improving:

Less than half of respondents said they agree with this, while 44% of them do not.

α The PA succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system:

Respondents were equally divided regarding the statement that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent Palestinian judicial system. Forty-one percent of them indicated they agree, while another 41% of them do not.

α The Palestinian judiciary is transparent and neutral, compared with other Arab judiciaries:

Slightly less than half of respondents (45%) think that the Palestinian judiciary system is neutral and transparent compared to systems in other Arab countries, while 42% of them said they do not agree.

α The Palestinian judiciary system is not financially corrupt:

A little more than one third of the respondents (39%) said they agree with that statement, while less than half of them (41%) said they oppose it. On the other hand, nearly one half of Gaza respondents (47%) said they agree with it, while only one quarter of the West Bank respondents (25%) said they do.

α Administrative court staff and prosecution staff are not corrupt:

Slightly more than one third of respondents (37%) indicated their agreement with this statement, while 40% of them indicated they do not agree with it. West Bank respondents are less satisfied with this issue than Gazan respondents. Only 32% in West Bank and 40% in Gaza said they agree that staff is not corrupt. The corruption level in the West Bank is higher than that in Gaza, according to survey respondents.

α Court buildings are convenient and suitable:

Less than half of the respondents (44%) think that court buildings are convenient and suitable, compared to 49% of them who do not think so. More West Bank respondents, on the other hand, think this way, compared to Gazan respondents (57% and 37% respectively).

α Concerned civil society organizations do an excellent job of monitoring the judicial system:

Only 37% of respondents indicated their agreement with this statement, while 41% of them did not agree.

α Formal courts treat citizens equally before the law:

Less than half (41%) of surveyed respondents indicated that they agree with this statement, while 43% of them said they do not agree. In the West Bank, respondents showed less support for the statement than those of Gaza (35% and 44% respectively). This shows that Gazan respondents have a positive view in this regard. Similarly, 44% of respondents think that they will get a fair judgment if they resort to the formal court, while 38% of them do not think so.

α What do you prefer: resorting to formal courts or tribal ones?

Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement or disagreement with the following statements: “Resorting to formal courts is the best and quickest way to restore one’s rights” and “The tribal system is more able than the formal system to solve disputes.” Fifty-eight percent of respondents indicated their agreement with the first statement, while 57% of them agreed with the second statement. However, 44% of respondents indicated their trust in formal courts, while 43% of them said they trust tribal courts. Public attitude regarding formal courts is more positive than that of tribal courts. In addition, 69% of them prefer resorting to formal courts, compared to 52% of them preferring Sharia courts.

Conclusions and recommendations

1. Based on the above results, we may conclude that there is a dire need to promote public awareness of the judicial system and to educate young people by incorporating law in the school curriculum, or integrating some legal concepts and regulation articles in text books. The fact that the vast majority of the public

- (both general and litigant) support this idea is highly related to the fact that they consider the public's reluctance in accepting the rule of law as one of the major obstacles facing the Palestinian judiciary, particularly as Palestinians have been living under occupation for decades. Public awareness does not only improve the way the public deals and interacts with courts, but it also helps promote the rule of law. For example, the fact that a large percentage of the public thinks that judges' salaries are relatively high, and another large percentage of them (between 40% - 50%) indicates that judiciary personnel are corrupt, and furthermore that they think that the executive authorities interfere with judicial procedures, all indicate a public lack of awareness. It is widely known that high judges' salaries should act as a preventive measure to fight judges' corruption and enhance its independence.
2. It is notable that the average citizen's reluctance to resort to formal courts is justified by his/her preference to use alternative systems because he/she prefers to turn to family and friends or tribal courts, has no trust in being judged, is afraid of opponent threats if he/ she resorts to the formal courts, or prefers to seek the help of political and armed groups. There is no doubt that improved public awareness of the judicial system, in addition to improved judicial performance and independence, will motivate citizens to resort less to alternative judicial systems such as tribal courts, security groups or family and friends.
 3. Despite the fact that the percentage of those respondents who think that resorting to formal courts is faster and more effective in gaining back their rights, a large percentage of them (56%) prefer to resort to tribal courts, a worrisome figure. It needs serious review and study, so as to find realistic solutions (especially when 52% of litigant public still thinks that resorting to tribal court is their preference). It seems also that other problems such as slow court procedures and court discrimination in dealing with different social or financial backgrounds are adding to this attitude.
 4. The public feeling that court procedures are relatively slow (especially in the West Bank), requires concerned parties to review those procedures and take needed actions so as to expedite the process. They may need to increase the number of court judges and staff, improve their working skills and/or improve

- court buildings' infrastructure (the majority of surveyed respondents think that court buildings are not appropriate).
5. When nearly half of respondents (between 46% and 48%) indicate that judges and court staff do not comply with working hours, and judges treat individuals of different social backgrounds differently, officials need to take a close look at the actual conditions inside the courts in this regard, especially as those complaining respondents have had previous experiences with the courts.
 6. There is a need for continuous efforts in fighting executive interference in the courts (especially in Gaza), as it is seen as a major problem for the majority of respondents.
 7. There is also a need to train a sufficient number of court judges and staff.
 8. Looking at previous results, we may notice that the public view of the Sharia legal system is more positive than their view of the formal system (its role, effectiveness and transparency). For example, 70% of respondents indicated that they trust Sharia courts, compared to 50% of them who trust formal courts. These percentages should draw the attention of officials to learn from and make use of Sharia courts' experience, especially if it is known that respondents concur that Sharia courts expedite their cases much faster than formal courts.
 9. The fact that 37% of litigant respondents believe that court staff are financially corrupt (more than those who think it is not), should encourage more serious efforts to eliminate court corruption completely.
 10. Despite the fact that the public view of the lawyer's role is considerably more positive than that of judges' and court staff, there is still a high percentage of the public (56%) who believe that lawyers do receive bribes and gratuities. More actions are needed by lawyers and the Bar Association to end such occurrences since they create serious consequences to court performance and affect public willingness to resort to the courts (the first step in resorting to the court is hiring a lawyer).
 11. Even if the majority of respondents think that the courts and general prosecution treat the public decently, more than one third of them (36%) (especially in Gaza) still think court staff does not behave this way. Activating the role of judicial

- inspection and improving staff job satisfaction are important steps towards improving court behavioral attitude.
12. The majority of all categories of survey respondents (including the public, general prosecution members and staff, lawyers, etc...) see that court reporting is a major problem for formal legal litigation in Palestine. In addition, the majority of them also think the reporting procedures are inefficient, which causes a slow court process. Better procedures need to be put in place.
 13. The opinion of the majority of respondents that the prosecution does not have the capabilities to conduct criminal investigations (such as labs and forensics) requires providing them with better and sufficient equipment.
 14. Finally, many respondents think that litigation fees are not affordable to the average person. They also think that that notary public offices face serious problems: understaffed, too many visitors, lack of order and excessive paper review, which requires examining current procedures and improving them, in addition to reducing litigation fees (as Palestinian are currently experiencing tough economical conditions).

3. Opinion of law students and teachers

Palestinian law faculties play an important role in preparing and prequalifying a large number of personnel to work in the various judicial services. Identifying law faculties educational, training and qualification capabilities is an important step towards improving the capabilities of the pillars of the judiciary. To achieve that purpose, a questionnaire was distributed to a representative sample of law students and professors. A sample of 665 law students was asked about their views of the Palestinian judicial system.

3.1. Opinion of law students

Table 3: Size and characteristics of law students' sample study

- The student sample included students from the following universities: Birzeit, Al Quds, Al Ahliya, Arab-American, al Najah, Islamic, Palestine and Al Azhar
- The sample size includes 665 respondents, 48% of whom live in the West Bank and 52% in Gaza
- The majority of them (63%) are males, while 37% of them are females
- 90% of them are between 18-22 years old, 77% of them did not start their major yet
- Of those who have a declared major, 13% have chosen general law (international, constitutional and administrative), while another 13% of them are specializing in private law (criminal, civil and commercial)
- 43% are refugees

- 18% of them are in their first year, 30% in their second year, 24% in the third year and 27% in their fourth year of university study
- 1% of the sample is MA students.

3.1.1. Law curricula at Palestinian law faculties

Students were asked questions related to the law curricula they are learning. Here is what they had to say:

3.1.2. Research:

Scientific law research is important in prequalifying law students. They were asked about practical trainings and scientific research. The majority of respondents (62%) said that there is a concentration on research at their faculties, while 31% of them think that faculties have a low concentration on research (nearly one third of the students).

3.1.3. Concentrating on practical training:

Again, the majority of respondents (63%) indicated that their curricula concentrates on practical aspects that provide students with the needed experience, compared to 29% of them who do not think so. More than half of respondents (58%) said they have visited a court during their studies, while 34% of them said they never had. Nearly one half of respondents (45%), however, said their teachers asked them to visit the court.

3.1.4. Teaching Palestinian legislation and reviewing court decisions:

The vast majority of respondents (82%) said they think Palestinian legislation is being taught at law faculties, compared to 13% of them who do not think so. Students were also asked whether their lecturers discuss Palestinian court decisions and comment on them. The majority of respondents said yes they do, while 26% of them said no they do not.

3.1.5. Curricula in a foreign language:

Seventy-seven percent of respondents said there is at least one course in a foreign language. The majority of them oppose the idea of teaching only in Arabic.

3.1.6. Courses that deal with the ethics of the profession:

Similarly, the majority of respondents (72%) said that they have courses that concentrate on professional ethics, compared to 20% of them who do not.

3.1.7. The major in the faculty:

The vast majority of respondents (80%) said they think it is necessary to have differing majors within their faculty, while 14% of them do not think so.

3.1.8. Law students' view of their capabilities and academic levels, compared to their colleagues in other countries

☒ Preparing school students:

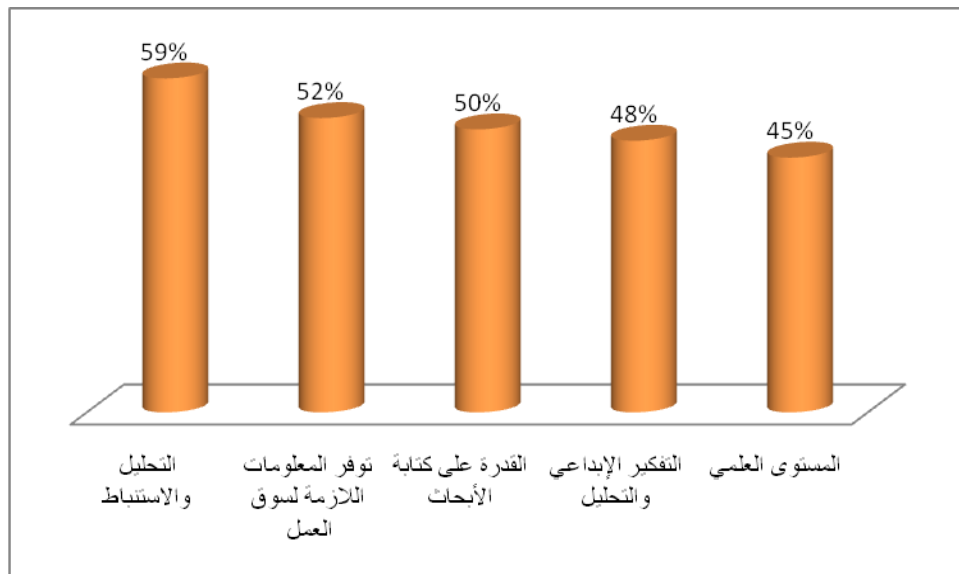
Nearly one half of respondents (49%) think that the level of school graduates is good, compared to 39% of them who do not think so. On the other hand, the vast majority (81%) think there is a need to teach legal concepts in schools.

☒ Law school graduates' level:

Faculty student respondents were asked questions regarding law graduates. In general, only 60% of those respondents think that law graduates have good qualifications, as shown in Figure (8). As for the five indicators used to measure the academic level of law graduates, only 45% of respondents think that the level of graduates is excellent. The same percentage was regarding graduates' ability to conduct research and studies and their ability to think critically and analyze (50% and 48% respectively). As for graduates' ability to analyze, 59% of respondents think that it is excellent. Moreover, 52% of respondents think that law graduates have sufficient

knowledge to enter the labor market, compared to 32% of them who do not think so. The majority of those respondents (63%) believe that law graduates should occupy certain positions like that of notary public and execution officer.

Figure (8): Law graduates' level as seen by law students



☒ **Comparison with US and European law graduates:**

The majority of respondents (71%) agree with the statement that says: "The ability of US and European law college graduates to analyze and conduct research is much better than Palestinian law college graduates." When asked about the reasons for that, here is what respondents had to say:

- School teaching techniques in the US and Europe help students improve their learning potential (87%)
- Palestinian teaching techniques are not as good as those in US and European universities (79%)
- Students at US and European universities put more effort into their studies than those in the Palestinian ones (71%)

3.1.9. Law students' view of the judicial status in Palestine

Respondents were given several questions regarding the judicial status in Palestine and they were also asked to indicate whether they agree, disagree, or have no opinion:

☒ **Sharia judiciary system is continuously improving:**

Only one half of respondents (50%) indicated that they agree with this statement, while 34% of them said they do not agree.

☒ **Appointing judges:**

Three statements were given to responding students. As for “The judicial appointment is currently transparent, open and away from favoritism”, nearly one third of respondents (32%) indicated that they agree with that the statement, while 45% of them did not agree. Regarding “Judges are being appointed based on their experience and reputation,” 35% of respondents, said they agree, compared to 42% of them who did not agree. Finally, 38% of respondents indicated their agreement with the statement “Favoritism is the only criteria for appointment and professional advancement,” while 40% of them did not.

☒ **Transparency and trust in the Palestinian judicial system:**

Slightly less than one quarter of all respondents (23%) said they agree with the statement: “The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not financially corrupt,” while 46% of them disagree with it. Interestingly, respondents were more positive when asked to compare the Palestinian judicial system with the judicial systems in other Arab countries. Nearly one half of them (49%) said the Palestinian judiciary system is more transparent and less corrupt, while 26% of them did not think so. Similarly, nearly one half of respondents (46%) agreed with: “My trust in the Palestinian judicial system is high,” compared to 37% of them who disagree. Respondents were divided regarding the fact that the judiciary system is being externally interfered with (36% of them agree, while another 36% disagree).

☒ **Court buildings:**

Few respondents (28%) believe that court buildings are convenient and suitable, while more than half of them (58%) said they are not so.

☒ **Lawyers:**

Nearly one half of respondents (44%) do not agree with the statement: “The weakness of lawyers is due to a weakness in the judiciary system,” compared to 35% of them who do agree with it. This means that students do not accept the justification for lawyers’ weakness. As for respondents’ trust in lawyers, they were divided: 40% of them do not think that their trust in lawyers is high, while 39% of them do have trust in them. This indicates a need for working lawyers to regain the trust of law students.

☒ **Trust in prosecution, court staff and the police:**

Forty-four percent of respondents have high trust in the general prosecution, while 36% of them have a low level of trust. As for their trust in court staff, respondents were divided: 39% of them have a high level of trust, while 37% of them have a low level of trust. Nearly the same percentage of respondents (40%) said they have a high level of trust in the police and 44% of them have a low level of trust.

☒ **The PA success in maintaining an independent judiciary system:**

Slightly more than one third of respondents (35%) think that the PA succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 37% of them do not think so.

3.2. Opinion of law teachers

Table 4: Size and characteristics of law lecturers sample study

- α The sample of lecturers surveyed includes professors from the following universities: Birzeit, Al Quds, Al Ahliya, Arab-American, al Najah, Islamic, Palestine and Al Azhar
- α The sample size includes 49 respondents, 43% of whom live in the West Bank and 57% in Gaza
- α 82% are male, while 18% of them are female
- α 84% of them are between 26-54 years old, 10% of them are less than 26 years old, while 6% of them are 55 years or older
- α 82% are married
- α 96% of them have MA or PhD degrees. Only 4% of them have only a BA

Law lecturers were asked questions regarding Palestinian law faculties' policies and activities, its teaching techniques and the aptitude of students. The results of their answers are as follows:

3.2.1. The opinion of law lecturers and professors regarding law faculties' role, activities and policies:

Respondents were given several statements and they were asked to indicate if they agree or disagree with each statement:

☒ The role of law faculties in commenting on court decisions, law and regulations and the law profession:

Only slightly more than one quarter of respondents (27%) indicated their agreement with the statement that says: Law faculties play an exceptional role in developing Palestinian legislation. On the other hand, the majority of them did not agree. When asked to mention the most important law faculties that have participated in its development, they put forward: labor law, corporate law and civil law. Commercial law, agriculture law and family law came in at second. Nearly one half of respondents (49%) think that law faculties play an exceptional role in commenting on laws and court decisions, while 45% of them do not think so. However, the majority of respondents (71%) feel that

their faculties participate in the development of the legal profession, compared to 27% of them who do not.

☒ **The number of law students, teachers and credit hours:**

The majority of respondents (65%) think that the number of admitted students is more than what the market needs, while 29% of them think it is adequate. As for the number of lecturers, nearly one half of respondents (49%) think that there are not enough compared to 43% of them who think that the numbers are sufficient. When asked about the number of credit hours, the majority of responding lecturers (77%) said they are enough and fit the purpose.

☒ **Admissions criteria at law faculties:**

Respondents were divided regarding admissions criteria at their faculties. Forty-five percent of them agree with the statement: “Admissions criteria at law faculties do not help improve faculties standards”, while another 45% of them do not agree with it.

☒ **The curricula:**

Most respondents (74%) feel that the curricula used at their faculties is excellent, while only 18% of them do not think so.

☒ **Issuing magazines and legal newsletters:**

Around one third of respondents (33%) said that their faculties issue a periodic magazine or a legal newsletter, while the majority of them said there is no such thing. The majority of those who said faculties do issue magazines and newsletters (63%) also said that those publications are being issued once every three months, 31% of them said once a year, and 6% of them once a month. Respondents said those publications are: Law Institute Magazine, Sharia Magazine, Al Umma Fee Falak Elqanun, and Palestine University Magazine.

3.2.2. Teaching techniques:

Lecturers were asked several questions to assess their views regarding teaching techniques used in their faculties. It is worth mentioning that there are significant differences between students and their professors' views regarding the same issues.

☒ Concentrating on teaching Palestinian legislation:

The vast majority of professors (96%) think that law faculties concentrate on Palestinian legislation, while only 4% of them disagree with that.

☒ Research procedures:

Again, the vast majority of respondents (94%) said they ask their students to conduct research, and 59% of them said the research that students conduct is descriptive (compared with 27% of them who do not think it is).

☒ Concentrating on practical aspects, commenting on court decisions and attending court sessions:

Eighty percent of respondents said that there is a concentration on the practical aspects in the study of law, compared to 10% who do not think so. In addition, 92% of respondents said they ask their students to refer to court decisions and comment on it, while 88% of them ask their students to visit courts and attend court sessions.

☒ Other languages:

The majority of respondents (65%) do not agree that the Arabic language must be the only language of instruction, while only 31% of them agree that it should be. In addition, the majority of lecturers (63%) said there is a concentration on strengthening other languages in the law faculty, compared to 31% of them who do not agree. However, the majority (80%) said there is at least one course in a foreign language in their curricula.

☒ Courses about professional ethics:

The majority of respondents (76%) said there are courses that address professional ethics in their faculties, while 20% of them said there is no such thing.

☒ Majors at the faculty:

Finally, the vast majority of respondents (88%) think there should be various majors in their faculties, compared to 10% of them who do not think so.

3.2.3. Lecturers' opinions of students' level:

☒ Level of school graduates:

The majority of respondents (67%) think that the level of high school graduates is low, while 29% of them do not agree. On the other hand, the vast majority of respondents (90%) think that school students need to be exposed to some legal concepts during their school years.

☒ Level of law faculty graduates:

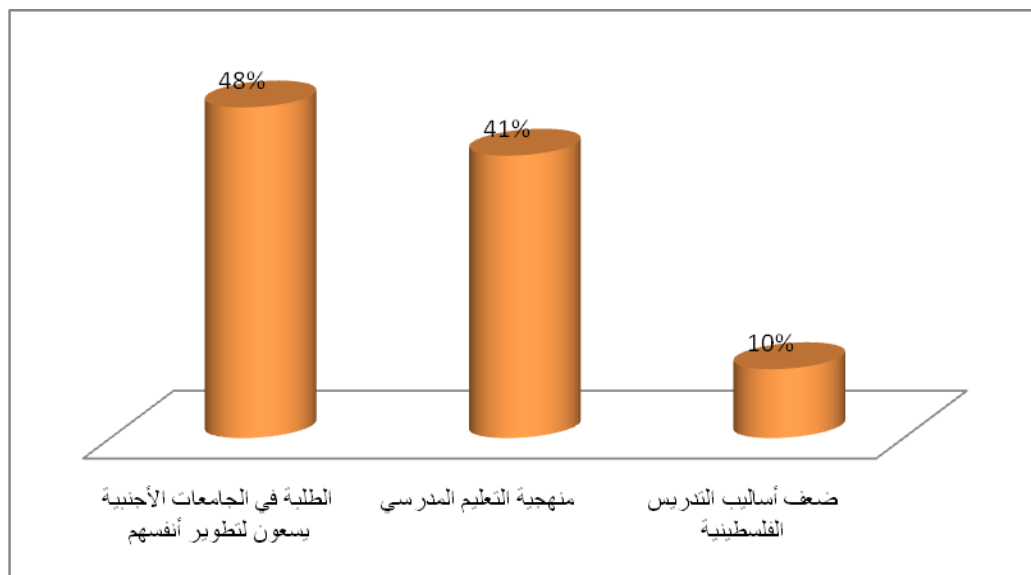
Lecturers are divided when it comes to the statement: “Law faculty graduates have sufficient information needed for the market.” Forty-three percent of respondents agree with that statement, while 45% of them do not agree with it, a considerably high percentage. Respondents are also divided regarding the knowledge and skill level of graduates. Forty-seven percent of respondents agree that they are excellent, while 41% of them do not agree. The majority of respondents (59%) agree that graduates have an excellent capacity to conduct research studies, 55% of them think graduates have an excellent ability to analyze and think critically, while 51% of them believe graduates have an excellent ability of analyzing. Those who disagree with these assertions are 33%, 35% and 29% respectively.

☒ Comparison with US and EU university graduates:

The majority of respondents (59%) think that US and European university graduates are more able to analyze and conduct research, compared to 41% who do not think that. As for the reasons, respondents said that:

- US and European students place more effort in improving themselves (48%)
- School teaching techniques expand students' learning capabilities (41%)
- Teaching techniques in Palestine are not as good as those in the US and Europe (10%). A large percentage of respondents (90%) refer to Palestinian graduates' levels to their will and efforts to develop themselves, in addition to the student preparation during their studies, while 10% of them blame it on the differences in teaching techniques at law faculties.

Figure (9): Reasons for US and European graduates' preparedness



Conclusions

The results above lead us to the following conclusions:

- There are differences between the answers of law students and their lecturers regarding issues related to faculty curricula and performance. For example, students' views regarding the faculty's concentration on research and practical aspects differ from their lecturer's views. While 94% of law faculty instructors claim that they ask students to do that, only 62% of the students indicated that their faculties ask them to. In addition, 80% of lecturers said there is concentration on practical aspects, while only 63% of students agree with that. Finally, 92% of law lecturers said they ask their students to visit the courts and attend court sessions, while only 45% of students said the same.
- There is agreement between students and their lecturers regarding the need to include legal teaching materials in school curricula. In addition, they also agree that law graduates are still achieving below expectations. American and European university graduates are perceived to be more capable than Palestinian graduates, and there is a need for more attention to be paid to students' research, analyses and professional skills.

Recommendations:

- It is necessary to develop the role that law faculties play in commenting on laws and court decisions and developing legislation and the law profession as a whole. Only 27% of law faculty lecturers believe that faculties play an active role in this regard.
- There is a need to examine the number of students admitted to law faculties, since 65% of teachers think that student numbers exceed what the market needs.
- There is a need to develop the law curricula so as to significantly improve the level of graduates, either in terms of knowledge, research, critical thinking or in analytical abilities.
- There is a need to place more attention on issuing legal magazines and newsletters so that students and interested people can learn and benefit from them.

- Examining the idea of including legal teaching materials in school curricula, which will improve law students' level and the public legal awareness (in general).

4. Lawyers and the Bar Association

4.1. Opinion of trainee lawyers

Table 5: Size and characteristics of trainee lawyers sample study

- The sample size includes 301 respondents, 51% of whom live in the West Bank and 49% in Gaza
- 77% are male, while 23% of them are female
- 83% of them are between 21-27 years old and 17% of them are 28 years or older
- 40% of them are specialized in general law (international law, constitutional law, and administrative law) and 7% in private law (civil, commercial and criminal)
- 31% of them are married, 64% are single and 5% of them are engaged
- 93% of them have BA degree and 7% of them have an MA
- As for the reason for studying law, 83% of them said it is a personal interest, 8% of them said it is a family interest, while 2% of them said lawyers' social reputation is behind his decision

Many questions have been given to respondents, and those questions can be classified into: lawyers training programs, general status of lawyers, the role of the Bar Association and the general status of the Palestinian judiciary.

4.1.1 Lawyers training programs:

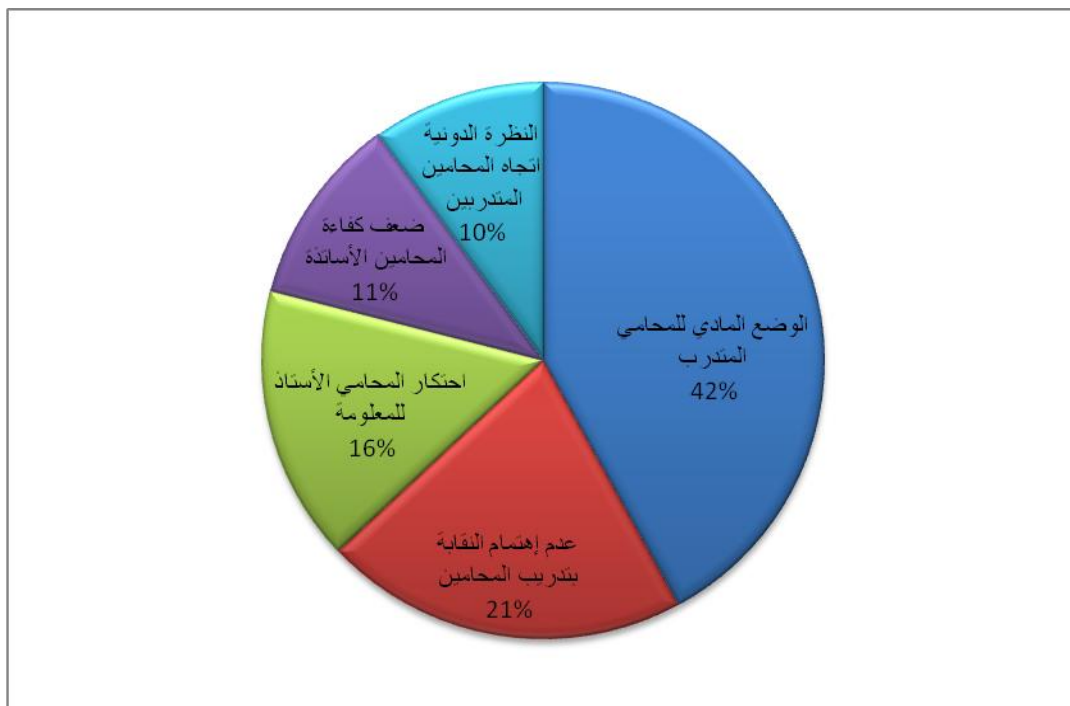
☒ Techniques for improving lawyers training programs :

Trainee lawyers were asked to arrange the techniques used to develop their abilities. Forty-eight percent of them credited their development to training, 24% through practical experience, 19% through reading, and 9% of them said they developed their ability by attending specialized legal lectures.

☒ Problems of trainee lawyers:

As shown in Figure (10), a number of problems faced by trainee lawyers were identified: 42% of trainee lawyers talked about trainee lawyers' financial conditions, 21% of them mentioned the lack of attention by the Bar Association, 16% of them said the trainer monopoly of information, 11% of them said the lack of lawyers' qualifications and the global view of trainee lawyers by judges and prosecution members.

Figure (10): Problems faced by trainee lawyers



☒ Period of training program:

Slightly more than one half of the respondents (53%) think that the training period (2 years) is too long, while 47% of them think it is appropriate.

☒ Allocating salaries for trainee lawyers:

The vast majority of respondents (94%) see the need to allocate salaries for trainee lawyers. Seventeen percent of them said they receive some salary as a trainee, while 82% of them said they do not receive any.

☒ Attending lectures and workshops:

A large majority of trainee lawyers (86%) said they do their best to attend lectures or workshops conducted by the Bar Association. The same percentage of them also said they would attend any lecture or workshop, not just those of the Bar Association. Despite the high percentage of trainee lawyers who said they are willing to attend training workshops conducted by the Bar Association, only 32% of them said they agree with the statement: “Bar association training programs are excellent and sufficient for trainees needs”, while 67% of them do not agree. However, half of the trainee respondents believe that the Bar Association does not take trainer lawyers specialties into consideration, while 44% of them are of the opposite opinion. The majority of trainees (58%) think that training programs conducted by legal civil society organizations are more useful than programs conducted by the Bar Association, compared to 36% of them who oppose that. The vast majority of trainee respondents (89%) said their trainers allow them to attend trainings conducted by civil society organizations.

☒ Training lawyer trainers:

The majority of respondents (85%) do not agree with the statement: “Palestinian lawyers are qualified and do not need training”, while 90% of trainees recommend continuous training for lawyers.

☒ Suggestions to improve training programs:

Here are some suggestions provided by trainees in order to improve training programs for lawyers:

- The Bar Association needs to make it a requirement for every practicing lawyer to deliver several lectures for the benefit of trainee lawyers.

Eighty-two percent of respondents would support that, compared to 18% who oppose it.

- It is necessary for trainee lawyers to get substitutions from their trainers or others. This is supported by 66% of respondents, compared to 33% who oppose it.
- Instead of training, trainee lawyers can substitute it with a specialized diploma. Fifty-seven percent of respondents support that suggestion, while 41% of them oppose it.
- The Bar Association needs to increase the number of trainees each trainer is responsible for. Forty-nine percent of respondents support this idea, compared to 51% of them who oppose it.

4.1.2 Trainee lawyers' view of the general status of lawyers:

The following are respondents' answers to questions about the general status of lawyers:

☒ General status of lawyers' level:

The majority of respondents (64%) think that Palestinian lawyers are generally weak, while 35% of them do not think so.

☒ Lawyers' involvement in the brokerage business:

Almost one half of respondents (49%) think that lawyers bring in more business through brokerage cases and they take part of the profits, while 46% of them do not think this is the case.

☒ Lawyers and professional ethics:

The majority of respondents (69%) think that lawyers have good manners and comply with professional ethics, while 29% of them do not agree with this.

☒ Lawyers and self development:

The vast majority of respondents (90%) think that lawyers have the willingness to develop and improve themselves.

4.1.3 Trainee lawyers view of the role of the Bar Association:

☒ The role of the Bar Association in suggesting and modifying legislation and in Palestinian politics:

Around one third of respondents (30%) agree with the statement, “The Bar Association plays an active role in suggesting and reviewing legal legislation in Palestine”, while 68% of them do not agree with it. The same applies to “The Bar Association plays an exceptional role in Palestinian political life.” Only 36% of respondent agree with that statement, while 61% of them disagree. It is worth noting that 61% of respondents agree that the Bar Association is based on political considerations, not professional standards.

☒ The Bar Association’s role in organizing the legal profession:

The majority of respondents (79%) think that the Bar Association works by issuing bylaws and regulations that organize the profession, while 21% of them do not think so. Similarly, 67% of them said that the Bar Association follow up on complaints against lawyers, while 30% of them disagree with that. On the other hand, 66% of respondents do not think that the Bar Association committees are controlled by certain groups of lawyers, while 25% of them said they do believe that is the case. Sixty-two percent of respondents think that the Bar Association needs to limit the number of general power of attorneys of companies and organizations allowed for each lawyer, while 35% of them oppose that. Finally, a little more than half of the respondents (51%) indicated that the Bar Association conducted social activities for its members, while 45% of them do not see that.

☒ Favoritism and transparency:

The majority of respondents (54%) do not think that the Bar Association practices favoritism, while 33% of them said they think they do. The majority (61%) also said that the Legal Research Association Committees are transparent, compared to 27% of them who do not agree.

☒ Retirement and health insurance:

Nearly all respondents (94%) said they believe the Bar Association needs to provide health insurance, while 90% of them said there is a need to provide a retirement plan.

☒ Library of Bar Association:

However, the majority of respondents (72%) are satisfied with the association library and they think it is organized and neat, while 22% of them do not think so.

☒ The role of the Bar Association since its establishment:

Finally, the majority of respondents do not believe that the Bar Association has been playing the role it was expected to since its establishment, compared to only 38% who believe it has.

☒ Trainee lawyers' view of the role the Bar Association should play in Palestine:

In answer to this question, trainee lawyers suggested the following ideas:

- The association needs to activate legal research (88%)
- It needs to activate its role in defending lawyers' interests (87%)
- It should facilitate the relationship between lawyers and the pillars of the judiciary such as judges' council, general prosecution and the Ministry of Justice (85%)
- Implement training and enabling lawyers to further develop in their profession (86%)
- Develop and review legislation (82%)
- Provide social, cultural and financial support to its members (79%)
- Participate in political life (74%)

4.1.4 Trainee lawyers' opinions regarding the judicial status in Palestine:

☒ The Sharia judiciary system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (60%) indicated that they agree with that statement, while 38% of them said they do not agree.

☒ The PA's success in maintaining an independent judiciary system:

Moreover, the majority of respondents (61%) think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 38% of them do not think so. However, 44% of Gazan respondents disagree with this statement, while only 30% of West Bank respondents said they disagree.

☒ Appointing judges and prosecution members:

The majority of respondents (72%) believe that the number of judges is insufficient for court needs, while 66% of them think the same about the number of prosecution members. The majority also think that appointing judges and prosecution members is not transparent or open (76% and 71% respectively), while 33% and 26% (respectively) of respondents hold the opposite view.

Thirty-four percent of respondents said they agree that judges are appointed based on their experience and reputation, while the majority of do not agree. Finally, 65% of respondents indicated their agreement with the statement, "Favoritism is the only criteria for appointment and professional advancement", while 30% of them do not agree.

☒ Transparency and trust in the Palestinian judicial system:

Respondents are divided regarding this issue. Less than one half of respondents (46%) said they agree with the statement: "The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not financially corrupt," while 40% of them disagree with it. Forty-six percent of respondents said judicial procedures and decisions are being affected by external interference, while 50% of them said they do not think so. More than half of them (58%) feel that the Palestinian judiciary system is more transparent and less corrupt, while 38% of them do not think so

(more Gazan respondents (46%) oppose this than West Bank respondents (30%)). This means that trainee lawyers from Gaza have a less positive view than their colleagues in the West Bank. Only 33% of respondents think that judges' salaries are relatively high, while 56% of them do not.

☒ Judges, prosecution members and staff compliance with working hours:

Most respondents (82%) believe that judges comply with working hours, compared to 17% of them who do not think so. The same opinions were reflected in reference to prosecution members and staff (76% and 80% respectively).

☒ Judges and court staff salaries:

Only 32% of respondents said they think that judges' salaries are relatively high, while 56% of them do not think so. In addition, 25% of respondents think that court staff salaries are relatively high, compared to 53% of them who believe they are not.

☒ The role of civil society organizations:

Slightly more than half of the respondents (51%) think that legal civil society organizations play an exceptional role in monitoring the performance of the judicial system, while 45% of them do not see that.

☒ Slow management of cases:

The majority of respondents (78%) feel that cases are dealt with slowly in formal courts, while only 20% of them said they do not think so.

☒ Court buildings:

Only 34% of respondents think that court buildings are suitable and convenient, while 66% of them do not think so.

☒ Notary public and execution officers:

The vast majority of respondents (88%) said they think that certain court professions (e.g. notary public and execution officer) need to be filled by lawyers, while only 11% of them do not feel this is necessary. In addition, 58% of respondents said there is a problem at notary public offices, compared to 38% of them who think there is no problem at all. Those who said there are problems at notary public offices also said that those offices are crowded because of understaffing (for 58% of respondents), due to the lack of order (for 28% of respondents) or due to the excessive paper review (14%).

☒ Reporting to the court:

The majority of respondents (82%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation, while 18% of them said they do not think so. The majority of respondents (60%) do not agree with the statement "Reporting officers do the reporting only after receiving some money from complainants", compared to 33% of them who do believe that statement is true.

☒ Court decision execution:

Nearly two thirds of respondents (65%) think that court decision execution is excellent, while 35% of them do not think so.

☒ Reasons for the slow management of cases:

When asked about reasons for the slow management of cases, respondents arranged the reasons in the following order: the reporting process (64%), absence of lawyers (17%), poor management by the judges (14%) and absence of judges (5%).

☒ Security services' interference with the judicial process:

Respondents were asked about their views regarding the interference of security services with the judicial system, and to arrange those services according to their level of interference. Only 9% of respondents said security services do not interfere with the legal system (7% in the West Bank and 11%

in Gaza). As security services differ in Gaza and the West Bank, reasons given were distinct:

- West Bank: preventive security (54%), intelligence (29%) and military intelligence (10%).
- Gaza: homeland security (43%), police (38%) and preventive security (8%).

4.1.5 Level of trust in the Palestinian judicial system:

The following is a summary of the levels of trust trainee lawyers have in judicial services:

☒ General prosecution:

More than one half of respondents (55%) said they have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, compared to 41% of them who do not.

☒ Court and general prosecution staff:

Lawyers have more trust in the court and prosecution staff than their trust in members of the general prosecution. Fifty-eight percent of respondents trust court and prosecution staff, while 40% of them do not. Lawyers trust is higher among the West Bank respondents (65%) than among their counterparts in Gaza (51%). The majority of respondents (65%) do not believe that administrative staff in courts and general prosecution is corrupt, while only 24% of them think this way.

☒ Trust in lawyers and in the police:

More than half of all respondents (56%) have a high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 41% of them who said they do not have such trust. This is considered a high percentage especially as it comes from trainee lawyers. The same percentage of respondents has trust in the police (56% said they trust them, while 41% of them do not trust them). More respondents from the West Bank (61%) trust the police than those from Gaza (49%).

☒ Trust in Sharia courts and its performance:

The majority of respondents (70%) have high trust in the Sharia legal system, while 12% of them do not. Similarly, 59% of respondents think that Sharia courts expedite cases more quickly, compared to 19% of them who do not think so. In addition, 64% of them think that the Sharia legal system is continuously improving.

☒ Trust in the judicial system in general:

Finally, the majority of respondents (70%) have a high level of trust in the judicial system, while 28% of them do not (75% of them are from the West Bank while 64% of them are from Gaza).

4.1.6 The main problems facing the judiciary system, according to trainee lawyers:

Trainee lawyers have mentioned the following problems facing the judicial system:

1. Insufficient training for judges and judicial staff (86%)
2. The Israeli occupation and ensuing political conditions (78%)
3. Historical public reluctance to accept the rule of law due to the protracted occupation (77%)
4. Insufficient number of judges and staff (61%)
5. Lack of political will to do reform (50%)
6. Lack of trust in the judiciary system (59%)
7. Interference by executive services (52%). (Respondents' view of executives according to their level of interference: Ministry of Justice (57%), Prime Minister's Office (19%) and the Council of Ministers (16%)).

Again there were notable differences in the answers of respondents from Gaza and the West Bank. Fifty-two percent of West Bank respondents think that the lack of political will for reform is the most significant problem, while 70% of Gazan respondents think it is the most important one.

4.2. Opinion of working lawyers

Table 6: Size and characteristics of practicing lawyers sample study

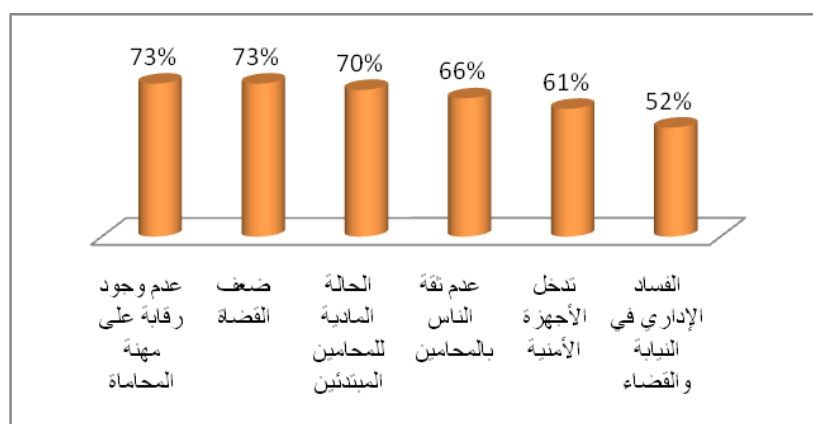
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The sample size includes 408 respondents, 205 of them live in the West Bank and 203 live in Gaza▪ 40% of them are between 24-30 years old, 29% of them are between 31-40 years, 11% of them are between 41-50 years, and 20% of them are 51 years or older▪ 55% of them are not specialized in any particular area, 27% of them are specialized in general law (international, constitutional and administrative) and 15% in private law (civil, commercial, criminal)▪ 40% of them are refugees▪ 73% of them are married and 27% are single▪ 83% of them have Bachelors degree and 17% of them have an MA or higher▪ 54% of them have 6 years of experience, while 24% of them have 16 years of experience, and 46% of them have between one and five years of experience
--

4.2.1. Main problems facing the law profession in Palestine:

When asked about their opinions regarding problems facing the judicial system, practicing lawyers mentioned the following issues (see Figure 11):

- There is no monitoring of the law profession (73%)
- Poor caliber of judges (73%)
- Financial conditions of newly qualified lawyers (70%)
- Lack of public trust in lawyers (66%)
- Interference by security services (61%)
- Administrative corruption in the prosecution and the judiciary (52%)

Figure (11): Main problems facing the law profession according to practicing lawyers



4.2.2. Bar Association:

Respondents were asked questions regarding the role that the Bar Association is currently playing and the role that it should be playing. Here are issues that respondents talked about in terms of the role the Bar Association is playing:

- α Weakness of the association is due to the weakness of its members (72%)
- α The Bar Association plays an exceptional role in Palestinian political life (66%)
- α The Bar Association has been playing the role we expect it to (65%)
- α Bar Association committees are controlled by certain groups of lawyers (64%)
- α The Bar Association works on a political, not professional base (59%)

As for the role the Bar Association should be playing, practicing lawyers mentioned the following:

- α Activate legal research (88%)
- α Activate its role in defending lawyers' interests (87%)
- α Promote legal culture (85%)
- α Defend the association and the interests of its members (83%)
- α Facilitate relations between lawyers and the pillars of the judiciary such as: judges' council, general prosecution and the Ministry of Justice (80%)
- α Activate retirement law (79%)
- α Train and develop lawyers and their profession (86%)
- α Develop and review legislation (77%)
- α Provide social, cultural and financial support to its members (79%)
- α Participate in Palestinian political life (74%)
- α Limit the number of general power of attorneys of companies and organizations allowed for each lawyer (65%)

4.2.3. Practicing lawyers view of the status of the judicial system:

☒ Caliber of lawyers:

The majority of respondents (77%) think there is a general weakness in the aptitude of lawyers, while 22% of them oppose that. When asked to list the reasons for that weakness, 32% of respondents believe it is the training, 28% of them think that the Bar Association does not play the expected role in developing the profession, 26% of them chose the poor quality of law faculties and 14% of them blame the weak judiciary.

☒ Lawyers and self development:

The vast majority of respondents (78%) think that lawyers have the will and desire to develop and improve themselves, compared to 18% of them who do not think so.

☒ Lawyers' involvement in brokerage works:

More than one half of respondents (54%) think that lawyers bring in more business through brokerage cases and they take part of the profits, while 37% of them think this is not the case.

☒ **Lawyers and professional ethics:**

Nearly half of the respondents (47%) think that lawyers have good manners and comply with professional ethics, while 42% of them do not agree.

☒ **The rapport among lawyers themselves:**

The majority of respondents (64%) think that there are problems in the relationships among lawyers, while 31% of them do not believe that.

☒ **Ways to develop lawyers:**

Practicing lawyers think that the following could help develop lawyers on a professional level:

- By acquiring experience (90%)
- By reading (76%)
- By attending specialized legal lectures (76%)
- By pursuing higher education (69%)
- By improving their language skills, especially the English language (63%)
- By interacting with prosecution members and judges (60%)

4.2.4. Lawyers' training programs:

☒ **Period of training program:**

The majority of respondents (68%) do not think that the training period of 2 years is too long, while 30% of them think it is. In addition, the vast majority of respondents (83%) think two years of training is necessary for a trainee to become better acquainted with the profession, while 16% of them do not think so.

☒ Allocating salaries for trainee lawyers:

The vast majority of respondents (84%) see the need to allocate salaries for trainee lawyers, while 14% of them said they do not.

☒ Attending lectures and workshops:

A large majority of trainee lawyers (77%) said they do their best to attend lectures or workshops conducted by the Bar Association. Nearly the same percentage (83%) of them also said they would attend any lecture or workshop conducted by anybody well versed in law. Despite the high percentage of trainee lawyers who said they are willing to attend training workshops conducted by the Bar Association, only 30% of them said they agree with the statement: “The Bar Association training programs are excellent and sufficient for trainees needs”, while a significant 63% of them do not agree with that statement.

☒ Training trainee lawyers:

The majority of respondents (79%) do not agree with the statement: “Palestinian lawyers are qualified and do not need training”, while 17% of them oppose that. In fact, eighty-six percent of trainees recommend continuous training for lawyers.

☒ Substituting training with a specialized diploma:

Fifty-seven percent of respondents support the suggestion that trainee lawyers can substitute their training with a specialized diploma, while 41% of them oppose it.

4.2.5. lawyers’ opinion regarding the judicial status in Palestine:

☒ The judiciary system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (53%) indicated that they disagree with that statement, while 42% of them said they agree with it.

☒ **The PA success in maintaining an independent judiciary system:**

Respondents were divided regarding this issue. Nearly one half of them (46%) think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 45% of them do not think so.

☒ **Transparency and independence of the Palestinian judicial system:**

One third of respondents (33%) said they agree with the statement: “The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not financially corrupt”, while another 33% of them disagree. Thirty-eight percent of respondents said judicial procedures and decisions are being interfered with by external actors, while 51% of them said they do not think so.

☒ **Judges and court staff salaries:**

Only 42% of respondents said they think that judges’ salaries are relatively high, while 44% of them do not. In addition, 66% of respondents think that court staff salaries are relatively low, compared to 20% of them who said they are not so.

☒ **Court and prosecution corruption:**

Respondents were divided regarding court corruption. Less than half of them (40%) believe that the Palestinian judiciary system is more transparent and not corrupt while 43% of them believe the opposite to be true.

☒ **Appointing judges and prosecution members:**

The majority of respondents (54%) feel that the number of judges is insufficient for court needs, while 41% of them do not think so. In addition, 53% of them think the same about the number of prosecution members. The majority of respondents (61%) believe that favoritism is the basis for appointment and career advancement, compared to 28% of them who do not

agree with that. On the other hand, 64% of respondents do not think that appointing judges and prosecution members is based on their experience and reputation, while 25% of respondents believe it is. Similarly, the majority of respondents think that appointing judges and prosecution members is being conducted transparently and openly (70% and 72% respectively), while 22% and 21% of them (respectively) do not think this is the case.

☒ **Judges, prosecution members and staff compliance with working hours:**

More than half of the respondents (59%) think that judges comply with working hours, compared to 32% of them who do not think so, as with prosecution members and staff (58% and 70% respectively), compared to (31% and 22% respectively) who oppose that.

☒ **Civil society organizations' role:**

Slightly more than half of respondents (59%) do not think that legal civil society organizations play an exceptional monitoring role on the performance of the judicial system, while 32% of them feel they do.

☒ **Court building:**

Only 33% of respondents think that court buildings are adequate, while 67% of them do not think so. As with other surveyed groups more respondents from the West Bank who agree with this than those from Gaza (40% and 25% respectively).

☒ **Notary public and execution officers:**

The vast majority of respondents (81%) said they think that certain court professions (e.g. notary public and execution officer) need to be filled only by lawyers, while only 16% of them do not think that way. In addition, 63% of respondents said there is a problem at notary public offices, compared to 31% of them who think there is no problem at all. Those who responded that there is a problem at notary public offices also said that those offices are crowded

because of understaffing (41% of respondents), due to the lack of order (17%), or due to the excessive paper review (42% of respondents).

☒ **Reporting to the court:**

The majority of respondents (72%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation, while 23% of them said they do not think so. Half of the respondents (50%), on the other hand, do not agree with statement: "Reporting officers do the reporting only after receiving some money from complainants", compared to 35% of them who do believe that is the case.

☒ **Court decision execution:**

Nearly two thirds of respondents (57%) think that court decision execution is excellent, while 41% of them do not think so.

☒ **Reasons for slow management of cases:**

The majority of respondents (66%) think there are delays in expediting court cases, compared to 32% of them who do not think so. When asked about the reasons behind this, respondents arranged the reasons in the following order: reporting process (50%), absence of lawyers (20%), poor management by the judges (18%) and absence of judges (11%). These results show general agreement among trainee lawyers and practicing lawyers in this regard.

☒ **Interference of security services with the judicial process:**

Respondents were asked about their views regarding the interference of security services in the judicial system and to arrange those services according to their level of interference. Only 18% of respondents said security services do not interfere with the legal system (35% in the West Bank and 1% in Gaza). In other words, 99% of Gazan lawyers indicated there is interference, while only 65% of West Bank lawyers indicated the same. Security services differ in Gaza and the West Bank, as highlighted in the following results:

- West Bank: preventive security (43%), intelligence (16%) and military intelligence (6%). The remainder of the lawyers surveyed do not think there is such interference.
- Gaza: homeland security (43%), police (38%), and preventive security (17%). Only 1% of Gazan lawyers surveyed said there is no interference.

☒ Level of trust in the Palestinian judicial system:

The following is a summary for levels of trust of trainee lawyers in the judicial services:

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution:**

Less than one third of respondents (31%) said they have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, compared to 64% of them who do not. More West Bank lawyers have trust in the general prosecution (38%) than do Gazan lawyers (25%).

➤ **Court and general prosecution staff:**

Lawyers have more trust in the court and prosecution staff than in the police. Forty-five percent of respondents do trust court and prosecution staff, while 50% of them do not trust them. Lawyers trust is higher in the West Bank (57%) than in Gaza (34%).

➤ **Trust in lawyers and in the police:**

Less than half of all respondents (43%) have a high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 50% of them who said they do not have such trust. A similar percentage of respondents trust in the police: specifically 40% said they trust them, while 55% of them do not.

➤ **Trust in Sharia courts and their performance:**

Less than half of all respondents (44%) have high trust in the Sharia legal system, while 28% of them do not have such trust. Similarly, 48% of respondents think that Sharia courts expedite cases more quickly than the formal courts, compared to 24% of them who do not think so. Lawyers practicing in Gaza hold this to be true in greater numbers than their

counterparts in the West Bank (56% and 41% respectively). In addition, 45% of them think that the Sharia legal system is continuously improving, while 25% of them do not think so.

➤ **Trust in the judicial system in general:**

Finally, less than one half of respondents (43%) do not have a high level of trust in the judicial system, while more than one half of them (53%) said they highly trust it (52% in the West Bank and 34% from Gaza).

4.2.6. Main problems facing the law profession in Palestine:

When asked about their view regarding problems facing the judicial system, practicing lawyers mentioned the following issues:

- ☒ Files are piling up (83%)
- ☒ Lack of sufficient training for judges and staff (80%)
- ☒ Inexperienced judges (80%)
- ☒ Insufficient number of judges and staff (65%)
- ☒ Lack of trust in the judiciary system (63%)
- ☒ Public reluctance in accepting the rule of law due to the protracted occupation (62%)
- ☒ Lack of political will to bring in reform (60%)
- ☒ Interference by executive services (55%)
- ☒ Israeli occupation and the resulting political conditions (53%)

Conclusions

The results above lead us to the following conclusions:

- The majority of practicing lawyers think that the main problems facing the legal profession are as follows: there is no monitoring of the profession, judges are generally weak, financial conditions of newly qualified lawyers, the regular interference of security services and corruption in the judiciary and prosecution.
- Moreover, the majority of them also think that the Bar Association plays an active role in suggesting and reviewing Palestinian legislation, participating in political life, and defending lawyers' interests and rights. However, the majority of them

believe that the Bar Association is influenced by political affiliations, not by professional standards. They also believe the Bar Association is being controlled by a limited group of lawyers. The weakness in the general assembly causes weakness of the association.

- A high percentage of lawyers think that the level of lawyers is weak, and there is a problem regarding the relationship among lawyers themselves. Some lawyers get involved in the brokerage business to earn more money.
- Most trainee and practicing lawyers think that the judicial system is continuously improving in Palestine, however, they think that courts suffer from an insufficient number of judges.
- Many believe that favoritism is still practiced in the appointment and promotion of individuals.
- The majority think that court buildings are inconvenient.
- Certain court positions (such as the notary public and executive officer) should be occupied by lawyers and that courts suffer from reporting process in litigations.
- As for court and prosecution corruption, and salaries of judges and court staff, lawyers were equally divided in their opinions.
- The majority of trainee and practicing lawyers think that expediting court cases is slow due to the following reasons:
 - Reporting problems
 - Absence of lawyers
 - Judges' poor management
 - Absence of judges
- The majority of lawyers think the security services interfere in the court process, both in Gaza and the West Bank. Preventive security services are considered to be the most interfering in the West Bank, while the national security and the police are believed to be the most meddlesome in Gaza.
- Most trainee lawyers have a high level of trust in the judicial services. On the other hand, the majority of practicing lawyers (64%) do not trust them, and around half of them do not trust the judicial system, the prosecution, the police or

Sharia courts. It can be concluded that there is a problem of trust among different legal system staff.

- The majority of lawyers oppose substituting the 2 year training program with a specialized diploma as they support the current 2 years of training (although some do think it is a long period of training.) However, both trainee and practicing lawyers agree that salaries need to be allocated for trainees.
- As for the main problems facing trainee lawyers, they are:
 - Financial conditions
 - Lack of trainee interest in the training courses
 - Lack of qualified trainers

Recommendations:

- Despite the positive role the Bar Association plays in improving and organizing the legal profession, protecting lawyers' rights and representing them, there is room for improvement. According to their suggestions the Bar Association needs to:
 - Activate legal research.
 - Put more efforts into training and developing lawyers and their profession.
 - Promote the legal culture.
 - Put more effort into facilitating the relationship between lawyers and judicial pillars (judiciary council, general prosecution and the Ministry of Justice).
 - Enhance the protection of the rights of lawyers and provide its members with social, financial and cultural services.
 - Reactivate retirement law.
 - Play a more active role in political life and in developing legislation.
 - Limit the number of companies' and organizations' general power of attorney allowed for each lawyer.
 - Increase interest in trainee lawyers by providing them with training courses.

- Work to improve relations among lawyers themselves and improve their ethical commitment, especially when it comes to using the brokerage business to earn money from individuals.
- There needs to be an increase in the number of judges and prosecution members.
- Eliminate favoritism in professional appointments and promotions.
- Everybody (judges, prosecution members, prosecution staff, court staff, etc...) needs to do their best to solve the trust issue among them. This requires a clear understanding for the reasons behind such a lack of trust and there needs to be a concerted effort to address this issue as it greatly affects the public trust in the judicial system and the public's preference to resort to the formal legal system for litigation purposes.
- Study the suggestion of allocating a salary for trainee lawyers.
- Appoint law graduates to the positions of notary public and execution officer.

5. Sharia Law

5.1. Survey results of Sharia judges and court staff:

These results will help identify the status of Sharia judges and Sharia court staff in the West Bank. Two questionnaires were designed to target those two categories. The judges' sample size included 16 judges, while the court staff sample size included 83 staff members. The following describes judges' opinion regarding Sharia courts conditions and their suggestions to improve those conditions.

Table 7: Size and characteristics of Sharia judges' sample study

- α The sample size includes 16 respondents, all of whom live in the West Bank
- α 75% of them are between 31-45 years old, 19% of them are 46 years or older, while 6% of them declined to state their age
- α All of them work in the Sharia first instance court, while one of them works at the court of appeals. The majority of them (94%) are specialized in Sharia law while one of them in Sharia and Law.
- α 19% of them are refugees (both registered and non registered)
- α 94% of them are married; one of them did not answer
- α 69% of them have a BA degree and 31% of them have an MA or higher
- α 36% of them have 1-5 years of experience, while 50% of them have 6-15 years of experience and 14% of them have 16 years or more of experience

5.1.1. Sharia judges' opinions regarding appointments, promotions and training programs

☒ Number of judges:

The majority of respondents (69%) think that the number of court judges is insufficient and below court needs, while 31% of them do not think so. However, when asked about the number of judges in the court they work at, 81% of respondents said it is sufficient. Despite the fact that respondents said the number of judges is reasonable, they also said that judges' distribution in West Bank cities is problematic (according to 50% of them). In addition, 56% of them think that judges' distribution according to the type of court is problematic, while 44% of them do not agree with that.

☒ Appointing criteria:

Respondent judges are divided in their opinion regarding the existence of defined criteria for appointment. Only 50% of them think that there are such criteria, while 46% of them said there are no defined criteria. On the other hand, the majority of them (63%) believe that judges' appointment procedures are transparent and according to the law, compared to 37% of them who do not believe so. As for the statement that says that judges' appointment is

based on personal connections and favoritism, only one quarter of them (25%) indicated they agree with it, while another quarter (25%) of them said they do not agree. One half of them (50%) said they prefer not to express their views in this regard.

☒ Advancement:

As for Sharia judges' advancement, the majority of respondents (63%) indicated that advancement criteria are not clear, while only 37% of them think those criteria are clear. Moreover, the vast majority of interviewed judges (88%) do not agree with the statement: "Sharia judges are being promoted based upon their expectations and achievements." Judges were divided regarding their view of the appointments executed in 2011. Thirty-seven percent of them think it was successful, while another 37% of them disagree with that. In addition, half of them (50%) do not believe that judges' promotions in the last year complied with law regulations, compared to 44% of them who think they did.

☒ Training programs:

All interviewed Sharia judges said there is a need for continuous training programs, and the majority of them (69%) oppose the statement: "Only recently appointed judges need training." Most of them disagree with the following statements: "Sharia judges are being continuously trained" and also with "Sharia judges are not provided with any type of training". This leads to the conclusion that judges are being provided with trainings, but not on a regular basis.

5.1.2. The higher council of the Sharia judiciary

Judges were asked several questions aimed at identifying the status of the higher council and the possibility of its development. The following is a summary of how they responded:

☒ **The council's relation with the executive authorities:**

One quarter of respondents (25%) indicated that the council deals with the executive authorities with hypocracy, while 37% of them said they do not think so. On the other hand, 44% of respondents said they think that the council fulfills the mission it is assigned to do, while another 44% of them said they do not agree with that.

☒ **Limiting the council term of governance:**

The vast majority of respondents (81%) said they support limiting the council term of governance, while only 13% of them said they oppose it.

☒ **Appointing council members according to legal regulations:**

As for appointing and forming the higher council according to the legal regulations, the majority of surveyed judges indicated that they do not agree with that (63% and 56% respectively). Moreover, the vast majority of them (94%) said there is a need for bylaws to organize the work of the council.

☒ **Head of the higher council:**

Respondents were divided regarding the view of the head of the council and the decision making process. One quarter of them (25%) think that the head does not include members in the decision making process, while 31% of them indicated the opposite. On the other hand, half of the respondents (50%) think that the council deals with judges objectively, while 31% of them said they think the opposite.

5.1.3. Inspection and monitoring programs

☒ **Monitoring by the Sharia judiciary:**

Respondents' views were divided regarding the following statement: "No one should monitor the Sharia judiciary." Numbers were split down the middle with 50% of those surveyed supporting this while the other 50% opposing it.

☒ Monitoring by higher courts:

The majority of respondents (69%) think that monitoring the higher courts is effective and precise, compared to 19% of them who disagree.

☒ Monitoring by legislative council:

Nearly half of respondents (44%) think that monitoring the judiciary by the legislative council is important, while 50% of them do not think so.

☒ Monitoring by civil society organizations:

The majority of respondents (56%) said they do not think that civil society organizations should be monitoring the performance of the Sharia judiciary, while 25% of them said they think they should.

☒ Effectiveness of monitoring entities:

Respondents were asked to arrange the entities that participate in monitoring according to their effectiveness in this regard. The vast majority of them said that the higher courts have the most effective role, while 6% of them think that it is the legislative council or civil society organizations that have effective roles (including the Independent Commission for Human Rights).

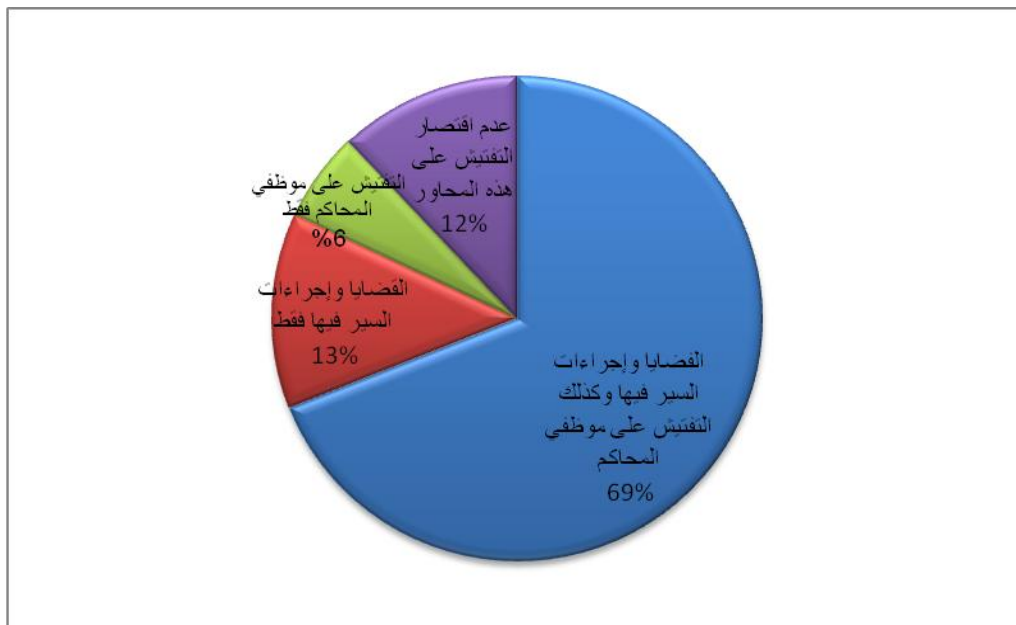
☒ Judiciary inspection programs:

As shown in Figure (12), nearly all respondents (94%) believe that there is a need for judicial inspection (in general), while 88% of them feel there is a need to activate judicial inspection. However, 88% of respondents think that judges comply with working hours (from 8:00 am to 2:30 pm). When asked what aspects need to be inspected, they mentioned the following:

- Case processing and Sharia court staff job responsibilities (69%)
- Inspecting only cases and the process (13%)
- Inspecting Sharia court staff job responsibilities (6%)

- 12% of respondents think that inspection should include only the above mentioned issues and (69%) of them think there should be clear inspection criteria.

Figure (12): What should be included in the judicial inspection program



5.1.4. Judges' view of Sharia court staff

☒ Insufficient Sharia court staff numbers:

The majority of respondents (75%) said they think that Sharia court staff numbers are insufficient, compared to 19% of them who do not agree with this.

☒ Training Sharia court staff:

Moreover, the vast majority of respondents (88%) think that Sharia court staff is not provided with sufficient training, while 6% of them disagree.

☒ Judges' trust in Sharia court staff:

The majority of Sharia judges (81%) said they have a high level of trust in Sharia court staff, compared to 13% who said they do not.

☒ Appointing Sharia court staff:

As for appointing Sharia court staff, the majority of respondents (75%) said they do not think that it is being conducted according to legal procedure, while 25% of them believe the opposite to be true. However, the vast majority of them (94%) said they think that law faculty graduates should occupy certain positions at Sharia courts.

5.1.5. Sharia judges' view of lawyers

The majority of respondents (69%) think that the level of lawyers is generally weak, while 25% of them do not think that. Nearly half of those respondents (44%) think that lawyers do not comply with professional ethics, versus 50% of them who believe the opposite to be true.

5.1.6. Sharia judges' views of the Palestinian judiciary in general

☒ Financial corruption and transparency of the Palestinian judicial system:

The majority of respondents (64%) said they agree with the statement: "The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not corrupt," while 13% of them do not think so. Similarly, 62% of them see that the Palestinian judiciary is neutral, transparent and fair, compared to 25% of them who do not agree.

☒ Judicial status in Palestine:

On the other hand, 88% of those respondents think that the Palestinian judiciary system (judicial security) is continuously improving.

☒ Sharia judiciary is continuously improving:

The majority of them (75%) also think the Sharia judiciary is continuously improving, while 19% of them believe that it is not.

☒ The extent to which the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary:

In addition, 75% of them think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent Sharia judiciary, while 13% of them do not.

☒ The extent to which the Sharia judiciary experiences interference by external factors:

Respondents are positive regarding external interference in the Sharia judiciary process. Nearly all of them (94%) think there is no such interference.

☒ Sharia courts:

Similarly, 87% of them think that Sharia judges comply with working hours, while 75% of them think that Sharia court staff complies with working hours. In addition, 94% of them think that judges' salaries are not relatively low.

☒ Appointing female judges in Sharia judiciary:

A high majority of respondents do not support appointing female judges at Sharia courts (62%), while 19% of them do support this.

☒ Reporting:

A majority of respondents think that reporting is a problem at Sharia courts.

☒ Court buildings and the speed in expediting court cases:

Nearly all respondents think that court buildings are not suitable, while all of them think that the court process takes reasonable time to be completed.

☒ Sharia judges' trust in the judiciary system in Palestine:

➤ **General prosecution:**

More than half of all respondents (56%) have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, while 19% of them said they do not.

➤ **Lawyers:**

Only 50% of respondents said they have high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 50% who do not.

➤ **Court staff and the police:**

More judges trust court staff and police than prosecution. Sixty-nine percent of respondents said they have a high level of trust in general prosecution members. Similarly, 69% indicated that they highly trust the police.

➤ **Sharia judiciary:**

Almost all respondents (94%) said they have a high level of trust in the Sharia judiciary.

➤ **Palestinian judiciary:**

Finally, the majority of respondents (69%) said they have a high level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary.

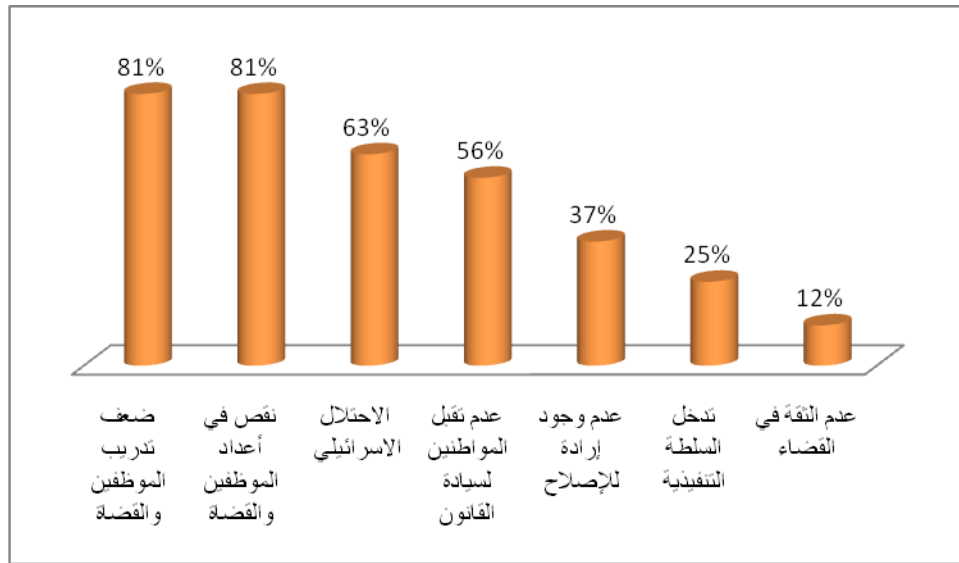
5.1.7. Sharia judges' view of the main problems facing the Palestinian judicial system

Respondents were asked about their views regarding the main problems facing the Palestinian judiciary. They arranged those problems as follows:

- α Insufficient number of judges and court staff (81%)
- α Lack of sufficient judges' and staff training (81%)
- α Israeli occupation and the resulting political conditions (63%)
- α Public reluctance of accepting the rule of law due to the protracted occupation (56%)
- α Lack of political will to bring in reform (37%)
- α Executive authorities' interference (25%)
- α Lack of trust in the judiciary system (12%)

Figure (13) shows the main four problems facing the Palestinian judiciary system.

Figure (13): Main problems facing the Palestinian judiciary



5.1.8. Judiciary independence

Respondents were asked several questions to bring to light their views regarding the independence of the Palestinian judiciary, especially the formal system. The results show that the majority of respondents (69%) think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining its independence, while 12% of them do not share the same opinion. In addition, three quarters of all respondents (75%) think that judges issue their court decisions independently and that there is no interference by security services, while 19% and 13% respectively oppose that. The majority of respondents indicated that they do not think that executive or legislative powers interfere with court decisions (75% and 81% respectively). Moreover, 87% of them think that the constitution guarantees the independence of the judiciary, while 60% of them oppose the statement that says: “Judicial independence is guaranteed by legislation only.”

5.2. Opinion of Sharia court staff

Table 8: Size and characteristics of Sharia court staff sample study

- α The sample size includes 83 respondents all of whom live in the West Bank
- α 71% of them are males, while 29% of them are females
- α 87% of them are between 22-50 years old and 13% of them are 51 years or older
- α 42% of them are specialized in Sharia, 17% of them in management, 13% in accounting, 5% in rights, 5% in computer science, 3% in arts, 1% in marketing and 1% in banking
- α 72% of them are married, 22% of them are single, 6% are divorced and 2% are widowed. Four percent of them did not answer
- α 19% of them have a diploma, 58% of them have BA and 5% of them have an MA or higher. Fourteen percent of them have preparatory or secondary education
- α 31% of them have 1-4 years of experience, 30% have 5-8 years of experience, 17% have 9-12 years of experience and 18% of them have 13 years or more of experience

5.2.1. Sharia judges' views of the Palestinian judiciary in general

☒ Financial corruption and the transparency of the Palestinian judicial system:

Less than half of all respondents (43%) said they agree with the statement: “The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not corrupt,” while 31% of them do not think so. Similarly, 41% of them believe that the Palestinian judiciary is neutral, transparent and fair, compared to 20% of them who do not agree.

☒ Judicial status in Palestine:

On the other hand, 60% of those respondents think that Palestinian judiciary system (judicial security) is continuously improving, while 13% of them do not think so.

☒ Sharia judiciary is continuously improving:

Moreover, the majority of them (64%) also think that the Sharia judiciary is continuously improving, while 30% of them believe it is not.

☒ Formal judiciary is continuously improving:

More than half of all respondents (55%) indicated that they think that the formal judiciary is continuously improving, while 18% of them oppose that.

☒ The extent to which the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary:

Fifty-two percent of those surveyed think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 22% of them do not think so.

☒ The extent to which the Sharia judiciary is interfered with by external actors:

Respondents are positive regarding external interference in the Sharia judiciary process. The majority of them (59%) think there is no such interference, compared to 24% of them who do not agree.

☒ Sharia judges' trust in the judiciary system in Palestine:

➤ **General prosecution:**

Slightly less than half of all respondents (49%) have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, while 25% of them said they do not.

➤ **Lawyers:**

Only 40% of respondents said they have a high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 37% who do not.

➤ **Police staff:**

Sixty-six percent of respondents said they highly trust the police, as opposed to 21% of them do not have such trust.

➤ **Sharia judiciary and the formal judiciary:**

The majority of respondents (77%) said they have a high level of trust in the Sharia judiciary, while 17% of them do not. Fifty-seven percent have a high level of trust in the formal judiciary, compared to 24% of them do not, and 70% of them indicated they trust Sharia court staff, while 17% of them said they do not.

5.2.2. Sharia judges' view of the main problems facing the Palestinian judicial system

Respondents were asked about their views of the main problems facing the Palestinian judiciary, and they arranged those problems as follows:

- Insufficient number of judges and court staff (62%)
- Lack of sufficient training for judges and staff (87%)
- Israeli occupation and political conditions (72%)
- Public reluctance of accepting the rule of law due to the protracted occupation (42%)
- Lack of political will to reform (23%)
- Executive authorities' interference (16%)
- Lack of trust in the Sharia judiciary system (30%)

5.2.3. Sharia court staff view regarding the general status of the Sharia judicial system

☒ **Judges' and court staff compliance with working hours:**

The vast majority of respondents (85%) said they think that Sharia court staff complies with working hours, while 10% of them do not think so. On the other

hand, 70% of them said that Sharia judges comply with working hours, while 23% of them said they do not believe that is the case.

☒ Sufficiency of court staff personnel:

Similarly, 70% of respondents said that the number of court staff is insufficient, while 27% of them said it is. However, 80% of respondents said that the number of Sharia court staff is generally sufficient and satisfies the needs of the court, compared to 13% of them who believe the opposite.

☒ Salaries:

Nearly all respondents (92%) believe that Sharia court staff salaries are relatively low.

☒ Reporting:

A majority of respondents (63%) think that reporting is a problem at Sharia courts, while 29% of them do not think so.

☒ Court buildings:

Three quarters of respondents (75%) think that court buildings are not suitable, while 20% of them disagree.

☒ Specialization:

Nearly all respondents (89%) said that Sharia law faculty graduates should occupy certain court positions, while 73% of them think that law graduates need to occupy certain Sharia court positions. Respectively, 8% and 22% of respondents oppose those opinions.

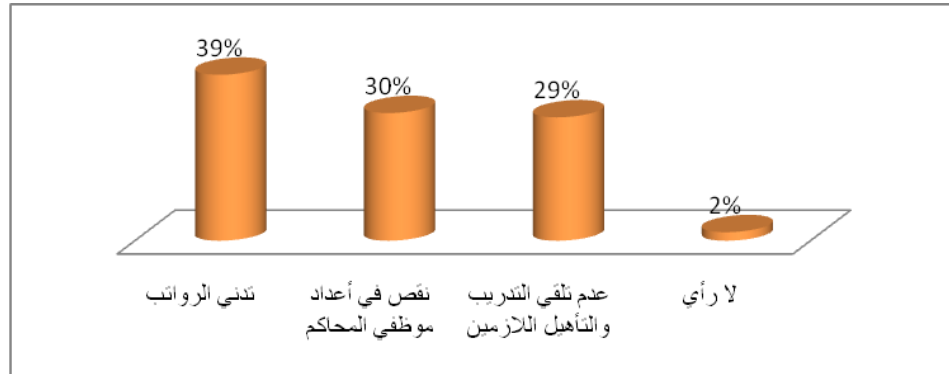
☒ Slow court process:

The majority of respondents (71%) said they agree that Sharia courts are slow in expediting cases, while 19% of them do not agree.

☒ Main problems facing Sharia court staff:

Respondents were asked to arrange the main problems facing court staff, according to their importance (as in Figure 14). Thirty-nine percent of them think that salaries are the main problem, 30% said insufficient staff numbers and 29% said lack of staff training. Two percent did not express their views.

Figure (14): Main problems facing Sharia court staff, according to their views



☒ Court staff corruption:

More than half of respondents (58%) said there is financial or administrative corruption among Sharia court staff, compared to 23% of them who believe there is not.

☒ Appointment and advancement

Moreover, 52% of respondents think that the court appointment process complies with legal regulations, while 37% of them do not. On the other hand, 50% of them think that the Sharia judiciary council tries to set clear criteria for appointment procedures, while 26% of them do not concur. More than one half of them (51%) said that appointment depends on personal connections and favoritism, as opposed to 29% of them who disagree with this. When asked whether appointment and promotions comply with legal procedures, only 22% of respondents said they agree, while 42% of them said they do not. The majority of them (71%), on the other hand, think that the promotion of judges is based on their achievement during the year, while 13% of them think otherwise.

☒ Training:

Nearly all respondents (95%) indicated that Sharia court staff is in need for continuous training. Ninety-four percent of them see the need to train the staff on computer skills, 90% feel officers of the registry need training on filing, 93% of them think that the Judicial Training Institute should specialize in training Sharia court staff. Seventy-seven percent of the respondents believe that there is not enough interest in training Sharia court staff.

☒ Inspection programs:

The vast majority of respondents (94%) think that there is some type of inspection that is being conducted on Sharia court staff, 92% of them see the need for activating judicial inspection, and 94% of them said inspection should include administrative issues about judges such as complying with working hours, vacations, absence and case processing. On the other hand, the majority of respondents think that there are clear criteria for inspection and that information is being gathered for inspection purposes (76% and 69% respectively). Most respondents (82%) think that Sharia court staff complies with working hours.

Conclusion and recommendations

From the previous results, we may conclude the following:

1. The opinions of judges regarding the judicial system in Palestine tend to be positive. The majority of them thinks that the judiciary is continuously improving, that it is transparent, independent and fair and not subject to external pressures. Sharia court staff opinions are much the same as those of the judges, except when it regards judiciary transparency. Only 43% of the court staff thinks that the judiciary is transparent and not corrupt. In general, judges tended to have a more positive view than court staff.
2. Judges have a high level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary (in general), and in Sharia judiciary (in specific). The same applies to the trust in court staff and the police. However, judges' trust in lawyers and the prosecution is lower. Judges have a low level of trust in lawyers and they think that the caliber of lawyers is generally low. Court staff, on the other hand, has a high level of trust in Sharia judges, in Sharia judiciary, and in the police, while they have lower levels of trust in the formal judiciary. Only 40% of court staff admits a high level of trust in lawyers (compared to 50% of judges who do), while 49% of them highly trust the prosecution (compared to 56% of judges).
3. The majority of judges and court staff think that court staff numbers are insufficient and that they are not provided with sufficient training. In addition, the majority of judges think that appointing court staff does not comply with legal procedures, while the majority of staff (52%) think that appointing procedures are legal (despite the fact that the majority of them admit the personal connections and favoritism play an important role in appointment). This demonstrates a potential conflict of interest on the part of those staff, or they may not consider favoritism and personal connections as illegal issues.
4. The majority of judges and court staff think that Sharia judges and court staff comply with working hours.
5. As for their salaries, there is a wide variation in their opinions. The majority of judges do not think court staff salaries are low, while the majority of staff thinks they are.

6. Both judges and court staff think that court buildings are unsuitable. They also believe that Sharia graduates should occupy certain jobs at Sharia courts.
7. As for the speed in which Sharia courts process cases, all judges and court staff expressed their satisfaction in this regard.
8. The majority of judges oppose appointing female judges at Sharia courts.
9. Regarding training and inspection, the vast majority of judges and court staff think there is a need for continuous training for both judges and court staff, and they think there is a need for activating inspections.
10. Judges and court staff agree on the following their main problems facing their work:
 - Lack of sufficient training for judges and court staff
 - Insufficient number of judges and staff
 - Israeli occupation and political conditions

Some recommendations:

- Setting up clear criteria for the appointment and advancement of Sharia judges.
- Continuous training for judges and court staff so as to improve their skills, including basic computer skills and filing.
- There is a need to reactivate judicial inspection (especially for judges), especially on case processing and job responsibilities of Sharia courts (including working hours, absence, vacations, etc...). There should be clear criteria for such inspections.
- Ensuring that court staff appointments comply with legal procedures and setting mechanisms to guarantee that.
- Improve the efficiency of court reporting.
- Rehabilitate court buildings.
- Despite 58% of court staff saying there is no corruption among court staff, the fact that 23% of them believe there is corruption requires immediate attention especially since the majority of them think that their salaries are relatively low. Raising their salaries could help fight corruption.

- There is a need to limit the term of governance for the higher council of Sharia judiciary. In addition, forming and appointing council members needs to comply with legal criteria and certain bylaws.

6. General prosecution

In order to complete the picture regarding the view of judicial system in Palestine, general prosecution members and staff were also interviewed in this survey. We will start with members of general prosecution:

6.1. General prosecution members

Table 9: Size and characteristics of members of the prosecution sample study

α	The sample size includes 72 respondents, 53% of whom live in the West Bank and 47% in Gaza
α	93% of them are males, 7% are females
α	47% of them are between 31-35 years old, 39% of them are between 25-30, 10% are between 36-40 and 4% of them are 41 years or older
α	88% of them are married, 12% of them are single
α	83% of them hold a BA degree, 17% of them have an MA or higher
α	64% of them are prosecutors, 19% of them are chief prosecutors and 17% of them are prosecution assistants
α	80% of them have 3-8 years of experience, 13% of them have 1-2 years

of experience and 7% of them have 9-12 years of experience

6.1.1. Prosecution members' opinions regarding the judicial status in Palestine:

Respondents answered the question related to the status of the Palestinian judiciary with: I agree, I disagree, I have no opinion. . Below is summary of their responses:

☒ The Sharia judiciary system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (83%) indicated that they agree that the Sharia system is improving, while 8% of them said they disagree.

☒ The PA success in maintaining an independent judiciary system:

Moreover, 67% of respondents think that the PA is has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 12% of them do not think so.

☒ Transparency and independence of the Palestinian judicial system:

Most respondents (85%) said they agree with the statement: “The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not financially corrupt,” while 8% of them disagree. There is a considerable difference in the results between Gaza and the West Bank: 71% of those surveyed in the West Bank said they agree, while 100% of those in Gaza agreed. However, the majority of them (62%) do not agree that court decisions are affected by external pressures, compared to 14% who feel the opposite is true. As for the transparency of the Palestinian judiciary system compared with that in other Arab countries, 79% of them said that the Palestinian judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair, while 4% of them disagreed.

☒ Reporting:

The majority of respondents (74%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation, while 17% of them said they do not think so.

☒ **Court decision execution:**

More than two thirds of respondents (75%) think that the execution of court decisions is excellent, while 17% of them do not think so.

☒ **Ministry of Justice:**

Less than half of all respondents (41%) think that the Ministry of Justice does its job as required, while 34% of them do not think so. On the other hand, 47% of them think that the Ministry should be responsible for court staff, compared to 31% of them who do not believe they should be.

☒ **Level of trust in the Palestinian judicial system:**

The following is a summary of the level of trust trainee lawyers' trust have in judicial services:

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution:**

The vast majority of respondents (88%) said they have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, compared to 8% of them who do not.

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution staff:**

A significant majority of those surveyed, 86%, said they trust prosecution staff, while 1% of them do not.

➤ **Trust in lawyers and in the police:**

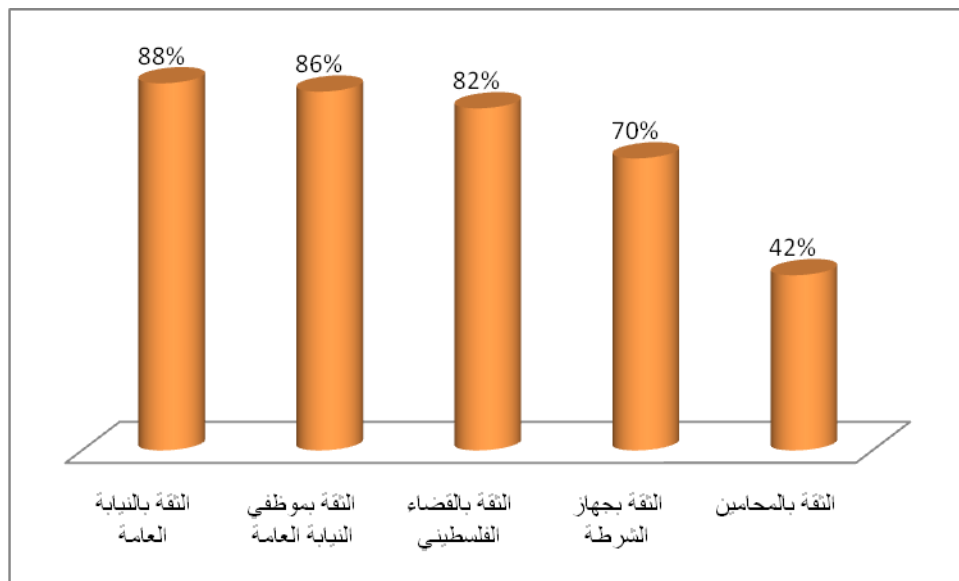
Less than half of the respondents (42%) have a high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 25% of them who admitted they do not have such trust. On the other hand, the majority of respondents (70%) said they highly trust the police, while 11% of them do not trust them. There were more Gazan respondents (73%) who said they highly trust the police than West Bankers (66%).

➤ **Trust in the judicial system in general:**

Finally, the vast majority of respondents 82% indicated that they have a high level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary, while 4% of them do

not. Ninety-one percent of Gazan respondents said they have a high level of trust, while 74% of West Bank respondents said the same. This means that Gazan respondents have a higher level of trust than West Bank respondents. In addition, 77% of respondents think that the judicial status is continuously improving.

Figure (15): Prosecution members' level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary



6.1.2. General status of the general prosecution:

☒ Court buildings:

Only 23% of respondents think that court buildings are suitable, while 67% of them do not think so.

☒ Salaries of members of the prosecution:

Few respondents (5%) think that the salaries of the prosecution members are relatively high, while the vast majority of them do not think so.

☒ General prosecution transparency and independence from external interference:

Most respondents (83%) think that the status of the general prosecution is continuously improving, while 6% of them do not (8% in the West Bank and 3% in Gaza). On the other hand, the majority of them (79%) refute the assertion that the prosecution process is interfered with by external actors, compared to 11% of them who feel that there is external interference. Most of them (86%), however, think that general prosecution is transparent and not financially corrupt, while only 3% of them believe the opposite to be true.

☒ Members of the general prosecution:

More than half of all respondents (60%) do not believe that the number of prosecution members in the courts exceeds the needs of the courts, compared to 35% of them who think they do.

☒ Experience and qualifications of members of the prosecution:

Nearly all respondents said they think that members of the prosecution have the knowledge and experience to do their job, while 3% of them do not think so.

☒ Labs and forensics:

More than three quarters of respondents (76%) agree that the general prosecution do not have the technical capabilities needed to conduct criminal investigations (e.g. labs and forensics), while 19% of them think they do.

☒ The way in which prosecution members treat lawyers and citizens:

The vast majority of respondents (84%) said that the general prosecution treats the public in a very good manner and 88% of them think it treats lawyers in a very good manner.

☒ Appointing and promotion of the general prosecution:

The majority of respondents (83%) said that appointing procedures comply with legal regulations, compared to 17% of them who do not think so. However, the majority of respondents (82%) also disagree with the statement: “Appointments in the general prosecution is based on favoritism and personal connections.” On the other hand, the majority of respondents think that appointments are transparent, the procedures are clear and free from favoritism, and decisions are solely based on the work, experience and academic qualifications of the individual (82% and 79% respectively). Finally, 73% of them think that this year appointments were necessary to satisfy general prosecution needs, while 10% of them do not think so.

When asked if prosecution members’ advancement during the year is based on their achievements during the year. Only half of them (50%) said yes, while 25% of them said no. On the other hand, 44% of them think that prosecutor assistants are being advanced right after they complete the legal period, compared to 38% of them who do not agree. Finally, the majority of respondents think that advancement criteria are clear (65%), do not rely on connections and favoritism (72%) and comply with legal regulations (54%).

☒ Training programs:

Nearly all respondents (97%) said they think that members of the prosecution are in need of frequent and continuous training, and the majority of them (79%) do not think that training programs are too numerous or that there is no need for them. In addition, 68% of them do not think that training programs for prosecution members are too much.

☒ Inspection programs:

The majority of those surveyed (79%) feel the need to reactivate inspections at the general prosecution level, while 89% of respondents think that prosecution members do not comply with working hours.

☒ Prosecution members' view regarding prosecution staff:

Their view can be summarized as follows:

- α Prosecution staff is hired according to legal procedures (79%)
- α The number of prosecution staff is insufficient (77%)
- α Prosecution staff is not provided with sufficient training (63%)

6.1.3. Interference with judicial work process

☒ Executive authorities' interference with the judicial process:

Slightly more than one half of all respondents (56%) believe that executive authorities interfere with the work of the general prosecution. Respondents explained it as follows:

- West Bank: Prime Minister's Office (26%), Ministry of Justice (16%), Ministers' council (8%) and security services (3%).
- Gaza: Ministers' council (18%), Ministry of Justice (17%), Prime Minister's Office (12%), and security services.

☒ Security services' interference with the judicial process:

Respondents were asked about their views regarding the interference of security services with the judicial system and they were asked to arrange those services according to their level of interference. Only 26% of respondents said security services do not interfere with the legal system (18% in the West Bank and 35% in Gaza). As services differ in Gaza and the West Bank, respondents explained it as follows:

- West Bank: preventive security (47%), intelligence (29%) and military intelligence (5%). The rest of the lawyers do not believe there is such interference.
- Gaza: homeland security (21%), police (44%) and national security (8%). Only 1% of them believe there is no such interference.

6.1.4. Prosecution members' opinion regarding the judicial status in Palestine:

Respondents answered the question related to the status of the Palestinian judiciary with: I agree, I disagree, I have no opinion. Here is summary of the results:

☒ The Sharia judiciary system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (83%) indicated agreement with the above statement, while 8% of them said they disagree.

☒ The PA success in maintaining an independent judiciary system:

Moreover, 67% of respondents think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 12% of them do not think so.

☒ Transparency and independence of the Palestinian judicial system:

Most respondents (85%) said they agree with the statement: “The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not financially corrupt”, while another 8% of them disagree. There was a difference in the answers between Gaza and the West Bank: 71% of those surveyed in the West Bank said they agree, while 100% of those in Gaza said the same. However, the majority of them (62%) do not agree that court decisions are affected by external pressure, compared to 14% who indicated the opposite. As for the transparency of the Palestinian judiciary system compared with that in other Arab countries, 79% of them said that Palestinian judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair, while 4% of them disagreed.

☒ Reporting:

The majority of respondents (74%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation, while 17% of them said they do not think so.

☒ Court decision execution:

More than two thirds of all respondents (75%) think that the execution of court decisions is excellent, while 17% of them do not think so.

☒ Ministry of Justice:

Less than half of all respondents (41%) think that the Ministry of Justice does its job as needed, while 34% of them do not think so. On the other hand, 47% of them think that the Ministry should be responsible for court staff, compared to 31% of them who do not.

☒ Level of trust in the Palestinian judicial system:

The following is a summary of the trust levels of trainee lawyers' in judicial services:

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution:**

The vast majority of respondents (88%) said they have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, compared to 8% of them who do not trust it.

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution staff:**

A majority of respondents, 86%, said they trust prosecution staff, while 1% of them do not.

➤ **Trust in lawyers and in the police:**

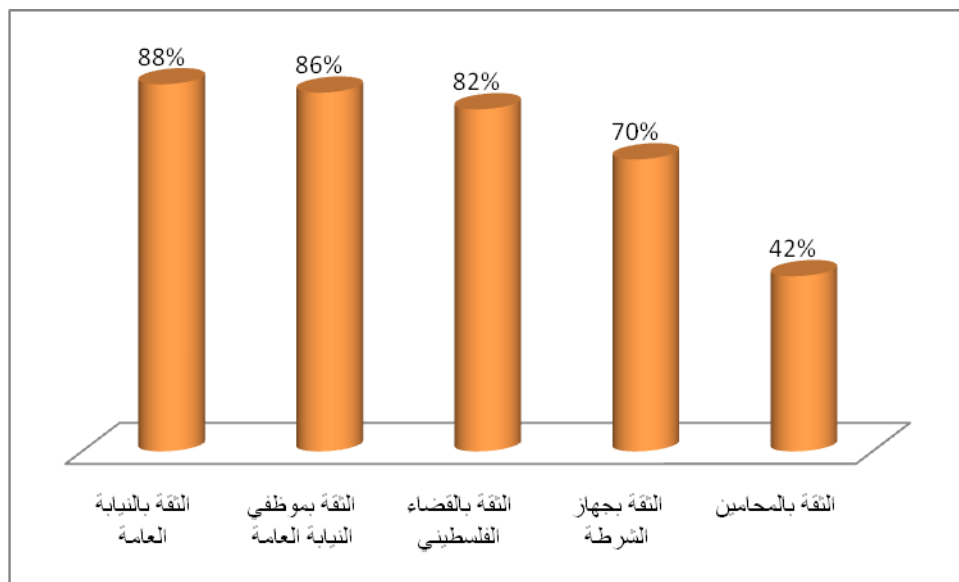
Less than half of the respondents (42%) have a high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 25% of them who said they do not. The majority of respondents (70%) said they highly trust the police, while 11% of them do not. More Gazan respondents (73%) indicated a high trust in police, compared to West Bank respondents (66%).

➤ **Trust in the judicial system in general:**

Finally, the vast majority of respondents, 82%, said they have a high level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary, while 4% of them do not. In Gaza, 91% of respondents said they have a high level of trust, while 74% of West Bank respondents felt the same. This means that Gazan

respondents have a higher level of trust than West Bank respondents. In addition, 77% of respondents think that the judicial status is continuously improving.

Figure (15): Prosecution members' level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary



6.2. Opinions of the general prosecution staff

Table 10: Size and characteristics of the prosecution staff sample study

α	The sample size includes 125 respondents, 51% of whom live in the West Bank and 49% in Gaza
α	67% are males, while 33% are females
α	48% of them are between 22-30 years old, 40% between the ages of 31-40, and 9% are between 41-50
α	48% of them are specialized in law, 21% of them in management, 8% in arts, 8% in computer science, 5% in engineering and marketing, while 10% of are not specialized in any area and hold a high school diploma
α	75% of them are married, 23% of them are single, 1% widowed and 1% divorced
α	72% of them have a BA degree, 7% of them have an MA or higher, 12% hold a diploma and 9% have completed high school
α	68% of them have 3-7 years of experience, 17% have 1-2 years of experience, and 15% of them have 8 years or more of experience

6.2.1. Prosecution members' opinions regarding the judicial status in Palestine:

Respondents answered the question related to the status of the Palestinian judiciary with: I agree, I disagree, I have no opinion. Here is summary of the results:

☒ The judiciary system is continuously improving:

The majority of respondents (81%) indicated that they agree with that statement, while 14% of them said they disagree with that.

☒ The Palestinian Authority success in maintaining an independent judiciary system:

Sixty-seven percent of these respondents think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system, while 18% of them do not think so.

☒ **Transparency and independence of the Palestinian judicial system:**

The majority of respondents (61%) said they agree with the statement: “The Palestinian judicial system is transparent and not financially corrupt,” while 13% of them disagree. There was a difference in the answers between Gaza and the West Bank: 47% of those surveyed in the West Bank said they agree, while 75% of those in Gaza agreed. However, more than one half of them (52%) do not agree that court decisions are influenced by external pressure, compared to one third of them who feel they are. As for the transparency of the Palestinian judiciary system compared with that in other Arab countries, 70% of them said that the Palestinian judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair, while 10% of them disagreed with that.

☒ **Reporting:**

The majority of respondents (60%) indicated that court reporting is problematic for litigation, while 14% of them said they do not think so.

☒ **Court decision execution:**

More than one half of respondents (52%) think that the execution of court decisions is excellent, while 19% of them do not think so (67% of Gaza and 39% of the West Bank).

☒ **Ministry of Justice:**

Less than half of respondents (40%) think that the Ministry of Justice does its job as required (64% in Gaza and 18% in the West Bank), while 29% of them do not think so. On the other hand, 42% of them think that the Ministry should be responsible for court staff, compared to 44% of them who do not agree.

☒ **Level of trust in the Palestinian judicial system:**

The following is a summary of the level of trust of trainee lawyers in judicial services:

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution:**

The vast majority of respondents (82%) said they have a high level of trust in the general prosecution, compared to 11% of them who do not.

➤ **Trust in the general prosecution staff:**

A majority of respondents, 86%, said they trust prosecution staff, while 7% of them do not trust them.

➤ **Trust in lawyers and in the police:**

Less than one quarter of respondents (20%) admit having a high level of trust in lawyers, compared to 31% of them who said they do not. The majority of respondents (59%) said they highly trust the police, while 22% of them do not trust them. More Gazan respondents (68%) highly trust the police, compared to West Bank respondents (50%).

➤ **Trust in the judicial system in general:**

Finally, the majority of respondents, 70%, said they have a high level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary, while 15% of them do not. Eighty-two percent of Gazan respondents said they have high level of trust in the system, while 58% of West Bank respondents said the same. This means that Gazan respondents have a higher level of trust than West Bank respondents. In addition, 77% of respondents think that the judicial status is continuously improving.

6.2.2. General status at the general prosecution

☒ **Court buildings:**

Only 32% of respondents think that court buildings are suitable, while 64% of them do not think so (70% in Gaza and 58% in the West Bank).

☒ **Salaries of members of the prosecution:**

A minority of respondents (5%) think that the salaries of the prosecution members are relatively high, while the vast majority of them (85%) do not think so.

☒ **Judiciary police:**

Respondents were divided regarding the issue of the judiciary police. Thirty-four percent of them said they think that the judiciary police are well-trained, while 30% of them said they are not.

☒ **Number of prosecution staff:**

The majority of respondents (76%) said they do not think that the number of general prosecution staff is very large and is enough to meet the needs of the prosecution, while only 18% of them agree. Only 23% of respondents agree with the statement: “The staff of the general prosecution where I work is enough”, while 74% of them said they do not agree. On the other hand, the majority of respondents think there is a need to provide the general prosecution with more staff and law personnel (72% and 64% respectively). Although there was no significant difference in respondents’ answers between Gaza and the West Bank regarding the number of prosecution and law personnel, there was some difference in regards to providing more staff. Eighty-six percent of West Bank respondents support hiring more staff, while only 57% of Gazan respondents said they support it.

☒ **General prosecution members and staff compliance with working hours:**

Nearly all respondents (93%) agree that staff of the general prosecution comply with working hours, while 96% of them said they themselves comply with working hours. However, 82% of the respondents said they think that prosecution members comply with working hours, compared to 10% of them who do not think so.

☒ **General prosecution and negligence:**

More than half of respondents (58%) do not think that the general prosecution is negligent, while 33% of them think they are (44% in the West Bank and 21% in Gaza).

☒ **Law graduates and certain positions:**

The vast majority of respondents (81%) agree that law faculty graduates should occupy certain positions at the general prosecution, compared to 14% of them who do not agree.

☒ **General prosecution process and favoritism:**

Slightly more than half of respondents (51%) do not think the prosecution process relies on favoritism, while 20% of them believe that it does.

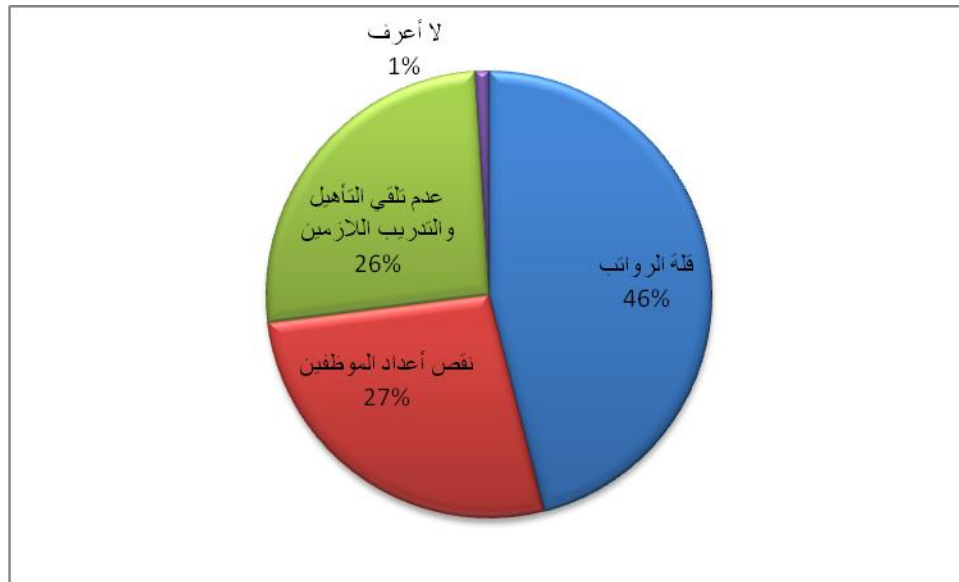
☒ **Problems facing general prosecution and its staff**

Respondents were asked about their views in regards to the main problems facing the general prosecution and their staff. They are: low salaries (46%), insufficient staff number (27%) and insufficient training (26%) with 1% of them stating no opinion. We notice differences between Gaza and West Bank responses. For example, insufficiency of staff comes second in the West Bank while it comes third for Gazan respondents (and insufficiency of training comes second in Gaza). They arranged those problems as follows:

- α Israeli occupation and political conditions (22%)
- α Insufficient number of staff and prosecution members (20%)
- α Lack of sufficient training (17%)
- α Lack of trust in the general prosecution (14%)
- α Executive authorities' interference (12%)
- α Public reluctance of accepting the rule of law due to the protracted occupation (8%)

The remaining percentage of staff (7%) said they do not know the answer.

Figure (16): Problems facing prosecution staff, according to the staff itself



☒ **Financial corruption:**

The majority of respondents (72%) think there is no financial corruption among prosecution staff, while 12% of them said that corruption does exist.

☒ **Appointments and promotion at the general prosecution level:**

The majority of respondents (76%) said that appointment procedures comply with legal regulations, compared to 14% of them who do not think so. However, the majority of respondents (65%) also said that they disagree that: “Appointments in the general prosecution is based on favoritism and personal connections,” compared to 12% of them who do agree with this assertion. On the other hand, the majority of respondents admitted that great efforts are being made by the attorney general to establish clear criteria for appointing general prosecution staff, while 9% of them do not agree. Thirty-seven percent of them think that this year appointments complied with legal procedures, while only 25% of them said they do not think so.

When asked if prosecution members’ professional advancement during the year is based on their achievements in the year, more than half of them (55%) said yes, while 27% of them said no.

☒ **Training programs:**

Nearly all respondents (94%) said they think that members of the prosecution need frequent and continuous training, while the majority of them (78%) do not think that there is enough interest in staff training. In addition, 66% of them said there is no training for general prosecution staff (84% in the West Bank and 48% in Gaza). The majority also think that the Judicial Training Institute should be responsible for training prosecution staff. Respondents agreed on the following:

- Trained staff members (administrative and legal staff) would be of great help to prosecution members (90%)
- Working with non-qualified administrative staff affects prosecution member effectiveness (91%)
- There is a need to train prosecution staff on computer skills (97%)

☒ **Inspection programs:**

The majority (84%) see the need for reactivating inspections at the general prosecution level. Ninety percent of respondents think that prosecution members comply with working hours. The majority of respondents (71%) also stated that inspections are being performed on the work of prosecution staff (88% in Gaza and 55% in the West Bank). Inspections on prosecution staff include only attendance and working hours, according to 60% of the respondents. When asked about reasons for which an inspection takes place, 36% of them admit that they only happen when a complaint is submitted. On the other hand, 32% of them believe that inspections are conducted because there are clear criteria in place for such inspections or because information is being collected.

Conclusions and recommendations

Answers provided by general prosecution members and staff can be summarized as follows:

- The majority of prosecution members (especially in Gaza) have a positive and optimistic view regarding the status of the judiciary in Palestine. They think that the judiciary is improving, and that it is transparent and not corrupt. They also think that court decision execution is being conducted in an excellent manner. The majority of prosecution staff shares the same thinking as that of the prosecution members, albeit in lesser numbers. For example, a high percentage of prosecution members (82%) highly trust the Palestinian judiciary, while 70% of prosecution staff shares that level of trust. The same applies in other areas of trust. Members of the general prosecution have a high level of trust in the general prosecution and its staff, the police and the judiciary system, while prosecution staff does not share the same level of trust in those mentioned entities. As for trust in lawyers, both prosecution members and prosecution staff have low levels of trust in them (42% of prosecution members and 20% of prosecution staff).
- Members and staff of the general prosecution agree on the following issues:
 - General prosecution buildings are not suitable
 - Salaries of the general prosecution staff are relatively low
 - The number of prosecution staff is insufficient for court needs. West Bank prosecution staff who think that there is a need for more staff (86%) is higher than in Gaza (57%)
 - There is a need to train members and staff of the prosecution frequently and continuously, especially in the West Bank, since the current training programs are insufficient
 - Members and staff of the prosecution comply with working hours
 - The appointment and promotion process of the general prosecution are clear and do not rely on personal connections or favoritism. They comply with legal procedures.
- The majority of the general prosecution think that:
 - The judiciary in Palestine is continuously improving
 - The prosecution process is not affected by external factors

- The general prosecution is transparent and not financially or administratively corrupt
 - Prosecution members have the knowledge and experience needed for them to do the job
 - General prosecution members treat the public and lawyers well
 - The general prosecution does not have the technical capabilities to conduct criminal investigations (e.g. labs and forensics)
- As for the main problems facing general prosecution staff, they include: low salaries, insufficient staff numbers and a lack of required training and qualifications.

Recommendations:

- There is a need to increase the salaries of prosecution members. Contrary to Sharia judges and court staff who disagree on the need for higher Sharia court staff salaries, the majority of prosecution members and staff do agree on this issue. Additionally, the majority of prosecution staff thinks that low salaries are the main problem they suffer from.
- There is a need to improve the physical condition of court buildings so they become more suitable.
- Increase the number of prosecution staff, especially in the West Bank.
- Provide the general prosecution with the technical capabilities needed to improve its effectiveness in performing the job as needed (e.g. provision and modernization of labs and forensics).
- Fight against the interference of the executive authorities, including those of the security services, in the judiciary system process, both in Gaza and the West Bank. It badly affects the independence and reputation of the judiciary and its ability to achieve justice.

7. Comparing results of 2010-2011 with 2008-2009

In order to provide a more adequate assessment of the justice status in Palestine in years of 2010-2011, it is essential to compare this survey's results with those of 2008-2009. Also Included in this report are the main results of 2007 so as to allow whoever is interested to monitor changes in the Palestinian justice sector during the period of 2007 to 2011. The following is a summarized comparison:

7.1. Opinion of the Palestinian Citizen

As there was no sample study in the years 2007-2009 of the Palestinian public it will be difficult to compare results of the years 2010-2011 to the results of previous years. In this summary, we will only summarize the opinion of the average Palestinian regarding justice in the hopes that it will help in future comparison studies. In the second section we will compare results of public opinion of the years 2010-2011 (litigant public) to previous years.

The following is a summary of the public opinion regarding justice in Palestine in 2010-2011:

1. The results show that there is a need to promote Palestinian public legal awareness by integrating law materials into the school curriculum or at least including some legal concepts and regulations in the current study materials and learning resources. As the high percentage (92%) of Palestinians who support including legal instruction in the curriculum indicates, most of them also think that the main obstacle facing the legal system is the fact that the Palestinian public does not accept/adapt to the rule of law as they have been living under Occupation for so many years. Public awareness will not only help citizens deal with the court system, but it will also encourage them to respect the rule of justice. For example, the majority of the public thinks that judges earn very high salaries. Moreover, around half of this public thinks that the judicial system is corrupt and interfered with by executive authorities. This

opinion reflects the public's lack of understanding that the high salaries earned by judges are meant to fight corruption and maintain judges' independence.

2. According to the survey results, the reasons behind the reluctance of citizens to use the judicial system is due to: their preference to turn to family and friends; to utilize tribal laws; their lack of trust in getting a fair trial through the legal system; their fear of opponent retaliation, and their preference for interference from political parties. Improving public awareness and the independence and neutrality of the legal system will cause people to avert from using alternative arbitration mechanisms rather than the legal system.
3. The percentage of people who believe that resorting to the legal system is a better and faster way to protect their rights is high (63%) compared to those who still prefer tribal law (56%). these results are worth examining closely to determine the reasons behind such thinking and to promote an increase in public awareness of the legal system. It seems that the slow and prolonged legal procedures and judges' preference in dealing with citizens make the public prefer tribal and other legal systems.
4. The slow and prolonged procedures in the legal system call for responsible authorities to review those procedures in order to expedite the process. They may need to increase the number of judges and staff working in the courts, and to improve their professional skills. They may also need to improve court buildings and conditions, as the majority of the public thinks that those buildings are not suitable and they are understaffed with judges and court staff.
5. Furthermore, there is a need to fight against interference from the executive branch in legal procedures, as the majority of people indicate that this interference constitutes a major problem in the Palestinian legal system. Lack

of proper training for the staff is also considered one of the main problems facing the legal system in Palestine.

6. Many indicators in the study show that public trust in the Sharia courts' transparency and effectiveness is more positive (70%) than their view of the civil legal system (50%). This may require those in the civil legal system to learn lessons from the Sharia courts.
7. Although the public view of lawyers' role is more positive than their view of judges and staff of prosecution courts, 56% of people surveyed think that lawyers use bribes and gratuities in their work. This requires those lawyers, their union, and other concerned parties to do their best to fight such occurrences, which negatively affect the reputation of the legal profession among the public.
8. The fact that more than one third of the respondents (36%) in the West Bank and nearly one half of those in Gaza (40%) think that they are not treated properly by court staff needs more serious review. Reactivating the judicial inspection system and improving staff satisfaction with their working conditions could help improve staff attitude and their skills in communicating with the public.
9. The majority of respondents (the public, the litigant, lawyers, prosecution staff, etc...) believe that reporting to the court is one of the main problems in the Palestinian legal system. In addition, the slowness of reporting procedures is one of the main reasons behind slow court procedures. This warrants further study of this issue so as to identify the reasons and the offer appropriate solutions.
10. The fact that the prosecution system does not have the capacity to conduct criminal investigations (since they lack forensic labs and other equipment), as the majority of respondents think, requires responsible parties to improve the logistic and technical capacities of the system.

11. Finally, the majority believe that the court fees are not appropriate for them, in addition to the problems encountered in notary offices (such as the lack of sufficient staff, crowdedness, lack of order and excessive paper review). This requires more consideration to review court fees and notary procedures so as to make them more efficient and friendly.

7.2. Litigant Public Opinion

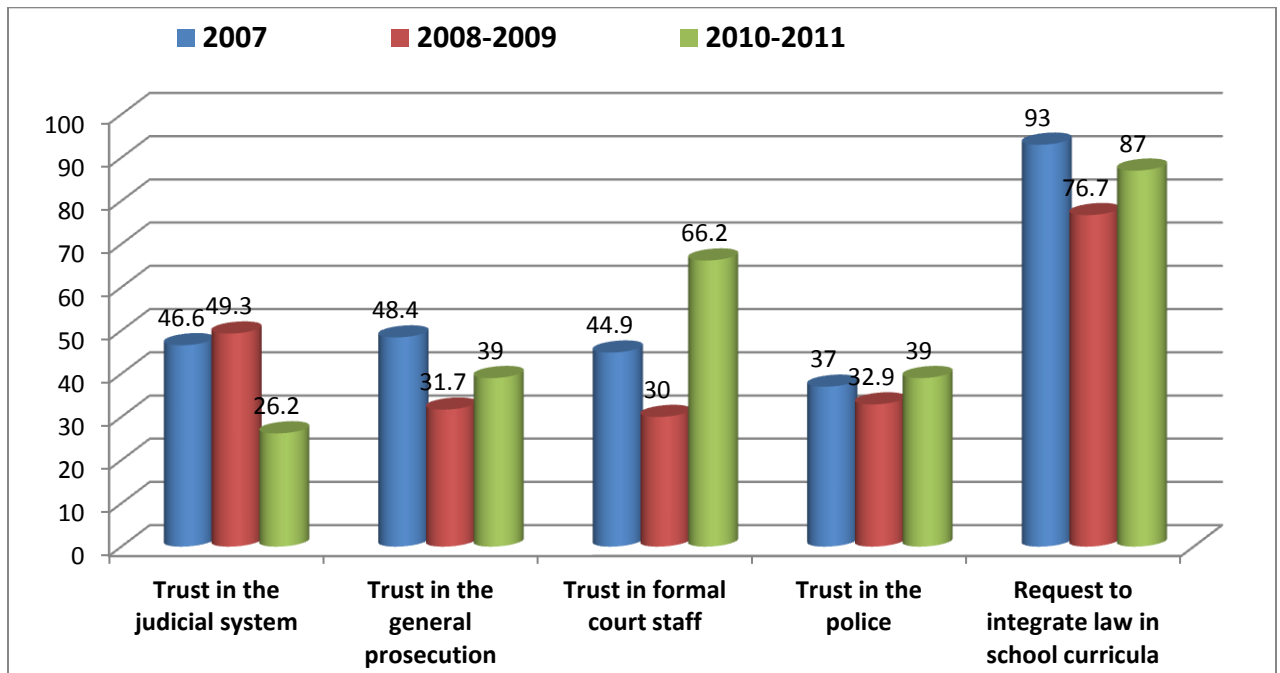
☒ Litigant public trust in the Palestinian legal system

After comparing survey results of the last survey with those of 2008-2009, we find that their trust in the legal system has decreased by 23 points (see table 1 and chart 17). This decrease is worth examining to determine the reasons and come up with solutions. In contrast, there is an increase in public trust in the general prosecution, the formal court staff and the police. There is also an increase in the demand for integrating legal materials in the school curricula (from 77% to 87%).

Table 11: Litigant public trust in the Palestinian legal system (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Trust in the judicial system	46.6	49.3	26.2
Trust in the general prosecution	48.4	31.7	39
Trust in formal court staff	44.9	30	66.2
Trust in the police	37	32.9	39
Request to integrate law in school curricula	93	76.7	87

Figure (17): level of litigant public trust in Palestinian justice



☒ **Status of formal judicial system**

As we compare the results of this survey with previous surveys, we notice that the level of satisfaction with the judicial system in general, satisfaction with the PA's success in maintaining an independent judicial system and satisfaction with judicial transparency, neutrality & fairness (compared with other Arab countries) have all slightly increased. However, these percentages of satisfaction have not exceeded 50% (see table 2).

Table 12: Litigant public satisfaction with the Palestinian judicial system in general (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Judicial system is continuously improving	44.1	46.9	48
Pa succeeded in maintaining an independent judicial system	37.9	38.5	41
Judicial judgments are affected by external interference	59	45.4	45.3
Judicial system is neutral, transparent & fair (compared with other arab countries)	34.7	39.5	45

☒ **Litigant public preference to use the formal judicial system**

As indicated in Table (3), despite the increase in percentage of the public who thinks the judicial system and judicial staff are transparent (compared with previous surveys), the litigant public majority still thinks that judicial system and its staff are corrupt. This might be the reason preventing many individuals from approaching the formal courts in order to demand their rights, or the reason that entices many to turn to alternative laws other than the formal law.

Table 13: Litigant public preference for the formal Palestinian judicial system (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
judicial system is transparent & uncorrupted	29.8	32.3	39
judicial staff are uncorrupted	38.3	34.8	37
I do not plan to use official judicial system to protect my rights	41.7	30.5	33.1
I will find an alternative law system in case i need that	50.2	37.5	61.3

☒ Court status

Results show that the Palestinian public still thinks there is a need for more judges and court staff. The percentage of the public who thinks that the number of judges is not sufficient has increased by 10% compared to the previous surveys. Moreover the percentage of the public who believes that the court staff is insufficient has increased by 3%. On the other hand, less people think that judges and court staff comply with working hours (from 36% to 31% for judges, and from 42% to 25% for court staff). These results indicate increasing public dissatisfaction with court working hours, which negatively affects court efficiency and production in a timely manner.

Table 14: Litigant public satisfaction with court's situation (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
The number of judges is significantly in sufficient	59.9	50.3	60
Court staff is sufficient	39.8	27.7	31
Judges compliance with working hours	40.5	36.1	30
Court staff compliance with working hours	53.5	41.6	25

☒ Reporting, procedures and justice departments

There is improvement in court processing times, judges' fees and prosecution problems. The percentage of those who think that court processing time has become faster has increased from 31% (in previous years) to 44% (in the last survey), while only 1% more (from 30% to 31%) of the public thinks that judges' fees are proper. A large percentage still believes that the fees should be reduced. This problem is similar in other judicial departments. Few think that there is a

problem in those departments (from 47% to 51%).

Table 15: Litigant public satisfaction with Reporting, procedures and judicial departments (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Quick court procedures	29.2	31.4	44.3
Judges fees are proper	16.4	29.5	31
There is a problem in judicial departments	62	47.3	51

☒ General prosecution status

When comparing litigant opinions regarding prosecution status in this survey with their opinion in previous ones, we notice a slight improvement in all indicators (except the issue of prosecution staff). More people think that prosecution staff is insufficient (from 37% to 41%). However, more public thinks that:

1. Prosecution members comply with working hours
2. Prosecution staff complies with working hours
3. Prosecution departments do not have the technical facilities to conduct criminal investigations such as criminal and forensic labs (from 52% to 57%)
4. Prosecution members deal with the public decently
5. General prosecution performs investigation as needed

In short, there is (slight) improvement in prosecution performance and its technical capabilities, as explained in Table (6):

Table 16: Litigant public satisfaction with the General Prosecution (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Prosecution staff is insufficient	43.9	36.8	41
Members of prosecution comply with working hours	37.9	35.1	37
Staff of prosecution comply with working hours	47.3	37.1	39

Prosecution do not have the ability to conduct criminal investigations	67.3	56.6	52
Prosecution members treat the public decently	42	31.9	33
General prosecution does proper investigation	46.4	32.6	37

Finally, there is improvement in public opinion regarding the importance of the lawyers' role (and their union) in certain fields. The percentage of people who think that judges are affected by lawyer's professional and personal capabilities has increased from 62% (in previous surveys) to 70% (in the last survey). Similarly, more people (69%) are willing to approach the Bar Association if they have a problem with a lawyer (it was 58% in previous surveys). See Table (7) below:

Table 17: Litigant public view of lawyers and the Bar Association (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Judges are affected by lawyer's professional and personal capabilities	75	61.9	70
I am willing to approach the Bar Association in case they have problem with a lawyer	79.2	58.2	69

7.3. Professors' opinions regarding law faculties

There are changes in the views of professors teaching in law faculties, but these changes are not significant. When comparing the results of this survey with previous ones, we realize that some indicators almost did not change. For example, the percentage of professors who think that law faculties play a prominent role in commenting on laws and court decisions was 49% in the 2010-2011 survey, compared to 50% in previous years. On the other hand, 77% of professors think law credit hours in college curricula are sufficient (in this survey), compared to 71% in previous years. Other indicators have decreased, as we see in Table (8):

Table 18: Law professors' opinions regarding their colleges (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Law faculties play important role in commenting on laws & court decisions	64.4	50	49
College credit hours are sufficient	83	71.4	77
Admission requirements improve faculty standards	61	51.4	45
Number of teachers is sufficient	59.3	47.9	43
Law students number is larger than market needs	59.3	68.2	65
Law curricula is great	77.9	76.8	74

☒ Professors' opinions on current law curricula

Here, we notice significant changes in professors' opinions regarding curricula used in law faculties when comparing the survey results of 2010-2011 to those of 2008-2009. More professors ask their students to conduct research about law (from 79% to 94%), or to refer to court decisions and comment on them (from 73% to 88%). However, fewer professors think the Arabic language should be the only law language in law faculties (from 36% to 31%).

Table (9): Law professors' opinions regarding law curricula taught in their faculties (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Ask students to conduct law researches	86.4	78.5	94
Ask students to refer to and comment on court decisions	84.4	76.9	92
Ask students to visit courts and attend sessions	76.3	72.5	88
There is more interest in other languages	45.8	48.6	63
Teaching Palestinian laws	98.3	84.3	96
There should be law minor	83	71.4	88
Arabic is the only language that should be concentrated on	39	35.8	31
Practical training is obligatory	77.9	72.8	80

☒ Professors' opinion on Law students

Results show an improvement in professors' opinions on their law students in all aspects except regarding graduate students level of knowledge (it decreased from 50% to 47%). All other aspects have improved, especially students' ability to write research papers (from 40% to 59%), students' ability to think critically (from 43% to 55%), and professors' recommendation to include some legal concepts in school curricula (from 85% to 90%).

Table (10): Law professors' opinions on their law students (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Law graduate students level is weak	86.4	78.5	94
Concepts of law need to be included in school curricula	84.4	76.9	92
Law graduates level is excellent	76.3	72.5	88
Law graduates have analytical and acilitation ability	45.8	48.6	63
Law graduates are informed well enough to enter the market	98.3	84.3	96

Law graduates are able to conduct researches and studies	83	71.4	88
Graduates should occupy certain positions such as notary and execution officer	39	35.8	31

7.4. Law students

☒ Students' view of law curriculum

Confirming the views of professors in regards to the law curricula in universities, the view of law students has also improved. More students think their faculties put more effort into training them how to conduct research (from 37% to 62%), in commenting on court decisions (from 35% to 61%) and in practical training (from 40% to 63%). In addition, more students tend to visit the courts (from 38% to 58%), and more students support Palestinian laws (from 77% to 82%). We notice that the increase is significant in all areas, except in the teaching of Palestinian laws in which there was only a slight increase.

Table 19: Law students' opinion regarding the law curricula taught in their faculties (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Colleges concentrate on conducting researches	55.3	36.8	62
Court decisions are being commented on during classes	61	35	59
There is concentration on practical training	62.2	39.5	63
I have visited a court during my college study	53.3	38.1	58
Palestinian law is being taught	73.4	77.1	82

☒ Students' opinion about graduates level

Students' views of law graduates have also improved. The percentage of those who think that the academic level of graduates is excellent has increased from

34% (in the previous survey) to 45% (in the 2010-2011 survey). In addition, 50% of law students think that graduates are able to conduct research and legal studies (2010-2011 survey), compared to 38% of students who think as such in previous years. Similarly, fewer students think that EU and US college law graduates are more able to conduct research and analysis (from 80% to 71%). This shows an improvement in students' view of Palestinian graduates, which may have to do with an improvement in other indicators.

Table 20: Law students' opinion regarding law graduates (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Law graduates information level is excellent	52.4	33.6	45
Law graduates ability to do researches and studies is excellent	48.5	38.1	50
EU and US law graduates ability to do researches and analysis is better than Palestinian graduates	62.3	79.7	71

☒ Students' opinion of the Judicial System in general

Table (13) and Figure (19) show an improvement in students' opinion of the judicial status in general, in all indicators. More students believe that the Judicial System is continuously improving (from 28% to 50%). In addition, more students think that the Palestinian Judicial System is transparent, neutral and fair compared to judicial systems in other Arab countries (from 22% to 49%). More students have a high level of trust in the Palestinian Judicial System (from 26% to 46%). However, fewer students think that nepotism and favoritism play important roles in appointments and profession advancement (from 54% to 38%), or feel that court decisions are affected by external interference (from 54% to 36%). High percentages of satisfaction and trust with the Judicial System and Judicial Departments (General prosecution, police, etc...) all indicate harmony in students' views of the Palestinian Judicial System as a whole.

**Table 21: Law students' opinion regarding the Judicial System and its
Departments (2007-2011)**

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Judicial System is continuously improving	33.4	27.5	50
Appointments and advancement are transparent and open	23.3	22.8	32
Judges are appointed based on their qualifications and ethics	31.8	28.8	35
Bias and favoritism play important role in appointments and profession advancement	54.2	53.8	38
Court decisions are externally influenced	55	53.6	36
The Judicial System is transparent and not corrupted	23.1	21.1	23
PA succeeded in maintaining and independent Judicial System	33.2	25.4	35
Judicial system is transparent, neutral and fair, compared to systems of other Arab countries	40.4	2.3	49
Court buildings are proper and descent	33.8	18.4	28
Trust in the legal system is high	40.5	26.1	46
Trust in the General Prosecution is high	40.2	27.5	44
Trust in police is high	35.5	26.7	40
Trust in court staff is high	33	25.8	37
Trust in lawyers is high	42.8	36.9	39

7.5. Opinion of practicing lawyers

☒ **Practicing lawyers' opinions of the Bar Association**

As shown in table (14), there is a significant improvement in lawyers' opinions of the Bar Association's role. More lawyers think that the Bar plays an active role in proposing and reviewing judicial legislations (from 23% to 71%) and in political life (from 20% to 66%), in improving the legal profession for lawyers (from 25% to 65%), and in issuing bylaws and regulations that organize the profession (from 43% to 57%).

**Table 22: Practicing lawyers' opinions regarding the role of their union
(2007-2011)**

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Union plays active role in proposing & reviewing legislations	21	23.4	71
Union plays important role in political life	20.8	20.3	66
Union has been doing its job right	25.5	24.8	65
Union issues own bylaws and regulations	20.8	43.1	57.1

☒ **Working lawyers' view of the judicial system in general**

The Last survey results show that there is an improvement in lawyers' trust in the general prosecution (from 30% to 31%), in the police (from 29% 40%) and in other lawyers (from 42% to 43%). In addition, more lawyers trust the judicial system in general (from 35% to 43%). However, even with this improvement, the level of trust does not exceed 50%, which indicates a trust crisis among judicial components. This problem requires more work so as to find solutions and avoid public distrust in the judicial system.

On the other hand, there is a slight improvement in lawyers' opinions regarding judicial independence. Fewer lawyers think court decisions are affected by external interference (from 44% in the last survey to 38% in previous surveys),

and think that court and prosecution staff are uncorrupt (from 29% to 40%). However, fewer lawyers think court buildings are proper (36% to 33%), or legal civil society organizations perform a monitoring role to the judicial system (from 39% to 32%). More lawyers think that court reporting is troubling the judicial process (from 71% to 72%), which means that court reporting is a real problem for the majority of lawyers.

Despite this slight improvement, the fact that 38% of lawyers still believe that the judgments of the Palestinian judiciary is subject to the influence of external pressure requires serious actions from the existing personnel of the formal judicial system.

Table 23: Practicing lawyers' opinion regarding the judicial system (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Court decisions are externally interfered with	58.6	44.4	38
Court & prosecution staff are uncorrupted	26.6	29.4	40
Judges salaries are relatively high	37.8	32.7	42
Prosecution staff salaries are relatively high	60.1	48.3	66
My trust in judicial system is high	29.1	35.1	43
My trust in police is high	16	28.7	40
My trust in general prosecution is high	21.2	29.8	31
My trust in court & prosecution staff is high	28.5	32.9	45
My trust in lawyers is high	42.2	41.8	43
Reporting cause troubles for court processing	88.4	70.5	72
Court buildings are proper	18.8	35.8	33
Legal civil society organizations perform monitoring role to the judicial system	25.3	38.8	32

☒ **Training programs**

There is a decline in the number of lawyers who consider training programs of the union as excellent and responsive to lawyers' needs (from 38% to 30%), which means that the majority of lawyers is not satisfied with trainings. That is why more lawyers indicated there is a need for continuous training programs (from 75% to 86%). However, fewer lawyers think that lawyers are qualified and need no training at all (from 18% to 17%). All those indicators show the need for proper training.

Table 24: Practicing lawyers' opinions of training (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Union training is sufficient to lawyers' needs	34.3	37.7	30
There is a need for continuous training	91.8	74.6	86
Lawyers are qualified and need no training	7.3	18	17

☒ **Appointing staff in the judicial system**

Results show that more lawyers think that nepotism and favoritism play significant roles in the appointments and professional advancement of lawyers (from 54% to 61%), while fewer lawyers think that appointing new lawyers is processed openly and transparently (from 17% to 21%). That indicates that the majority of lawyers are still unsatisfied with appointment procedures. In addition, more lawyers think that members of the prosecution are being appointed based on their transparency and qualifications (from 54% to 61%), prosecution members compliance with working hours (from 48% to 59%), and prosecution staff compliance with working hours (from 29% to 41%). However, a high percentage of them think that prosecution members' numbers are still insufficient (see Table 17).

Table 25: Practicing lawyers' opinions regarding appointing new lawyers (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Appointing in judiciary is open and transparent	17.6	21.6	22
Appointing in prosecution is open and transparent	13	17.2	21
Appointing new judges & prosecution members based on qualifications & transparency	13.4	18.5	25
Nepotism & favoritism play role in appointment & advancement	70.4	54.1	61
Judiciary complies with working hours	31.9	48.2	59
Prosecution complies with working hours	32.9	48.3	58
My trust in general prosecution is high	21.2	29.8	31
Judiciary & prosecution staff complies with working hours	45	59.3	70
Judges number is sufficient	21.5	29.1	41
Prosecution members' number is sufficient	25.7	29	40.7

☒ Weakness of lawyers

Finally, we need to draw attention to the difference in lawyers' opinion regarding reasons for lawyers' limitations. In the 2008-2009 survey, lawyers indicated the following reasons: poor training, inadequate law colleges, followed by judges' weakness. In the 2010-2011 survey, reasons included: poor training, ineffective role of the union, inadequate law colleges and judges' weakness.

7.6. Opinions of trainee lawyers

☒ Training programs

Before we get into trainees' lawyers' opinions of training programs, let's take a look at their opinions regarding the improvement of the role of the union (from 25% in previous surveys to 38% in the last survey). As for training, their view of training by law professors has improved drastically from 53% to 80%. More trainees also said that they had the opportunity to represent a real court case replacing their professors (from 58% to 84%) and more of them think that a 2 year training program is a must (from 41% to 59%), while fewer think that 2 years of training is too long (from 59% to 53%). The trainee lawyers who said they get paid by their trainer professor dropped from 31% to 17%, while more of them think that they need to be paid a salary (from 86% to 94%). As for their satisfaction with union training, the majority of them still think training is below their expectations, although their dissatisfaction has declined (from 35% to 32%). More of them see the need for continuous training (from 75% to 90%).

Table 26: Trainee lawyers' opinion regarding training (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
2-years training is necessary to better understand profession	57.5	41	59.1
Training time is too long	68.1	58.6	53
I get paid by my training professor	19.1	31.3	17
There must be a salary for trainees	95.8	86.3	94
I feel my professor trainer trains me good	70.5	53.6	80.4
I replaced my training professor	53.9	57.9	84
My professor allowed me attend postponing session only	35.9	36.5	40.2
Training should be replaced with a diploma	44.9	43.5	57
I care to attend workshops or lectures conducted by the union	89.5	77.3	86
I care to attend workshops or lectures conducted by any party	92.5	78.1	86
Union training program is sufficient	27.8	35.1	32

There is a need for continuous training for lawyers & professors	85.3	75.3	90
Lawyers are qualified enough and need no training	12.3	13.5	13.9

☒ **Trainees' views of the judicial system**

As shown in Table (19), there is an improvement in trainee lawyers' view of the general status of the judiciary system in most indicators. More of them see continuous improvement in the formal judicial system (from 50% to 60%), more of them think that the PA has been successful in maintaining an independent system (from 42% to 61%), and that the judicial system is transparent, neutral and fair (from 43% to 61%). Trainee lawyers' trust in judicial departments has increased.

For example, more of them trust in the Palestinian judicial system (from 43% to 70%), the general prosecution (from 35% to 55%), the police (from 31% to 56%) and in lawyers (from 44% to 56%). In addition, more trainee lawyers think that executing court decisions is excellent (from 48% to 65%), and believe that civil society organizations are fulfilling their role in monitoring (from 41% to 51%).

The only decline has to do with court reporting. More of them think reporting is problematic (from 70% to 82%).

Table 27: Trainee lawyers' opinions regarding the judicial system in general (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Judicial system is continuously improving	31.8	49.9	60.4
PA succeeded in maintaining independent system	21.5	42.4	61
Judicial system is independent, neutral & fair	27.5	43.2	58
Court decisions are being interfered by external parties	53.7	34.6	46
Judicial system is transparent and uncorrupted	18.5	43	46
Judicial & prosecution staff are corrupted	24.9	30.6	28.7
Judges' salaries are relatively high	34.3	40.5	32
Court employees are relatively low	45.9	48.8	25

My trust in judicial system is high	34.8	43.1	70
My trust in prosecution is high	29.1	35.3	55
My trust in the police is high	27.3	31	56
My trust in court & prosecution staff is high	33.2	37.9	58
My trust in lawyers is high	37.2	43.6	56
Court decision execution is very good	27.4	48	65
Reporting cause main problem to processing	81.1	70.2	82
Reporting officer get paid before reporting to related parties	66	51.7	33
College graduates should occupy positions like notary and reporting officer	26	70.5	88
Legal civil society organizations do good job in monitoring judicial processing	32.8	41.1	51

☒ Judges' and prosecution members' appointments

Table (20) shows trainee lawyers' views regarding the appointment of judges and prosecution members. The figures demonstrate a decline and less satisfaction. Fewer trainees think that appointing judges (from 47% to 33%) and prosecution members (from 42% to 26) is transparent or open %. In addition, more of them think that nepotism and favoritism play significant roles in appointments and professional advancement (from 37% to 65%). This indication needs more attention. Fewer trainee lawyers think that the number of judges and prosecution members is sufficient (from 49% to 27% and from 40% to 31% respectively). On the other hand, more of them think that judges comply with working hours (from 62% to 82%) and that prosecution members and staff comply with working hours (from 67% to 80% and from 58% to 76%).

Table 28: Trainee lawyers' opinions regarding judges and prosecution appointments (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Appointments are done transparently & openly in judiciary	18.8	47	33
General prosecution members are appointed transparently & openly	15.5	41.5	26

Judges & prosecution members are appointed based on their qualification & reputation	23.6	39.2	34
Nepotism & favoritism play significant role in appointments & advancement	64.4	37.2	65
Judges comply with working hours	43.1	61.8	82
Prosecution members comply with working hours	36.2	58.1	76
Court & prosecution staff comply with working hours	49.4	66.7	80.1
Number of judges at general prosecution is large enough	31.2	48.5	26.9
Number of prosecution members is large enough	26.5	40.3	31.3

7.7. Opinion of general prosecution members

☒ General status of judiciary

By comparing survey results of 2008-2009 with the results of 2010-2011, we notice an improvement in the general prosecution's view of the judiciary. As shown in Table (20), there is improvement in nearly all indicators. More members think that the PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary system (from 58% to 67%), think that the judiciary system is independent, neutral and fair compared to that in other Arab countries (from 60% to 79%), and think that court decision execution is very good (from 57% to 75%). In addition, more members have trust in the judiciary, prosecution, police and lawyers (up to 17 points). However, the same percentage of members still thinks that the court reporting mechanism is a main problem for court processing (74%). In general, things are improving, according to general prosecution members.

Table 29: Prosecution members' opinions regarding the judiciary (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
PA succeeded in maintaining independent system	81.9	58.2	67
Judicial system is independent, neutral & fair, compared with other Arab countries	100	60.1	79
My trust in judicial system is high	95.2	65.1	82
My trust in general prosecution is high	100	80.6	88

My trust in police is high	99.9	68.9	70
My trust in lawyers is high	63.6	40.8	42
Court decision execution is very good	4.5	57.4	75
Reporting cause main problem to processing	74	73.8	74

☒ **Opinions of members of prosecution regarding the general prosecution status**

Results show that indicators did not go in the same direction regarding prosecution members' views of the general prosecution status. For example, more members think that court buildings are proper (from 19% to 28%), and that general prosecution members have the requisite knowledge and experience to perform their job (from 79% to 83%). In addition, there is improvement in members' views regarding external interference in prosecution processing (from 15% to 11%). However, fewer members think that the number of prosecution members is sufficient (from 42% to 35%), and that members' salaries are very high (from 15% to 5%). This could be due to the inflation in our economy. On the other hand, more members think that prosecution members do not have the technical ability or equipment to conduct criminal investigations such as labs and forensic (from 63% to 76%).

Finally, there is a decline in the percentage of members who think that the general prosecution legally and practically belongs to the Ministry of Justice (from 23% to 6%), while more members think that the general prosecution is part of the attorney general's responsibilities (from 67% to 71%).

Table 30: Prosecution members' opinions regarding the general prosecution (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Prosecution buildings are proper	27.3	19.4	28
Number of prosecution members is sufficient	59.1	41.7	35
Salaries of general prosecution members are relatively high	27.3	14.6	5

Prosecution procedures get interfered by external pressures	4.5	15.4	11
General prosecution belongs to Ministry of Justice legally & practically	9.1	23.3	5.6
General prosecution belongs to attorney general	81.8	67	70.8
Prosecution members have the knowledge & experience to do their job	100	79.4	83
Prosecution do not have the technical abilities to conduct criminal investigations	45.5	63	76

Criteria of appointments and professional advancement at general prosecution Noticeably, the percentage of prosecution members who think that nepotism and favoritism play significant roles in appointments and advancement has declined (from 16% to 0.0%). This is a significant improvement. However, fewer members think that members' assistants appointments have happened right after the legal period (from 51% to 44%), or that members' advancement was based on members' achievements (from 57% to 50%).

Despite the decline in nepotism and favoritism in appointments and advancement, there is dissatisfaction regarding the time interval before one can be appointed or promoted. It is also worth noting that prosecution members' positive view about the decline in nepotism and favoritism is different than lawyers' views in this regard.

This could be explained if prosecution members were appointed based on nepotism and favoritism, but are not willing to admit it. Another reason could include the lack of lawyers' knowledge of how things are conducted inside the prosecution system. As for transparency in appointment, and whether members are being appointed based on qualifications, there are no significant changes in members' view (from 83% to 82% and from 80% to 79% respectively). This means that the majority of prosecution members still think that appointments are open and transparent and are based on qualifications and experience.

Table 31: Prosecution members' opinions regarding appointments and

advancement (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Appointment is open and transparent	78.1	83.2	82
Members are appointed based on qualifications, knowledge, & transparency	99.9	80	79
Members are being advanced based on achievements	54.6	57	50
Prosecution members are being advanced right after the legal period	46	50.5	44.4
Nepotism & favoritism play significant role in appointment & advancement	4.5	16.1	0

☒ Inspection criteria at the general prosecution

In general, we may conclude that there is an improvement in prosecution members' views regarding inspection. Fewer members think that prosecution decisions are being interfered with by external forces (from 14% to 7%), while more members think that prosecution members comply with working hours (from 68% to 89%) and more of them think that the general prosecution is transparent and uncorrupt (from 72% to 86%). However, fewer members think that there is a need for activating the inspection process (from 84% to 79%).

Table 32: Prosecution members' opinions regarding inspections (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Prosecution decisions interfered with external pressures	4.5	14	7
There is a need to reactivate inspection	77.3	84	79
Prosecution members comply with working hours	10	86	89
General prosecution is transparent and uncorrupted	91	71.8	86

☒ Training at the general prosecution

Slight changes are noticed in the views of prosecution members regarding training. The percentage of members (39%) who still thinks training programs

are useful did not change from the previous years, and only a small increase was noted in the opinion that training programs are too numerous and unnecessary (from 7% to 8%). Slightly more members think that there is a need for continuous training (from 87% to 97%), or think that training programs are sufficient (from 12% to 17%). Despite contradictory answers, the majority of them still think there is a need for more training programs

Table 33: Prosecution members' opinions regarding training (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Training programs are sufficient	40.9	12.1	17
All training programs are useful	68.2	39	39.4
Training programs are too many and not needed	0	8	7
There is a crucial need to change judicial laws	86.3	68.7	71.8
There is a need for frequent and continuous training	90.9	87	97

7.8. Opinion of the general prosecution staff

Due to the lack of indicators of prosecution members' views regarding certain issues (see Table 26), we will only compare the available indicators, such as those that are related to the level of trust in prosecution staff which has increased from 68% in the 2008-2009 survey to 86% in the 2010-2011 survey. However, the same percentage (23%) of members still think that prosecution staff numbers are sufficient. This means that the majority thinks there is a need for more staff. Fewer members think that the appointment of prosecution staff is conducted **within** the legal process (from 82% to 76%).

Table 34: Prosecution staff's opinions regarding the performance of the general prosecution (2007-2011)

Indicator	2007	2008-2009	2010-2011
Prosecution staff is being appointed according to legal process	95.5	81.5	71
Prosecution staff number is sufficient	68.2	22.1	23
Prosecution staff get proper training	40.9	24.2	–
My trust in prosecution staff is high	86.4	67.7	86
Prosecution members' treat the public properly	86.4	82.8	–
Prosecution members' treat lawyers properly	100	84.8	–

In conclusion, improving **the judicial** system and justice in Palestine requires all parties to pay more attention to the detailed study in this report and **in the** previous reports and to the conclusions **summarized** at the end of each section. Those conclusions can be used to create a detailed work plan that is applicable and effective. The PA has been trying to improve the judicial system, but there is still much more to do **in order for** Palestinian citizens **to** have the system they deserve **under the protracted** occupation and **the** absence of justice.

8. Judiciary

8.1. High Judicial Council:

By: Advocate Ahmad Nasrah - law instructor at Birzeit University.

8.1.1 Formation of the High Judicial Council:

The High Judicial Council in the West Bank is made up of nine members, headed by the president of the Supreme Court, with the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Court acting as vice-president of the council and two of the oldest Supreme Court Justices selected by the Supreme Court, the Heads of Courts of Appeal of Jerusalem, Ramallah and Gaza, the Attorney General, and finally the Deputy Minister of Justice.

A number of units and departments are attached to the council. They are: the General Secretariat of the Judicial Council, the Unit of Planning, Development and Projects, the Judicial Inspection Department, the General Administration of Computing and Information Technology, the General Administration of Media and Public Relations, the Technical Office, the Department of Judicial Training, the Research Center and Judicial studies, the Office of the President of the Judicial Council and the Administration of Courts, which in turn observes the General Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs and the Administration of Quality and Follow-Up.

As for the Gaza Strip and after the dismissed government established its control, a decision to form a High Judicial Council and to appoint members was issued by the Council of Ministers of the dismissed government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice of the deposed government, who recommended six members. Nevertheless, the six members had to attribute the other three members to the Minister of Justice of the deposed government to be approved as members of the High Judicial Council, so that the total number of members of the Council became nine.

The Justice Council of the Gaza Strip is composed of a number of lawyers and academics, as well as the Deputy Minister of Justice and the Attorney-General, headed by

lawyer Abdel-Raouf al-Halabi, who was later appointed a judge and a chairman of the Supreme Court by a resolution of the Council of Ministers of the dismissed government¹.

8.1.2. Financial Independence:

Under the third article of the code of the Judicial Authority of the year 2002, the Judicial Authority shall have its own independent budget which appears as a separate chapter within the annual budget of the Palestinian Authority. The High Judicial Council shall prepare a draft budget and allocate it to the Minister of Justice to conduct the necessary legal action in accordance with the provisions of law regulating the budget and public finance. The High Judicial Council shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the budget of the judiciary.

Despite the existence of special financial management and administration of the High Judicial Council and its affiliated staff, and judges in particular, the relationship of the Court Administration and the Ministry of Finance passes through the General Personnel Council. The head of the High Judicial Council is not able to grant an allowance to any of the judges without passing through the General Personnel Council. Thus, judges are considered like any other employee of the Palestinian Authority, awaiting approval by the General Personnel Council on any matters of financial affairs.

8.1.3. Administrative Autonomy:

The Judicial Authority law granted the Ministry of Justice some of the terms of reference to supervise the courts. Article 1/47 of the Code of Judicial Authority indicates that the Minister of Justice is authorized to administer supervision of all courts and the president of each court is to supervise all judges and the work progress of his court. This text has been criticized because it does not define what is meant by administrative oversight and exposes the limits of the powers of the Ministry of Justice on the one hand and the powers of the High Judicial Council on the other.

¹ Decision of the Council of Ministers of the dismissed government article No. 1 of 2008

The Judicial Council appoints and supervises the staff in practice, and there is no intervention by the Ministry of Justice on this matter. In contrast, however, there is clear interference by the General Personnel Council in the appointment of court personnel and personnel of the High Judicial Council. Although the supervision of the Judicial Council of the performance of its employees goes through its president and complies with his assessment, still they are just like any other staff of the Authority. Their functional and financial statuses are arranged by the General Personnel Council which, in practice, and contrary to the law, absorbs the authorities to determine their grades and financial dues. Such absorption was featured on various occasions, most notably in determining the statuses of the legal staff after the issuance of the allowance list for legal staff under the Civil Service Act, amended in 2010. The General Personnel Council worked on applying the list and its regulations on the judiciary staff, in accordance with its own perception and interpretation, and despite the conflict of its interpretation with the interpretation of court administration in the Judiciary. In addition, the General Personnel Council classified the legal staff of the Judicial Authority regardless of the position of the Court Administration which differed in many cases with the application or interpretation of the list in question despite that the Civil Service Act which does not grant the General Personnel Council such intervention in any government department. The General Personnel Council's tasks to establish a kind of coordination between government agencies are limited, as are objections to the decisions of appointment and promotion of the government agencies to the Council of Ministers. A series of lawsuits by some staff of the judiciary, versus the General Personnel Council, was held at the Court of High Justice regarding the application of the mentioned regulations on them.

8.1.4. Judges appointment and promotion:

There is no doubt that the legal system governing the appointment and promotion of judges in the Palestinian Authority, leaves some room for the executive branch to interfere in the affairs of the judges and their independence and impartiality. According to existing laws in the West Bank judges are appointed and promoted by the executive branch (the President of the Palestinian Authority), thus affecting the independence of the judiciary and judges, in particular the independence of the President of the Judicial

Council / Chairman of the Supreme Court who was assigned by the president of the executive branch. This was effected by the decision of the President of the Palestinian Authority No. 138 of 2009, on 30 November 2009. Note that the appointed Chief Justice served as the legal advisor to the President of the Palestinian Authority with the rank of a minister under the Decree of the President of the Palestinian Authority No. 120 of 2009 on 15 October 2009.

The previous appointment of the current President of the High Judicial Council as an advisor to the President of the Palestinian Authority is still eligible as president of the Supreme Court to judge in cases filed against the President of the Palestinian Authority due to the functionality of his career. Whether constitutional issues or high justice issues, these lead to the involvement of the courts in the circle of suspicion and lack of impartiality. Consequently this can generate the feeling of a lack of justice among litigants.

The same applies to other judges, where 11 judges have been appointed in 2010, of whom nine became magistrates and two first-instance judges. In addition, two magistrates have been appointed in 2011 knowing that all of the appointed judges were subject to the approval of the security services. That is an unacceptable interference in the affairs of judiciary and the correctness of recruitment procedures that should be executed in accordance to law, terms of efficiency and legal competence. Such an act creates doubt about the independence and impartiality of the judges themselves and affects the independence of the judiciary in the theoretical sense, not to mention the impact on the professional level.

A significant number of judges were also promoted throughout 2010. Some of the magistrate judges were promoted as judges of first-instance and 8 of the first-instance judges were promoted to the rank of Chief of Court of the first instance. Sixteen of the first-instance judges were ranked as judges of appeal. However, maintaining the power of appointment and promotion in the hands of the executive authority (i.e. the President of the Palestinian Authority) contradicts international standards of the independence of the judiciary and leads to partisanship at the expense of efficiency.

8.1.5 Judicial accountability by an independent body:

Under Article 48 of the Judicial Authority law of 2002, the discipline of judges of all ranks shall be under the jurisdiction of a council composed of two of the most senior judges of the Supreme Court and the most senior of the judges of the Court of Appeals who are not members of High Judicial Council. In the absence of a member or the presence of mind he/she should be replaced by the next most senior member of the body he/she belongs to. Article 47 of the same law allows for the heads of courts to bring to the attention of the judges what is contrary to the duties and requirements of the career, either verbally or in writing.

The law of Judicial Authority grants to the judge, who is subject to the disciplinary proceedings, the right to appeal against the decisions issued thereon to the Supreme Court.

In effect, among several judges selected by him, the President of the High Judicial Council forms the staff of the Supreme Court to consider the appeal. Furthermore, the President receives the approval of the formation from the High Judicial Council, even in cases where the decision to discipline was subject to complaint before the Judicial Council. Nevertheless, such a condition raises questions about the extent of neutrality of members of the Judiciary. Therefore, the formation of the Supreme Court of members selected by the President of the High Judicial Council does not make this formation independent and neutral, at least not in the eyes of the judge who was subject to the disciplinary procedures. It contradicts with the general principles of litigation, discipline and the spirit of Judiciary Law. Thus, it is unreasonable for the Judicial Council or its President to interfere in the judicial formation that will consider the validity of the decision to discipline issued or ratified by any of them. In this regard, Article 20 of the basic principles concerning the independence of judiciary stipulates that: “Decisions issued regarding disciplinary action or suspension or removal should be subject to reconsideration by an independent body.”

There is no doubt that the independence of the formed Judiciary Body will be under consideration and the judge against whom the action was taken shall be entitled to the

right to question the impartiality and independence of the Judiciary Body. Thus, in light of the existing legal organization which grants the Supreme Court jurisdiction to consider the appeal, in case the judge who is subject to disciplinary action submitted a case before the Supreme Court challenging the disciplinary procedure, it is necessary to limit the role of the President of the High Judicial Council to call the Supreme Court to convene and the judges who participated in the issuance of disciplinary decisions to step down from considering the case. The Judicial Council and its president shall not form the Judicial Body as they wish.

8.1.6. Inadequacy of local resources and reliance on international bodies for the development of the Judiciary:

Basic principle is that the judiciary must be granted complete financial independence by providing sufficient financial resources so that it may perform its role adequately. In democracies 'the state' protects the financial independence of the judicial system. Article Two of the Judicial Authority Law for the year 2002 reads that: "It is the duty of the state to secure the independence of justice, dignity, impartiality and competencies of judges and to ensure the protection of freedoms, rights and the rule of law." Moreover, Article Seven of the fundamental principles related to the independence of judiciary reads that: "It is the duty of every member state to provide adequate resources to enable the judiciary authority to properly perform its duty." However, it recently came to light that a significant portion of the financial resources of the Judicial Council that were allocated to the establishment, development and computerization of the courts and the development of work systems were carried out through external projects supported by various international bodies. The absence of national policies and local funds for such projects raises the question of the role of the Palestinian Authority to carry out the functions it is assigned to perform in order to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the fate of this independence in light of the dependence on external resources.

The annual report of the High Judicial Council shows a group of threats facing the judiciary including: the dependence of the development budget on external funding and

the varying responses of donors and partners to judiciary needs; the cessation or reduction of support for programs and development activities in accordance with the policies of donor countries, and failure to ensure sustainability of what has been achieved due to the reliance on external skills in work development. Despite the dependence of the judiciary on external projects and the magnitude of the aforementioned threats, the judiciary is still largely dependent on such support without any plan that includes methods or means to disregard, at least partially, the external funding.

8.1.7. Interference in the work of judges:

Although there are much legislation that declares the independence of the judiciary and judges, the practical reality indicates a wide range of interventions in the work of judges whether by the executive authority, by judges of higher rank, by members of the Legislative Council or by the security services and others. A survey study conducted in 2010 shows that the percentage of judges who believe that that they were subjected to pressure by members of High Judicial Council is 41%, compared to 31% in a previous study conducted in 2009. This means that interference in the work of judges and the pressure on them increased in 2010 from the year before. Furthermore, the study shows that the percentage of judges who believe that judges respond well to pressure is 86% compared to the previous study with the percentage of 79%. The High Judicial Council, contrary to standards of professionalism, intervened in the mentioned survey of 2010 by distributing of the questionnaire to the judges. Such data that had to be completed by the judges should have been confidential.

Despite these serious consequences, we do not find, at least not among the declared strategic plans of the High Judicial Council, any serious plans or effective procedures to reduce the pressure on the judges or to prevent interference in their work. All that was stated in the plans regarding the independence of judges is theoretical, general and vague, not truly describing the case or providing a sound solution.

Interference in the affairs of judges is not a recent issue. The president of the High Judicial Council revealed in 2009 the presence of interference in his work by different bodies, as stated in a letter addressed to the President of the Palestinian Authority. The

judiciary continues to suffer from interference by the authorities and non-compliance with its decisions. There are efforts to refuse and impede the execution of court decisions, mainly decisions of the Supreme Court. For instance, security personnel refuse to testify before courts which have delayed the procedures of many cases for long periods.

The High Judicial Council issued a set of instructions which falls partly in the ordinary course of organizing the work of courts and their constituencies, while another part contradicts with the provisions of the law. Human rights organizations and lawyers proceeded to the High Judicial Council asking for the cancellation of illegal instruction. In particular, instructions issued in 2009 regarding lawsuit management where the instructions required the parties of a civil suit to attach a portfolio of documents containing a description of written annexes, a memorandum of names and addresses of witnesses and facts to be proved, as well as circulars for obtaining a certified copy of the decision for the purposes of appeal and to provide the litigants of the violation decision of the case were questioned. The president of the High Council has promised to review all the instructions to verify their compliance with the law in his letter issued in 11 February 2010. Thus far they did not cancel some of those instructions in spite of violating the law and the damage that may cause.

8.1.8. The denial of judicial rulings:

Of the firmly established legal and judiciary principles, the judicial judgment is the title of truth which is enforceable without comment on the administrative procedures, or the approval of the administrative authorities. However, the last two years have witnessed a series of violations of these established principles, including but not limited to a refusal by the Council of Ministers, in a letter issued by the Secretary General on 7 March 2010, to provide the High Court of Justice a copy of the minutes of one of its meetings, citing the confidentiality of the sessions as the reason. In this regard, the Department of Land Registration rejects the implementation of judgments of the correction of erroneous names unless the concerned person provides the department proof of financial disclosure from the financial and municipal bodies. This despite the fact that the judicial

ruling orders a correction of the name. The Department of Land Registration justifies its action by declaring that, 'the court has its work and we have ours.'

The Commissioner of Land Registration, who often refrains from appearing in court, does not provide any arguments concerning the patent disclosure, relying on the fact that his department is the body that will implement the decision and therefore it will be implemented as he sees fit.

Moreover, the decision of the President of the Palestinian Authority to cancel the Council of Minister's resolution to hold elections for municipal councils in October 2011, was issued in spite of the decision of the High Court to hold elections, and so is contrary to what was issued by the Court of Justice in this regard.

8.19. Quality of judicial decisions and the perspective of researchers and specialists:

The basic principle is that all judicial decisions are subject to challenge by the highest judicial authorities. The principle of litigation on two degrees is one of the established principles in democratic countries because it better serves the enforcement of law and justice. On the other hand, the Palestinian law does not consider the hierarchy of justice in relation to the decisions of the Supreme Court of Justice. Judgments issued by this court are final and are not challengeable. It has been observed that some decisions of the Supreme Court in past years have been inaccurate and erroneous, causing serious damage to many of the litigants, who are not given the right to appeal before a higher court. Among the decisions which had been a surprise to researchers and specialists, are those issued by the High Court of Justice on issues of teachers on 17 March 2010. Those issued judgments can be summed up through the challenge of dozens of decisions of the Minister of Education and Higher Education regarding the appointment of staff on the basis of what is known as security and safety. The majority of the tribunal rejected proceedings on the basis of a lack of jurisdiction, while the minority claimed the illegality of the contested decisions and demanded the cancellation.

Apart from the findings and details of the mentioned cases, researchers, specialists, experts and civil society institutions all agree that the decision of the court sets a dangerous precedent. Not one of the expert commentators said that the judgment was correct.

This would necessitate an amendment to the law in order to review the decisions of the High Court of Justice by a higher body, and activate the system of accountability within the Palestinian judiciary. It is worth noting that the issuance of the above mentioned decisions, and there are tens of them, were accompanied by continuous replacements of the formation of the tribunal to consider the questioned cases, which raises doubt about the reason for that.

8.2. Military Justice:

8.2.1. The formation of the military justice body:

Military justice in the Palestinian Authority (West Bank) is based on a set of laws that was issued by the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1979. In 11 July 1979, the late President Yasser Arafat, the head of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, issued a set of laws, including the so-called legislative decision No. (5). Among these laws is the revolutionary Code of Criminal Procedure, which specifies the formation of military courts that follows the body of Military Justice, which before the Oslo agreement was known as the Revolutionary Justice Authority. The head of Military Justice holds the authority to supervise and administer the military prosecutors and military courts. The military prosecutor plays the role of public prosecutor in military issues. A number of prosecutors work under the leadership of the military prosecutor. According to Article 119 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1979, the military courts are divided into: District Courts, permanent courts, the Courts Security of the Revolution (Supreme Military Court), the Special Court and the Court of the Field.

The Central Military Court is composed of a single judge who hears criminal cases with a maximum sentence not exceeding one year of imprisonment, except for crimes committed by officers. As for the permanent military court, it is constituted of three judges and is considered to be the domain of the general jurisdiction of military justice. It hears all the crimes that fall under military jurisdiction, unless there is a special text excluding a particular offense or offenses. The Supreme Military Court is constituted of three judges and specializes in crimes related to internal and external security and as for all other crimes, the Revolutionary Penal Code has the penalty of hard labor for life or the death penalty. In addition, the Supreme Military Court is also authorized to hear cases of serious crimes committed by combatants or civilians. The Special Military Tribunal constitutes three judges and it sessions in each individual case, by a decision of the Supreme Commander (President of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization), upon the recommendation of the Head of the Judiciary.

The Special Military Tribunal specializes in crimes committed by officers ranked as major or higher. Judgments of the special military courts may not be appealed, whereas judgments issued by the central and permanent courts may be appealed to the President of the Judiciary.

After the de facto separation of the Gaza Strip, politically and legally, from the West Bank, the Legislative Council in Gaza issued a Military Justice Law No. 4 of 2008, under which the military justice was reorganized, introducing some amendments to the jurisdiction of military courts, retaining at the same time the former names with some modification.

Under this law the courts are divided into five sections, where the first Article of the Act states that military courts in Palestine consist of:

1. Supreme Military Court.
2. Special Military Tribunals.
3. Permanent Military Courts.
4. Courts of the Central Military.
5. Military Court of the Field

The laws that have been mentioned in articles 2-12 explain the formation of military courts. Article II states that, " Under this law, a military court called the Supreme Military Court, composed of a judge not below the rank of colonel to act as Chairman, a deputy judge not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, and a sufficient number of judges who do not rank less than a major, and its panel forms of three judges headed by the most senior not below the rank, in all cases, of a lieutenant colonel. The Supreme Military Court has jurisdiction under Article III to consider:

1. Challenges and appeals submitted against the decisions and judgments of the Special Military Tribunal, or to the permanent court as a court of first-instance.
2. Issues relating to the appointment of reference.

3. Any requests submitted to it by law.

Article IV states that: "Established under this Act a military court, called the Special Military Tribunal, shall consist of a judge not below the rank of major to act as Chairman, a deputy judge not below the rank of captain, a sufficient number of judges not less than the rank of captain and the panels of three judges headed by the most senior in all cases not below the rank of a major."

Under Article V, the Special Military Court shall have jurisdiction to hear crimes committed by officers from the rank of captain and higher. The permanent headquarters of the Supreme and Special Military Courts shall be the city of Jerusalem, and is being held temporarily in the cities of Gaza and Ramallah, as the case may require.

Article VII, stipulates that: "1) Established under this law, military tribunals, called permanent military tribunals, are composed of a permanent military judge not below the rank of major to act as Chairman, a deputy judge not below the rank of captain, a sufficient number of judges and the panels of three judges headed by the most senior but not in all cases, below the rank of a captain. 2) The headquarters of the permanent military courts are in the centers of the governorates established therein, and may convene at any place outside the jurisdiction through a resolution by the President of the Supreme Military Court in each case as necessary. "

The Permanent Military Court shall have to consider under Article VIII :

1. All the crimes that fall within the competence and jurisdiction of military justice in accordance with this law, unless specifically provided in accordance with the law.
2. Appeals filed against decisions issued by the Central Military Court listed under the area of its competence.
3. Any requests submitted to it by law.

Article IX describes the establishment of the Central Military Court: "1) Arising under this Act a military court, called the Central Military Court, and in each district a Permanent Military Court, as well as the establishment of Central Military Tribunals may be by decision of the Minister, if so necessary. 2) The Central

Military Court consists of judges not below the rank of captain to serve as Chairman, a deputy judge, a sufficient number of judges and convened panels of a single judge. 3) The headquarters of the Central Military Courts are in the permanent district jurisdiction centers of the military court where it was established. It may be in any place outside the jurisdiction by a resolution of the Chairman of the Permanent Military Court in the case of necessity."

The Central Military Court, under Article X, shall have the jurisdiction to examine violations and offenses within the jurisdiction of military justice under the law and which do not exceed the maximum penalty of a year, except for offenses committed by officers or officers who are participants or contributors to the offenses.

Article 11 delineates the formation of the Court of the Field, which states that: "The Court of the Military Field shall be formed by an order of the competent minister or his authorized representative or by an order of the Commander of the Isolated Force." Article 12 states: "A Court of the Military Field shall be established in accordance with the provisions of this Act under the chairmanship of a judge with a rank not below that of major and at least two members with the rank of captain for either of them."

The text of the law mentioned in Article 41 specifies the formation of the Supreme Council of Military Justice and its powers. The Military Prosecutor shall be in control of the affairs of the military prosecution before the Military Courts, and shall be assisted by a number of assistants. Followed by him are the members of the Military Prosecutor.

8.2.2. Powers of the military justice from the perspective of domestic law and international standards:

The principle of 'normal judge', is considered to be the most important principle that guarantees the right to a fair trial in a democracy. The Palestinian basic law, amended in 2003, stated this principle in Article 30. This principle makes it a requirement for a judge or an ordinary court specialized and established in advance, **to hear the case.** Most of the international standards regarding a fair trial reject and oppose military justice with respect to trials in matters that fall outside the military affairs. In

addition to a number of reservations to this type of justice, even in the framework of acceptable competence, the formation of military courts contradicts that of fair trial standards. In this regard the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has adopted in many of its decisions the principle of normal judge. The said committee has recommended that states take into account the principles contained in the Declaration of Singhvi, where Article 5 of this declaration states: "... b - no courts shall be established in order to extract the original mandate and authority of the courts. c - Everyone has the right to be tried with due speed and exercise and without undue delay before the ordinary courts or tribunals under the law that shall be subject to review by the courts... “

The UN Commission on Human Rights holds the view that the presence of military criminal courts raises serious issues related to the right to a fair trial. On several occasions the UN Commission has recommended to states to codify the legislation so that the trial of civilians is before civil courts and not military tribunals.

The Palestinian law did not **destitute of the** text to determine the jurisdiction of military courts in the context of military affairs. Article 101/2 of the Amended Basic Law of 2003 states that: “Military Courts are created by special laws and not for the courts of any jurisdiction or jurisdiction beyond military affairs.”

8.2.3. Transgression of the Military Judiciary upon the jurisdictions of the Civil Judiciary:

Despite the existence of a provision in the Basic Law defining the powers of military courts in the context of military affairs, and despite the adoption of the Basic Law of the principle of natural judge, it was noted in the past two years that a number of civilians were referred to the military justice system on criminal grounds, and sometimes on political grounds in the West Bank and Gaza Strip alike.

In 2011 an important development emerged with regard to referring civilians to military courts. The president of Military Justice has announced that starting on 17 January 2011 all civilians were referred to the Civil Judiciary. As stated by the President of the

Supreme Judicial Council in a press conference held on 25 January 2011, the Palestinian High Court of Justice issued a decision, to no longer try civilians under military jurisdiction, and that civilians have the right to be tried before a normal judge by referring the files of civilians to the public prosecutor.

9. Union Work and the profession of advocacy

Prepared by Advocate Imad Awad

9.1. Introduction:

Union Work is nothing but accumulated work based on the effort of groups and bodies. Each complements the work of the other. Taking a closer look at the Palestinian Bar Association, we find that this professional organization carries the burden of the affairs and concerns of all its members including practicing and non-practicing lawyers, trainee lawyers, or lawyers who have their names included in the register of non-practicing lawyers.

The Bar Association is the body that manages the affairs of the legal profession, upgrades it and protects the interests of its members. It was necessary for those members who are in charge of the Bar, those who belonged to it originally, to carry on the responsibility to develop and modernize all laws and regulations in order to enable members of this union to carry out their work to the fullest.

The association also aims to improve social, health and housing conditions. The Bar Association enjoys a very important role through its participation with the High Judicial Council, the Public Prosecution and the Ministry of Justice, to reach the independence of the Palestinian Judiciary, as well as to defend public rights and freedoms and to provide proposals and recommendations.

The Bar Association, through its successive bodies, seeks to gain access to the institutionalization of the union and works to institutionalize it in accordance with the most recent laws and regulations. Despite facing various obstacles and meeting with some failure, the Association is still capable, through laws and regulations, to achieve its purposes and objectives, set goals and future programs. Although the Palestinian Bar Association is a recent body compared to the rest of other Arab Associations in the region, it achieved significant and steady progress in activating many of the programs.

The Bar Association is formed hierarchically and the Association council is composed of fifteen members as stipulated in Article 40 / first paragraph, "The Bar Council is composed of fifteen members including the chief." Here we must pause on this Article and its legal formation and what has been modified by the Presidential decree. The purpose is to process the emerging conditions surrounding the Palestinian Bar Association, especially from 2009 to 2011 where this obstacle remains rooted. The Palestinian Bar Association is grounded in compliance with laws and regulations. There are boards to be formed by law and they are defined in compliance with the provisions of law including: disciplinary councils, training systems, the affairs of the law profession and sub-committees, competent committees on the rights of lawyers and lawyers' fees, a retirement committee, commission of complaints and disciplinary councils.

Each one of these committees has its own laws and regulations through which it works. Such laws are considered to be providers of authority to the members of these councils. We will touch when searching in the committees, as well as laws and regulations to what can be searched and comment on through the effects left by the laws and regulations and the extent of the inefficiencies revealed during the practical reality following the implementation of these laws and regulations.

The work of the Bar Association and its council is not limited to what is scheduled in accordance with regulations, to pay attention to its general assembly and develop this body to its full potential. Rather the Bar Association, with its pioneering role in the leadership of the community, had to have an impact on the extension of laws and regulations. In this regard it oversees other Palestinian institutions and departments and all of the mandates they enjoy, due to the fact that each department or institution was found in accordance with laws and regulations. Supposedly all institutions must follow the Bar Association's leadership due to its role in the legal field and as the competent authority in monitoring. Other state institutions should follow suit, including the Legislative Council as a source of legislation.

To shed light and pause on this point we had to provide a space in our research on the role of the Bar Association in monitoring laws in terms of monitoring their validity and their applications in the community in terms of time or interest or surrounding circumstance to upgrade them either by adopting them or not.

It is necessary to take a close look at the activities of the Bar Association in terms of its achievements. Has it been able to accomplish what was required of it or not, from the time of its establishment to the current day, both in terms of the adoption of administrative and financial systems and in terms of the strategic planning for the Bar Association? Has the development of its committees or the projects been completed or are they still being improved and does what had to be grounded in the previous period exist? A close analysis of the failures and the reasons that prevented the Association from implementing all of that is necessary.

The affairs of the profession, either by extending the monitoring of the Bar Association to control its general assembly or through the behaviors of the general assembly with respect to the affairs of the profession, both in terms of disciplinary or ethical obligation, will be looked at. An important issue, which is one of the fundamentals in the future of the Bar Association, is that of trainee lawyers as they form the backbone and the present future of the Public Authority. Thus, it is necessary to shed light on the mechanism and methodology of training, starting with the laws and regulations of implementing regulations of the mechanism of training. The examination system, lectures and research are considered to be most important. However, it is necessary to clarify the extent of control that the Bar Association has over training, either through law offices or through the practical activities of trainee lawyers, as well as the extent of the use of the Bar Association for systematic training and whether the Bar is using the continuing education system or not. If that is so, what are the mechanisms? As the Bar Association is also considered to be one of the active research unions, seeking to progress and grow, light must also be shed on submitted projects to assist the Bar Association in the development of its systems and committees, including the training committee.

Since the Disciplinary Committee is considered to be one of the most important control methods of the Bar Association, we shall clarify the committees of complaint and the disciplinary councils and what their mechanisms of work are. What are the applicable laws in this regard? Who is the competent authority to receive and transmit the pending complaints awaiting the issuance of the decision? What are the effects of the existence of such a complaint on a lawyer? Is the complaint justified or not? What are the differences between the Complaints Committee and the Disciplinary Board in terms of impact and result? What are the recommendations in this regard?

As for the independence of the judiciary, among the most important principles is the principle of strengthening the rule of law. This could be true by providing the Bar Association with a prominent role in this regard, in particular in protecting the judiciary from interference. Also public freedoms have a prominent role in the Bar Association, in particular those relating to human rights, especially with regard to discussions about the role of the Bar before the courts and related problems and the behavior of lawyers in front of judges and vice versa.

The study will touch upon the issue of the Bar Association elections and what the role of the Bar Association is under the political circumstances between the years 2008-2011 as well as the problems faced by the Bar Association. Was the political role a blocking factor affecting the reality of the elections? Was there any role for laws and regulations to block the election in light of the emergence of a new political reality? The importance of studying the role of the two centers of the Bar Association (in the north and south) and making a comparison between them on a professional, legal, financial and administrative level is essential, as is determining the nature of the obstacles within the work of the Bar. The legal decision, issued recently required that the Bar Association establish two election centers, one in Jerusalem and the other in Gaza, with the separation of financial and administrative matters between the West Bank and Gaza. The term of the Association Council will be extended to three years instead of two.

9.2. The concept of the legal profession:

9.2.1. Law in ancient times:

Being knowledgeable about the status of the legal profession in the past makes us more familiar with role of the profession in the present and greatly helps us to determine what the profession should be in the future. The historical study of the profession is important if we are to understand that our legal system has its roots in the oldest laws of human history.

Advocacy is not a theoretical profession which relies on imagination and rhetoric, rather it is a profession closely related to society because it echoes its social, political and economic principles. If democracy in the political sphere is about freedom, and equality and fraternity and socialism in the economic realm is about social justice, then the legal profession is about defending rights and freedoms in society.

The law profession is not of the modern era, or the result of the French Revolution as others believe. Rather, the legal profession originates in the time of Moses, where the men appeared before the court using similar legal professionals as evidenced by the Chaldeans, the Babylonians, the Persians and the Egyptians. The Egyptians, however, were the only ones who turned oral defense into written defense since they feared the impact of the eloquent rhetoric of lawyers would have on the judges. When Egyptians devised the art of writing on stones they conceived written advocacy.

9.2.1 Islamic Sharia Law:

A close look at some verses of the Quran suggests the idea that the legal profession is stated in Sura Al- Qasus and the words of Moses. He said, "My Lord, indeed, I killed from among them someone, and I fear they will kill me. And my brother Aaron is more fluent than me in tongue, so send him with me as support, to attest for me. Indeed, I fear that they will deny me." [Allah] said, "We will strengthen your arm through your brother and grant you both supremacy so they will not reach you. [It will be] through Our signs; you and those who follow you will be the predominant." This holy text reveals the need of an individual who is more

articulate and more capable of delivering a clear argument to advocate for the right of the individual and the removal of injustice.

When Islam came, the prophet Mohammad judged disputes and issued advisory opinions based on the verse, "Indeed, We have revealed to you, [O Mohammad], the Book in truth so you may judge between the people by that which Allah has shown you. And do not be for the deceitful an advocate. "

The prophet Mohammad judged between people explaining in detail the entire Quran, and interpreting when there is no revealed text, and then when the call for Islam "Islamic Dawa" spread, the Messenger of Allah permitted his companions to take over some of the judiciary.

Some of the prophet's companions used to attend some of the litigations and hear the rulings from companions, also known in jurisprudence as "Fiqh", the literature of the adversarial system by proxy but not called advocacy.

9.3. Definition of Attorney at Law:

Most of the laws regarding attorneys, including the Arab attorney laws, did not define the lawyer but instead focused on the requirements of the practice of law and only indicate the qualifications of lawyers. Hence, the commentators of the system are trying to identify the lawyer on the basis of legal texts by identifying the functions of the lawyer and another by referring to the historical sources of the law profession. Positive law did not establish an inclusive definition of the law profession or lawyer. Rather it created definitions describing one aspect and neglecting other aspects of the profession. Some of the definitions contained in the comparative jurisprudence, demonstrate that a distinction exists between the lawyer and the authorized case agent. The French dictionary defines a lawyer as the one who acts as defense in claims before

justice and adds, "And that the defending lawyer is he who devotes his time to a defense initially". The attorney advisor is one "who offers his opinion and his advice in writing only regarding the questions of issue." Another French dictionary, titled (Libre) states that "the lawyer by profession is to appear before judges."

As seen from the definitions found in the French dictionaries, the lawyer is legally registered in the Bar Association and he provides advice and legal or judicial counsel before the courts both in oral and written form with regards to the honor and freedoms of citizens and their interests, either by assisting or representing them as deemed necessary. This definition as a whole is defective for it contains that removes it from the proper definition of the excel definition of focusing and brevity.

Arab definitions of lawyer are: "a sector of judicial men who assist litigants by providing them with advice and follow dispute procedures before the courts through a power of attorney." Such a definition is inaccurate due to its generality. In some judiciary systems a lawyer can start dispute procedures before the judiciary by a proxy and without a power of attorney.

Arab attorney regulations in Arab countries defined the function of the attorney and the essential features of the profession. In Jordanian Law, in its first Article regarding the definition of attorney, states that, "Lawyers are law assistants who choose for themselves the profession of representing litigants in a case and carry on case procedures, defend and provide legal advice in return for a fee."

The definition of 'attorney' includes that of practicing attorney and/or those who do not practice. Thus, every individual who obtained a Bar Association certificate deeming them a professional attorney, can use it in practical practice by appearing before the courts, by providing advice, and/or by working as legal consultants in one the official departments. However, by analyzing the previously mentioned Article text, the law distinguishes between practicing and non-practicing lawyers.

It is necessary to define who is a practicing lawyer and who is not. What do legal texts define as practicing lawyers, i.e. as “al-ustaz”, the master who practices and still practices the profession of law? The term 'practicing' gives us reason to pause. For instance, is one who does work as a legal consultant at a ministry considered to be, for example, a practicing lawyer?

The law stated that: “Those who practice the legal profession must be registered under the list of lawyers as “al-ustaz” practicing lawyers, and are not to practice any other career or job as it stated in this law.”

Referring to Article 7 of the Bar Association law, we find that it contains exceptions such as when holding the position of president of the Legislative Authority or a ministry, or a permanent or impermanent public or private post in return for a salary or allowances. An exception to this are the university instructors who are registered under the list of practicing lawyers.

The question here is does the employee at one of the institutions who practices all of his work in legal consultations under a job title of legal consultant, have the right to be registered on the list of practicing lawyers? Consequently; is considered a lawyer thus, is expelled of the meaning and the soul of the legal text related the exceptions?

Some may argue that a lawyer holding a job as legal consultant benefits from the privileges granted by the ministry he works at including retirement. Thus, considering him a practicing lawyer makes him compete with the dedicated lawyer. In this way they are competing on two levels: first, in the legal profession, second on rights and privileges granted by the Bar Association, including the right of retirement, which may cause injustice between them.

Since the word 'lawyer' relates directly to the law, must a lawyer practice law? Does the definition of practicing the profession take into consideration the specialized lawyer who works as a legal consultant? Is that individual a practicing lawyer according the text of law or is 'practicing' simply restricted to defense before a judiciary?

If the recommendation in this respect is a must, we consider recognizing each and every lawyer who works in the profession of law and specializes in it whether as defendant before the courts or as legal consultant. They are all considered to be lawyers in practice, with discriminating between them in regards of merits and denials of financial writes, and also for the consultant lawyer to be denied the right to defend before the courts and to solely be a function of the devoted lawyer.

9.4. Formation of the Bar Association:

In its formation, the Palestinian Bar Association relies on the statement of the law. The tenth article of the law of the Bar Association states, “Regular lawyers of Palestine shall form a Bar named the Palestinian Bar Association with the city of Jerusalem as the headquarters and with the right to establish other branches.”

9.4.1. Council of the Palestinian Bar Association:

In reference to the text of the previously mentioned Article we uncover that the formation of the Bar is in the city of Jerusalem it that it can establish other branches.

Since the Palestinian Bar Association was formed, and because of the political factors resulting due to the occupation as well as the division of Palestinian land mainly between the northern and southern governorates, it is obvious that establishing two branches of the Bar, one in Ramallah which is considered to be the main center and one in the city of Gaza is necessary as a consequence of geopolitics.

Due to the geopolitical factor, the legal text also includes: “The Council of the Palestinian Bar Association shall be composed of fifteen members among which shall be the chief, elected by the general commission by secret ballot in accordance with the internal terms of references for a two year term period.”

Based on our readings of the text of the previous two articles, we find that there is an organizational mischief that we were not be able to monitor closely until after the internal political division, which is considered to be the solid revealer of the this mischief.

According to legal and organizational levels we find through our readings of the statement of Article 10 that the Association is one and united, its decisions and administration are one, and its source of funding is one, as is the organizational and administrative compliances. However, and through practical reality, we find that, due to difficulties for gathering and connecting, be it the general commission and/or between council members. It was agreed upon, that a deputy chief be based at the branch in which the chief is not present, in order to proceed and facilitate matters. Nevertheless, the new reality contradicts that of the legal texts. Where the southern governorate branch began to manage and make its own decisions, most of which contradict with the law or/and internal terms of references and also in financial matters which differ significantly with/between the management in the Ramallah and Gaza branches in regards to financial ability and management.

In the contrary that exceeds to the point to enforce taking decisions already made and using it to threaten ,and making irrational challenging. In regards to the work of the Bar, since the year 2006 no elections for the Bar Council have taken place, for if they did that would give the resigned government the right for to seize the funds of the Bar in the Gaza strip, dissolving it or at the very least taking control of it. Two facts need to be examined, and they are unfortunately deeply rooted in the Bar Association.

Firstly, the lack of loyalty of the general commission, and I can say with no hesitation that lawyers do not comprehend the meaning of the association to the Bar Association. This is the role of the general commission in improving and developing it and in applying the law.

Through our survey of the segments of the lawyers in the general commission we found that the general commission is divided to three areas. The first is those who are concerned with the affairs of the Bar, mostly its members. They understand the nature of the Bar. Their concern of the Bar is clear through their interactions with the Bar activities on all levels. Nonetheless, I have a feeling that this segment is divided into two. The first is worried about the Bar because of the political situation taking place in the country, They worked on a legal or political level to manage difficult matters in order to reserve the Bar.

And not to take a wrong decision of the ratio of 1% possibility of mistake in order to prevent the Bar from collapsing, or from being controlled by political parties particularly in the Southern governorate. Which led to the President issuing a decree no.() for the year 2011 regarding the amendment of regular lawyers' law no.(3) 1999 in which Article 2 states that, “the statement related to the definition of the term of the general commission mentioned in Article 1 of the original law to be amended. The original definition “and Article 3 which states that Article 10 of the original law be amended so that it will read as follows: Regular lawyers of Palestine are to establish a Bar of their own. To be called the Palestinian Bar Association, and to have two centers a main center in Jerusalem and another center in Gaza, and is allowed to establish other branches, and offices in accordance with law and regulations. “Article no.6 states that paragraph no.1 of Article 40 of the original law be amended so that it will stated as follows: A. The council is composed of 15 members among which is the chief. Nine of them are to be elected by the general commission in Gaza and the President in Jerusalem, the others are to be elected in Gaza. Elections should be by secret ballot. B: In each of the two centers of the Bar shall be a deputy chief, who is to be elected by members of the council in each center.

In order for us to realize the accuracy of a law it must be applied, which is exactly what happened. We found ourselves facing more difficult and sophisticated explanations in applying it. The very same Presidential decree recognized that unity of elections that should be carried out in one center, and so the share of the Northern governorates nine members and six members of the Southern governorates. Again we found ourselves in a position where if the elections are to be held they will take place in the Southern governorates of the nominated. The question is: Is it true that the authority in the Southern governorates prevented the elections from taking place, or is it the interests of particular individuals that is the real cause behind that?

The second segment that is active in the activities of the Bar is a group of hard working lawyers, but most of their work is in the opposition whether it is explicate or implicate.

As the situation reveals, we found that their activities are devoted only during election time. This is a shame as Bar work is consistent and continuous and every lawyer

associated with the Bar must fulfill his responsibilities be it associational or political. The collective mission of our society on the wide range and our colleagues on the narrow since the lawyer and according to his mission, and so for his colleagues in the Bar Association.

As for the second segment in relating to the association we find that this class does understand the work of the Bar, but they are careless about time compared with their colleagues, and they do not realize the role of the association unless their own interests are at stake. It is unfortunate to touch upon this class, but I firmly believe that for you to observe the reconciliation segment you should make a truthful pause with yourself even if you are to be harmed. Doctor, when operating, must use a scalpel, In order to remove the sickness. And I see that the sickness cannot be removed courtesy and reconciliation it's a must to degrade all lawyers to stand for their association and care for it, and work to develop it. Those who stand up for their association deserve to be saluted. What disfigures this class is that they utter useless objections that might harm without realizing the extent of harm his words are causing to others. Democracy provides the right to free speech of constructive criticism, and not to object for the objection itself. Objection should be positive, realistic and aimed at a feasible and fruitful vision.

As for the second class, most of them are young and with recent experience of the association who do not comprehend association work. It is important to watch them and to extend a helping hand for them and assist them in improving their knowledge of associational work either by educating them about the association, its goals, regulations, development and achievements or any other lawyers' rights and duties toward him and the association.

9.4.2. Committees of the Council of the Bar Association:

The Council of the Bar Association is composed of fifteen members pursuant to the law of regular Palestinian lawyers, including a chief. Based on that, the law has stipulated that the number of members of the Council must be fifteen members, including the chief. Also identified is the method of their election and the General Assembly which has the

power to elect them as they are members of General Assembly that are registered in the record of practicing lawyers, and who have paid the legal fees and revenues due to them according to the law. The law also specified conditions for membership and stated that members be bound to attendance. The law has also awarded to the Council the power of distribution of positions and the formation of committees.

These committees are: Legal Committee, Training Committee, Finance Committee, Corporate Committee, Cultural Committee, Committee of Freedom and Human Rights, Committee of Women's Affairs, Committee of anti-normalization, Social Committee and / or any other committees the Board deems it necessary to explain the work of the Association.

The evolution of the Association and its revival will be accomplished through these committees and their activities which prompt us to ask the following questions:

1. Are the current laws and regulations helpful to the work of these committees?
2. What are the obstacles that are faced by these committees?
3. What are the most important achievements?
4. What is the outlook or future plans of these committees?

We will address these committees in terms of goals and future plans.

One of the most active committees is the Training Committee. It is considered to be one of the most active committees, upon which falls a heavy burden and a serious challenge. It is the committee in which lawyers begin their training and continue until she/he becomes a practicing lawyer. The training committee was formed by a number of members of the Association Council assisted by the Secretariat who oversees the preparation and organization of files. The training is based on legal standards as follows:

The duration of the training is two years pursuant to the provisions of the law. An application is submitted which is reviewed along with certificates.

Then the approval of a training teacher to accept the trainee lawyer under his supervision is required. Teacher lawyers may only take on two trainee lawyers. A trainee lawyer has the right to attend court hearings in the first six months and then when his teacher realizes that he/she is capable to perform legal duties he/she can apply to the Association Council to obtain permission to represent the teacher in cases before the Magistrate Court.

The number of trainee lawyers in the period between 2008 and until 2011 was 2086. It is imperative that trainee lawyers adhere to laws and regulations, including full-time attendance during the legal time for training, which is two years in length. During this period it is unlawful for him/her to hold any private or public job and to keep the training through the office of teacher lawyer or under his supervision.

It is essential to note that adherence to these requirements is necessary in order to acquire the proper license in accordance with the provisions of the law.

If it is proved that the trainee lawyer was holding a job or working during the training period the Council of the Association has the right to cancel the granting of the certificate. It is not considered an acquired right for him/her, regardless of time and no matter how striking the number of cases he/she defended.

The Training Committee continues this. The Committee began developing its training through the first five-year plan since 2005 and through the application of written and oral examinations system and research. However, despite all of these applications, which no doubt contributed to a shift in the improvement of training, this is not a true barometer to measure the ability of the trainee lawyer for the following reasons:

First, that the written exam is traditional and has not been prepared by the committee holding scientific goals for, rather the questions are random questions by the estimation of the founder it simulates the required knowledge as a start to trainee lawyer.

Second, the written exam does not measure the ability of the lawyer or how they address legal issues that enable him to legal work.

Third, the written exam depends on the ability of memorizing and that can be mastered by any student of law.

Fourth: we find that some people are satisfied solely with presenting the idea, but I see that this lawyer might gain trust and power of attorney to defend a human life so he/she must be prepared properly and confident of himself and his career and not depend on time and experience to learn.

The oral examination can be useful if the following conditions are met:

1. The formation of committees is random.
2. The variation in style and approach of each commission.
3. The absence of the principle of appreciation.
4. There is no legal basis and scientific methodology during the work of the committees.

As for the research:

1. The formation of the committees varies according to its members in terms of the objectivity and goals and the assigning of committees. The presence of specialized committees on scientific and systematic levels.
2. Committees vary in style and seriousness.
3. The absence of legal basis and scientific methodology in the discussion.

As for the spatial conditions,

We find that the current facilities of the Bar no longer fit the nature of our work and are not appropriate. Committees cannot properly hold meetings. Therefore, it is a

must for us to work hard and devote our efforts to find alternatives as soon as possible.

Since 2008 the number of lawyers has reached 1965. In regards to research, what does the Bar association do about them? And is there an achieving and auditing for them?

9.4.3. The role of the Bar Association in the control of lawyers while working under the supervision of their teachers and their offices:

Our question about the publication of good research:

What are the future plans to develop training and projects to be adopted? To answer, we find that the Bar Council signed a series of agreements with the European Union through the SIADAH program. The training department is of the most important departments in the Association, where it is constantly evolving. The Training department is evolving in two ways, on an administrative level and in terms of preparation and training. Currently there is one employee carrying out all of the training work. This is considered to be beyond her personal capacity although this employee is performing what is required of her to do. In the works is the creation of a training unit in each of the branches of the association and the establishment of a lawyer training institute, where the Bar Association has started assigning lawyers with legal knowledge and expertise to be trained on preparing curriculum. After which will be the training of qualified lawyers so that they will be capable of training lawyers. The Bar Association is seeking to purchase premises to implement training services in all provinces in which the Bar has branches.

The training department is considered to be one of most significant departments in the Association. It is constantly evolving, particularly as it is developing in two key areas: administration and training preparation.

Despite the importance of **that**, it is the duty of the Bar Association to continually develop the Bar, to amend its laws and regulations and the application of systems of the Training Institute in the absence of competent systems. For that I recommend the bar to quickly amend the laws and regulations in this regard.

The legal committee is a specialized committee studying all legal matters relating to the work of the Bar. The work of this committee goes beyond that of controlling the exercise and performance of its members as well as their legal status. It also examines the extent of changes that a lawyer may go through during the term of his profession.

9.4.4. The relationship between the Bar Association and the Supreme Judicial Council:

1. The relationship between the Bar and the High Judicial Council since 2008

2. The role of the Bar Association and its relationship with the Public Prosecution

3. The role of the Bar Association in political life since 2008

4. The role of the Bar Association with the security services in terms of intervention of the Bar in the event that the former acted in violation of the law

5. Adopted actions to improve and develop the legal profession

6. The possibility of the development of a continuing education program and an exchange of expertise among lawyers, members of the profession and among Western countries. **And constraints regarding this matter:**

7. Institutionalization of the Association and the stages and it went through

8. The role of the Palestinian lawyer regarding rights and public freedoms:

9. Palestinian lawyers' role in controlling draft laws, in particular the intervention of many private institutions mainly its settlement.

10. The role of the Bar Association in preparing laws:

11. Legal and political constraints in conducting elections:

12. Legal systems that were used after 2008.

13. The role of the Bar Association in the political decision to go to the United Nations to recognize the full membership of a Palestinian State.

9.5. The current crisis of the Bar Association:

9.5.1. Definition language and discipline evolves, and a system

After Islam had settled and the Islamic state expanded, and the enlargement number of workers became a fact and the spread of government jobs, professions, trades and industries, cities and residential complexes have been established and regulations and decisions were issued to conduct people affairs. The disciplinary system had become an urgent need as of what it in campuses of meanings of disciplinary morals that deters when the duty of job is miss conducts. When a worker who assigned to all Alzakat "Islamic Taxation" took advantage of his influence and subverted breached his duties as an administrator, where he came carrying gifts and spoils to his home as in the story of Ibn Allutabiah, where the Messenger of Allah scolded him and said, "had he sat in the house of his mother conceived if he would be receiving gifts or not?."

So you find that Islamic law contains many signs bearing the meaning of discipline. Islam cursed bribers and the bribed and rebuke Zakat factor and warning the struggler "Mujahid" of greediness. Islamic law contains forbidding rules in general, all of these are considered to be the foundations of collective and comprehensive rules, upon which many of the partial and subsidiary rules were built to be sufficient evidence that the discipline has been known in Islamic law since the dawn of Islam. Disciplinary system remains urgently needed to reform bodies responsible for the community interests. Therefore; the Saudi system of law cares for disciplining the lawyer if the lawyer breached or neglected or manipulation the principles of the legal profession. This is the system, as well as it considers reward it considers punishment as well.

9.5.2. Language Definition of Disciplinary:

Disciplining “taadeeb”, according to language experts, is the discipline”aladab” by which a disciplined person becomes disciplined or polite people. It was called discipline “ adab” also in Arabic literature, for it steers people towards praiseworthy attributes and forbids them from committing contraventions. Furthermore; in the words of Arab literature, the writer of the literature is called “al-adeeb” which also means the polite. The origin of literature “adab” is prayer or supplication”du'aa” and from which a kind act where people are called to attend such as a banquet”Ma`adduba”.

Discipline is the self discipline and education discipline and out of which is the discipline of man so if it said that a man has been disciplined then he is disciplined. I could say that the purpose behind discipline is to help individuals to adopt good intentions and good social and moral values regarding all of his/her activities, deeds and deals.

In conclusion, the main element behind discipline is to develop a good social and moral spirits among individuals so they move on with their life enlightened by these principles and not of fear of being monitored or punished but by truly believing in such values and principles.

9.5.3. Definition of Discipline according to Fiqh”Isamic Judiciary”:

Their use of discipline does not come out of the language definition. To them “Islamic Scholars” it means light beaten, rebuking and the like without guardianship in order to reform. It was said it is a penalty inflicted by a guardian not a judge on whom he/she is within the mandate of the guardian in order to correct deviation. Scholars has interred this Article” discipline” under many chapters such as prayers, disobedience, rebuke, scolding, pushing off attackers, accounting and to ensure rulers.

Discipline has words related to it, most important of which are:

First: discretionary according to Hanafism; is a discipline less than punishment, and according to Maalikis is reformatory and rebuking discipline to a guilt for which no laws of penalties or expiations were legislated. Shaafa`is define discretionary as a discipline for sins without related legislated penalties or expiations. As for Hanbali, they differed on

discretionary it was said that it is on any guilt without a penalty or atonement, and also it was said that it is the legitimate punishment on every crime for which no legislated punishment or expiation was initiated. In addition, it was said that, it is a must be punishment on every crime for which no legislated punishment or expiation was regulated.

After a thorough study of the definitions demonstrated by Scholars and their definitions of disciplinary and discretionary turns out to be particularity and generality between them, and that discipline is more general than discretion. That is both are on any guilt without a penalty or atonement, based on that scholars initiated matters existed under various chapters scattered in the books of jurisprudence sometimes they call it discipline and sometimes discretion and so on. However; most of the scholars designated them under chapters and sections called discretionary chapter. I did not find among the Scholars who proved to designate a particular chapter of discipline except as stated in the chapters, including the chapters of prayer, disobedience, accounting and others.

Second: Discipline;

Discipline is rebuke, blaming and bullying. You may say, he rebuked him which means he scolded him, discrete him or blamed him or went far beyond the limits of that. It could be said that it is useless to rebuke and discipline someone, or how many times he was discrete and disciplined and of him his father and mother were blamed both have the same meaning.

Third: reprimand;

Reprimand is synonymous to the meaning of reproof, as previously mentioned. But the people of the language said that it means blame, rebuke, and reproach and scolded. When you say you rebuke him then it means that you have blamed, scolded him and dishonored him they all reflect one meaning.

Fourth: penalization;

Included in the meaning of reprimand is penalization. You say I penalized him for his guilt that means I punished him for it. There are access routes for the purpose of discipline which is relevant to its definition as defined by Scholars, including methods of a husband disciplining his wife through preachment and bed desertion, slight beatings with a disagreement on accountability in terms of ranking and beatings among Scholars and disciplining a child for not performing religious obligations with a disagreement also in terms of ranking and beatings.

9.5.4. System's definition of discipline:

The system contains great number of definitions of disciplining of a public employee which is applicable to the law profession because in the lawyer regard it is a profession that he/she is performing its functions, these definitions are:

1. To punish the employee for breaching of the duties that he/she is obligated to, or for him/her violating work requirements or appearing in an appearance that would impair the dignity of the job.
2. It was said that to be penalized administratively for the breaching either negatively or positively of certain duties.
3. It was said that discipline is the accountability of staff for violating the duties imposed on them when the functional field is affected.

Any of these definitions leads to the intended purpose of discipline in case a lawyer is to be interrogated for breaching any of his career actions whether such a breach is positive or negative. Thus; the lawyer is exposed to penalization and accountability. It is noted that the main purpose of the legitimacy of the discipline system is the protection of the legal profession from any tampering. That shall be without the slightest effect on the protection of the public and individual rights that are being provided by the penal systems, based on that came the lawyer discipline law within the Saudi system which is a clear sign not to prejudice the honor of law profession.

9.5.5. Investigation with the Attorney:

No investigation is known by that name in the era of the Prophet (peace be upon him) nor in the early stage of Islam, but it was stated in later times as a result of the development of this jurisdiction and that was out of work exists in the era of the Prophet (peace) and his companions, but was organized under the name of justice and within the authority of the judge or magistrate where few crimes and the power of faith and high motivation in the competition to the good. However; after the materially development of the society and the weakness of religious faith for some people and there were many disputes among them the need has arisen to the existence of this authority, which is the investigation. Came in Badai el- Sanaa'I; as for today, time had shortened and people had changed science and its people lost prestige and the need for these assignments became urgent to accomplish the revival of right and justice and to establish justice to the oppressed from the oppressor.

Indications of the legality of the investigation:

First: the Qur'an;

- 1-** Allah says in the holly Quran “Allah commanded you that ye restore deposits to their owners, and, if ye judge between mankind, that ye judge justly”. The significance of referring to the verse is that: rendering back the trusts to its people and governance between people together are Allah’s order therefore they are a duty and breaching either one is forbidden and what is due to accomplish an obligatory is an obligatory itself. Investigation is a mean to achieve a duty and means are subjected to the rules of objectives. At this age this is not achievable without the existence of an authority.
- 2-** Allah also says: “O ye who believe! Obey Allah, and obey the messenger and those of you who are in authority”. The importance of relying on this verse is that:

Allah Almighty has ordered to obey the rulers unless rulers order of disobedience. A guardian when he created this power he was ordered of well, moreover, to obey him in this matter is considered to be included within the obedience to Allah and His Messenger, because its application goes to root out corruption and the corrupted and by which taboos and rights are maintained and reserved.

Second: the Sunna “tradition of the Prophet”;

There are many Prophetic narrations, yet I will limit my reference to one narration “Hadith” only which is Narrated Anas bin Malik: A Jew crushed the head of a girl between two stones, and the girl was asked, "Who has done that to you, so-and-so or so and so?" (Some names were mentioned for her) till the name of that Jew was mentioned (whereupon she agreed). The Jew was brought to the Prophet and the Prophet kept on questioning him till he confessed, whereupon his head was crushed with stones.

The significance of mentioning the narrated Hadith is to prove that what the Prophet did by questioning the girl about who assaulted her and by questioning the accused was an investigation. That shows the legitimacy of the investigation and the lawyer is like other employees in the government if he/she has done illegally or breached the duty of his duties or appeared of an appearance of impropriety he/she is to be subject to discipline and accountability. This comes only after the exhaustion of all measures of discipline. First by the investigation with the attorney and take his statement and his response to the lawsuit instituted against him by the Prosecutor. It is to that the legal system of Saudi Arabia stated that a case shall be filed by the Prosecutor, according to a Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution and its rules and regulations.

And the system of the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution states to conduct an investigation with any person against whom a case is raised.

Concept and importance of investigation:

In language, investigation is called on many meanings such as: certainty, honesty, adequate news, proof, affirmation and utmost of things. And investigation in Arabic is “Tahqiq” and its Arabic source is “Haqaqa” from “Haq” truth, which in English means investigated. When it is said the man investigated this means the man had said the truth about something and when some says “Ahqaqtu al-Amr” it means that he/she had fixed and controlled a matter. and when it said that he/she “Haqaqtuhu and Ahqaqtuh” it means that the truth about something had been accomplished and became confident about. Or when it has been said that “Tahaqaqa endahu alkhbar” it means that the news had been proved correct to him/her. “Wa Haqaqa qawlahu wa thannahu Tahqiqan” it means that he/she said the truth. “Wa kalam rassen” means solid talk and right to certainty after a doubt. Also ‘al-Haq’ is the right to truth talk, and Haqaqa ash-SHaa’e Tahqiqan means he/she had achieved that thing and confirmed it. However; Haqahu and Mahaqa and Hiqaqan means contended with some one and litigated him/her where each one of them claimed on the other and defeated him/her and accepted his right of the right. Allah Ahaqa al Amr means made it obligatory and confirmed and Haqiqatu ash-shaye’ means the utmost of the thing and Almahqooq is whom who proved to accountable to the right.

Based on all of that; the general meaning of the investigation in language is the exaggeration of achieving something appropriately without any increase or decrease of it and that is the achievement of the truth of something feeling the thrill of reaching the end. Investigation in terminology is: A set of procedures and actions of the investigator to gather evidence and data necessary to detect crimes and identify the perpetrators and arrest them in preparation for trial.

The concept of investigation:

Disciplinary crime differs in nature from offense crime for the varying degrees of the space of the violation and because the disciplinary error might just be recklessness or misconduct or negligence. Thus far; the disciplinary crime is not only

based on considerations of order, but are weighed and measured according to the various administrative considerations. Only the administration can perfectly measure it, and thus the estimate of the disciplinary crime is left to the administrative authority for which the lawyer works.

When the lawyer breaches his/her duties regarding the profession exposes him self/her self to liability. This liability may be a civil or criminal or disciplinary liability depending on the type of the crime that may be committed by. In addition the act carried out by the duties distorting lawyer could represent elements of one of these crimes and therefore be the liability of one crime. Or the act may constitute elements of more than one crime consequently more of the responsibility. The civil responsibility, criminal responsibility and disciplinary responsibility are systematic responsibilities and thus differ from the moral responsibility of the lawyer, for the systematic responsibility is a sequence of a violation of a duty of the system and is in turn divided into civil, criminal and disciplinary responsibilities. Consequently moral responsibility is a breaching of moral and ethical duties which sites out of the constituency of the system where it does not entail penalty order. If the lawyer was accused of committing a disciplinary crime, then there are procedures to be observed before he/she be acquitted or penalized. These are not hollow or deaf, or a no soul, no life measures, rather they are aiming to get to the truth and that for certain is in favor of both management and lawyer. The administration interest is of crime control and tracking of guilty to be punished and ensure the well ordered and sustained work in public facilities. As for the benefit of the lawyer they allow him to challenge what is attributed to him and to defend himself.

The proceedings of the discipline accountability commence with investigating the lawyer. What outputs of the investigating that may be, is differ according to the states accountability and punishment systems. the investigation could end with the reserving the case or the signing of the competent authority of a disciplinary action against the lawyer. Investigating the lawyer about the facts attributed to him/her is of a fundamental importance in cases where the facts are not clearly established. Also the investigation is important in all cases for the assessment of the lawyer's behavior in general that is needed

to determine the penalty. The investigation in general is used as a basis to punish or pardon the accused attorney.

Investigation is identified as, the set of actions determined by the system and designated authority shall implement its supervision in an attempt to reach the evidence of proof of what have been accumulated to this authority of enough evidence to build up will prepared case that is acceptable in order to become ready for trial.

Some believe that, investigation is a set of disciplinary procedures executed by a designated authority so as to define a reported crime, its circumstances, prove and no prove evidence all the way to the truth and to indicate whether it forms a violation or a particular crime or not. And to reveal the identity of the criminal who committed it. Based on this definition the objective and formal elements included in the investigation can be uncovered. For it is not purely objective nor it is purely formal procedure, rather it is a compensation of both to get to the truth. Of the well-established facts of today's world is that a man must not be punished without a text that criminalize the committed action. In addition to a text states the nature of the punishment applicable to it. So the judiciary settled on that it may not be punishment to a lawyer before his interrogation. And that the investigation as a whole is considered to be one of the core procedures which in case is discounted the result will be invalidity of the consequences of it.

Investigation should precede the execution of punishment for if it comes consequent to punishment it is uncorrectable even to the same end results. From the foregoing, the investigation is the first thematic procedures of disciplinary action which aims to reveal the truth and is thus, one of the basic or fundamental guarantees of the lawyer in the event that the commission of offenses attributed to him violates the relevant practiced profession.

The importance of the investigation:

Due to the expansion of the Islamic state and the change of conditions and the weakness of religious commitment of many people, made the crime evolve and a human brain become centered in the commission of it, which necessitated the existence of the investigation. judiciary has resorted to agents to assist reveal the crime precisely, the way it was committed and determine where it occurred, time and manner in which it was committed, the used tools, and heuristics to the incident witnesses, and identify the perpetrator and partners, and the role played by each of them, and explain their criminal motivations, and view the facts that prove the crime and attribute it to the accused or prove his/her innocence, including is the collection of provide acceptable evidence and then the legitimization of the incident.

Status of the Investigation can be high lighted through the following:

First, the status of the investigation for itself:

The importance of investigation for itself is that it constitute the training case from the start and directs to its lasting destination until the issuance of judgment because the preliminary investigation is not just a way to prove and achieve the guarantees of the accused, but it may end the criminal case if the outcome confirms to the investigator the lack of evidence or failure to lead to the perpetrator or other reasons that lead to failure to submit the case to the Court.

Second, the status of investigation for judiciary:

The importance of the investigation for judges can be summarized as follows:

1. Some of the evidence collected is not feasible or collectable or investigable immediately after the incident, which is done at a later time of the

- crime being committed and investigation forms a prominent role in this aspect making it easier for the judge to consider the case put before him.
2. The judge may find it difficult rule in disciplinary actions if it is not available before him/her a complete investigation file, because it conveys a realistic picture of the incident by virtue of the integration of the investigation authority with parties of litigation and investigated all the circumstances, which makes the judge more reassuring to what completes the procedure.
 3. Investigation reduces the burden on the judiciary by making sure that nothing will be transmitted to the court but only cases of ample evidence enough to convection. There is no doubt that it saves time and effort on the part of the judiciary in many of the lawsuits, which ends with the issuance of judgments of acquittal for lack of evidence.

Third, the status of the investigation for the accused lawyer is as follows:

1. The investigation is a guarantee of lawyer since it allows him/her to provide justifications and all that he has about the charges against him within fifteen days from the date of notification of the complaint.
2. It also gives the investigator room for assure the truth on the light of the statement made by the lawyer.
3. investigation maintains respect to a lawyer status and so spared him/her the hardship to appear in court if the evidence did not prove they had not been sufficient or if the charge against him was vexatious

Fourth, the status of the investigation and its importance for society:

The importance of the community in that it is a way leading to the consolidation between the community and its continuity through the detection of perpetrators and bring them to trial as soon as possible. It contributes to the organizing efforts for the detection of criminals and find out their goals and motivations in preparation for trial and implement the appropriate punishment against them for their reformation and deter others from foot

to criminal acts or one denies that the crimes of adverse effects on the progress of societies and advancement.

Fifth, legitimate status of the investigation:

The most important It can be reflected in are:

1. If the nation failed taken implementing it amperes the nation it and this is forbidden in Islamic law, Allah has said "Allah has not laid upon you in religion any hardship the religion of your father Abraham *" and said, "Allah wants for you ease, not hardship."
2. That in taking it is a pursuant to the legitimate purposes as the basics are being maintained by it, which are essential in the interests of religion and the world. It is one of the pillars of keeping religion, life, offspring, money and mind and without it the conditions are disturbed, and corruption and chaos are spread out.
3. The Islamic politics calls for its existence, came in the enlightenment of rulers and politics are two types: the unfair policy which is prohibited by Islamic Law and the fair policy that extract out the right from the unjust and pushes back a lot of grievances and deter the people of corruption and by which legitimate purposes are reached out. Islamic Law "Sharia" had obligates its existence and to rely on to demonstrate truth.

Sixth: The Prosecution

Palestinian lawyers are facing complicated dilemmas especially during there reviews with the Public Prosecutor and because of the abrupt decisions taken previously as a result of any confusion or complaint against a lawyer. However; and during a meeting between Mr. Ali Muhanna, Chief of the Bar Association, had stated in this regard that; his compassionate the Attorney General and during a meeting with the chairman of the Bar and the Bar Council has issued a memorandum which prevents the questioning of

any lawyer only after the matter is submitted to the Attorney General. If it is found for the information of the Bar Association, the chairman of the Bar considers that as a lack of awareness.

At this point it is a must pause at paragraph "e" of Article 20 of the Law of the Palestinian Bar Association, which states:

"The Council shall notify the union before proceeding with an attorney in the investigation of any complaint against him." this paragraph must be modified so that it shall be granted the Bar the right to investigate and verification before referring it to the public prosecution in order to prevent malicious cases that harm the reputation of that lawyer.

Human Rights and the role of Bar Association:

Although the Human Rights committee did not meet at all so far, the Bar Council represented by the Chief did meet with the Chairman of the High Supreme Court, the Minister of interior, and with various security bodies to address matters related to human rights and detention that are contradict with the content of the law text. However, we believe that the role of the Bar Association was modest in the issue of detention, which violates the law, in particular arrests not justified by the police and political arrests. The Bar Association is a union of rights cares for the rights of its members in particular and the rights and the freedoms of the other members of the community in general. It is a special mission of the Bar before it is for any other institution and it had to be for the Bar Association to monitor all of these violations to be addressed by peaceful and correct means since such matters are harmful from all state institutions and bodies. And the Bar Association in order to prevent any other institution may have a character shadow and foreign subcontractors.

Achievements and projects

With reference to that, where the Bar Association and through its entry as a member of

the union's lawyer of the Mediterranean and it's a collaboration with the Union of Arab Lawyers, in particular the Moroccan have contributed to prevent the entry of the Israelis Bar Association to the Union. This position records as an achievement for the Council of the Association and in the meeting held 8 / 12/2009 during which the Bar Association has become a member of the Federation Union of Lawyers of the Mediterranean Sea. Among the objectives to enter the Union of Lawyers of the Mediterranean are the following:

1. The Union is the world's largest professional gathering.
2. Publicizes the Palestinian Bar Association and spreading the message of Palestine in all political and legal respects.
3. Updating the level of competence of lawyers through cooperation with international institutions and the establishment of wide international relations.
4. Open the opportunity door to enter the Union lawyer in Paris
5. Palestinian Bar Association has been able to chair the Commission on Human Rights.

Despite the importance of this issue, it may remain confined to the members of the Bar Council and / or its category of professional. It is the Council of Bar to be blamed for not to publish it. The chairman of the Bar was asked about not publishing; he said that the number of meetings and long hours of work may have a reason for not publishing. The Bar and the Council believe that it is through the work, and the work shows itself. However, we deem it necessary to publish any work or achievements in order to be look upon by the General Assembly.

Financing and investment:

The Association Council has begun to enter the field of external financing where thousands of work hours has been done until the adoption of the Bar Association as civil society institution was accomplished, where in the past it was considered as one of the institutions of the Palestinian Authority.

It was agreed with the European Union through a program Siadah1 or Siadah 2 to adopt a set of projects and they are:

1. First project was to work on archiving electronic files for lawyers and this file has been completed.
2. The establishment and the development of libraries in each of the branches of the Bar in Bethlehem, Hebron, Nablus, and Tulkarm were funded for the value of one hundred and twenty thousand U.S. dollars.
3. Training project with Leaders Foundation for the amount of sixty four thousand dollars, where the goal of training is to develop leadership skills.
4. Women project worth of sixty thousand euro.
5. Continuing education project worth of 120000 eur.
6. Development project under the title of Palestinian lawyers and women's access to justice, which will hold its first meeting on 19/10/2011.
7. Projects are made with European police and held several training sessions for lawyers.
8. Special projects to provide the Bar with computers and projectors.
9. Training dialogues on forensics were completed.
10. Course was held with the Independent Commission for Human Rights where it was agreed upon to hire a number of lawyers.
11. The delegation of three lawyers to travel to the Paris Institute for training.
12. Project to develop career training.
13. Establish a technical office for the dissemination of information.
14. Creation and development of the network between the centers and the main branches of the Association.
15. There are also local relationships as well as international relations. Bar Association is linked directly through the chairman of the Bar with the Anti-Corruption Commission.

Foundation as well as the martyr Yasser Arafat.

There is also a project under construction for the establishment of the Legal Aid Fund which follows the Council of Ministers.

And also the project of building a six story building on a piece of land in the al-Ersal area for the Bar Association was adopted.

As well as special projects to birches headquarters for the Association, its branches and its institutions.

As for the investments made by the work of the Association:

1. Buy a piece of land with an area of 42,000 Forty-two thousand square meters in Jericho.
2. Buy a piece of land for the purposes of the union's headquarters in Al-Bireh in the al-Ersal area.

Recommendations:

First: the relationship of the Bar and the Supreme Judicial Council: It is known that the Supreme Judicial Council, is an independent body, but there is cooperation with the Bar Association in a manner that has no effect on the independence of the Supreme Judicial Council. On the basis of cooperation there have been several meetings with the President of the Supreme Judicial Council and chairman of the Bar and the Bar Council at several times, for the purposes of discussing common matters, particularly matters with concern of lawyers and recording functions and whether and how to facilitate the process of litigation. However; there are many important problems that Bar Association and the Supreme Judicial Council resolve. In particular the moment of introduction of the detainees to the court yard where a lawyer is prohibited from entering for a while until the introduction of detainees. Also the issue seeking the opinion of the Association, only for the sake of asking, in relation to the appointment of lawyers in the judiciary as it requires only that the Bar Association submit a letter of only the existence of any direct behavioral observations and / or disciplinary decisions,

without taking the opinion of the Association Council in the ability of the lawyer to work in the field of justice or not. I have been solving many of the problems that occurred between the judges and lawyers at work, but many times they take the tribal "scientific" without a local inquiry and the reasons and results of any problem.

This is of things that the Association is to be blamed for where it has to record the minutes of any problematic and the statement of the reasons and ways it was reconciled so that we cannot refer to it and repeat same error and make it a cause to others not to repeat what had happened. The laws of the Bar Association and the laws Supreme Judicial Council capable of contributing that to the Bar and spare her any embarrassment.

However, we see that the way to resolve legal problems between lawyers and judges is ambiguous, leading to the occurrence of the largest associational disaster in the time of the current Council, which caused some lawyers to use the means improper of the work of the Bar such as the use of modern technology or what is known (programs, social networking or Face book). As the discussions are based on Bar legal work and I am here and I personally hold the Bar Council the current legal and moral responsibility and hold them the professional responsible, the chairman of the Bar in particular, for the following reasons:

1. The Council of the Bar is the Council of leadership and wisdom that lies on them to take responsibility with wisdom and patience. I see that in a moment emotion or dignity had overwhelmed the so-called wisdom.
2. The responsibility of the Council does end at resignation and leave the presidential podium, but to hand over the duty to those entrusted.
3. Failure to address the problems that have emerged and throw it to a Committee that was not prepared at all in legal terms or union wise to carry it
4. Underestimated what was completed of the achievements and throw it in the wind.

5. The dependence of all members of the Council in decisions on the person of the Chairman which appeared as if the two are one.
6. Failure to take quick decisions to hold disciplinary councils of the abusers

It is the most difficult things that I feel they are currently circulating that the current Council of the Association left a sense which can be read in the eyes of lawyers represented in the following question: What are the safeguards that prevent the current Board of not holding the elections in accordance with the current decree? while the new decree I will not comment on it now and I will leave it to the next legal study. For I may have more time than the now, and finally ask God Almighty that I was able to refer to the action of the Bar Association, even if in general, and I ask God to inspire me truth and ask forgiveness from God Almighty for every mistake and error, I am human and humans sinners.

Annex1: Research Methodology

1. Questionnaires Design

The study depended on a field survey for a representative sample of the target populations. Alpha used the same questionnaires used in the first legal observatory on the status of justice in Palestine by the Palestinian Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession "MUSAWA".

The following elements were part of the questionnaires:

- **Consent Statement:** The purpose of this statement is to inform the respondent he or she has the right to opt-out of the study; the consent statement also illustrates the main objectives of the study and describes the project's privacy policy in compliance with USAID requirements.
- **Identification information:** the questionnaire identification information includes fields that help in tracking the data collector. The following is a list of the fields common in our questionnaires:
 1. Interview date
 2. Interviewer name
 3. Questionnaire number
 4. District
- **Demographic information:** Basic demographic data concerning the respondents was collected. Such data includes questions concerning the gender, type of health facility and others.
- **Study indicators**

2. Pilot Study

The Pilot study is an important stage that measures the effectiveness and correctness of the survey's methodology.

On the tactical level, the pilot study is instrumental in identifying the relevant items and others that may adversely affect the validity of our instruments (due to linguistic and /or conceptual ambiguity).The pilot study also aims to check the clarity of instructions and to determine the time needed to complete each of questionnaires.

3. Sample Distribution

Target Audience	Sample Size	Data collection Method	Geographical location	Responsibility of data collection
Shari'a judges	16	Face to Face	West Bank	Alpha
Shari'a Courts Staf	83	Face to Face	West Bank	Alpha
General prosecution members	72	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha in Gaza, and Musawa in West Bank
General prosecution staff	125	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha in Gaza, and Musawa in West Bank
Working lawyers	408	340 using face to face, and 68 using mobile	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha
Trainee lawyers	301	Mobile Interview	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha
Law teachers	49	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha
Law students	665	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha
General Public	1508	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha
Litigant Public	287	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Musawa
Prisons	4	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha
Law Collage	6	Face to Face	West Bank and Gaza	Alpha

4. Field work team:

Alpha International recruited experienced district supervisor, coordinator and fieldworkers in the field of research and surveys in Nablus district. It is worth mentioning that Alpha International maintains a highly developed database of a large number of field workers in the different districts that includes indicators concerning their views and opinions in the surveys they have worked with, in order to priorities preferences in selecting them for a certain study or another. This increases their quality of work.

6. Training of the workers

Two orientation workshops were conducted. One was held in the WB where all selected field workers from the different districts participated in. The other was conducted in Gaza where all field workers in GS participated in.

The training included a comprehensive explanation of the aims and objectives of the study. As the trainees went over the questionnaire, an explanation of the different terminology and indicators used were discussed. Alpha team also presented the criteria for quality and accuracy control that Alpha abides by in all its survey studies, as well as logistical, administrative and financial issues related to field work. The importance of not jeopardizing the quality of data collection in any case was expressed. The need for continuous communication and coordination with the area field supervisor for proper feedback was discussed and emphasized in order to solve any possible obstacles, and find solutions in case any field work was halted due to the continuous closures and its implications that may occur.

The following elements were introduced to the phone callers:

- A. The overall objective of our study including an introduction about the Flagship project.
- B. The different questions and the indicators we are measuring. As the trainees went over the questionnaire, an explanation of the different terminology and indicators used was discussed

- C. Consent statement
- D. Criteria for quality data gathering and accuracy
- E. Methods for proper data handling
- F. Proper communication channels, protocols and chain of command
- G. Continuous communication and coordination with Data Collection Supervisor

Based on the first orientation and the deep discussion between the flagship team and the attendees, the questionnaire underwent some changes.

After the orientation workshop, a meeting was set between Alpha team and the fieldworkers to discuss the new changes in the questionnaire as well as the comments which came up during the discussion in the orientation workshop.

7. Quality of Data

7.1. Spot checking on the field researchers

As part of the quality assurance cycle, an unannounced field visits and auditing to ensure the data accuracy and integrity were performed by the data collection supervisor and district supervisor and members of the flagship team also participated in some visits. In addition, the data collection supervisor and district supervisor selected respondents and discussed with them the field workers' treatment and professionalism

7.2. Meeting with fieldworkers

Several meetings were held to discuss the questionnaires and the respondents' reaction to the various questionnaires. Meetings were held between the data collection supervisor, district supervisor and the field researchers whom in turn briefed the supreme Alpha data collector.

During the data collection process, the field researchers were asked to submit a daily report which includes: number of completed questionnaires, feedback regarding the questionnaires, and problems in the field, if any.

7.3. Examination of data

Questionnaires and collected data went through several stages of examination and checking to assure that they abide with the quality control criteria that Alpha International has set for its self. This includes:

1. **Reviewing the questionnaires in the field:** It is the responsibility of the field supervisors and area coordinators to examine and review a random selection of the collected questionnaires before they are sent to the main office.
2. **Reviewing the questionnaires at the office:** at this stage, all questionnaires that arrive to the central office are examined by the coding team to assure rationality and honesty of the answers.
3. **Coding the questionnaires:** After the questionnaires are reviewed, they are coded according to a pre-designed code book, in order to be entered into a computer system.
4. **Examining data upon data entry:** using the special data entry program, checks and balances are run to ensure data integrity.
5. **Data cleaning:** after all questionnaires are entered, initial frequency tables are done to the variables and examined to try to detect any data errors or outliers. If an error is detected, the whole questionnaire is re-entered.
6. **Integrity of the data:** After the stages listed are completed, 10% of the data is re-entered, and results compared to what has been entered previously as a method of checking for any errors. If any differences are noted, the questionnaires in question are re-entered.

8. Data Entry

A special program for data entry using Access 2007 has been designed. This program features the following characteristics:

- Possibility of working in an Arabic language version on the computer screen
- Limiting data entry errors to the minimal
- Ease of presenting data for the various sections of the questionnaire
- Ability of checking the rational sequence in the questionnaire data
- Ability for internal data checking
- User friendly system.

9. Data Analysis

After the completion of the data entry, cleaning, re-entry, and assurance of its accuracy, data analysis is performed and output results are obtained. The data is converted from Access 2007 into the statistical program SPSS, using Stat-Transfer which ensures the data transformation is complete and accurate.

Next, Frequency tables and crosstabs are designed to present the statistical results for the indicators under study according to shells for tables designed by the flagship team.

Annex 2: Frequency & Cross Tabulations by Target Group

Annex 2_1: tables for Sharia courts employees (N=83)

Type of court the judge works in	Number	Percentage
First Instance Courts	80	96.4
Courts of Appeal	2	2.4
The Supreme Court	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0
Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	59	71.1
Female	24	28.9
Total	83	100.0
Age in completed years	Number	Percentage
30 – 22	26	31.3
40 – 31	29	34.9
50 – 41	17	20.5
51+	6	7.2
Refused to answer	3	3.6
Total	81	100.0
Current place of residence	Number	Percentage
Hebron	13	15.7
Ramallah	3	3.6
Tubas	3	3.6
Jerusalem	9	10.8
Nablus	12	14.5
Jericho	3	3.6
Bethlehem	6	7.2
Salfit	3	3.6

Tulkarm	15	18.1
Qalqilia	7	8.4
Jenin	9	10.8
Total	83	100.0
Have you resided in a place other than your current place of residence	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	14.5
No	71	85.5
Total	83	100.0
The current usual place of residence	Number	Percentage
Ramallah	3	27.3
Jordan	1	9.1
Nablus	3	27.3
Salfit	2	18.2
Tulkarm	2	18.2
Total	11	100.0
Reason behind changing the place of residence	Number	Percentage
Work	8	66.7
Marriage	3	25.0
Return	1	8.3
Total	12	100.0

The Current Place of Employment/Governorate	Number	Percentage
Hebron	12	14.5
Ramallah	6	7.2
Tubas	2	2.4
Jerusalem	7	8.4
Nablus	14	16.9
Jericho	3	3.6
Bethlehem	6	7.2
Salfit	3	3.6
Tulkarm	14	16.9
Qalqelia	7	8.4
Jenin	9	10.8
Total	83	100.0
The Academic specialization for the employee	Number	Percentage
Management	13	16.7
Law	4	5.1
Accounting	10	12.8
Literature	2	2.6
Religion	33	42.3
Computer	4	5.1
Marketing	1	1.3
Secondary	1	1.3
High school	6	7.7
Financial and Banking Sciences	1	1.3
Refused	3	3.8
Total	83	100.0

Refugee Status	Number	Percentage
Registered Refugee	20	24.1
Unregistered Refugee	2	2.4
Not a refugee	58	69.9
Refused to answer	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0
Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Single	18	21.7
Married	60	72.3
Divorced	1	1.2
Widowed	1	1.2
Refused	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0
Education Level	Number	Percentage
High school	11	13.3
Diploma	16	19.3
Bachelors	48	57.8
Masters and higher	4	4.8
Secondary	1	1.2
Refused to answer	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0

Number of years working at the court	Number	Percentage
1-4	26	31.3
5-8	25	30.1
9-12	14	16.9
13+	15	18.1
Refused to answer	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0
Average of working years	80	8.2
The views regarding the general status of the justice apparatus in Palestine,		
1. The status of regular Courts in Palestine is in constant improvement	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	13	15.7
No opinion	22	26.5
Agree	40	48.2
Strongly Agree	6	7.2
Total	83	100.0
2. The status of Sharia Courts in Palestine is in constant improvement	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	8	9.6
Disagree	17	20.5
No opinion	5	6.0
Agree	47	56.6
Strongly Agree	6	7.2
Total	83	100.0

2. Rulings issued by the Sharia Courts are subject to external influences and pressures	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	17	20.5
Disagree	32	38.6
No opinion	14	16.9
Agree	20	24.1
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	83	100.0
3 The Palestinian Authority has succeeded in maintaining the independence of Sharia and regular courts in general	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	4.8
Disagree	14	16.9
No opinion	22	26.5
Agree	38	45.8
Strongly Agree	5	6.0
Total	83	100.0
4 The Palestinian Judiciary has impartiality, integrity and justice in comparison to other Arab countries	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	3.6
Disagree	14	16.9
No opinion	32	38.6
Agree	27	32.5
Strongly Agree	7	8.4
Total	83	100.0

5. I have high confidence in the Palestinian formal courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	18	21.7
No opinion	16	19.3
Agree	41	49.4
Strongly Agree	6	7.2
Total	83	100.0
6. I have high confidence in the Palestinian Public Prosecution	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2
Disagree	20	24.1
No opinion	21	25.3
Agree	33	39.8
Strongly Agree	8	9.6
Total	83	100.0
7. I have high confidence in the Palestinian police	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2
Disagree	16	19.3
No opinion	11	13.3
Agree	42	50.6
Strongly Agree	13	15.7
Total	83	100.0
8. I have high confidence in Palestinian Sharia Courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	12	14.5
No opinion	5	6.0
Agree	50	60.2
Strongly Agree	14	16.9
Total	83	100.0

9. I have high confidence in the employees of Palestinian courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	12	14.5
No opinion	11	13.3
Agree	42	50.6
Strongly Agree	16	19.3
Total	83	100.0
10. I have high confidence in Palestinian lawyers	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	7.2
Disagree	25	30.1
No opinion	19	22.9
Agree	30	36.1
Strongly Agree	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0
11. The Palestinian Judiciary has integrity and is free from financial corruption	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	7.2
Disagree	20	24.1
No opinion	21	25.3
Agree	29	34.9
Strongly Agree	7	8.4
Total	83	100.0

12. The justice status "judicial security" in Palestine is currently poor	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	8	9.6
Disagree	32	38.6
No opinion	21	25.3
Agree	17	20.5
Strongly Agree	5	6.0
Total	83	100.0
13 The justice status "judicial security" in Palestine is in constant improvement	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2
Disagree	10	12.0
No opinion	22	26.5
Agree	48	57.8
Strongly Agree	2	2.4
Total	83	100.0
What your view of the general status of Sharia Courts in Palestine		
1. Sharia judges adhere to official working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	3.6
Disagree	16	19.3
No opinion	6	7.2
Agree	43	51.8
Strongly Agree	15	18.1
Total	83	100.0

.2 Employees of Sharia Courts adhere to official working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	6	7.2
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	51	61.4
Strongly Agree	20	24.1
Total	83	100.0
3. I personally adhere to official working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2
Disagree	4	4.8
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	42	50.6
Strongly Agree	36	43.4
Total	83	100.0
4. The number of employees at the Court I work at is sufficient	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	19	22.9
Disagree	39	47.0
No opinion	3	3.6
Agree	17	20.5
Strongly Agree	5	6.0
Total	83	100.0
5. The number of employees at Sharia Courts is large in general and meets the courts' needs	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	25	30.1
Disagree	41	49.4
No opinion	6	7.2
Agree	9	10.8
Strongly Agree	2	2.4
Total	83	100.0

6. Salaries of Sharia Court employees are relatively low	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	5	6.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	36	43.4
Strongly Agree	40	48.2
Total	83	100.0
7. Notifications form a major problem in litigation	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	3.6
Disagree	21	25.3
No opinion	7	8.4
Agree	32	38.6
Strongly Agree	20	24.1
Total	83	100.0
8. The premises of Sharia Courts are suitable and appropriate	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	37	44.6
Disagree	25	30.1
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	13	15.7
Strongly Agree	4	4.8
Total	83	100.0

9. Certain positions at the Sharia Courts should be allocated to Islamic Studies graduates	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	7	8.4
No opinion	2	2.4
Agree	50	60.2
Strongly Agree	24	28.9
Total	83	100.0
10. Certain positions at the Sharia Courts should be allocated to law schools graduates	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	3.6
Disagree	15	18.1
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	51	61.4
Strongly Agree	10	12.0
Total	83	100.0
11. There is a time lag in case adjudication at Sharia Courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	15	18.1
Disagree	44	53.0
No opinion	8	9.6
Agree	13	15.7
Strongly Agree	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0
The order of the problems they face in the Palestinian territories	Number	Percentage
Shortage in employees	25	30.1
Low salaries	32	38.6
The absence of sufficient training	24	28.9
Don't Know	2	2.4
Total	81	100.0

Reasons for this year's unsuccessful recruitment in the Palestinian territories		
1 Young new judges lack life experience in general	Number	Percentage
Yes	35	50.0
No	35	50.0
Total	70	100.0
2 The number of appointments is very large and exceeds the need	Number	Percentage
Yes	9	12.9
No	61	87.1
Total	70	100.0
3 The number of appointments is low and does not meet the need	Number	Percentage
Yes	42	60.0
No	28	40.0
Total	70	100.0
4. I am against appointing female judges at Sharia Courts	Number	Percentage
Yes	38	54.3
No	32	45.7
Total	70	100.0
the most important problems facing Sharia Courts		
1 The interference of the Executive Authority	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	14	16.9
Disagree	33	39.8
No opinion	23	27.7
Agree	10	12.0
Strongly Agree	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0

2 The absence of a political will to reform	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	9	10.8
Disagree	26	31.3
No opinion	29	34.9
Agree	16	19.3
Strongly Agree	3	3.6
Total	83	100.0
3 The culture among Palestinians of not accepting the Rule of Law due to successive occupations of Palestine	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	4.8
Disagree	21	25.3
No opinion	23	27.7
Agree	28	33.7
Strongly Agree	7	8.4
Total	83	100.0
4 Shortage in the numbers of Sharia Court employees and judges	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	5	6.0
Disagree	11	13.3
No opinion	16	19.3
Agree	39	47.0
Strongly Agree	12	14.5
Total	83	100.0
5 The absence of sufficient training for Sharia Court employees and judges	Number	Percentage
Disagree	6	7.2
No opinion	5	6.0
Agree	55	66.3
Strongly Agree	17	20.5
Total	83	100.0

6 The Israeli occupation and political conditions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	4.8
Disagree	8	9.6
No opinion	11	13.3
Agree	46	55.4
Strongly Agree	14	16.9
Total	83	100.0
7 The lack of confidence in Sharia Courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	15	18.1
Disagree	30	36.1
No opinion	13	15.7
Agree	19	22.9
Strongly Agree	6	7.2
Total	83	100.0
Views on recruitment and promotion of Sharia Court employees in the Palestinian territories		
1 Recruitment at Sharia Courts is in accordance with the law	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	20	24.1
Disagree	23	27.7
No opinion	9	10.8
Agree	30	36.1
Strongly Agree	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0
2 Sharia Court employees are promoted based on their annual achievements	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	28	33.7
Disagree	31	37.3
No opinion	13	15.7
Agree	10	12.0
Strongly Agree	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0

3 Favoritism and nepotism are the basis of recruitment and promotion at Sharia Courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	7	8.4
Disagree	17	20.5
No opinion	17	20.5
Agree	28	33.7
Strongly Agree	14	16.9
Total	83	100.0
4 There is no financial corruption among Sharia Court employees	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	4.8
Disagree	15	18.1
No opinion	16	19.3
Agree	32	38.6
Strongly Agree	16	19.3
Total	83	100.0
5 There are serious efforts by the management of Sharia Judicial Council to set clear criteria for court employees' recruitment	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	10	12.0
Disagree	12	14.5
No opinion	20	24.1
Agree	37	44.6
Strongly Agree	4	4.8
Total	83	100.0

6 This year's recruitment and promotions were in harmony with laws and regulations	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	19	22.9
Disagree	16	19.3
No opinion	30	36.1
Agree	16	19.3
Strongly Agree	2	2.4
Total	83	100.0
7 There is a need to supply Sharia Courts with a number of employees	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	13	15.7
No opinion	9	10.8
Agree	38	45.8
Strongly Agree	21	25.3
Total	83	100.0
8 The Supreme Judge is concerned in setting criteria related only to judges	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	7	8.4
Disagree	36	43.4
No opinion	20	24.1
Agree	13	15.7
Strongly Agree	7	8.4
Total	83	100.0

Views on the training for Sharia Courts employees in the Palestinian territories,		
1 There is no training for Sharia Court employees	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	7.2
Disagree	18	21.7
No opinion	7	8.4
Agree	38	45.8
Strongly Agree	14	16.9
Total	83	100.0
2 There is a need to supply Sharia Court employees with continuous legal training	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	3	3.6
Agree	55	66.3
Strongly Agree	24	28.9
Total	83	100.0
3 There is no need to train Sharia Court employees	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	29	34.9
Disagree	40	48.2
No opinion	5	6.0
Agree	5	6.0
Strongly Agree	4	4.8
Total	83	100.0

4 There is a need to train clerks on file management	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	3	3.6
No opinion	3	3.6
Agree	52	62.7
Strongly Agree	23	27.7
Total	83	100.0
5 A legally and administratively qualified employee is an asset to judges	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	4.8
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	39	47.0
Strongly Agree	36	43.4
Total	83	100.0
6 There is a need to supply Sharia Court employees with computer training courses	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	1.2
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	37	44.6
Strongly Agree	41	49.4
Total	83	100.0
7 There is a lack of interest to train court employees	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	10	12.0
No opinion	7	8.4
Agree	37	44.6
Strongly Agree	27	32.5
Total	83	100.0

8 Working with an unqualified administrative team affects the effectiveness of judges	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	1	1.2
No opinion	5	6.0
Agree	41	49.4
Strongly Agree	34	41.0
Total	83	100.0
9 Training Institute should be specialized in training Sharia Court employees	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	1.2
No opinion	5	6.0
Agree	47	56.6
Strongly Agree	30	36.1
Total	83	100.0
Views on the Inspection Programs conducted on Sharia Court employees in the Palestinian territories		
1 Judicial inspection should be activated	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	3	3.6
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	57	68.7
Strongly Agree	19	22.9
Total	83	100.0

2 Employees of Sharia Courts adhere to official working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	2.4
Disagree	9	10.8
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	50	60.2
Strongly Agree	18	21.7
Total	83	100.0
3 Inspection is not conducted on Sharia Courts at all	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	30	36.1
Disagree	45	54.2
No opinion	4	4.8
Agree	3	3.6
Strongly Agree	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0
4 Inspection is only performed on employees attendance and working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	16	19.3
Disagree	30	36.1
No opinion	6	7.2
Agree	23	27.7
Strongly Agree	8	9.6
Total	83	100.0
5 Inspection is only performed on employees work	Number	Percentage
Yes	78	94.0
No	5	6.0
Total	83	100.0

What does the Inspection Department inspects over?		
1 Administrative matters related to judges such as working hours, leaves and absence	Number	Percentage
Yes	75	96.2
No	3	3.8
Total	78	100.0
2 Cases and case procedures	Number	Percentage
Yes	72	92.3
No	6	7.7
Total	78	100.0
3 All of the above	Number	Percentage
Yes	70	89.7
No	8	10.3
Total	78	100.0
4 None of the above	Number	Percentage
Yes	1	1.3
No	77	98.7
Total	78	100.0
Views regarding the basis on which the Inspection Department performs its duties		
1 Complaints	Number	Percentage
Yes	39	50.0
No	39	50.0
Total	78	100.0

2 Clear inspection criteria	Number	Percentage
Yes	60	76.9
No	18	23.1
Total	78	100.0
3 Information collected and acquired for inspection purposes	Number	Percentage
Yes	54	69.2
No	24	30.8
Total	78	100.0

Annex 2_2: Tables for law schools (sample=665, WB=319, Gaza=346)

ID00: University N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Birzeit	25.4	0.0	12.2
Jerusalem	6.6	0.0	3.2
Filasteen El Ahliya	22.6	0.0	10.8
Arab American	20.4	0.0	9.8
Alnajah National	25.1	0.0	12.0
Islamiya	0.0	47.7	24.8
Felasteen	0.0	26.3	13.7
Al Azher	0.0	26.0	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB02: sex N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Male	52.7	71.7	62.6
Female	47.3	28.3	37.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB03: Age N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
18	4.7	15.3	10.2
19	21.9	29.2	25.7
20	26.0	18.5	22.1
21	27.0	16.8	21.7
22	12.9	6.6	9.6
23+	7.5	13.6	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB04: current usual place of student residence N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Ramallah	20.1	0.0	9.6
Qalqila	3.8	0.0	1.8
Tulkarm	4.7	0.0	2.3
Jerusalem	8.2	0.0	3.9
Nablus	14.7	0.0	7.1
Salfit	2.2	0.0	1.1
Jenin	19.1	0.0	9.2
Bethlehem	13.5	0.0	6.5
Hebron	11.6	0.0	5.6
Tubas	2.2	0.0	1.1
North Gaza	0.0	17.1	8.9
Gaza	0.0	47.1	24.5
Deir Elbalah	0.0	18.8	9.8
Khan Yunis	0.0	11.8	6.2
Rafah	0.0	5.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB05: Did you reside in a place other than your current place of residence during the past five years N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	16.9	4.0	10.2
No	83.1	96.0	89.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB06: the previous residence of the student N=68	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Ramallah	7.4	0.0	5.9
Qalqilia	7.4	0.0	5.9
Tulkarm	18.5	0.0	14.7
Jerusalem	9.3	0.0	7.4
Nablus	13.0	0.0	10.3
Salfit	5.6	0.0	4.4
Jenin	7.4	0.0	5.9
Egypt	1.9	0.0	1.5
Bethlehem	1.9	0.0	1.5
Hebron	14.8	7.1	13.2
Amman/ Jordan	5.6	0.0	4.4
Jericho	5.6	0.0	4.4
Aldammam/ Saudi Arabia	1.9	0.0	1.5
North Gaza	0.0	21.4	4.4
Gaza	0.0	57.1	11.8
Deir Elbalah	0.0	14.3	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB07: Reason behind changing the place of residence N=68	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Work	9.3	14.3	10.3
Study	83.3	21.4	70.6
Marriage	0.0	14.3	2.9
Companionship	3.7	21.4	7.4
Return	1.9	0.0	1.5
Israeli procedure	0.0	7.1	1.5
To have bigger house	1.9	14.3	4.4
Insecurity	0.0	7.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB08: Educational level N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
No specialization	59.2	92.8	76.7
Public law	20.1	6.4	12.9
Private law	20.7	0.9	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB09: Refugee status N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Registered Refugee	22.6	58.1	41.1
Unregistered Refugee	1.6	2.9	2.3
Not a refugee	75.9	39.0	56.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB10: Marital Status N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Single	92.2	87.6	89.8
Engaged	5.0	2.9	3.9
Married	2.5	6.1	4.4
Divorced	0.3	3.2	1.8
Widowed	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB11: Current educational level ¶N=665	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
First year	5.6	30.1	18.3
Second year	26.6	32.7	29.8
Third year	32.9	15.9	24.1
Fourth Year	33.5	21.1	27.1
Masters	1.3	0.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Students' views regarding law curricula at Palestinian universities, N=665			
GB12: Professors request to conduct legal research	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.0	11.6	10.8
Disagree	20.1	19.1	19.5
No opinion	5.3	7.5	6.5
Agree	54.9	51.2	52.9
Strongly Agree	9.7	10.7	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB13: Professors request to conduct legal research	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.8	4.3	6.0
Disagree	22.9	16.5	19.5
No opinion	11.6	18.8	15.3
Agree	50.2	45.1	47.5
Strongly Agree	7.5	15.3	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB14: There is a focus on practical aspects at law schools	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	19.7	9.2	14.3
Disagree	20.4	9.8	14.9
No opinion	7.5	7.5	7.5
Agree	41.7	37.9	39.7
Strongly Agree	10.7	35.5	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB 15: I have visited one of the courts during my undergraduate studies	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	24.5	13.3	18.6
Disagree	18.2	12.7	15.3
No opinion	6.6	9.8	8.3
Agree	32.0	34.7	33.4
Strongly Agree	18.8	29.5	24.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB16: Palestinian legislation is being taught at Palestinian law schools	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.8	3.2	5.4
Disagree	12.2	3.8	7.8
No opinion	4.1	6.1	5.1
Agree	48.3	39.9	43.9
Strongly Agree	27.6	47.1	37.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe students' level at law faculties N=665			
GB17: High school graduates have a low level of education	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	19.1	16.5	17.7
Disagree	32.0	30.9	31.4
No opinion	13.2	11.6	12.3
Agree	28.8	30.1	29.5
Strongly Agree	6.9	11.0	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB18: Legal concepts must be taught at schools	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.1	1.7	2.9
Disagree	7.8	8.1	8.0
No opinion	6.9	8.7	7.8
Agree	46.1	45.1	45.6
Strongly Agree	35.1	36.4	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB19: Academic level (knowledge) of Palestinian law school graduates is excellent	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.3	4.9	5.6
Disagree	30.7	27.2	28.9
No opinion	19.1	22.8	21.1
Agree	37.3	32.1	34.6
Strongly Agree	6.6	13.0	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB20: Palestinian law school students graduate with abilities in analysis and conclusions	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.6	5.2	5.4
Disagree	20.1	19.1	19.5
No opinion	16.0	16.2	16.1
Agree	48.6	45.1	46.8
Strongly Agree	9.7	14.5	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB21: Palestinian law school students graduate with sufficient knowledge to enter the labor market	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.0	6.6	6.3
Disagree	27.3	24.0	25.6
No opinion	16.6	15.6	16.1
Agree	41.1	39.9	40.5
Strongly Agree	9.1	13.9	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB22: The abilities of Palestinian law school graduates in writing legal research and preparing studies is excellent	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	7.8	7.5
Disagree	26.3	21.1	23.6
No opinion	19.1	19.7	19.4
Agree	37.6	39.3	38.5
Strongly Agree	9.7	12.1	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB23: The abilities of Palestinian law school graduates in creative thinking and analysis are excellent	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.1	4.0	4.1
Disagree	28.5	26.6	27.5
No opinion	21.9	19.7	20.8
Agree	37.9	39.3	38.6
Strongly Agree	7.5	10.4	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB24: Certain positions at courts, such as the Notary Public and Judiciary Officer should be allocated for law school graduates	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.0	10.7	8.0
Disagree	14.4	21.1	17.9
No opinion	12.5	10.1	11.3
Agree	46.1	35.5	40.6
Strongly Agree	21.9	22.5	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB26: European and American university graduates have better abilities in analyzing and writing research than those of Palestinian universities	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	69.9	71.1	70.5
No	30.1	28.9	29.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

reasons behind the variance of students' levels between American and European universities and Palestinian universities N=196			
GB27: The elementary school approach expands students horizons	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	85.7	88.6	87.2
No	14.3	11.4	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB28: Students at American and European universities seek to develop themselves and exert greater efforts than students in Palestinian universities	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	76.7	65.0	70.6
No	23.3	35.0	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB29 Teaching methods in Palestine are less advanced than those at European and American universities	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	74.0	83.7	79.1
No	26.0	16.3	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Views regarding Palestinian law school curricula, and the university N=665			
GB30 Professors request to conduct legal research	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	10.7	9.0
Disagree	11.6	13.9	12.8
No opinion	5.6	4.9	5.3
Agree	60.8	48.3	54.3
Strongly Agree	14.7	22.3	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB31 Professors request to refer to court decisions and comment on them	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.6	9.8	10.7
Disagree	23.8	17.3	20.5
No opinion	6.9	8.1	7.5
Agree	49.2	45.7	47.4
Strongly Agree	8.5	19.1	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB32: Professors request to visit courts and attend hearings	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	15.7	11.6	13.5
Disagree	28.2	12.1	19.8
No opinion	10.0	10.7	10.4
Agree	34.5	38.7	36.7
Strongly Agree	11.6	26.9	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB33: Professors request to visit courts and attend hearings	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	16.6	15.0	15.8
Disagree	27.6	23.4	25.4
No opinion	10.3	17.9	14.3
Agree	35.4	29.2	32.2
Strongly Agree	10.0	14.5	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB34 There is a focus on teaching Palestinian legislation in different courses	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.8	2.9	5.7
Disagree	14.4	10.4	12.3
No opinion	10.0	11.3	10.7
Agree	49.5	49.4	49.5
Strongly Agree	17.2	26.0	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB35 There have to be areas of specialization at law schools	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.3	6.6	6.5
Disagree	7.5	7.8	7.7
No opinion	5.6	6.1	5.9
Agree	35.1	35.5	35.3
Strongly Agree	45.5	43.9	44.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB36: The Arabic language is the only language that should be focused on at law schools	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	26.6	19.7	23.0
Disagree	31.0	38.4	34.9
No opinion	6.0	8.7	7.4
Agree	19.1	16.8	17.9
Strongly Agree	17.2	16.5	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB37: There is a focus on practical aspects at law schools	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.6	6.1	8.7
Disagree	25.1	9.2	16.8
No opinion	10.7	11.6	11.1
Agree	38.2	38.7	38.5
Strongly Agree	14.4	34.4	24.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB38: Mostly student research is descriptive	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.5	9.5	9.0
Disagree	16.3	19.7	18.0
No opinion	24.1	31.2	27.8
Agree	38.9	30.9	34.7
Strongly Agree	12.2	8.7	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB39: There is at least one foreign language course at the school	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.3	8.1	9.6
Disagree	6.9	10.4	8.7
No opinion	4.1	5.2	4.7
Agree	44.8	53.2	49.2
Strongly Agree	32.9	23.1	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB40: There are courses that focus on the legal Code of Ethics	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.6	12.1	9.5
Disagree	7.5	13.3	10.5
No opinion	6.3	10.4	8.4
Agree	40.1	26.3	32.9
Strongly Agree	39.5	37.9	38.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Views on the following statements, which describe the status of the Judiciary in Palestine, and the university N=665			
GB41: The status of the Judiciary in Palestine is continuously improving	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.0	19.9	15.6
Disagree	14.4	21.7	18.2
No opinion	14.4	18.5	16.5
Agree	44.8	29.8	37.0
Strongly Agree	15.4	10.1	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB42: Currently, recruitment at the Judiciary is transparent with clearer procedures and is free from nepotism	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.5	24.6	21.7
Disagree	21.0	24.9	23.0
No opinion	25.7	22.0	23.8
Agree	27.3	21.4	24.2
Strongly Agree	7.5	7.2	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB43 : Currently, judges are appointed based on their knowledge, experience and integrity	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.8	16.5	15.2
Disagree	20.4	18.5	19.4
No opinion	24.1	22.0	23.0
Agree	29.2	29.2	29.2
Strongly Agree	12.5	13.9	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB44: Favoritism and nepotism are the basis for recruitment and promotion in the Judiciary	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.3	22.8	17.3
Disagree	23.5	21.7	22.6
No opinion	25.1	19.7	22.3
Agree	21.0	22.3	21.7
Strongly Agree	19.1	13.6	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB45: Rulings issued by the Judiciary are subject to external influences and pressures	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	12.5	19.1	15.9
Disagree	20.7	19.4	20.0
No opinion	31.0	26.0	28.4
Agree	23.8	24.9	24.4
Strongly Agree	11.9	10.7	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB46: The Palestinian Judiciary is impartial and free from financial corruption	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.5	21.1	19.8
Disagree	26.0	26.3	26.2
No opinion	32.3	29.5	30.8
Agree	14.7	17.9	16.4
Strongly Agree	8.5	5.2	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB47: The Palestinian Authority has succeeded in maintaining the independence of the Judiciary	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.0	15.9	13.1
Disagree	21.9	26.0	24.1
No opinion	31.0	25.4	28.1
Agree	29.2	26.0	27.5
Strongly Agree	7.8	6.6	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB48 The Palestinian Judiciary has impartiality, integrity and justice in comparison to other Arab countries	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.6	8.7	7.2
Disagree	15.4	21.1	18.3
No opinion	27.9	23.4	25.6
Agree	40.8	37.9	39.2
Strongly Agree	10.3	9.0	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB49 Lawyers' weakness is attributed to weakness in the Judiciary	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.9	15.6	13.8
Disagree	31.3	28.3	29.8
No opinion	22.6	20.8	21.7
Agree	22.9	26.3	24.7
Strongly Agree	11.3	9.0	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB50 Courts' premises are suitable and appropriate	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	23.2	38.2	31.0
Disagree	29.8	23.7	26.6
No opinion	13.2	16.2	14.7
Agree	26.3	17.3	21.7
Strongly Agree	7.5	4.6	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB51: I have high confidence in the Palestinian Judiciary	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.5	15.3	12.0
Disagree	23.5	27.2	25.4
No opinion	17.2	15.9	16.5
Agree	39.2	30.1	34.4
Strongly Agree	11.6	11.6	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB52: I have high confidence in the Palestinian Public Prosecution	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.1	16.5	12.9
Disagree	21.3	24.3	22.9
No opinion	20.7	19.9	20.3
Agree	37.6	28.0	32.6
Strongly Agree	11.3	11.3	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB53: I have high confidence in the Palestinian Police Force	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.8	24.0	19.1
Disagree	26.3	22.5	24.4
No opinion	17.9	15.6	16.7
Agree	33.9	26.0	29.8
Strongly Agree	8.2	11.8	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB 54 I have high confidence in court employees	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	20.2	14.0
Disagree	24.1	25.7	25.0
No opinion	24.8	22.5	23.6
Agree	33.2	22.3	27.5
Strongly Agree	10.7	9.2	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB 55: I have high confidence in lawyers	Area		Palestine
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.2	21.7	17.6
Disagree	20.4	24.6	22.6
No opinion	21.9	19.7	20.8
Agree	31.0	23.7	27.2
Strongly Agree	13.5	10.4	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 3_2: Tables for law University professors

ID00 University	Number	Percentage
Birzeit	11	22.4
Jerusalem	2	4.1
Filasteen El Ahliya	6	12.2
Arab American	2	4.1
Alnajah National	8	16.3
Al Islamiyah	11	22.4
Filasteen	8	16.3
Al Azher	1	2
Total	49	100
GB02 Gender ⁹	Number	Percentage
Male	40	81.6
Female	9	18.4
Total	49	100
GB03 Age in completed years	Number	Percentage
22-25	5	10.2
26-35	19	38.8
36-45	14	28.6
46-55	8	16.3
55+	3	6.1
Total	49	100
Average	-	37.6
GB04 current place of residence	Number	Percentage
Nablus	8	16.3
Ramallah	7	14.3
Jerusalem	4	8.2
Tulkarm	1	2
Bethlehem	2	4.1
Hebron	2	4.1
Jenin	2	4.1
Tubas	2	4.1

North Gaza	2	4.1
Gaza	12	24.5
Deir Elbalah	5	10.2
Khan Yunis	2	4.1
Total	49	100
GB05 Have you resided in a place other than your current place of residence during the past five years	Number	Percentage
Yes	13	26.5
No	36	73.5
Total	49	100
GB06 Previous place of residence	Number	Percentage
Nablus	3	23.1
Ramallah	1	7.7
Jerusalem	1	7.7
Tulkarm	2	15.4
Jericho	1	7.7
Morocco	1	7.7
Greece (Athens)	1	7.7
Outside Palestine	1	7.7
Gaza	1	7.7
Rafah	1	7.7
Total	13	100
GB07 Reason behind their change of residence	Number	Percentage
Work	8	61.5
Study	3	23.1
Marriage	1	7.7
Moving to a bigger house	1	7.7
Total	13	100
GB08: Current place of residence /Governorate	Number	Percentage
Bethlehem	6	12.2
Berzeit	10	20.4
Jerusalem (Abu Dees)	2	4.1
Zababdeh	2	4.1
Nablus	8	16.3
Gaza	21	42.9

Total	49	100
GB08_1 Current work place/ governorate	Number	Percentage
Nablus	8	16.3
Ramallah	10	20.4
Jerusalem	2	4.1
Bethlehem	6	12.2
Jenin	2	4.1
Gaza	21	42.9
Total	49	100
GB09 Educational level	Number	Percentage
International	7	14.3
Constitutional	5	10.2
Administrative	3	6.1
Criminal	7	14.3
Civilian	14	28.6
Commercial	9	18.4
Public law	1	2
Legitimate	1	2
Assets of jurisprudence	1	2
Private international law (arbitration, contracts)	1	2
Total	49	100

GB10 Refugee status	Number	Percentage
Registered refugee	19	38.8
Unregistered refugee	1	2
Not a refugee	29	59.2
Total	49	100
GB11 Marital status	Number	Percentage

Single	9	18.4
Married	40	81.6
Total	49	100
GB12 Educational level	Number	Percentage
Bachelors	2	4.1
Masters and higher	47	95.9
Total	49	100
GB13: For how many years instructors have been teaching at the faculties they are now working at?	Number	Percentage
1	9	18.4
2	13	26.5
3	5	10.2
4–9	14	28.6
10 or more	8	16.1
Total	49	100
Average	–	4.9
What is your view of the following statements regarding law faculties in Palestine?		
GB14: Law faculties play exceptional role in commenting on laws & decisions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	10	20.4
Disagree	12	24.5
No opinion	3	6.1
Agree	23	46.9
Strongly Agree	1	2
Total	49	100

GB15: Law faculties in Palestine participate in law profession development	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	12	24.5

No opinion	1	2
Agree	28	57.1
Strongly Agree	7	14.3
Total	49	100
GB16 : The number of credit hours at law faculties	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	4.1
Disagree	9	18.4
Agree	32	65.3
Strongly Agree	6	12.2
Total	49	100
GB017: Admission standards do not promote higher standards at the faculty	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	7	14.3
Disagree	15	30.6
No opinion	5	10.2
Agree	14	28.6
Strongly Agree	8	16.3
Total	49	100
GB018 : Number of law instructors at the faculty I work at are insufficient	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	7	14.3
Disagree	17	34.7
No opinion	4	8.2
Agree	17	34.7
Strongly Agree	4	8.2
Total	49	100

GB019: the number of law students is more the country needs	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	12.2
Disagree	8	16.3

No opinion	3	6.1
Agree	22	44.9
Strongly Agree	10	20.4
Total	49	100
GB20: law curricula at the faculty I work at is excellent	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	8	16.3
No opinion	4	8.2
Agree	27	55.1
Strongly Agree	9	18.4
Total	49	100
GB21 law faculties issue regular law magazines & newsletters	Number	Percentage
Yes	16	32.7
لا	33	67.3
Total	49	100
GB22 : the name of the magazine or newsletter	Number	Percentage
Law institute magazine	1	6.3
Sharia & law magazine	6	37.5
Al Umma Fee Falak Elqanun	1	6.3
Jami'at Falasteen magazine	8	50
Total	16	100

GB23 how often do they issue this magazine/ newsletter	Number	Percentage
Once a year	5	31.3
Quarterly	10	62.5
monthly	1	6.3
Total	16	100
GB24 : law faculties play exceptional role in legislations development	Number	Percentage

Yes	13	26.5
لا	36	73.5
Total	49	100
GB25: name the most three important legislations law faculties participated in developing/ modifying	Number	Percentage
Constitutional law	1	7.7
Criminal law	1	7.7
Penal code	2	15.4
Basic law	2	15.4
Child law	2	15.4
Labor law	4	30.8
Business law	4	30.8
Civil law	3	23.1
Military law	1	7.7
Agriculture law	2	15.4
Commercial law	3	23.1
Al Zakat law	1	7.7
Bill of rights of for martyrs' families financial rights	1	7.7
Law of prosecuting war criminals	1	7.7
Civil service law	1	7.7
Maritime business law	1	7.7
Personal status law	1	7.7
Drugs law	1	7.7
The law of human organ transplant	1	7.7
Don't Know	1	7.7

What do you think of the following statements that describe curricula at law faculties?		
GB28 ask students to conduct legal researches	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	2	4.1
No opinion	0	0
Agree	29	59.2
Strongly Agree	17	34.7
Total	49	100

GB29 ask students to review court decisions and comment on it	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	3	6.1
No opinion	1	2
Agree	32	65.3
Strongly Agree	13	26.5
Total	49	100
GB30 ask students to visit courts and attend sessions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	2	4.1
No opinion	4	8.2
Agree	28	57.1
Strongly Agree	15	30.6
Total	49	100
GB31 they concentrate on strengthening languages at law faculties	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	12.2
Disagree	9	18.4
No opinion	3	6.1
Agree	24	49
Strongly Agree	7	14.3
Total	49	100

GB32 they concentrate on teaching Palestinian legislations	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	2	4.1
No opinion	0	0
Agree	26	53.1
Strongly Agree	21	42.9
Total	49	100

GB33 there should be majors at law faculties	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	6.1
Disagree	2	4.1
No opinion	1	2
Agree	21	42.9
Strongly Agree	22	44.9
Total	49	100
GB34 Arabic is the only language that needs to be concentrated on	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	12	24.5
Disagree	20	40.8
No opinion	2	4.1
Agree	12	24.5
Strongly Agree	3	6.1
Total	49	100
GB35 they concentrate on practical learning	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	5	10.2
No opinion	5	10.2
Agree	30	61.2
Strongly Agree	9	18.4
Total	49	100

GB36: students' researches are mostly descriptive	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	2
Disagree	12	24.5
No opinion	7	14.3
Agree	24	49
Strongly Agree	5	10.2
Total	49	100
GB37: there is at least one course in a foreign language	Number	Percentage

Strongly Disagree	3	6.1
Disagree	7	14.3
No opinion	0	0
Agree	27	55.1
Strongly Agree	12	24.5
Total	49	100
GB38: there are courses that concentrate on professional ethics	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	8.2
Disagree	6	12.2
No opinion	2	4.1
Agree	20	40.8
Strongly Agree	17	34.7
Total	49	100
What do you think of these statements that describe law students' level?		
GB39: they are weak when they completed high school	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	5	10.2
Disagree	9	18.4
No opinion	2	4.1
Agree	23	46.9
Strongly Agree	10	20.4
Total	49	100

GB40: some legal concepts need to be taught at school	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Disagree	5	10.2
No opinion	0	0
Agree	22	44.9
Strongly Agree	22	44.9
Total	49	100
GB41: the level of law graduates' knowledge is excellent	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	4.1
Disagree	18	36.7

No opinion	6	12.2
Agree	19	38.8
Strongly Agree	4	8.2
Total	49	100
GB42: graduates have the analytical skills	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	4.1
Disagree	12	24.5
No opinion	10	20.4
Agree	19	38.8
Strongly Agree	6	12.2
Total	49	100
GB43: the law graduates have sufficient knowledge to enter labor market	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	5	10.2
Disagree	17	34.7
No opinion	6	12.2
Agree	16	32.7
Strongly Agree	5	10.2
Total	49	100
GB44 : law graduates have the skills of conducting legal studies and researches	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	12.2
Disagree	10	20.4
No opinion	4	8.2
Agree	26	53.1
Strongly Agree	3	6.1
Total	49	100
GB45: law graduates have analytical and creative thinking skills	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	5	10.2
Disagree	12	24.5
No opinion	5	10.2
Agree	24	49

Strongly Agree	3	6.1
Total	49	100
GB46: law graduate should occupy certain court jobs like notary public and executive officer	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	4.1
Disagree	5	10.2
No opinion	7	14.3
Agree	20	40.8
Strongly Agree	15	30.6
Total	49	100
GB48: US and EU law college graduates have better analytical and research writing skills than Palestinian counterparts	Number	Percentage
Yes	29	59.2
ﻻ	20	40.8
Total	49	100

GB49: the reason for US and EU law graduates better abilities are:	Number	Percentage
Teaching techniques promote creative thinking	12	41.4
US and EU students make efforts to develop themselves	14	48.3
Teaching techniques in Palestine are not as good as those in US or the EU	3	10.3
Total	29	100
Area	Number	Percentage
West Bank	29	59.2
Gaza	20	40.8
Total	49	100

Annex 4_2 Tables of Sharia judges (sample size = 16)

Type of court	Number	Percentage
First instance	15	93.8
Appeal	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	16	100.0
Female	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
Age in completed years	Number	Percentage
31–35	5	31.3
36–40	2	12.5
41–45	5	31.3
46+	3	18.8
Refused to answer	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
The current judge's residence/ governorate	Number	Percentage
Qalqilia	1	6.3
Hebron	5	31.3
Salfit	1	6.3
Ramallah	4	25.0
Jerusalem	1	6.3
Nablus	2	12.5
Jenin	1	6.3
Tubas	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
Have you resided in a different place during the last five years?	Number	Percentage

Yes	4	25.0
No	12	75.0
Total	16	100.0
The previous judge's residence/ governance	Number	Percentage
Qalqilia	1	25.0
Tulkarm	1	25.0
Jerusalem	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0
The reason for changing residence	Number	Percentage
Work	4	100.0
Total	4	100.0
Judge's current place of work/ governance	Number	Percentage
Qalqilia	1	6.3
Hebron	5	31.3
Ramallah	3	18.8
Jerusalem	1	6.3
Jericho	1	6.3
Bethlehem	1	6.3
Nablus	2	12.5
Jenin	1	6.3
Tubas	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

The academic major of judge	Number	Percentage
Sharia	15	93.8
Law and sharia	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

Refugee status of the judge	Number	Percentage
Registered refugee	2	12.5
Unregistered refugee	1	6.3
Not a refugee	12	75.0
Refused to answer	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
Judge's marital status	Number	Percentage
Married	15	93.8
Refused to answer	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
Judge's academic achievement	Number	Percentage
BA	11	68.8
MA or more	5	31.3
Total	16	100.0
The number of years judge has been working at this court	Number	Percentage
1-5	5	35.7
6-10	3	21.4
11-15	4	28.6
16+	2	14.3
Total	14	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe the general status of judiciary in Palestine?		
1.sharia judiciary in Palestine is continuously improving	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	11	68.8

Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
2.sharia court decisions are subject to external interferences	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	8	50.0
Disagree	7	43.8
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
3.PA has succeeded in maintaining independent judiciary system	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	11	68.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

4. I highly trust the Sharia judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	12	75.0
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
5. I highly trust formal judiciary in Palestine	Number	Percentage

Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	11	68.8
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
6. I highly trust the general prosecution	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	4	25.0
Agree	9	56.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

7. I highly trust the police	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	3	18.8
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	11	68.8
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
8. I highly trust staff of formal courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	2	12.5

Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
9. I highly trust Palestinian lawyers	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	8	50.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	8	50.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
10. the Palestinian judiciary is transparent and not corrupted	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	4	25.0
Agree	9	56.3
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
11. judiciary status “judiciary security” is currently very poor	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	8	50.0
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
12. judiciary status “judiciary security” is continuously improving	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	13	81.3

Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
What do you think of the following statements that describe the general status of Sharia judiciary?		
1.Judges comply with working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	4	25.0
Total	16	100.0

2. Sharia court staff complies with working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	9	56.3
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
3. I comply with working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	9	56.3
Strongly Agree	6	37.5
Total	16	100.0

4. Sharia court staff salaries are relatively low	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	5	31.3
Total	16	100.0

5. reporting is a main problem for litigation	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	5	31.3
Strongly Agree	10	62.5
Total	16	100.0

6. court building are not suitable	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	12	75.0
Disagree	3	18.8
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	0	0.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

7. cases at Sharia courts are being reviewed within a reasonable time	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	11	68.8
Strongly Agree	5	31.3
Total	16	100.0

8. I support appointing female judges at the Sharia judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	5	31.3
Disagree	5	31.3
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
Cases are being expedited in a timely manner at Sharia courts	Number	Percentage
Yes	14	87.5
No	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
In your opinion, what is the most important reason for slow case expediting	Number	Percentage
Reporting	1	50.0
Lawyers' Procrastination	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0
In your opinion, what are the main problems facing the judiciary?		
1.interference by executive power	Number	Percentage

Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	8	50.0
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

2. lack of political will to do reform	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	5	31.3
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	4	25.0
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
3. public reluctant to accept the rule of law due to consecutive occupations	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	9	56.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
4. insufficient number of judges and staff	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	3	18.8

Total	16	100.0

5. insufficient training for judges and staff	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	9	56.3
Strongly Agree	4	25.0
Total	16	100.0
6. Israeli occupation and political conditions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	7	43.8
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
7. lack of trust in judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	10	62.5
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe judiciary independence– specially the formal one?		
1.PA succeeded in maintaining independent judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	11	68.8
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
2. Palestinian basic law guarantees independent judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	11	68.8
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
3. judiciary independence is guaranteed by legislations only	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.7
Disagree	8	53.3
No opinion	2	13.3
Agree	3	20.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

4. Palestinian judiciary is independent, transparent and fair	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	3	18.8
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
5. judiciary has independent judges	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	12	75.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
6. the judiciary decisions are being interfered with	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	8	50.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	4	25.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

7. security services interfere with judiciary decisions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	10	62.5
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	2	12.5
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
8. executive power interferes with court decisions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	10	62.5
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	2	12.5
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
9. legislative authorities interfere with judiciary decisions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	11	68.8
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

What do you think of appointment and advancement at Sharia courts?		
1.number of Sharia court judges is sufficient	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	10	62.5
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	4	25.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
2. number of judges at the court I work at is sufficient	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	3	18.8
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
3. the number of judges is sufficient but poorly distributed on various types of courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	5	31.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	8	50.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

4. the number of judges is sufficient but poorly distributed on cities	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5

Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	7	43.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
5. appointing criteria at Sharia courts are clear	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	6	37.5
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
6. appointing criteria at Sharia courts are transparent and law abiding	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

7. appointing at Sharia courts relies on personal connections, nepotism and favoritism	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	3	18.8
No opinion	8	50.0

Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
8. appointments of last year provided Sharia judiciary with needed judges	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	8	50.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
9. judges' advancement criteria at Sharia courts are clear	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8
Disagree	7	43.8
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	4	25.0
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0

10. Sharia judges are being advance based on their expectations and entitlements	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	25.0
Disagree	10	62.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0

Total	16	100.0
11. advancement at Sharia courts relies on personal connections, nepotism and favoritism	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	4	25.0
Agree	5	31.3
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
12. judges' advancement of this year comply with legal regulations	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	7	43.8
No opinion	7	43.8
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
13. judges' advancement of this year were successful	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	37.5
No	6	37.5
There were no appointments this year	4	25.0
Total	16	100.0
judges' advancement of this year were not successful because:		
1. appointed judges lack practical experience	number	Percentage
Yes	4	66.7
No	2	33.3
Total	6	100.0
2. judges are generally young and have no experience	Number	Percentage
Yes	2	33.3

No	4	66.7
Total	6	100.0
3. appointments are more than needed	Number	Percentage
Yes	0	0.0
No	6	100.0
Total	6	100.0
4. appointments were less than needed	Number	Percentage
Yes	3	50.0
No	3	50.0
Total	6	100.0
5. there should be no female Sharia judges	Number	Percentage
Yes	5	83.3
No	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0
6. Other reasons, specify:	Number	Percentage
No	5	83.3
Because appointment are based on personal considerations	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0
What do you think of the following statements that describe training?		
1.Sharia judges in general are in need for frequent training	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	14	87.5
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
2. recently appointed judges only are in need for training	Number	Percentage

Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	9	56.3
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
3. Sharia judges are being frequently and continuously trained	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	11	68.8
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	2	12.5
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

4. Sharia judges are not being trained at all	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	13	81.3
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
Which of the following topics do you think judges need to be continuously trained on?	Number	Percentage
Sharia laws	1	6.3
Procedures	1	6.3
PC and internet	1	6.3

All of the above	10	62.5
Dealing with people	1	6.3
Formal laws	1	6.3
English language	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
In your opinion, judges' training should be:	Number	Percentage
Basic– before appointment	3	18.8
Basic continuous	3	18.8
Continuous	2	12.5
All of the above	8	50.0
Total	16	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe the High Sharia Judiciary Council?		
1.the council flatter with the executive power	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	5	31.3
No opinion	6	37.5
Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
2. the council does its job perfectly	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	5	31.3
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	5	31.3

Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
3. the council governing period should be specified	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	6	37.5
Strongly Agree	7	43.8
Total	16	100.0

4. appointing council members complies with legal regulations	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	8	50.0
No opinion	4	25.0
Agree	2	12.5
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
5, forming the council complies with legal regulations	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8
Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	4	25.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

6. there is a need for creating bylaws to govern council work	number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	8	50.0
Strongly Agree	7	43.8
Total	16	100.0

7. sessions of the council run according to laws and council bylaws	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	10	62.5
Agree	2	12.5
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
8. head of the council runs things in a centralized manner and does not share other members with his decisions	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	7	43.8
Agree	3	18.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
9. the council deal with judges objectively and not on personal bases	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8

Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	8	50.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

What do you think of the following statements regarding judicial inspection?		
1.judicial inspection needs to be activated	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	12	75.0
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
2. judges comply with working hours	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	1	6.3
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	13	81.3
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
3. inspection on judges' work should be activated	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	0	0.0

Agree	13	81.3
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

4. I (as a judge) try to expedite cases quickly and refuse continuous postpones	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	12	75.0
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0

There should be inspection on:	Number	Percentage
Cases and case processing	2	12.5
Job responsibilities of Sharia court staff only	1	6.3
All of the above	11	68.8
None of the above	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0

Inspection should be based on:	Number	Percentage
Clear inspection criteria	11	68.8
جميع ماMale	5	31.3
Total	16	100.0

What do you think of the following statements about judiciary monitoring

1.higher courts monitoring is the most effective and accurate types of monitoring	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	2	12.5
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
2. no one should monitor Sharia judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	7	43.8
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
3. the legislative monitoring to the judiciary is important	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8
Disagree	5	31.3
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	5	31.3
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
4. legislative council has no monitoring authority over Sharia judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	1	6.3
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0

5. civil society organizations effectively monitor Sharia judiciary system	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	5	31.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
6. civil society organizations have no monitoring role over Sharia judiciary	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	3	18.8
Agree	8	50.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
Arrange the following according to their effective role in monitoring judiciary (1 is the most effective)	Number	Percentage
Higher courts	13	81.3
Legislative council	1	6.3
Civil society organizations	1	6.3
No one is monitoring	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
What do you think of the following statements that describe Sharia court staff?		
1.I have high level of trust in Sharia court staff	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	2	12.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	12	75.0
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0

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2. court staff receive sufficient and needed training	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8
Disagree	11	68.8
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0
3. number of court staff is sufficient	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	4	25.0
Disagree	8	50.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	1	6.3
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0
4. court staff are appointed according to legal procedures	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	3	18.8
Disagree	9	56.3
No opinion	0	0.0
Agree	4	25.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0

5. law graduates should occupy certain positions at Sharia courts	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	0	0.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	12	75.0
Strongly Agree	3	18.8
Total	16	100.0
What do you think of the following statements about Palestinian lawyers?		
1.lawyer's level is generally poor	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0
Disagree	4	25.0
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	10	62.5
Strongly Agree	1	6.3
Total	16	100.0
2. lawyers do not generally comply with professional ethics	Number	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	2	12.5
Disagree	6	37.5
No opinion	1	6.3
Agree	5	31.3
Strongly Agree	2	12.5
Total	16	100.0

Annex 5_2: cross tabulations of prosecution staff (sample size is 125: 64 in West Bank and 61 in Gaza)

Sex N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Male	59.4	75.4	67.2
Female	40.6	24.6	32.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age in completed years N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
22–30	50.0	West Bank	Gaza
31– 40	38.9	41.0	40.0
41–50	5.6	11.5	8.7
51+	5.6	1.6	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current residence place/ governorate N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Salfit	6.3	0.0	3.2
Jenin	4.7	0.0	2.4
Ramallah	17.2	0.0	8.8
Nablus	14.1	0.0	7.2
Hebron	15.6	0.0	8.0
Tulkarm	17.2	0.0	8.8
Tubas	4.7	0.0	2.4
Bethlehem	7.8	0.0	4.0
Qalqilia	10.9	0.0	5.6
Jericho	1.6	0.0	0.8
Gaza	0.0	34.4	16.8
Rafah	0.0	14.8	7.2

Deir Elbalah	0.0	6.6	3.2
Khanyunis	0.0	24.6	12.0
North Gaza	0.0	19.7	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Have you resided in a different place in the last 5 years? N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	10.9	6.6	8.8
No	89.1	93.4	91.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Previous residence/ governorate N=11	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Jenin	14.3	0.0	9.1
Nablus	14.3	0.0	9.1
Tulkarm	14.3	0.0	9.1
Tubas	14.3	0.0	9.1
Bethlehem	14.3	0.0	9.1
Qalqilia	14.3	0.0	9.1
Jericho	14.3	0.0	9.1
Khanyunis	0.0	50.0	18.2
North Gaza	0.0	50.0	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The reason for changing your residence: N=11	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Work	14.3	0.0	9.1
Marriage	71.4	75.0	72.7
Accompany	14.3	0.0	9.1
Bigger house	0.0	25.0	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Current place of work/governorate N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Salfit	9.4	0.0	4.8
Jenin	3.1	0.0	1.6
Ramallah	21.9	0.0	11.2
Nablus	12.5	0.0	6.4
Hebron	12.5	0.0	6.4
Tulkarm	4.7	0.0	2.4
Tubas	9.4	0.0	4.8
Bethlehem	10.9	0.0	5.6
Qalqilia	10.9	0.0	5.6
Jericho	4.7	0.0	2.4
Gaza	0.0	37.7	18.4
Rafah	0.0	11.5	5.6
Deir Elbalah	0.0	8.2	4.0
Khanyunis	0.0	23.0	11.2
North Gaza	0.0	19.7	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Academic major of staff member N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Management	2.1	36.1	21.1
Law	72.9	27.9	47.7
Arts	10.4	6.6	8.3

Computer	0.0	14.8	8.3
Industrial	2.1	0.0	0.9
High school	12.5	8.2	10.1
Engineering	0.0	3.3	1.8
Marketing	0.0	1.6	0.9
Economy/political science	0.0	1.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Single	31.1	14.8	23.0
Married	67.2	83.6	75.4
Divorced	1.6	0.0	0.8
Widowed	0.0	1.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Level of education N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
BA	72.0	72.1	72.1
MA or higher	6.0	8.2	7.2
Diploma	16.0	8.2	11.7
High school	6.0	11.5	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Number of years working at the court N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
1	11.7	4.9	8.3
2	10.0	9.8	9.9
3	38.3	27.9	33.1
4-7	18.3	55.7	37.2
8+	26.7	4.9	15.7

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average	5.6	3.9	4.8
The following statements describe general status of judiciary, what do you think of them? N=125			
1.judiciary status is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	1.6	0.8
Disagree	14.1	13.1	13.6
No opinion	6.3	3.3	4.8
Agree	71.9	78.7	75.2
Strongly Agree	7.8	3.3	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. court decisions are interfered externally	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.7	16.4	10.4
Disagree	32.8	50.8	41.6
No opinion	20.3	9.8	15.2
Agree	39.1	19.7	29.6
Strongly Agree	3.1	3.3	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. PA succeeded in maintaining independent judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	4.9	3.2
Disagree	12.5	16.4	14.4
No opinion	18.8	11.5	15.2
Agree	59.4	59.0	59.2
Strongly Agree	7.8	8.2	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair, compared with that in Arab countries	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	1.6	0.8
Disagree	14.1	4.9	9.6
No opinion	26.6	13.1	20.0
Agree	56.3	68.9	62.4
Strongly Agree	3.1	11.5	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. my level of trust in the judiciary is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	0.0	1.6
Disagree	12.5	14.8	13.6
No opinion	26.6	3.3	15.2
Agree	51.6	63.9	57.6
Strongly Agree	6.3	18.0	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6. my level of trust in member of the general prosecution is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	3.3	1.6
Disagree	10.9	6.6	8.8
No opinion	9.4	4.9	7.2
Agree	59.4	57.4	58.4
Strongly Agree	20.3	27.9	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7. my level of trust in the police is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	4.7	8.3	6.5
Disagree	14.1	16.7	15.3
No opinion	31.3	6.7	19.4
Agree	42.2	60.0	50.8
Strongly Agree	7.8	8.3	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8. my level of trust in the general prosecution staff is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	1.6	0.8
Disagree	7.8	3.3	5.6
No opinion	12.5	1.6	7.2
Agree	45.3	65.6	55.2
Strongly Agree	34.4	27.9	31.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

9. my trust in lawyers is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.7	19.7	12.0
Disagree	35.9	37.7	36.8
No opinion	37.5	24.6	31.2
Agree	21.9	14.8	18.4
Strongly Agree	0.0	3.3	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10. the Palestinian judiciary is transparent and not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	0.0	0.8
Disagree	12.5	11.5	12.0
No opinion	39.1	13.1	26.4

Agree	40.6	50.8	45.6
Strongly Agree	6.3	24.6	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
11. judicial status “judicial security” is currently poor	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.3	19.7	12.8
Disagree	37.5	52.5	44.8
No opinion	29.7	13.1	21.6
Agree	21.9	14.8	18.4
Strongly Agree	4.7	0.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

12. judicial status “judicial security” is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	6.3	11.5	8.9
No opinion	17.5	11.5	14.5
Agree	69.8	60.7	65.3
Strongly Agree	6.3	16.4	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
13. ministry of Justice should be responsible for staff of general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	42.9	11.5	27.4
Disagree	17.5	16.4	16.9
No opinion	15.9	11.5	13.7
Agree	17.5	26.2	21.8
Strongly Agree	6.3	34.4	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

14. ministry of Justice does its role perfectly	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	23.8	8.2	16.1
Disagree	14.3	11.5	12.9
No opinion	44.4	16.4	30.6
Agree	15.9	57.4	36.3
Strongly Agree	1.6	6.6	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe the status of the general prosecution N=125			
1.members of the general prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	3.3	2.4
Disagree	10.9	4.9	8.0
No opinion	14.1	1.6	8.0
Agree	45.3	65.6	55.2
Strongly Agree	28.1	24.6	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. staff of general prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	1.6	1.6
Disagree	6.3	1.6	4.0
No opinion	3.1	0.0	1.6
Agree	46.9	59.0	52.8
Strongly Agree	42.2	37.7	40.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3. I do comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	0.0	3.3	1.6
No opinion	1.6	3.3	2.4
Agree	40.6	29.5	35.2
Strongly Agree	57.8	63.9	60.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. number of staff at the general prosecution that I work at is sufficient	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	46.9	19.7	33.6
Disagree	40.6	39.3	40.0
No opinion	1.6	4.9	3.2
Agree	9.4	26.2	17.6
Strongly Agree	1.6	9.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5. number of staff at the general prosecution is sufficient for its needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	47.6	31.1	39.5
Disagree	33.3	39.3	36.3
No opinion	4.8	6.6	5.6
Agree	11.1	16.4	13.7
Strongly Agree	3.2	6.6	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6. salaries of staff at the general prosecution is relatively low	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	6.6	3.2

Disagree	0.0	3.3	1.6
No opinion	9.4	11.5	10.4
Agree	26.6	31.1	28.8
Strongly Agree	64.1	47.5	56.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7. the general prosecution is neglected	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	21.9	36.1	28.8
Disagree	28.1	31.1	29.6
No opinion	6.3	11.5	8.8
Agree	29.7	16.4	23.2
Strongly Agree	14.1	4.9	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

8. the judiciary police is trained good	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.7	6.6	5.6
Disagree	28.1	19.7	24.0
No opinion	45.3	26.2	36.0
Agree	21.9	47.5	34.4
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

9. executing court orders is currently excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.7	0.0	2.4
Disagree	15.6	16.7	16.1
No opinion	40.6	16.7	29.0
Agree	37.5	53.3	45.2

Strongly Agree	1.6	13.3	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

10. reporting creates problems for litigation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	3.3	2.4
Disagree	14.1	10.0	12.1
No opinion	25.0	26.7	25.8
Agree	45.3	41.7	43.5
Strongly Agree	14.1	18.3	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

11. buildings of general prosecution are not proper	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	29.7	31.1	30.4
Disagree	28.1	39.3	33.6
No opinion	3.1	4.9	4.0
Agree	35.9	21.3	28.8
Strongly Agree	3.1	3.3	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

12. law graduates should occupy certain positions at the general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	8.2	4.8
Disagree	15.6	1.6	8.8
No opinion	7.8	1.6	4.8
Agree	54.7	57.4	56.0
Strongly Agree	20.3	31.1	25.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

13. process at the general prosecution is affected by nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	14.1	21.3	17.6
Disagree	34.4	32.8	33.6
No opinion	31.3	26.2	28.8
Agree	18.8	18.0	18.4
Strongly Agree	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
the problems facing staff of the general prosecution (1 is the most important) N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Insufficient number of staff	31.7	23.0	27.4
Low salaries	42.9	49.2	46.0
Insufficient training	23.8	27.9	25.8
Don't Know	1.6	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
the problems facing the general prosecution (1 is the most important) N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Interference by the executive authorities	10.9	13.1	12.0
Long period of occupation caused public refusal to accept the rule of law	7.8	8.2	8.0
Insufficient number of staff and members of prosecution	18.8	21.3	20.0
Insufficient training for staff and members of prosecution	14.1	19.7	16.8
Israeli occupation and the political conditions	18.8	24.6	21.6
Lack of trust in the general prosecution	15.6	13.1	14.4
Don't Know	14.1	0.0	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
The following statements describe appointing and advancing staff of the general prosecution,			

what do you think of them? N=125			
1.staff of the general prosecution are being appointed according to legal procedures	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	6.6	4.0
Disagree	7.8	13.1	10.4
No opinion	10.9	8.2	9.6
Agree	54.7	62.3	58.4
Strongly Agree	25.0	9.8	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. staff is being advanced based on achievement during the year	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	37.5	19.7	28.8
Disagree	26.6	26.2	26.4
No opinion	10.9	24.6	17.6
Agree	12.5	24.6	18.4
Strongly Agree	12.5	4.9	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. nepotism and favoritism play role in staff appointment and advancement	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	28.1	34.4	31.2
Disagree	35.9	31.1	33.6
No opinion	26.6	19.7	23.2
Agree	6.3	9.8	8.0
Strongly Agree	3.1	4.9	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. staff of the general prosecution are not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	0.0	8.2	4.0
Disagree	7.8	8.2	8.0
No opinion	21.9	9.8	16.0
Agree	26.6	44.3	35.2
Strongly Agree	43.8	29.5	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5. there are serious efforts by general attorney to set up clear criteria for staff appointment	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	3.3	3.2
Disagree	1.6	9.8	5.6
No opinion	20.3	11.5	16.0
Agree	45.3	52.5	48.8
Strongly Agree	29.7	23.0	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6. general prosecution only cares for setting criteria for members of prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	11.5	7.2
Disagree	12.5	24.6	18.4
No opinion	31.3	31.1	31.2
Agree	39.1	27.9	33.6
Strongly Agree	14.1	4.9	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7. appointment and advancement this year came in line with regulations and laws	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.9	6.6	8.8
Disagree	14.1	18.0	16.0
No opinion	46.9	29.5	38.4

Agree	20.3	36.1	28.0
Strongly Agree	7.8	9.8	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8. there is a need for more staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	13.1	7.3
Disagree	3.2	16.4	9.7
No opinion	9.5	13.1	11.3
Agree	47.6	36.1	41.9
Strongly Agree	38.1	21.3	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9. there is a need for lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	11.5	6.5
Disagree	14.3	11.5	12.9
No opinion	15.9	16.4	16.1
Agree	46.0	39.3	42.7
Strongly Agree	22.2	21.3	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

what do you think of the training programs of the staff N=125			
1.there is no such training	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	3.3	3.2
Disagree	12.5	36.1	24.0
No opinion	0.0	13.1	6.4
Agree	40.6	36.1	38.4
Strongly Agree	43.8	11.5	28.0

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. the staff needs continuous training	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	3.1	3.3	3.2
No opinion	0.0	4.9	2.4
Agree	45.3	57.4	51.2
Strongly Agree	51.6	34.4	43.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. there is no need for training the members of prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	60.9	37.7	49.6
Disagree	32.8	49.2	40.8
No opinion	0.0	1.6	0.8
Agree	3.1	9.8	6.4
Strongly Agree	3.1	1.6	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. the staff who is legally and administratively qualified will help member of prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	1.6	1.6
Disagree	4.7	0.0	2.4
No opinion	6.3	4.9	5.6
Agree	35.9	34.4	35.2
Strongly Agree	51.6	59.0	55.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. there is a need for training the staff on computer skills	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	0.0	1.6
Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
No opinion	0.0	3.3	1.6
Agree	46.9	60.7	53.6
Strongly Agree	50.0	36.1	43.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6. there is no enough care about staff training	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.7	3.3	4.0
Disagree	4.7	24.6	14.4
No opinion	3.1	4.9	4.0
Agree	46.9	41.0	44.0
Strongly Agree	40.6	26.2	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7. العمل مع طاقم اداري غير مؤهل يؤثر على فعالية عضو النيابة	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	3.3	2.4
Disagree	4.7	1.6	3.2
No opinion	3.1	3.3	3.2
Agree	32.8	54.1	43.2
Strongly Agree	57.8	37.7	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8. the legal training institute should be responsible for training the staff at the general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	0.0	1.6
Disagree	6.3	8.2	7.2

No opinion	20.3	8.2	14.4
Agree	42.2	59.0	50.4
Strongly Agree	28.1	24.6	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N=125 ما هي وجهة نظرك في العبارات التالية والتي تصف برامج التفتيش على موظفي النيابة العامة؟			
1.judicial inspection needs to be activated	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	0.0	1.6
Disagree	8.1	0.0	4.1
No opinion	11.3	9.8	10.6
Agree	51.6	63.9	57.7
Strongly Agree	25.8	26.2	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2. staff complies with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.6	0.0	0.8
Disagree	11.1	3.3	7.3
No opinion	4.8	0.0	2.4
Agree	44.4	67.2	55.6
Strongly Agree	38.1	29.5	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. work of the staff is being inspected	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.3	0.0	3.2
Disagree	21.9	6.7	14.5
No opinion	17.2	5.0	11.3
Agree	45.3	66.7	55.6

Strongly Agree	9.4	21.7	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4. staff compliance with working hours is being inspected	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.5	4.9	5.7
Disagree	25.8	26.2	26.0
No opinion	9.7	6.6	8.1
Agree	40.3	42.6	41.5
Strongly Agree	17.7	19.7	18.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

the judiciary inspection performs inspection on: N=125			
1.the administrative issues like absence, working hours and days off	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	64.5	73.8	69.1
No	32.3	26.2	29.3
Don't Know	3.2	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. cases process	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	67.7	82.0	74.8
No	32.3	18.0	25.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.Male. جميع ما	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	63.3	68.9	66.1
No	36.7	31.1	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Male. لا شيء مما	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	24.6	13.1	18.6
No	75.4	86.9	81.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

the inspection department performs inspection based on: N=125	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Complain	48.4	23.0	36.0
Clear inspection criteria	25.0	39.3	32.0
Collected information for inspection purposes	14.1	37.7	25.6
Don't Know	12.5	0.0	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6_2: tables of trainee lawyers (sample size = 301: 155 in West Bank and 146 in Gaza)

GB02: sex N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Male	69.7	84.9	77.1
Female	30.3	15.1	22.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB03: age in completed years N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
21	1.3	0.0	0.7
22	18.1	2.1	10.3
23	21.9	20.0	21.0
24	23.2	13.8	18.7
25	14.2	13.1	13.7
26	9.0	15.2	12.0
27	4.5	9.7	7.0
28+	7.7	26.2	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB04: current place of residence/ governorate N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Ramallah	22.6	0.0	11.6
Bethlehem	6.5	0.0	3.3
Tulkarm	13.5	0.0	7.0
Jerusalem	2.6	0.0	1.3
Hebron	13.5	0.0	7.0
Jenin	12.9	0.0	6.6
Nablus	12.3	0.0	6.3
Qalqilia	11.6	0.0	6.0
Salfit	0.6	0.0	0.3

Tubas	3.9	0.0	2.0
Khanyunis	0.0	21.2	10.3
Gaza	0.0	59.6	28.9
Rafah	0.0	6.8	3.3
Deir Elbalah	0.0	4.1	2.0
North Gaza	0.0	8.2	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB05_1: current training place/ governorate N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Ramallah	25.8	0.0	13.3
Bethlehem	6.5	0.0	3.3
Tulkarm	8.4	0.0	4.3
Hebron	13.5	0.0	7.0
Jenin	18.7	0.0	9.6
Nablus	13.5	0.0	7.0
Qalqilia	10.3	0.0	5.3
Tubas	3.2	0.0	1.7
Khanyunis	0.0	17.8	8.6
Gaza	0.0	62.3	30.2
Rafah	0.0	8.9	4.3
Deir Elbalah	0.0	5.5	2.7
North Gaza	0.0	5.5	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB06: academic major N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
There is no major	58.7	47.9	53.5
general law (international, constitutional and administrative)	32.3	47.9	39.9
special law (criminal, civil and commercial)	9.0	4.1	6.6

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB07: refugee status N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Registered refugee	31.0	56.2	43.2
Unregistered refugee	9.0	2.7	6.0
Not a refugee	60.0	41.1	50.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB08: marital status N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Single	75.5	52.1	64.1
Engaged	4.5	5.5	5.0
Married	20.0	42.5	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB09: academic achievement N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
BA	89.7	97.3	93.4
MA or higher	10.3	2.7	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB10: reasons for choosing law major N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Personal interest	83.9	82.2	83.1
High school grade	3.9	2.1	3.0
Family interest	6.5	9.6	8.0

To improve my financial conditions	5.8	2.7	4.3
To improve my social status (prestige)	0.0	3.4	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe the general status of lawyers in Palestine? N=301

GB15: the status of lawyers is generally poor	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	2.7	2.7
Disagree	34.8	30.1	32.6
No opinion	0.0	2.7	1.3
Agree	55.5	61.6	58.5
Strongly Agree	7.1	2.7	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB16: lawyers are not interested in developing themselves	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disagree	10.3	7.5	9.0
No opinion	1.3	0.0	0.7
Agree	65.2	80.1	72.4
Strongly Agree	22.6	12.3	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB17: lawyers try to bring business and make profit through non lawyers people	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.1	4.8	6.0
Disagree	36.1	50.7	43.2
No opinion	5.8	4.1	5.0
Agree	39.4	36.3	37.9

Strongly Agree	11.6	4.1	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB18: lawyers abide by ethics of the profession	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	1.4	2.7
Disagree	23.2	28.8	25.9
No opinion	1.9	3.4	2.7
Agree	63.9	62.3	63.1
Strongly Agree	7.1	4.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB19: arrange training methods according to their importance (1 is the most important) N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Through practical experience	23.9	24.0	23.9
Through reading	21.9	15.8	18.9
Through attending specialized lectures and seminars	5.2	13.7	9.3
Through continuous training	49.0	46.6	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB23 arrange reasons of lawyers' weakness according to their importance (1 is the most important) N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Law faculties are generally weak	27.7	21.9	24.9
Training is poor	20.6	24.0	22.3
Judiciary weakness	9.7	7.5	8.6
Bar Association does not play its role developing the law profession	41.9	46.6	44.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB27 arrange problems facing trainee lawyers according to their importance (1 is the most important) N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Lack of qualified trainers	12.9	8.9	11.0
Financial conditions of trainees	40.6	42.5	41.5
Bar Association lack of interest in training	17.4	25.3	21.3
Trainers' monopoly of information	17.4	14.4	15.9
Global view of trainee lawyers	11.6	8.9	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements that describe Bar Association role? N=301			
GB31: Bar Association plays active role in proposing and modifying legislations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	17.4	11.0	14.3
Disagree	52.3	55.5	53.8
No opinion	1.3	2.1	1.7
Agree	25.8	30.8	28.2
Strongly Agree	3.2	0.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB32: Bar Association plays active role in the political life	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	16.1	6.2	11.3
Disagree	43.9	52.7	48.2
No opinion	3.2	1.4	2.3
Agree	33.5	38.4	35.9
Strongly Agree	3.2	1.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB33: Bar Association has been playing its role since the beginning	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.5	5.5	9.6
Disagree	49.0	54.8	51.8
No opinion	1.9	4.1	3.0
Agree	34.2	34.9	34.6
Strongly Agree	1.3	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB34: Bar Association issues laws and regulations that organize law profession	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	2.1	2.7
Disagree	14.8	21.2	17.9
No opinion	0.6	0.7	0.7
Agree	74.2	74.0	74.1
Strongly Agree	7.1	2.1	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB35: Bar Association is politically affiliated and not professionally operated	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.7	2.7	6.3
Disagree	52.9	56.2	54.5
No opinion	5.2	2.7	4.0
Agree	26.5	36.3	31.2
Strongly Agree	5.8	2.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB36: Bar Association works on activating retirement laws	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.7	0.7
Disagree	5.8	2.7	4.3
No opinion	4.5	5.5	5.0
Agree	64.5	66.4	65.4
Strongly Agree	24.5	24.7	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB37: Bar Association has to limit the number of companies and organizations power of attorneys allowed for each lawyer	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	3.4	4.3
Disagree	31.6	29.5	30.6
No opinion	3.9	2.1	3.0
Agree	43.9	53.4	48.5
Strongly Agree	15.5	11.6	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB38: Bar Association committees are controlled by certain group of lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	4.1	3.7
Disagree	25.2	28.1	26.6
No opinion	3.2	4.8	4.0
Agree	49.7	54.1	51.8
Strongly Agree	18.7	8.9	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB39: Bar Association follows up on complains against	Area		Total

lawyers	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	4.8	4.3
Disagree	25.8	25.3	25.6
No opinion	3.2	2.7	3.0
Agree	59.4	64.4	61.8
Strongly Agree	7.7	2.7	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB40: Bar Association conducts social activities	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.0	2.1	5.6
Disagree	47.1	30.8	39.2
No opinion	4.5	2.7	3.7
Agree	36.1	61.0	48.2
Strongly Agree	3.2	3.4	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB41: Bar Association should provide lawyers with medical insurance	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	0.0	1.7
Disagree	6.5	1.4	4.0
No opinion	0.6	0.0	0.3
Agree	60.6	68.5	64.5
Strongly Agree	29.0	30.1	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB42: Bar Association use nepotism and favoritism	Area		Total
	West	Gaza	

	Bank		
Strongly Disagree	3.2	4.8	4.0
Disagree	52.3	49.3	50.8
No opinion	5.8	6.2	6.0
Agree	31.6	32.9	32.2
Strongly Agree	7.1	6.8	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB43: Bar Association research committees are transparent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.5	3.4	5.0
Disagree	20.0	23.3	21.6
No opinion	12.9	11.0	12.0
Agree	56.8	57.5	57.1
Strongly Agree	3.9	4.8	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB44: Bar Association library is neat	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.8	2.1	4.0
Disagree	23.2	12.3	17.9
No opinion	8.4	2.7	5.6
Agree	53.5	76.0	64.5
Strongly Agree	9.0	6.8	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What are the roles of the Palestinian Bar Association in your opinion? N=301			
GB45: developing law profession and training lawyers	Area		Total

1	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Disagree	16.2	8.9	12.7
No opinion	0.0	0.7	0.3
Agree	58.4	61.0	59.7
Strongly Agree	24.0	29.5	26.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB46: develop and modify legislations to facilitate justice	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	0.0	1.0
Disagree	15.5	17.1	16.3
No opinion	0.6	1.4	1.0
Agree	61.9	64.4	63.1
Strongly Agree	20.0	17.1	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB47: defending lawyers' interests	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Disagree	16.1	4.8	10.6
No opinion	0.0	1.4	0.7
Agree	55.5	67.8	61.5
Strongly Agree	28.4	26.0	27.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB48: participating in the political life	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.7	1.0
Disagree	27.7	19.2	23.6
No opinion	0.6	1.4	1.0
Agree	54.8	60.3	57.5
Strongly Agree	15.5	18.5	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB49: organize the relations among judiciary pillars (judiciary council, general prosecution and Ministry of Justice)	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	1.4	1.0
Disagree	16.1	8.9	12.6
No opinion	1.3	1.4	1.3
Agree	59.4	69.2	64.1
Strongly Agree	22.6	19.2	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB50: provide social and economical services to members of Bar Association	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disagree	23.2	15.1	19.3
No opinion	0.0	2.1	1.0
Agree	59.4	64.4	61.8
Strongly Agree	16.8	18.5	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB51: promote legal research	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Disagree	12.3	7.5	10.0
No opinion	0.6	1.4	1.0
Agree	68.4	71.2	69.8
Strongly Agree	17.4	19.9	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements regarding trainee lawyers' training programs? N=301

GB52: training for 2 years is necessary to know professional basics	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.3	6.2	8.3
Disagree	28.4	37.0	32.6
Agree	36.8	43.8	40.2
Strongly Agree	24.5	13.0	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB53: training period is too long	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.7	2.7	5.3
Disagree	41.9	40.4	41.2
Agree	33.5	45.9	39.5
Strongly Agree	16.8	11.0	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB54: I personally receive some money from my trainer	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	20.0	6.8	13.6

Disagree	60.6	76.7	68.4
No opinion	1.3	0.7	1.0
Agree	16.8	13.7	15.3
Strongly Agree	1.3	2.1	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB55: a salary needs to be allocated for the trainee	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Disagree	5.8	4.8	5.3
Agree	47.7	54.1	50.8
Strongly Agree	45.2	41.1	43.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB56: I feel my trainer is training me in an excellent way	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.7	1.7
Disagree	12.9	21.9	17.3
No opinion	0.6	0.7	0.7
Agree	61.9	61.0	61.5
Strongly Agree	21.9	15.8	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB57: training is like working for the trainer as a buss boy	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	7.7	15.8	11.6
Disagree	44.5	35.6	40.2
No opinion	1.9	2.7	2.3
Agree	38.1	42.5	40.2
Strongly Agree	7.7	3.4	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB58: I substituted my trainer at the court	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.7	1.0
Disagree	20.6	8.2	14.6
No opinion	0.0	0.7	0.3
Agree	58.7	74.7	66.4
Strongly Agree	19.4	15.8	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB59: my trainer allowed me to attend a postponing session	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.1	0.0	3.7
Disagree	60.0	49.3	54.8
No opinion	1.3	1.4	1.3
Agree	29.0	41.1	34.9
Strongly Agree	2.6	8.2	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB60: there is a need to replace training with specialized diploma	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	1.4	2.7

Disagree	40.6	35.6	38.2
No opinion	1.3	3.4	2.3
Agree	44.5	54.1	49.2
Strongly Agree	9.7	5.5	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB61: I care for attending any lectures or workshops conducted by Bar Association	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.3
Disagree	9.0	15.1	12.0
No opinion	1.3	0.7	1.0
Agree	70.3	73.3	71.8
Strongly Agree	16.8	11.0	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB62: I care for attending any lectures or workshops conducted by anybody	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disagree	14.2	17.8	15.9
No opinion	1.3	0.7	1.0
Agree	66.5	69.9	68.1
Strongly Agree	17.4	11.6	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB63: training programs conducted by Bar Association are excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.0	5.5	7.3
Disagree	58.7	60.3	59.5

No opinion	1.3	0.7	1.0
Agree	28.4	29.5	28.9
Strongly Agree	2.6	4.1	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB64: there should be continuous training for lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	9.0	11.0	10.0
Agree	73.5	69.9	71.8
No opinion	0.0	0.0	0.0
Strongly Agree	17.4	19.2	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB65: Palestinian lawyers are qualified enough and do not need training	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	16.1	9.6	13.0
Disagree	72.3	73.3	72.8
No opinion	0.0	0.7	0.3
Agree	11.0	16.4	13.6
Strongly Agree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB66: I make use of trainings conducted by civil society organizations more than that conducted by Bar Association	Area		Total
	West Bank	West Bank	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	2.1	1.0
Disagree	42.6	26.0	34.6
No opinion	7.7	4.8	6.3

Agree	37.4	57.5	47.2
Strongly Agree	12.3	9.6	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB67: my trainer allows me to attend trainings conducted by civil society organizations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.7	0.7
Disagree	7.7	9.6	8.6
No opinion	2.6	1.4	2.0
Agree	78.1	80.1	79.1
Strongly Agree	11.0	8.2	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB68: I think it is necessary to allow trainees from attending sessions as a substitute for their trainers or anybody else	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	1.4	3.3
Disagree	23.9	35.6	29.6
No opinion	0.6	1.4	1.0
Agree	56.1	54.1	55.1
Strongly Agree	14.2	7.5	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB69: Bar Association should increase the number of trainees for each trainer	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.0	2.7	6.0
Disagree	45.8	44.5	45.2
No opinion	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agree	40.6	48.6	44.5

Strongly Agree	4.5	4.1	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB70: Bar Association does not care for trainers' specialty	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	0.7	1.3
Disagree	46.5	38.4	42.5
No opinion	5.8	7.5	6.6
Agree	40.0	52.1	45.8
Strongly Agree	5.8	1.4	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB71: Bar Association needs to allocate a number of lectures conducted by trainers to train other lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	0.0	1.0
Disagree	14.8	17.8	16.3
No opinion	0.6	0.7	0.7
Agree	68.4	69.9	69.1
Strongly Agree	14.2	11.6	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements regarding general status of the judiciary? N=301			
GB72: formal judiciary is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.5	3.4	4.0
Disagree	17.4	52.1	34.2
No opinion	0.6	2.1	1.3

Agree	66.5	40.4	53.8
Strongly Agree	11.0	2.1	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB73: PA has succeeded in maintaining independent judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.0	3.4	6.3
Disagree	20.6	40.4	30.2
No opinion	3.9	2.1	3.0
Agree	58.1	53.4	55.8
Strongly Agree	8.4	0.7	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB74: Palestinian judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	2.1	2.7
Disagree	27.1	44.5	35.5
No opinion	3.2	4.8	4.0
Agree	59.4	48.6	54.2
Strongly Agree	7.1		3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB75: judicial decisions are being externally interfered	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.7	1.7
Disagree	48.4	47.9	48.2
No opinion	4.5	4.1	4.3
Agree	38.7	44.5	41.5

Strongly Agree	5.8	2.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB76: Palestinian judiciary is transparent and not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	2.7	3.0
Disagree	32.3	41.8	36.9
No opinion	13.5	14.4	14.0
Agree	43.2	41.1	42.2
Strongly Agree	7.7	0.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB77: administrative staff at courts and general prosecution are corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.7	2.7	5.3
Disagree	64.5	55.5	60.1
No opinion	8.4	13.0	10.6
Agree	16.8	26.0	21.3
Strongly Agree	2.6	2.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB78: judges' salaries are relatively high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	0.7	1.3
Disagree	61.3	46.6	54.2
No opinion	8.4	15.8	12.0
Agree	27.1	37.0	31.9
Strongly Agree	1.3		0.7

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB79: salaries of court staff are relatively low	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Disagree	25.8	23.3	24.6
No opinion	16.8	26.7	21.6
Agree	52.9	48.6	50.8
Strongly Agree	3.2	1.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB80: my trust in the Palestinian judiciary is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	2.7	3.0
Disagree	21.3	28.1	24.6
No opinion	0.6	4.8	2.7
Agree	56.1	54.8	55.5
Strongly Agree	18.7	9.6	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB81: my trust in the general prosecution is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.1	4.8	6.0
Disagree	31.0	39.7	35.2
No opinion	1.3	7.5	4.3
Agree	46.5	39.7	43.2
Strongly Agree	14.2	8.2	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB82: my level of trust in the police is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	5.5	5.3
Disagree	30.3	43.2	36.5
No opinion	3.2	2.1	2.7
Agree	47.7	41.1	44.5
Strongly Agree	13.5	8.2	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB83: my level of trust in the general prosecution is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	2.1	2.7
Disagree	30.3	43.8	36.9
No opinion	1.9	3.4	2.7
Agree	53.5	41.8	47.8
Strongly Agree	11.0	8.9	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB84: my level of trust in lawyers is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.8	2.1	4.0
Disagree	34.8	39.0	36.9
No opinion	2.6	3.4	3.0
Agree	45.2	47.3	46.2
Strongly Agree	11.6	8.2	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB85: court decisions execution is excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.5	1.4	3.0
Disagree	32.3	29.5	30.9
No opinion	0.6	0.7	0.7
Agree	54.8	58.9	56.8
Strongly Agree	7.7	9.6	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB86: reporting cause problems for litigation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disagree	11.0	22.6	16.6
No opinion	1.3	0.0	0.7
Agree	71.6	72.6	72.1
Strongly Agree	15.5	4.8	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB87: reporting officers report to court parties after receiving some money	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	1.4	1.7
Disagree	50.3	65.8	57.8
No opinion	6.5	7.5	7.0
Agree	32.3	23.3	27.9
Strongly Agree	9.0	2.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB88: court building are suitable	Area		Total
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	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	21.9	14.4	18.3
Disagree	40.0	56.2	47.8
Agree	31.6	27.4	29.6
Strongly Agree	6.5	2.1	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB89: law graduates should occupy certain positions like notary public and execution officer	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Disagree	12.3	8.9	10.6
No opinion	0.0	1.4	0.7
Agree	67.7	80.1	73.8
Strongly Agree	18.7	9.6	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB90: notary public offices have problems	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.7	1.0
Disagree	45.8	28.8	37.5
No opinion	2.6	4.8	3.7
Agree	47.1	60.3	53.5
Strongly Agree	3.2	5.5	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB91: civil society organizations do their monitoring role over judiciary	Area		Total
	West	Gaza	

	Bank		
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.7	1.0
Disagree	41.9	45.2	43.5
No opinion	4.5	5.5	5.0
Agree	49.7	47.9	48.8
Strongly Agree	2.6	0.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB92: court case expediting is slow at formal courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.2	0.7	2.0
Disagree	14.2	21.9	17.9
No opinion	2.6	2.1	2.3
Agree	60.0	66.4	63.1
Strongly Agree	20.0	8.9	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB93: Sharia judiciary is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	1.4	1.3
Disagree	13.5	9.6	11.6
No opinion	20.0	26.7	23.3
Agree	60.0	60.3	60.1
Strongly Agree	5.2	2.1	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB94: Sharia courts expedite cases quickly	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	2.6	1.4	2.0
Disagree	18.7	14.4	16.6
No opinion	18.1	27.4	22.6
Agree	56.8	52.1	54.5
Strongly Agree	3.9	4.8	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB95: I have high level of trust in Sharia courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.7	1.7
Disagree	11.0	8.9	10.0
No opinion	12.9	25.3	18.9
Agree	65.2	53.4	59.5
Strongly Agree	8.4	11.6	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB96: In your opinion, what are the most important problems at notary public offices? (1 is the most important)	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Crowdedness	26.5	28.8	27.6
So many applicants	53.5	63.7	58.5
Excessive review by clerks	20.0	7.5	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB99: In your opinion, reasons for slow process are (1 is the most important reason) N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Reporting	67.1	60.3	63.8
Absence of lawyers	16.1	17.1	16.6
Absence of judges	5.2	5.5	5.3

Poor judges' court management	11.6	17.1	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB103: arrange security services interference in judiciary (1 is the most interfering) N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Preventive security	54.2	0.0	27.9
Intelligence	28.4	0.0	14.6
Military intelligence	10.3	0.0	5.3
Homeland security	0.0	42.5	20.6
National security	0.0	8.2	4.0
police	0.0	38.4	18.6
Nobody	7.1	11.0	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In your opinion, what are the main problems facing judiciary? N=301			
GB106: executive authority interference	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.5	2.1	4.3
Disagree	40.0	44.5	42.2
No opinion	1.3	2.1	1.7
Agree	45.2	47.3	46.2
Strongly Agree	7.1	4.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB107: lack of political will to do reform	Area		Total
	West	Gaza	

	Bank		
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.3
Disagree	45.2	28.1	36.9
No opinion	0.6	2.1	1.3
Agree	45.2	68.5	56.5
Strongly Agree	6.5	1.4	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB108: public reluctant to accept rule of law due to long period of occupation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.3
Disagree	16.8	19.9	18.3
No opinion	1.3	4.8	3.0
Agree	71.0	71.9	71.4
Strongly Agree	8.4	3.4	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
B109: insufficient number of staff and judges	Area		Total
	West Bank	West Bank	
Strongly Disagree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Disagree	27.1	16.4	21.9
No opinion	0.6	0.7	0.7
Agree	63.9	76.7	70.1
Strongly Agree	7.1	6.2	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB110: insufficient training for staff and judges	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
	0.0	0.0	0.0

Disagree	16.1	10.3	13.3
No opinion	1.3	0.7	1.0
Agree	71.6	83.6	77.4
Strongly Agree	11.0	5.5	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB111: Israeli occupation and political conditions	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	0.7	1.3
Disagree	18.7	19.9	19.3
No opinion	0.6	2.1	1.3
Agree	68.4	71.9	70.1
Strongly Agree	10.3	5.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB112: lack of trust in judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	1.4	1.7
Disagree	41.3	32.9	37.2
No opinion	3.2	2.1	2.7
Agree	49.7	60.3	54.8
Strongly Agree	3.9	3.4	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB113: In your opinion, arrange executive authority interference in the judiciary (1 is the most important) N=301	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
رئاسة الوزراء	22.6	15.8	19.3
وزارة العدل	50.3	63.7	56.8

مجلس الوزراء	17.4	14.4	15.9
لا أحد يتدخل	9.7	6.2	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of appointing judges and members of prosecution? N=301			
GB117: judiciary appointments are being currently done transparently and clearly and without nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	15.5	7.5	11.6
Disagree	47.7	58.9	53.2
No opinion	1.3	3.4	2.3
Agree	31.0	29.5	30.2
Strongly Agree	4.5	0.7	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB118 prosecution appointment are being currently done transparently and clearly and without nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.1	7.5	13.0
Disagree	52.3	63.7	57.8
No opinion	2.6	4.8	3.7
Agree	23.9	22.6	23.3
Strongly Agree	3.2	1.4	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB119: judges and members of prosecution are being appointed based on their experience, knowledge and academic qualifications and their reputation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.4	4.8	6.6
Disagree	51.0	59.6	55.1

No opinion	4.5	4.8	4.7
Agree	32.9	28.8	30.9
Strongly Agree	3.2	2.1	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB120: nepotism and favoritism are the bases for judiciary and prosecution appointment and advancement	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.3
Disagree	28.4	28.1	28.2
No opinion	4.5	6.2	5.3
Agree	43.2	59.6	51.2
Strongly Agree	21.3	6.2	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB121: judges comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.9	2.1	2.0
Disagree	12.3	17.8	15.0
No opinion	1.3	1.4	1.3
Agree	77.4	74.0	75.7
Strongly Agree	7.1	4.8	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB122: members of prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disagree	21.3	17.8	19.6
No opinion	2.6	6.2	4.3

Agree	67.7	71.9	69.8
Strongly Agree	7.7	4.1	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB123: staff at courts and prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.0	0.3
Disagree	16.8	18.5	17.6
No opinion	1.3	2.7	2.0
Agree	75.5	76.7	76.1
Strongly Agree	5.8	2.1	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB124: number of court judges is sufficient for court needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.7	3.4	6.6
Disagree	61.9	68.5	65.1
No opinion	1.3	1.4	1.3
Agree	25.8	26.7	26.2
Strongly Agree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB125: number of members of prosecution is sufficient for court needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	2.1	3.7
Disagree	60.0	65.1	62.5
No opinion	2.6	2.7	2.7
Agree	31.0	30.1	30.6

Strongly Agree	1.3	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 7_2: tables for working lawyers (sample size is 408: 205 in West Bank and 203 in Gaza)

GB02: sex N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Male	80.0	79.8	79.9
Female	20.0	20.2	20.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB03: age by years completed N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
24-30	36.1	43.8	40.0
31-40	20.5	37.9	29.2
41-50	14.1	7.9	11.0
51+	29.3	10.3	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB04_1: current place of residence/ governorate N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Jerusalem	11.2	0.0	5.6
Ramallah	19.0	0.0	9.6
Nablus	25.4	0.0	12.7
Jenin	13.7	0.0	6.9
Tulkarm	5.4	0.0	2.7
Tubas	3.9	0.0	2.0
Bethlehem	5.4	0.0	2.7
Hebron	4.9	0.0	2.5
Salfit	0.5	0.0	0.2
Gaza	0.0	63.1	31.4
Khanyunis	0.0	19.2	9.6
Deirelbalah	0.0	14.8	7.4
North Gaza	0.0	3.0	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB05: your residence place during the last 5 years (if different	Area		Total

that the current place) N=408	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	9.8	4.4	7.1
No	90.2	95.6	92.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB06_1: previous place of residence/ governorate N=29	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Jerusalem	20.0	0.0	13.8
Ramallah	25.0	0.0	17.2
Nablus	15.0	0.0	10.3
Jenin	10.0	0.0	6.9
Tulkarm	5.0	0.0	3.4
Qalqilia	10.0	0.0	6.9
Hebron	5.0	0.0	3.4
Gaza	0.0	11.1	3.4
Khanyunis	0.0	33.3	10.3
Deirelbalah	0.0	33.3	10.3
North Gaza	0.0	22.2	6.9
Amman	10.0	0.0	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB07: reason for changing residence N=29	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Work	45.0	55.6	48.3
Study	15.0	11.1	13.8
Marriage	30.0	33.3	31.0
Political condition improved	5.0	0.0	3.4
Training	5.0	0.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB08_1: current work place/ governorate N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Jerusalem	2.0	0.0	1.0
Ramallah	28.8	0.0	14.5
Nablus	27.3	0.0	13.7
Jenin	13.2	0.0	6.6
Tulkarm	5.4	0.0	2.7
Tubas	2.4	0.0	1.2
Qalqilia	9.8	0.0	4.9
Hebron	5.9	0.0	2.9
Bethlehem	5.4	0.0	2.7
Gaza	0.0	67.0	33.3
Khanyunis	0.0	17.7	8.8
Deirelbalah	0.0	14.8	7.4
North Gaza	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB09: academic major N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
No major	47.3	69.5	58.3
general law (international, administrative and constitutional)	29.3	25.1	27.2
private law (criminal, civil and commercial)	23.4	5.4	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB10: refugee status N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Registered refugee	24.4	53.7	39.0
Non registered refugee	1.5	1.0	1.2
Not refugee	74.1	45.3	59.8

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB11: marital status N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Single	21.5	32.5	27.0
Married	78.0	67.5	72.8
Divorced	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB12: academic achievement N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
BA	77.6	89.2	83.3
MA or higher	22.4	10.8	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB13: years of professional experience N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
1-5	38.5	54.2	46.3
6-10	13.7	21.7	17.6
11-15	12.2	11.8	12.0
16-20	12.7	5.4	9.1
21+	22.9	6.9	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements regarding general status of Palestinian lawyers? N=408			
GB14: they are generally of poor level	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.5	8.9	5.1
Disagree	14.6	19.2	16.9
No opinion	1.0	2.0	1.5

Agree	72.2	51.2	61.8
Strongly Agree	10.7	18.7	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB15: lawyers are interested in developing themselves	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	3.4	2.2
Disagree	19.0	13.3	16.2
No opinion	4.4	3.0	3.7
Agree	64.4	53.7	59.1
Strongly Agree	11.2	26.6	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB16: lawyers try to get business and make profit through no lawyers people	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.9	12.8	8.8
Disagree	23.9	32.5	28.2
No opinion	10.2	6.9	8.6
Agree	51.2	35.5	43.4
Strongly Agree	9.8	12.3	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB17: lawyers abide by professional ethics	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.4	10.8	7.6
Disagree	35.1	33.5	34.3
No opinion	13.7	7.9	10.8
Agree	43.9	30.0	37.0
Strongly Agree	2.9	17.7	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB18: there is a problem regarding lawyers relations with each other	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	9.4	5.9
Disagree	24.9	25.6	25.2
No opinion	3.9	6.4	5.1
Agree	60.0	44.8	52.5
Strongly Agree	8.8	13.8	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
In your opinion, what are the techniques to develop lawyers? N=408			
GB19: through practical experience	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	1.0	0.7
Disagree	6.3	11.3	8.8
No opinion	1.0	0.5	0.7
Agree	75.6	55.2	65.4
Strongly Agree	16.6	32.0	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB20: through reading	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	6.4	3.7
Disagree	16.6	21.2	18.9
No opinion	0.5	2.5	1.5
Agree	67.3	51.7	59.6
Strongly Agree	14.6	18.2	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB21: by attending specialized legal lectures	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	3.9	2.5
Disagree	22.9	11.3	17.2
No opinion	3.4	4.4	3.9
Agree	62.0	57.1	59.6
Strongly Agree	10.7	23.2	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB22: through dealing with experienced judges and members of prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	11.3	6.9
Disagree	34.1	25.1	29.7
No opinion	2.0	4.4	3.2
Agree	55.1	35.0	45.1
Strongly Agree	6.3	24.1	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB23: through pursuing higher education	Area		Total
	West Bank	West Bank	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	3.4	2.2
Disagree	29.3	17.7	23.5
No opinion	2.4	8.4	5.4
Agree	56.6	43.3	50.0
Strongly Agree	10.7	27.1	18.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB24: through acquiring language skills (specially English)	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.0	6.4	4.2

Disagree	35.1	22.7	28.9
No opinion	2.9	4.9	3.9
Agree	49.8	44.3	47.1
Strongly Agree	10.2	21.7	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB25: In your opinion, arrange reasons behind lawyers' weakness (1 is the most important) N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Weak law faculties	34.1	18.2	26.2
Poor training	33.2	31.0	32.1
Weak judiciary	10.2	16.7	13.5
Bar Association does not do its job in this regard	21.0	34.0	27.5
Don't Know	1.5	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In your opinion, what are the main problems facing law profession? N=408			
GB29: lack of profession inspection	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	75.6	70.4	73.0
No	24.4	29.6	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB30: judges' weakness	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	77.6	68.0	72.8
No	22.0	32.0	27.0
Don't Know	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB31: security services interference	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Yes	62.9	58.6	60.8
No	37.1	41.4	39.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB32: administrative corruption in the judiciary and prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	54.1	49.8	52.0
No	42.0	49.8	45.8
Don't Know	3.9	0.5	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB33: lack of trust in lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	73.7	58.6	66.2
No	24.9	41.4	33.1
Don't Know	1.5	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB34: financial conditions of trainee lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	West Bank	
Yes	82.0	57.1	69.6
No	18.0	42.9	30.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements regarding the role of Bar Association? N=408			
GB35: Bar Association plays active role in proposing and modifying legislations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.7	27.6	20.6

Disagree	56.1	44.8	50.5
No opinion	4.4	3.9	4.2
Agree	25.4	13.3	19.4
Strongly Agree	0.5	10.3	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB36 Bar Association plays active role in political life	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	14.1	26.1	20.1
Disagree	55.6	36.5	46.1
No opinion	5.4	7.4	6.4
Agree	23.9	19.7	21.8
Strongly Agree	1.0	10.3	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB37 Bar Association plays active role in developing law profession since its establishment	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.3	19.2	13.7
Disagree	54.6	48.8	51.7
No opinion	4.4	4.9	4.7
Agree	30.7	19.2	25.0
Strongly Agree	2.0	7.9	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB38: 4 Bar Association issues regulations that organize law	Area		Total

profession	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.9	14.3	8.6
Disagree	26.8	33.5	30.1
No opinion	2.9	5.4	4.2
Agree	64.4	37.4	51.0
Strongly Agree	2.9	9.4	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB39: Bar Association is based on party affiliation considerations not professional ones	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	19.2	10.8
Disagree	27.3	25.6	26.5
No opinion	2.9	3.9	3.4
Agree	51.7	33.5	42.6
Strongly Agree	15.6	17.7	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB40 Bar Association needs to activate retirement laws	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	14.8	7.4
Disagree	8.8	12.3	10.5
No opinion	4.9	1.5	3.2
Agree	68.8	40.9	54.9
Strongly Agree	17.6	30.5	24.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB41 Bar Association needs to limit the number of companies power of attorneys for each lawyer	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.4	13.3	8.8
Disagree	14.6	30.5	22.5

No opinion	3.9	3.9	3.9
Agree	55.6	36.5	46.1
Strongly Agree	21.5	15.8	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB42: committees at the Bar Association are controlled by certain group of lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	10.3	6.4
Disagree	28.3	16.7	22.5
No opinion	6.3	8.9	7.6
Agree	53.2	44.3	48.8
Strongly Agree	9.8	19.7	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB42_1: weakness in Bar Association causes weakness in general assembly	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.5	16.7	9.1
Disagree	15.1	15.3	15.2
No opinion	4.4	3.4	3.9
Agree	62.0	44.3	53.2
Strongly Agree	17.1	20.2	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In your opinion, what roles should Bar Association play? N=408			
GB43: training lawyers and developing law profession	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	3.9	2.2
Disagree	9.8	7.9	8.8
No opinion	1.0	2.5	1.7
Agree	60.0	55.7	57.8

Strongly Agree	28.8	30.0	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB44 : developing and modifying legislations to facilitate justice	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.5	6.4	3.9
Disagree	15.6	18.2	16.9
No opinion	2.4	2.0	2.2
Agree	60.0	55.2	57.6
Strongly Agree	20.5	18.2	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB45 : defending lawyers' interests	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	7.4	4.2
Disagree	9.3	14.8	12.0
No opinion	1.0	0.5	0.7
Agree	56.1	47.3	51.7
Strongly Agree	32.7	30.0	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB46 : participating in the political life	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.0	12.3	7.1
Disagree	18.0	11.3	14.7
No opinion	6.3	2.0	4.2
Agree	56.1	48.8	52.5
Strongly Agree	17.6	25.6	21.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB47 organize the relations between Ministry of Justice, judiciary council and general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.0	6.4	4.2
Disagree	8.8	15.3	12.0
No opinion	2.0	5.9	3.9
Agree	60.0	47.8	53.9
Strongly Agree	27.3	24.6	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB48 : providing social, economic and cultural services to members	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	4.4	2.7
Disagree	14.6	13.3	14.0
No opinion	2.0	5.9	3.9
Agree	56.6	46.3	51.5
Strongly Agree	25.9	30.0	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB49: promote legal research	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	1.5	1.2
Disagree	9.3	6.9	8.1
No opinion	2.4	3.4	2.9
Agree	60.0	59.6	59.8
Strongly Agree	27.3	28.6	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB50 : promoting legal awareness	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	1.0	6.4	3.7
Disagree	11.2	8.4	9.8
No opinion	1.5	2.0	1.7
Agree	58.0	45.3	51.7
Strongly Agree	28.3	37.9	33.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following regarding general status of judiciary? N=408

GB51 : judiciary is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.3	19.2	14.2
Disagree	32.7	44.3	38.5
No opinion	4.9	5.4	5.1
Agree	49.8	15.8	32.8
Strongly Agree	3.4	15.3	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB52 : PA succeeded in maintaining independent judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.3	15.8	11.5
Disagree	37.6	30.0	33.8
No opinion	8.8	7.9	8.3
Agree	45.4	34.5	40.0
Strongly Agree	1.0	11.8	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB53: judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair compared to other Arab countries	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.9	13.8	9.8
Disagree	27.8	47.3	37.5

No opinion	13.7	6.4	10.0
Agree	51.7	21.2	36.5
Strongly Agree	1.0	11.3	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB54: judicial decisions are interfered externally	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	14.8	9.1
Disagree	34.6	23.6	29.2
No opinion	15.6	5.9	10.8
Agree	44.4	43.3	43.9
Strongly Agree	2.0	12.3	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB55: judiciary is transparent and not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.9	18.2	12.0
Disagree	31.7	44.3	38.0
No opinion	26.8	6.4	16.7
Agree	35.1	20.2	27.7
Strongly Agree	0.5	10.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB56 : administrative staff at courts and prosecution is not corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	17.2	10.3
Disagree	27.3	37.9	32.6
No opinion	25.4	7.9	16.7
Agree	42.9	25.6	34.3
Strongly Agree	1.0	11.3	6.1

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB57 : judges' salaries are relatively high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	11.8	7.8
Disagree	48.8	23.6	36.3
No opinion	15.6	11.3	13.5
Agree	29.3	32.0	30.6
Strongly Agree	2.4	21.2	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB58 : court staff salaries are relatively low	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	7.9	3.9
Disagree	14.6	17.7	16.2
No opinion	16.1	11.3	13.7
Agree	61.5	46.3	53.9
Strongly Agree	7.8	16.7	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB59: I have high level of trust in the judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.0	15.8	8.8
Disagree	41.0	48.3	44.6
No opinion	4.9	2.5	3.7
Agree	43.4	20.2	31.9
Strongly Agree	8.8	13.3	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB60 : I have high level of trust in the general prosecution	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.8	28.6	18.1
Disagree	48.3	43.3	45.8
No opinion	6.3	3.4	4.9
Agree	31.7	15.8	23.8
Strongly Agree	5.9	8.9	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB61: I have high level of trust in the police	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.3	20.2	14.2
Disagree	41.5	40.9	41.2
No opinion	6.8	3.4	5.1
Agree	38.0	22.7	30.4
Strongly Agree	5.4	12.8	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB62: I have high level of trust in court and prosecution staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	30.0	16.9
Disagree	32.2	33.0	32.6
No opinion	6.8	3.4	5.1
Agree	51.2	21.7	36.5
Strongly Agree	5.9	11.8	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB63: I have high level of trust in lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	21.7	12.7
Disagree	36.1	39.4	37.7

No opinion	8.8	3.9	6.4
Agree	45.4	16.3	30.9
Strongly Agree	5.9	18.7	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB64 : court decisions execution is currently excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	13.3	8.3
Disagree	27.8	37.9	32.8
No opinion	0.5	2.5	1.5
Agree	59.0	31.0	45.1
Strongly Agree	9.3	15.3	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB65: reporting is problematic for litigation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	16.7	8.8
Disagree	13.7	15.3	14.5
No opinion	2.9	7.4	5.1
Agree	61.5	42.4	52.0
Strongly Agree	21.0	18.2	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB66: execution officer receives money before submitting reports to litigants	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	17.7	10.0
Disagree	39.0	26.6	32.8
No opinion	16.6	9.9	13.2
Agree	38.5	35.5	37.0
Strongly Agree	3.4	10.3	6.9

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB67 execution officer receives money before submitting reports to litigants to guarantee their transportation only	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.0	26.6	14.2
Disagree	44.4	27.6	36.0
No opinion	20.5	8.9	14.7
Agree	32.2	25.1	28.7
Strongly Agree	1.0	11.8	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB68: court buildings are not suitable	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	21.0	39.4	30.1
Disagree	38.5	34.5	36.5
No opinion	0.0	1.0	0.5
Agree	34.6	15.3	25.0
Strongly Agree	5.9	9.9	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB69 : law graduates should occupy certain positions like notary public and execution officers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	8.9	4.7
Disagree	7.8	15.8	11.8
No opinion	1.5	3.4	2.5
Agree	65.4	50.2	57.8
Strongly Agree	24.9	21.7	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB70 : related civil society organizations do their role in	Area		Total

monitoring judiciary	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	19.7	11.8
Disagree	43.4	50.7	47.1
No opinion	10.2	8.4	9.3
Agree	39.5	14.8	27.2
Strongly Agree	2.9	6.4	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB71 : expediting cases is very slow at formal courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	6.4	3.7
Disagree	26.8	29.6	28.2
No opinion	1.5	2.5	2.0
Agree	64.9	41.9	53.4
Strongly Agree	5.9	19.7	12.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB72: Sharia judiciary is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	14.3	8.3
Disagree	14.1	18.7	16.4
No opinion	50.2	9.4	29.9
Agree	30.7	37.9	34.3
Strongly Agree	2.4	19.7	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB73 : Sharia courts are quick in their expediting for cases	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	8.4	4.4
Disagree	12.2	27.6	19.9

No opinion	46.3	8.9	27.7
Agree	38.0	38.4	38.2
Strongly Agree	2.9	16.7	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB74 : I have a high level of trust in Sharia courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.4	16.3	9.3
Disagree	11.2	26.6	18.9
No opinion	48.8	6.4	27.7
Agree	31.2	36.0	33.6
Strongly Agree	6.3	14.8	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB75: there is a problem in notary public offices	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	11.8	6.4
Disagree	39.0	10.8	25.0
No opinion	4.4	6.9	5.6
Agree	50.7	48.3	49.5
Strongly Agree	4.9	22.2	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB76 : would you please arrange reasons for notary public office crowdedness according to their importance? (1 is the most important) N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
The reason of crowdedness	22.0	11.8	16.9
Insufficient number of staff and too many applicants	45.9	36.0	40.9
Excessive review by clerks	31.7	52.2	41.9
Don't Know	0.5	0.0	0.2

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB79: Reasons for slow court case expediting? (1 is the most important reason) N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
reporting	65.9	34.0	50.0
Absence of lawyers	10.7	30.5	20.6
Absence of judges	3.9	17.7	10.8
Poor case management by judges	19.0	17.7	18.4
Don't Know	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB83 : who is the most interfering in judicial process (1 is the most interfering) N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Preventive security	43.4	0.0	21.8
Intelligence	15.6	0.0	7.8
Military intelligence	6.3	0.0	3.2
Police	0.0	43.3	21.6
Homeland security	0.0	38.4	19.1
National security	0.0	17.2	8.6
No one interferes	34.6	1.0	17.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In your opinion, what are the main problems facing the judiciary? N=408			
GB86 : interference by executive authorities	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	8.9	4.7
Disagree	29.3	36.0	32.6
No opinion	11.2	3.9	7.6
Agree	47.8	37.4	42.6

Strongly Agree	11.2	13.8	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB87: no political will for reform	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	9.9	4.9
Disagree	30.2	25.1	27.7
No opinion	8.8	4.9	6.9
Agree	50.2	41.4	45.8
Strongly Agree	10.7	18.7	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB88 : public in acceptance to the rule of law due to long time occupation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	9.4	6.4
Disagree	24.4	28.1	26.2
No opinion	4.9	5.9	5.4
Agree	57.1	44.8	51.0
Strongly Agree	10.2	11.8	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB89 : insufficient number of judges and staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.4	8.4	6.9
Disagree	33.2	17.7	25.5
No opinion	2.4	3.0	2.7
Agree	52.7	55.2	53.9
Strongly Agree	6.3	15.8	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB90 : insufficient training for judges and staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	9.9	5.1
Disagree	13.7	10.8	12.3
No opinion	2.9	2.0	2.5
Agree	70.2	45.3	57.8
Strongly Agree	12.7	32.0	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB91: Israeli occupation and the political conditions	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	17.2	10.3
Disagree	29.3	34.0	31.6
No opinion	5.9	3.4	4.7
Agree	53.2	31.5	42.4
Strongly Agree	8.3	13.8	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB92 : lack of trust in the judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.5	8.9	5.1
Disagree	30.2	23.2	26.7
No opinion	6.8	3.0	4.9
Agree	57.6	46.3	52.0
Strongly Agree	3.9	18.7	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB93 : files accumulation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	4.9	2.5

Disagree	14.1	8.9	11.5
No opinion	3.9	3.0	3.4
Agree	68.3	60.1	64.2
Strongly Agree	13.7	23.2	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB9: judges lack of experience.	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	5.9	2.9
Disagree	12.2	12.3	12.3
No opinion	5.9	3.4	4.7
Agree	68.3	52.2	60.3
Strongly Agree	13.7	26.1	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB95 In your opinion, what is the level of interference of the following executive authorities in the judiciary? (1 is the most interfering) N=408	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Prime minister office	15.1	20.7	17.9
Ministry of justice	33.2	51.7	42.4
Ministers council	8.8	25.6	17.2
Security services	5.4	0.5	2.9
Don't Know	37.6	1.5	19.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe trainee lawyers training programs? N=408			
GB99: training for 2 years is necessary to understand law profession	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.5	7.4	4.4
Disagree	9.8	12.8	11.3

No opinion	2.0	0.5	1.2
Agree	58.5	49.8	54.2
Strongly Agree	28.3	29.6	28.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB100 : training period is too long	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	12.2	17.2	14.7
Disagree	69.8	36.9	53.4
No opinion	1.0	2.0	1.5
Agree	16.1	31.5	23.8
Strongly Agree	1.0	12.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB101: trainees should receive salaries	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	4.9	2.9
Disagree	11.2	10.3	10.8
No opinion	3.4	0.0	1.7
Agree	65.9	51.2	58.6
Strongly Agree	18.5	33.5	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB102 : training should be replaced by a specialized diploma	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.2	22.7	16.4
Disagree	42.0	41.9	41.9
No opinion	4.4	3.9	4.2
Agree	39.0	22.2	30.6
Strongly Agree	4.4	9.4	6.9

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB103: I care to attend all training lectures and workshops conducted by the Bar Association	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.5	9.4	4.9
Disagree	17.1	14.8	15.9
No opinion	2.9	2.0	2.5
Agree	65.9	52.2	59.1
Strongly Agree	13.7	21.7	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB104 I care to attend all training lectures and workshops conducted by anybody	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	4.4	2.2
Disagree	12.2	8.9	10.5
No opinion	3.9	3.9	3.9
Agree	69.8	58.1	64.0
Strongly Agree	14.1	24.6	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB105: training program by Bar Association is sufficient and excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.8	27.1	17.4
Disagree	49.8	40.9	45.3
No opinion	8.3	5.9	7.1
Agree	31.2	15.8	23.5
Strongly Agree	2.9	10.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB106 : trainers should be continuously trained	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	5.4	3.2
Disagree	13.2	6.9	10.0
No opinion	0.0	2.5	1.2
Agree	67.8	61.1	64.5
Strongly Agree	18.0	24.1	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB107 Palestinian lawyers are qualified enough and do not need training	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.0	25.1	21.6
Disagree	65.4	49.8	57.6
No opinion	4.4	4.4	4.4
Agree	11.7	12.8	12.3
Strongly Agree	0.5	7.9	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of way appointment at the judiciary and the general prosecution? N=408			
GB108 : appointment in the judiciary is currently transparent and clear and does not use nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	19.5	42.4	30.9
Disagree	52.7	26.1	39.5
No opinion	7.8	7.4	7.6
Agree	20.0	9.9	15.0
Strongly Agree	0.0	14.3	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB109: appointment at the general prosecution is currently transparent and clear and does not use nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	20.0	40.9	30.4

Disagree	52.7	30.0	41.4
No opinion	9.8	4.9	7.4
Agree	17.6	13.8	15.7
Strongly Agree	0.0	10.3	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB110 : judges and members of prosecution are currently appointed based on experience, qualification and transparency	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	15.6	25.6	20.6
Disagree	53.7	33.5	43.6
No opinion	12.2	10.3	11.3
Agree	16.6	20.7	18.6
Strongly Agree	2.0	9.9	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB111 : nepotism and favoritism play role in appointment at the judiciary and the general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.0	9.9	5.9
Disagree	21.0	24.1	22.5
No opinion	13.7	7.9	10.8
Agree	48.3	37.9	43.1
Strongly Agree	15.1	20.2	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB112 : judges comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	11.8	7.6
Disagree	23.9	24.1	24.0
No opinion	4.9	13.3	9.1
Agree	61.0	33.5	47.3

Strongly Agree	6.8	17.2	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB113 L prosecution members comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.4	10.3	6.9
Disagree	21.5	26.6	24.0
No opinion	9.3	13.8	11.5
Agree	59.0	37.9	48.5
Strongly Agree	6.8	11.3	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB114 L staff at courts and general prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	1.0	10.3	5.6
Disagree	9.8	22.7	16.2
No opinion	7.3	9.4	8.3
Agree	73.2	42.9	58.1
Strongly Agree	8.8	14.8	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB115: number of judges is sufficient for court needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	26.1	15.0
Disagree	37.1	40.4	38.7
No opinion	4.9	6.4	5.6
Agree	48.3	15.3	31.9
Strongly Agree	5.9	11.8	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB116 : number of prosecution members is sufficient for court needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.9	23.6	13.7
Disagree	35.1	44.3	39.7
No opinion	3.9	7.9	5.9
Agree	50.7	17.2	34.1
Strongly Agree	6.3	6.9	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex: 8_2: tables of Palestinian public (sample size=1508: 973 in West bank and 535 in Gaza)

Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
GB02: sex			
Male	50.8	50.7	50.8
Female	49.2	49.3	49.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB03: age			
18–29	41.2	45.6	42.8
30–39	23.3	22.7	23.1
40–49	16.8	15.1	16.2
50–59	13.5	11.0	12.6
60–69	4.0	5.2	4.4
69+	1.1	0.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB05: have you resided in a different place during the last 5 years?			
Yes	7.8	2.6	6.0
No	92.2	97.4	94.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB07: what is the reason for changing your residence?			
work	19.2	0.0	16.1
study	9.0	0.0	7.5
marriage	50.0	53.3	50.5
Accompany	5.1	0.0	4.3
expelling	1.3	0.0	1.1
return	3.8	0.0	3.2
The Wall	2.6	0.0	2.2
Israeli measures	0.0	13.3	2.2
Other reasons	9.0	33.4	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
GB08: refugee status			
Registered refugee	27.1	59.0	38.4
Non registered refugee	2.8	.60	2.0
Non refugee	70.1	40.5	59.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB09: marital status			
single	26.9	24.1	25.9
married	67.7	70.5	68.7
divorced	1.5	2.2	1.8
widow	3.9	3.2	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB10: academic achievement			
High school or less	72.5	72.1	72.4
BA	21.9	27.5	23.9
MA of higher	1.5	.20	1.1
diploma	4.0	0.2	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB11: reason for visiting the court			
There is a litigation	15.5	7.3	12.6
Documenting	32.7	9.3	24.4
Never visited the court before	51.8	83.4	63.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
١What do you think of the following statements that describe judicial status in Palestine?			
1. Judiciary status is continously improving			

Strongly Disagree	2.7	16.3	7.5
Disagree	24.7	38.3	29.6
No opinion	6.4	2.1	4.8
Agree	61.3	30.8	50.5
Strongly Agree	4.9	12.5	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. PA has succeeded in maintaining independent judiciary			
Strongly Disagree	3.2	18.1	8.5
Disagree	32.9	35.6	33.9
No opinion	15.7	5.2	12.0
Agree	44.9	30.6	39.8
Strongly Agree	3.3	10.4	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palestinian judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair compared to other Arab countries			
Strongly Disagree	3.6	20.0	9.4
Disagree	29.3	41.1	33.5
No opinion	13.5	1.5	9.2
Agree	46.6	24.5	38.8
Strongly Agree	7.0	12.9	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Judiciary decisions are being interfered by external authorities			
Strongly Disagree	4.8	15.5	8.6
Disagree	25.8	22.0	24.5
No opinion	16.1	3.4	11.6
Agree	48.7	43.5	46.9
Strongly Agree	4.5	15.7	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
5: palestinian judiciary is transparent and not financially corrupted			
Strongly Disagree	6.9	25.8	13.6
Disagree	42.9	36.3	40.5
No opinion	16.8	6.6	13.1

Agree	29.6	21.3	26.7
Strongly Agree	3.9	9.9	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6. administrative staff at courts and general prosecution are not corrupted			
Strongly Disagree	5.5	22.6	11.5
Disagree	33.0	41.1	35.9
No opinion	22.1	6.0	16.4
Agree	36.0	20.2	30.4
Strongly Agree	3.4	10.1	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: court buildings are not proper			
Strongly Disagree	8.1	15.7	10.8
Disagree	21.0	31.9	24.9
No opinion	13.0	6.0	10.5
Agree	53.2	33.0	46.0
Strongly Agree	4.6	13.4	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8: reporting is problematic for litigation			
Strongly Disagree	4.3	8.4	5.8
Disagree	25.7	19.5	23.5
No opinion	17.8	5.1	13.3
Agree	47.6	48.7	48.0
Strongly Agree	4.6	18.4	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
9. law graduates should occupy certain positions like notary public and executive officers			
Strongly Disagree	3.0	8.8	5.0
Disagree	14.6	12.9	14.0
No opinion	10.6	.90	7.2
Agree	60.9	40.9	53.8
Strongly Agree	10.9	36.4	20.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

10: related civil society organizations play important role in monitoring the judiciary			
Strongly Disagree	3.8	14.2	7.5
Disagree	24.4	35.6	28.4
No opinion	23.7	11.9	19.5
Agree	43.5	25.2	37.0
Strongly Agree	4.5	13.1	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
11. there is a slow case expediting at formal courts			
Strongly Disagree	2.3	7.7	4.2
Disagree	11.1	15.7	12.7
No opinion	7.6	2.1	5.6
Agree	62.2	47.1	56.9
Strongly Agree	16.8	27.5	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
12: Sharia courts are continiously improving			
Strongly Disagree	2.7	9.0	4.9
Disagree	13.7	28.2	18.8
No opinion	10.8	2.4	7.8
Agree	65.9	41.6	57.3
Strongly Agree	6.9	18.8	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
13: Sharia courts are quick in case expediting			
Strongly Disagree	5.0	14.6	8.4
Disagree	38.0	37.9	38.0
No opinion	12.1	2.2	8.6
Agree	41.8	29.3	37.4
Strongly Agree	3.1	15.9	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
14: palestinian courts teart all equally before the law			
Strongly Disagree	5.2	28.4	13.5

Disagree	33.3	36.4	34.4
No opinion	9.1	1.5	6.4
Agree	46.2	20.9	37.2
Strongly Agree	6.2	12.7	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15: resorting to formal courts is the best more quick way to regain one’s rights			
Strongly Disagree	2.9	14.8	7.1
Disagree	21.4	33.8	25.8
No opinion	5.3	2.1	4.2
Agree	60.9	28.4	49.4
Strongly Agree	9.5	20.9	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
16: tribal system is more able than the formal system in resolving disputes			
Strongly Disagree	7.3	8.4	7.7
Disagree	35.2	23.9	31.2
No opinion	7.1	1.1	5.0
Agree	42.0	40.4	41.4
Strongly Agree	8.4	26.2	14.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
17: palestinian court decisions are executed quickly			
Strongly Disagree	4.6	20.6	10.3
Disagree	43.4	43.6	43.5
No opinion	12.3	3.0	9.0
Agree	37.6	20.8	31.6
Strongly Agree	2.1	12.0	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
18: litigation fees are proper and affordable			
Strongly Disagree	13.1	34.3	20.6
Disagree	40.2	35.3	38.4
No opinion	18.4	2.8	12.9
Agree	26.6	20.7	24.5

Strongly Agree	1.7	6.9	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
19: I will get a fair trial if I resort to formal court			
Strongly Disagree	4.7	13.1	7.7
Disagree	22.2	37.6	27.7
No opinion	11.9	4.1	9.2
Agree	55.0	34.6	47.8
Strongly Agree	6.1	10.7	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
20: I am aware of the court procedures in case I need it			
Strongly Disagree	9.4	15.3	11.5
Disagree	41.9	30.8	37.9
No opinion	8.0	4.1	6.6
Agree	36.7	33.8	35.7
Strongly Agree	4.0	16.0	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
21: I will not resort to courts to get my rights			
Strongly Disagree	12.0	23.6	16.1
Disagree	61.2	33.5	51.4
No opinion	3.2	.40	2.2
Agree	21.4	31.4	25.0
Strongly Agree	2.2	11.2	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
22: in case I have a problem I will resort to anything but the court			
Strongly Disagree	10.2	18.7	13.2
Disagree	47.9	26.1	40.2
No opinion	2.6	.90	2.0
Agree	36.0	37.1	36.4
Strongly Agree	3.3	17.2	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

23: I regain my rights if I resort to courts			
Strongly Disagree	2.2	12.1	5.7
Disagree	13.8	30.6	19.7
No opinion	12.0	3.0	8.8
Agree	64.2	40.7	55.8
Strongly Agree	7.9	13.6	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
24: there is a problem at notary public offices			
Strongly Disagree	1.6	8.8	4.2
Disagree	12.8	15.7	13.9
No opinion	32.7	20.0	28.2
Agree	49.9	44.3	47.9
Strongly Agree	2.9	11.2	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
GB36 what are the reasons behind rowdiness at notary public offices 91 is the most important) N=1508			
Lack of order	37.0	24.6	32.6
Insufficient staff number and too many applicant	44.0	35.3	40.9
Excessive paper review	18.3	39.9	26.0
Don't Know	0.7	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB39 : reasons for court case slow processing (1 is the most important) N=1508			
reporting	35.1	30.8	33.6
Absence of lawyers	18.1	30.4	22.5
Absence of judges	20.8	21.6	21.1
Court case poor management by the judge	25.8	17.2	22.7
Don't Know	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB43 : security services interference (1 is the most interfering) N=1508			

Preventive security	42.1	–	27.2
intelligence	29.4	–	19.0
Military intelligence	21.8	–	14.1
The police	–	53.3	18.9
Homeland security	–	39.4	14.0
National security	–	7.3	2.6
No one interfering	6.7	0.0	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
In your opinion, what are the main problems facing the judiciary?			
1.Security services interference			
Strongly Disagree	3.9	10.9	6.4
Disagree	20.3	26.6	22.5
No opinion	14.2	6.7	11.6
Agree	56.8	39.9	50.8
Strongly Agree	4.8	15.9	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.Lack of political will for reform			
Strongly Disagree	2.1	8.4	4.3
Disagree	22.2	19.3	21.2
No opinion	6.9	3.0	5.5
Agree	58.1	50.5	55.4
Strongly Agree	10.8	18.9	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.public reluctant to accept the rule of law because of the long period occupation			
Strongly Disagree	3.2	12.7	6.6
Disagree	18.1	25.7	20.8
No opinion	8.6	2.2	6.4
Agree	57.3	38.1	50.5
Strongly Agree	12.8	21.3	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4. insufficient number of judges and staff			
Strongly Disagree	2.4	14.5	6.7
Disagree	19.9	20.5	20.1
No opinion	8.5	8.8	8.6
Agree	56.1	35.4	48.7
Strongly Agree	13.1	20.9	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
5. insufficient training for staff and judges			
Strongly Disagree	0.8	11.0	4.4
Disagree	13.1	15.9	14.1
No opinion	5.2	3.0	4.4
Agree	66.3	41.9	57.6
Strongly Agree	14.6	28.2	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6. Israeli occupation and political conditions			
Strongly Disagree	3.0	20.6	9.2
Disagree	12.7	26.9	17.7
No opinion	3.4	0.7	2.5
Agree	61.1	30.5	50.2
Strongly Agree	19.9	21.3	20.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7. lack of trust in the judiciary			
Strongly Disagree	6.9	10.3	8.1
Disagree	22.9	20.6	22.1
No opinion	6.4	0.2	4.2
Agree	56.5	46.7	53.1
Strongly Agree	7.3	22.2	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
GB53 : who is the most interfering (1 is the most interfering)			
N=1508			
Prime minister office	30.8	24.1	28.4
Ministry of justice	47.0	47.6	47.2
Ministers council	18.9	27.1	21.8
the police	0.2	0.7	0.4
intelligence	0.1	0.0	0.1
Don't Know	3.0	0.6	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What is your level of trust in the following:			
1: formal courts			
I trust it	52.2	45.1	49.7
My trust level is low	34.1	27.2	31.7
I do not trust in it	10.4	26.4	16.1
Don't Know/ no answer	3.3	1.3	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.state courts and military courts			
I trust it	36.6	27.8	33.5
My trust level is low	31.3	32.5	31.7
I do not trust in it	20.7	37.1	26.5
Don't Know/ no answer	11.4	2.6	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.Sharia courts			
I trust it	72.7	64.0	69.6
My trust level is low	17.7	25.4	20.4
I do not trust in it	5.5	10.6	7.4
Don't Know/ no answer	4.1	0.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
4. tribal system			
I trust it	54.4	66.4	58.6
My trust level is low	28.3	20.9	25.7
I do not trust in it	14.1	12.7	13.6
Don't Know/ no answer	3.3	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. general prosecution			
I trust it	40.2	26.2	35.2
My trust level is low	34.7	36.1	35.2
I do not trust in it	14.8	34.6	21.8
Don't Know/ no answer	10.3	3.2	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: staff of formal courts			
I trust it	41.7	25.2	35.8
My trust level is low	37.2	42.5	39.1
I do not trust in it	14.4	30.0	20.0
Don't Know/ no answer	6.7	2.2	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: staff of Sharia courts			
I trust it	56.4	42.0	51.3
My trust level is low	27.0	36.0	30.2
I do not trust in it	9.6	20.9	13.6
Don't Know/ no answer	7.0	1.1	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

8: police			
I trust it	46.0	42.0	44.6
My trust level is low	30.3	27.1	29.2
I do not trust in it	19.1	30.8	23.3
Don't Know/ no answer	4.5	0.2	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9: civil society organizations			
I trust it	35.6	33.0	34.7
My trust level is low	31.5	34.1	32.4
I do not trust in it	18.2	29.5	22.2
Don't Know/ no answer	14.7	3.4	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements that describe the palestinian courts?			
1.there is a clear shortage in judges number			
Strongly Disagree	2.9	15.0	7.2
Disagree	27.0	22.6	25.5
No opinion	22.2	13.1	19.0
Agree	37.3	37.8	37.5
Strongly Agree	10.6	11.6	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.the number of court staff is sufficient for court needs			
Strongly Disagree	7.4	11.4	8.8
Disagree	33.6	35.5	34.3
No opinion	19.9	11.8	17.0
Agree	37.2	30.7	34.9
Strongly Agree	1.8	10.7	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

indicator	Area		Total
	West bank	Gaza	
3.judges comply with working hours			

Strongly Disagree	2.8	4.9	3.5
Disagree	15.4	13.5	14.7
No opinion	22.9	9.9	18.3
Agree	53.2	56.4	54.3
Strongly Agree	5.7	15.3	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4: court staff complies with working hours			
Strongly Disagree	2.1	4.3	2.9
Disagree	10.6	12.7	11.3
No opinion	20.6	9.3	16.6
Agree	60.4	56.3	59.0
Strongly Agree	6.4	17.4	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5judges' salaries are relatively high			
Strongly Disagree	3.4	3.0	3.2
Disagree	9.4	7.1	8.6
No opinion	42.3	12.9	31.8
Agree	34.4	44.0	37.8
Strongly Agree	10.6	33.0	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6court staff salaries are relatively low			
Strongly Disagree	1.4	6.7	3.3
Disagree	18.2	21.1	19.2
No opinion	43.4	15.3	33.4
Agree	30.1	42.0	34.3
Strongly Agree	6.9	14.9	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
7. Court staff is not financially corrupted			
Strongly Disagree	6.1	24.4	12.6
Disagree	39.5	37.6	38.8
No opinion	26.9	7.6	20.1

Agree	24.5	20.5	23.1
Strongly Agree	3.0	9.9	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8. court staff treats public nicely			
Strongly Disagree	3.6	15.3	7.8
Disagree	22.1	40.4	28.6
No opinion	11.7	3.9	8.9
Agree	58.8	30.5	48.8
Strongly Agree	3.8	9.9	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9. If I have a problem with a court staff I complain to the court chief			
Strongly Disagree	2.7	10.3	5.4
Disagree	9.2	29.3	16.3
No opinion	8.4	2.4	6.3
Agree	72.9	38.2	60.6
Strongly Agree	6.8	19.8	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10: judges treat litigants based on their social and economical conditions			
Strongly Disagree	8.5	13.2	10.2
Disagree	25.9	20.3	23.9
No opinion	14.7	2.0	10.2
Agree	45.0	38.4	42.6
Strongly Agree	5.9	26.1	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
11: court decisions should be published so that public can know of			
Strongly Disagree	2.5	4.5	3.2
Disagree	7.0	5.6	6.5
No opinion	6.2	0.7	4.2
Agree	66.7	46.0	59.3
Strongly Agree	17.7	43.2	26.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What is your opinion about the following statements that describe the judicial status?			
1.number of general prosecution staff is insufficient			
Strongly Disagree	3.2	15.0	7.4
Disagree	25.4	29.3	26.8
No opinion	38.0	16.8	30.5
Agree	29.2	28.8	29.0
Strongly Agree	4.2	10.1	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.members of prosecution comply with working hours			
Strongly Disagree	1.5	4.5	2.6
Disagree	12.3	11.9	12.2
No opinion	29.4	12.5	23.4
Agree	52.6	59.9	55.2
Strongly Agree	4.1	11.2	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.general prosecution staff complies with working hours			
Strongly Disagree	1.9	5.4	3.1
Disagree	8.3	12.3	9.8
No opinion	28.1	11.6	22.2
Agree	56.8	57.2	56.9
Strongly Agree	4.9	13.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
4: salaries of members of the general prosecution are relatively high			
Strongly Disagree	2.2	5.4	3.3
Disagree	9.9	6.7	8.8
No opinion	51.0	16.1	38.6
Agree	30.5	51.2	37.8
Strongly Agree	6.5	20.6	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. salaries of general prosecution staff are relatively low			

Strongly Disagree	2.8	8.2	4.7
Disagree	17.5	24.1	19.8
No opinion	48.9	16.8	37.5
Agree	26.1	41.4	31.5
Strongly Agree	4.7	9.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6. general prosecution staff is not financially corrupted			
Strongly Disagree	6.1	25.2	12.9
Disagree	33.8	43.0	37.1
No opinion	32.9	8.4	24.2
Agree	23.4	16.3	20.9
Strongly Agree	3.8	7.1	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7. staff at the general prosecution treat the public decently			
Strongly Disagree	3.4	16.0	7.9
Disagree	20.5	39.0	27.0
No opinion	18.9	4.1	13.7
Agree	53.5	31.2	45.6
Strongly Agree	3.7	9.7	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
8: general prosecution does its job in investigations			
Strongly Disagree	3.0	13.4	6.7
Disagree	19.3	32.5	24.0
No opinion	18.3	3.9	13.2
Agree	55.0	32.3	47.0
Strongly Agree	4.4	17.9	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9general prosecution does not have the technical abilities to conduct criminal investigations (like forensic and labs)			
Strongly Disagree	2.2	10.3	5.0
Disagree	22.1	17.4	20.4

No opinion	21.6	5.4	15.8
Agree	44.0	36.8	41.4
Strongly Agree	10.2	30.1	17.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10. members of the general prosecution have the knowledge and skills to do their jobs			
Strongly Disagree	1.8	11.2	5.2
Disagree	25.4	39.0	30.2
No opinion	20.2	3.5	14.3
Agree	48.1	32.8	42.7
Strongly Agree	4.4	13.4	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
11: members of prosecution treat the public decently			
Strongly Disagree	4.1	15.5	8.2
Disagree	20.6	37.9	26.7
No opinion	18.7	4.1	13.5
Agree	52.8	33.3	45.9
Strongly Agree	3.8	9.2	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
12general prosecution does its job			
Strongly Disagree	2.7	13.5	6.5
Disagree	19.9	34.8	25.2
No opinion	18.0	4.3	13.1
Agree	55.3	31.8	46.9
Strongly Agree	4.1	15.7	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
D : lawyers			
What is the percentage of the public who agrees with:			
1. The judge is affected by the lawyer strength			
Strongly Disagree	2.8	6.2	4.0
Disagree	15.9	15.9	15.9
No opinion	5.3	1.5	4.0

Agree	59.5	45.0	54.3
Strongly Agree	16.5	31.4	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.lawyers performance is excellent			
Strongly Disagree	3.0	10.8	5.8
Disagree	33.0	33.6	33.2
No opinion	10.9	2.8	8.0
Agree	47.7	40.3	45.1
Strongly Agree	5.4	12.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
2. Lawyers receive bribes and tips			
Strongly Disagree	3.1	9.1	5.2
Disagree	21.5	20.7	21.2
No opinion	23.2	6.7	17.4
Agree	43.8	42.4	43.3
Strongly Agree	8.4	21.1	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.if I have a problem with a lawyer I complain to the Bar Association			
Strongly Disagree	2.4	10.4	5.2
Disagree	9.6	22.2	14.1
No opinion	7.8	1.3	5.5
Agree	70.7	39.6	59.6
Strongly Agree	9.6	26.5	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5: lawyers are professionals			

Strongly Disagree	2.8	6.5	4.1
Disagree	28.8	18.1	25.0
No opinion	12.5	4.5	9.7
Agree	49.8	53.7	51.2
Strongly Agree	6.1	17.2	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6if I have a dispute I wouldn't hire a lawyer			
Strongly Disagree	8.0	17.9	11.5
Disagree	53.3	42.5	49.5
No opinion	5.0	0.9	3.6
Agree	31.1	27.6	29.9
Strongly Agree	2.5	11.0	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
What do you think of the following statements that describe the rule of law in Palestine?			
1. The public should have some legal awareness through school curricula			
Strongly Disagree	2.1	1.9	2.0
Disagree	2.4	8.6	4.6
No opinion	1.1	0.7	1.0
Agree	67.5	40.7	58.0
Strongly Agree	26.9	48.0	34.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. The problem of resorting to legal system other that the formal system is widespread			
Strongly Disagree	1.7	6.9	3.6
Disagree	20.4	18.7	19.8
No opinion	4.4	1.5	3.4
Agree	56.6	40.9	51.0
Strongly Agree	16.9	32.1	22.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
If I have a dispute I will not resort to legal system because:			
1.lack of trust in getting affair judgment			

Yes	41.6	53.5	45.8
No	58.4	46.5	54.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.I prefer the tribal system			
Yes	51.8	78.7	61.4
No	48.2	21.3	38.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
3: I prefer interference of family and friends			
Yes	61.8	78.3	67.7
No	38.2	21.7	32.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4: I prefer interference of political parties and armed groups			
Yes	6.8	15.5	9.9
No	93.2	84.5	90.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5: I am afraid of the opponent retaliation			
Yes	21.2	39.3	27.6
No	78.8	60.7	72.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: others: specify:			
Takes long time	0.4	0.2	0.3
Prefer resorting to the formal system	10.5	0.0	6.8
Special interests and corruption of judiciary	0.0	0.2	0.1
Faking the case 9the report)	0.3	0.2	0.3
In case I need, I will resort to:			
1.formal courts			

Yes	81.0	59.6	73.4
No	19.0	40.4	26.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.tribal court			
Yes	64.9	80.4	70.4
no	35.1	19.6	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
indicator	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
3.armed groups			
Yes	4.8	5.4	5.0
No	95.2	94.6	95.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4:others: specify:			
Reconciliation committees	0.1	0.0	0.1
friends	0.3	3.0	1.3
Political parties	0.1	0.0	0.1
Human rights	0.2	0.2	0.2
police	0.0	0.7	0.3
The opponent	0.0	0.2	0.1

Annex: 9_2: table of litigant public 9sample size=287: 97 West Bank and 190 Gaza)

Sex N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Male	80.4	81.1	80.8
Female	19.6	18.9	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age in completed years N=271	Area		Total West Bank
	West Bank	Gaza	
18-25	44.2	27.6	32.8
26-35	26.7	41.6	36.9
36-45	12.8	21.6	18.8
46-55	10.5	7.0	8.1
56+	5.8	2.2	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What is the current residence place? N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Jenin	23.7	0.0	8.0
Tubas	3.1	0.0	1.0
Tulkarm	12.4	0.0	4.2
Nablus	9.3	0.0	3.1
Qalqilia	2.1	0.0	0.7
salfit	4.1	0.0	1.4
Ramallah	26.8	0.0	9.1
Jericho	1.0	0.0	0.3
Jerusalem	3.1	0.0	1.0
Bethlehem	6.2	0.0	2.1
Hebron	8.2	0.0	2.8
North Gaza	0.0	8.4	5.6

Gaza	0.0	62.6	41.5
Deirelbalah	0.0	5.8	3.8
Khanyunis	0.0	12.6	8.4
Rafah	0.0	10.5	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Have you resided in any other residence in the last 5 years? N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	27.8	5.8	13.2
No	72.2	94.2	86.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What is your previous residence> N=37	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Jenin	11.5	0.0	8.1
Tubas	7.7	0.0	5.4
Tulkarm	11.5	0.0	8.1
Nablus	23.1	0.0	16.2
Ramallah	11.5	0.0	8.1
Jericho	3.8	0.0	2.7
Jerusalem	11.5	0.0	8.1
Bethlehem	7.7	0.0	5.4
Hebron	3.8	0.0	2.7
Deirelbalah	0.0	9.1	2.7
Khanyunis	0.0	54.5	16.2
Jordan	0.0	9.1	2.7
United Emirates	0.0	9.1	2.7
Germany	3.8	0.0	2.7
Jordan	0.0	9.1	2.7
France	3.8	0.0	2.7
Algeria	0.0	9.1	2.7

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
The reason for changing the residence? N=38	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
work	29.6	27.3	28.9
study	44.4	9.1	34.2
marriage	7.4	27.3	13.2
accompany	0.0	9.1	2.6
exile	7.4	18.2	10.5
return	3.7	0.0	2.6
Israeli measures	3.7	0.0	2.6
Expanding (bigger home)	0.0	9.1	2.6
Destroying the home	3.7	0.0	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Refugee status N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Registered refugee	28.1	66.1	53.3
Non registered refugee	4.2	5.8	5.3
Non refugee	67.7	28.0	41.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Marital status N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
single	42.1	32.1	35.4
married	56.8	64.2	61.8
divorced	1.1	2.1	1.8
widow	0.0	1.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Academic achievement N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
High school or less	32.6	48.4	43.2
BA	58.9	50.5	53.3
MA or higher	7.4	1.1	3.2
diploma	1.1	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for visiting the court N=287	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
There is litigation	76.6	52.1	60.3
documentation	23.4	47.9	39.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements regarding the general status of the judiciary in Palestine? N=287			
The status of the Judiciary in Palestine is in continuous progress	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	22.7	22.1	22.3
Disagree	18.6	23.2	21.6
No opinion	10.3	6.8	8.0
Agree	45.4	39.5	41.5
Strongly Agree	3.1	8.4	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Palestinian Authority has succeeded in maintaining the independence of the Judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	9.3	17.4	14.6
Disagree	23.7	27.4	26.1
No opinion	26.8	13.2	17.8
Agree	36.1	35.3	35.5
Strongly Agree	4.1	6.8	5.9

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
The Palestinian Judiciary has impartiality, integrity and justice in comparison to other Arab countries	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.4	20.0	17.8
Disagree	23.7	23.7	23.7
No opinion	20.6	10.5	13.9
Agree	39.2	35.3	36.6
Strongly Agree	3.1	10.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rulings issued by the Judiciary are subject to external influences and pressures	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	3.1	17.4	12.5
Disagree	22.7	24.2	23.7
No opinion	22.7	16.3	18.5
Agree	41.2	32.6	35.5
Strongly Agree	10.3	9.5	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: the judiciary is transparent and not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	17.5	13.7	15.0
Disagree	25.8	26.3	26.1
No opinion	32.0	13.2	19.5
Agree	18.6	37.9	31.4
Strongly Agree	6.2	8.9	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: administrative staff at courts and general prosecution is not	Area		Total

corrupted	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.2	18.4	15.0
Disagree	27.8	23.7	25.1
No opinion	32.0	17.9	22.6
Agree	24.7	34.7	31.4
Strongly Agree	7.2	5.3	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: court buildings are not suitable	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	22.7	30.5	27.9
Disagree	15.5	23.2	20.6
No opinion	5.2	9.5	8.0
Agree	44.3	15.8	25.4
Strongly Agree	12.4	21.1	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

8: reporting cause problems for litigation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.1	15.3	11.5
Disagree	8.2	16.8	13.9
No opinion	23.7	8.4	13.6
Agree	45.4	37.4	40.1
Strongly Agree	18.6	22.1	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9: law graduates should occupy positions like notary public and executive officers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	5.3	5.6
Disagree	9.3	3.7	5.6

No opinion	16.5	4.7	8.7
Agree	45.4	41.1	42.5
Strongly Agree	22.7	45.3	37.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10: related civil society organizations do their job in monitoring the judiciary process	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	11.3	19.5	16.7
Disagree	29.9	22.1	24.7
No opinion	28.9	17.4	21.3
Agree	22.7	26.3	25.1
Strongly Agree	7.2	14.7	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

11: case processing is very slow at formal courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.1	9.5	7.7
Disagree	8.2	10.0	9.4
No opinion	10.3	9.5	9.8
Agree	35.1	47.9	43.6
Strongly Agree	42.3	23.2	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
12: Sharia judiciary is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	7.4	7.0
Disagree	14.4	14.2	14.3
No opinion	30.9	15.3	20.6
Agree	40.2	38.9	39.4
Strongly Agree	8.2	24.2	18.8

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
13: Sharia courts are quick in expediting court	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.4	10.0	11.1
Disagree	23.7	14.2	17.4
No opinion	32.0	8.9	16.7
Agree	29.9	37.4	34.8
Strongly Agree	1.0	29.5	19.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

14: formal courts treat everybody equally	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	20.6	19.5	19.9
Disagree	23.7	23.2	23.3
No opinion	20.6	13.7	16.0
Agree	26.8	34.7	32.1
Strongly Agree	8.2	8.9	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
15: resorting to formal courts is better and quicker in regaining one's rights	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.2	11.6	10.5
Disagree	16.5	22.6	20.6
No opinion	14.4	9.5	11.1
Agree	47.4	37.9	41.1
Strongly Agree	13.4	18.4	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 Tribal judiciary system is more able than formal one in	Area		Total

solving disputes	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	16.5	13.7	14.6
Disagree	22.7	16.3	18.5
No opinion	11.3	8.9	9.8
Agree	33.0	42.1	39.0
Strongly Agree	16.5	18.9	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

17: Palestinian court decisions are being executed fast	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	17.5	13.7	15.0
Disagree	30.9	24.2	26.5
No opinion	16.5	13.2	14.3
Agree	29.9	33.2	32.1
Strongly Agree	5.2	15.8	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
18: litigation fees are affordable	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	32.0	23.2	26.1
Disagree	27.8	30.0	29.3
No opinion	18.6	11.1	13.6
Agree	16.5	23.7	21.3
Strongly Agree	5.2	12.1	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
19: I will get a fair judgment if I resort to formal courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.3	14.2	12.9
Disagree	27.8	23.7	25.1

No opinion	22.7	16.3	18.5
Agree	29.9	37.9	35.2
Strongly Agree	9.3	7.9	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

20: I am aware of court procedures in case I need it	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	35.8	25.8
Disagree	20.6	22.1	21.6
No opinion	18.6	10.0	12.9
Agree	45.4	18.9	27.9
Strongly Agree	9.3	13.2	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

21: I will not resort to courts if I get in dispute	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	20.6	30.5	27.2
Disagree	38.1	30.0	32.8
No opinion	6.2	7.4	7.0
Agree	23.7	25.8	25.1
Strongly Agree	11.3	6.3	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

22: If I have a dispute I will use any legal system but the formal system	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	16.5	7.9	10.8
Disagree	25.8	17.9	20.6
No opinion	9.3	6.3	7.3
Agree	35.1	49.5	44.6
Strongly Agree	13.4	18.4	16.7

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

23: I will regain my rights if I resort to formal courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	8.4	7.7
Disagree	23.7	19.5	20.9
No opinion	17.5	11.1	13.2
Agree	40.2	48.4	45.6
Strongly Agree	12.4	12.6	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

24: there are problems at notary public offices	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	11.1	9.1
Disagree	17.5	11.1	13.2
No opinion	33.0	24.2	27.2
Agree	32.0	34.2	33.4
Strongly Agree	12.4	19.5	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In your opinion, what are the main problems facing the judiciary? N=287			
1: interference by executive authorities	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	33.0	10.0	17.8
Disagree	25.8	7.4	13.6
No opinion	23.7	18.9	20.6
Agree	14.4	53.2	40.1
Strongly Agree	3.1	10.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: lack of political will for reform	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	26.8	10.0	15.7
Disagree	14.4	13.7	13.9
No opinion	28.9	15.8	20.2
Agree	23.7	40.0	34.5
Strongly Agree	6.2	20.5	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: public reluctance of accepting the rule of law due to long time of occupation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	9.5	8.0
Disagree	27.8	12.1	17.4
No opinion	24.7	13.7	17.4
Agree	34.0	46.8	42.5
Strongly Agree	8.2	17.9	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4: insufficient number of staff and judges	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.2	11.1	10.1
Disagree	17.5	7.9	11.1
No opinion	26.8	11.6	16.7
Agree	37.1	48.9	44.9
Strongly Agree	10.3	20.5	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: insufficient training for judges and staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	2.1	5.8	4.5
Disagree	10.3	7.4	8.4
No opinion	24.7	10.5	15.3
Agree	41.2	46.8	44.9
Strongly Agree	21.6	29.5	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: Israeli occupation and the political conditions	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	24.2	18.1
Disagree	18.6	11.1	13.6
No opinion	18.6	12.1	14.3
Agree	43.3	37.4	39.4
Strongly Agree	13.4	15.3	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: lack of trust in the judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.3	7.4	8.4
Disagree	25.8	13.7	17.8
No opinion	20.6	15.3	17.1
Agree	26.8	37.4	33.8
Strongly Agree	16.5	26.3	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What is the level of your trust in the following: N=287			
1: formal courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	38.1	46.6	43.7
My trust level is low	37.1	26.5	30.1

I do not have trust in it	14.4	20.1	18.2
Don't Know no answer	10.3	6.9	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: state and military courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	28.9	15.3	19.9
My trust level is low	28.9	28.6	28.7
I do not have trust in it	23.7	42.9	36.4
Don't Know no answer	18.6	13.2	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: Sharia courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	56.7	69.5	65.2
My trust level is low	21.6	13.2	16.0
I do not have trust in it	12.4	13.2	12.9
Don't Know no answer	9.3	4.2	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: tribal judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	38.1	45.3	42.9
My trust level is low	32.0	31.1	31.4
I do not have trust in it	16.5	18.9	18.1
Don't Know no answer	13.4	4.7	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	38.1	40.0	39.4
My trust level is low	37.1	21.1	26.5
I do not have trust in it	17.5	28.4	24.7
Don't Know no answer	7.2	10.5	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: formal court staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	28.9	39.5	35.9
My trust level is low	36.1	27.4	30.3
I do not have trust in it	20.6	23.2	22.3
Don't Know no answer	14.4	10.0	11.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7: Sharia court staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	45.4	56.3	52.6
My trust level is low	28.9	18.9	22.3
I do not have trust in it	10.3	16.3	14.3
Don't Know no answer	15.5	8.4	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8: Palestinian police	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	37.1	39.5	38.7
My trust level is low	30.9	27.9	28.9
I do not have trust in it	23.7	26.3	25.4
Don't Know no answer	8.2	6.3	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9: civil society organizations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
I have trust in it	34.0	39.5	37.6
My trust level is low	27.8	21.1	23.3
I do not have trust in it	20.6	20.5	20.6
Don't Know no answer	17.5	18.9	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe the status of judiciary in Palestine? N=287			
1: there is significant shortage in the number of judges in courts	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	20.6	7.4	11.8
Disagree	9.3	10.0	9.8
No opinion	27.8	13.2	18.1
Agree	28.9	54.7	46.0
Strongly Agree	13.4	14.7	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: number of staff in courts is sufficient for court needs	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.4	20.0	17.8
Disagree	34.0	27.4	29.6
No opinion	28.9	17.4	21.3
Agree	16.5	22.6	20.6
Strongly Agree	7.2	12.6	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: judges comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	12.4	10.0	10.8
Disagree	22.7	17.9	19.5
No opinion	22.7	24.2	23.7
Agree	33.0	38.9	36.9
Strongly Agree	9.3	8.9	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: court staff complies with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.4	7.4	9.4
Disagree	16.5	15.8	16.0
No opinion	27.8	25.8	26.5
Agree	33.0	41.1	38.3
Strongly Agree	9.3	10.0	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5: judges' salaries are relatively high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.2	7.9	7.0
Disagree	8.2	8.4	8.4

No opinion	44.3	28.4	33.8
Agree	27.8	31.6	30.3
Strongly Agree	14.4	23.7	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: salaries of court staff are relatively low	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.3	16.8	14.6
Disagree	12.4	18.4	16.4
No opinion	43.3	32.1	35.9
Agree	27.8	25.3	26.1
Strongly Agree	6.2	7.4	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7: court staff is not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.6	12.1	14.3
Disagree	20.6	23.7	22.6
No opinion	39.2	28.9	32.4
Agree	15.5	27.4	23.3
Strongly Agree	6.2	7.9	7.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8: court staff treat the public decently	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	20.6	20.0	20.2
Disagree	20.6	27.9	25.4
No opinion	21.6	11.1	14.6
Agree	30.9	31.6	31.4
Strongly Agree	6.2	9.5	8.4

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9: if I have a problem with a court staff member I complain to court chief	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	12.4	8.4	9.8
Disagree	16.5	8.9	11.5
No opinion	16.5	16.3	16.4
Agree	43.3	46.3	45.3
Strongly Agree	11.3	20.0	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

10: judges treat litigants based on their social and financial conditions	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	10.5	9.1
Disagree	17.5	22.6	20.9
No opinion	36.1	18.4	24.4
Agree	29.9	31.6	31.0
Strongly Agree	10.3	16.8	14.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
11: court decisions should be published so the public can see it	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	6.2	17.4	13.6
Disagree	9.3	8.9	9.1
No opinion	15.5	8.9	11.1
Agree	36.1	36.8	36.6
Strongly Agree	33.0	27.9	29.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the following statements that describe the status of judiciary in Palestine?			

N=287			
1: staff at general prosecution is insufficient	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	12.4	8.4	9.8
Disagree	17.5	11.1	13.2
No opinion	30.9	37.9	35.5
Agree	29.9	34.2	32.8
Strongly Agree	9.3	8.4	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: members of the general prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.3	10.5	10.5
Disagree	19.6	10.5	13.6
No opinion	36.1	40.5	39.0
Agree	29.9	30.5	30.3
Strongly Agree	4.1	7.9	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: members of the general prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.2	8.4	8.4
Disagree	15.5	8.9	11.1
No opinion	38.1	43.7	41.8
Agree	29.9	30.0	30.0
Strongly Agree	8.2	8.9	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4: salaries of members of the general prosecution are relatively high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	6.2	5.8	5.9
Disagree	7.2	12.1	10.5
No opinion	47.4	46.8	47.0
Agree	27.8	25.3	26.1
Strongly Agree	11.3	10.0	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: salaries of the general prosecution staff are relatively low	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	12.4	6.8	8.7
Disagree	14.4	15.8	15.3
No opinion	54.6	51.1	52.3
Agree	16.5	19.5	18.5
Strongly Agree	2.1	6.8	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6: general prosecution staff is not financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	22.7	13.2	16.4
Disagree	8.2	16.8	13.9
No opinion	40.2	40.0	40.1
Agree	23.7	21.1	22.0
Strongly Agree	5.2	8.9	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7: staff of the general prosecution teat the public decently	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	17.5	15.8	16.4
Disagree	20.6	22.6	22.0
No opinion	23.7	30.0	27.9

Agree	33.0	20.5	24.7
Strongly Agree	5.2	11.1	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

8: general prosecution performs investigation properly	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	23.7	10.0	14.6
Disagree	13.4	20.5	18.1
No opinion	22.7	28.9	26.8
Agree	37.1	31.6	33.4
Strongly Agree	3.1	8.9	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

9: general prosecution does not have the technical capabilities to conduct criminal investigations (like labs and floristic)	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.4	8.4	10.1
Disagree	10.3	8.9	9.4
No opinion	30.9	26.8	28.2
Agree	24.7	36.8	32.8
Strongly Agree	20.6	18.9	19.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

10: members of the general prosecution have the knowledge and experience to do their job	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.6	11.1	13.6
Disagree	20.6	21.6	21.3
No opinion	30.9	31.6	31.4
Agree	26.8	25.3	25.8
Strongly Agree	3.1	10.5	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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11: members of the general prosecution treat the public decently	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	15.5	14.7	15.0
Disagree	26.8	25.8	26.1
No opinion	19.6	28.4	25.4
Agree	33.0	23.7	26.8
Strongly Agree	5.2	7.4	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

12: the general prosecution does its role in investigation perfectly	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	21.6	11.6	15.0
Disagree	13.4	17.9	16.4
No opinion	32.0	31.1	31.4
Agree	26.8	30.5	29.3
Strongly Agree	6.2	8.9	8.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe lawyers N=287			
1: the judge is affected by lawyer's strength	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	8.9	8.4
Disagree	9.3	11.6	10.8
No opinion	12.4	8.9	10.1
Agree	49.5	47.4	48.1
Strongly Agree	21.6	23.2	22.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: lawyers performance is excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.4	8.9	10.5
Disagree	21.6	22.1	22.0
No opinion	23.7	18.9	20.6
Agree	34.0	37.4	36.2
Strongly Agree	7.2	12.6	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3: lawyers use bribes and tips	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	18.4	14.6
Disagree	11.3	15.8	14.3
No opinion	35.1	19.5	24.7
Agree	32.0	31.1	31.4
Strongly Agree	14.4	15.3	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: If I have a problem with a lawyer I complain to Bar Association	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	11.1	9.8
Disagree	10.3	6.3	7.7
No opinion	20.6	10.0	13.6
Agree	44.3	50.0	48.1
Strongly Agree	17.5	22.6	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: lawyers are professionals	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	16.5	10.5	12.5

Disagree	18.6	22.1	20.9
No opinion	21.6	18.9	19.9
Agree	35.1	33.2	33.8
Strongly Agree	8.2	15.3	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6: if I face a problem I will not hire a lawyer	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.3	20.5	17.1
Disagree	26.8	27.9	27.5
No opinion	21.6	12.1	15.3
Agree	33.0	30.0	31.0
Strongly Agree	8.2	9.5	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe rule of law? N=287

1: the public should have some legal ideas through school curricula	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	4.1	3.7	3.8
Disagree	2.1	4.2	3.5
No opinion	10.3	4.2	6.3
Agree	44.3	31.1	35.5
Strongly Agree	39.2	56.8	50.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: resorting to legal systems other than the formal system (like tribal or the security groups) is more familiar	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.2	10.5	9.4
Disagree	16.5	10.5	12.5
No opinion	12.4	8.4	9.8

Agree	47.4	39.5	42.2
Strongly Agree	16.5	31.1	26.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
I prefer to resort to other legal systems because: N=287			
1: I have no trust in getting a fair judgment	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	62.9	60.0	61.0
No	37.1	40.0	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: I prefer the tribal system	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	40.2	66.3	57.5
No	59.8	33.7	42.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: I prefer family and friends interference	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	58.8	58.9	58.9
No	41.2	41.1	41.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: I prefer interference of political parties and armed groups	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	20.6	22.2	21.7
No	79.4	77.8	78.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5: I am afraid of the opponent retaliation if I resort to the formal	Area		Total

system	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	36.1	41.1	39.4
No	63.9	58.9	60.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: other, specify:	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
No	95.9	100.0	98.6
Takes a long time	1.0	0.0	0.3
I prefer resorting to the formal system	1.0	0.0	0.3
Forging reports	1.0	0.0	0.3
Resorting to security services officers	1.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In case I have a dispute I prefer to resort to: N=287			
1: formal system	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	64.9	71.1	69.0
No	35.1	28.9	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: tribal system	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	47.4	54.7	52.3
No	52.6	45.3	47.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: armed groups	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Yes	15.5	4.7	8.4
No	84.5	95.3	91.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4: others, specify:	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
No	100.0	98.9	99.3
Clerics	0.0	1.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex: 10_2: tables for members of the general prosecution (sample size = 72: 38 in West Bank and 34 in Gaza)

GB02: sex N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Male	89.5	97.1	93.1
Female	10.5	2.9	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB03 : Age in completed years N=69	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
25-30	34.3	44.1	39.1
31-35	51.4	41.2	46.4
36-40	5.7	14.7	10.1
41+	8.6	0.0	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB04: current residence place/ governorate N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Tubas	10.5	0.0	5.6
Nablus	13.2	0.0	6.9
Qalqilia	2.6	0.0	1.4
Tulkarm	7.9	0.0	4.2
Hebron	18.4	0.0	9.7
Bethlehem	7.9	0.0	4.2
Jerusalem	5.3	0.0	2.8
Ramallah	34.2	0.0	18.1
North Gaza	0.0	11.8	5.6
Gaza	0.0	35.3	16.7
Deir elbalah	0.0	14.7	6.9
Khanyunis	0.0	26.5	12.5
Rafah	0.0	11.8	5.6

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB05: have you changed your residence in the last 5 years? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	23.7	0.0	12.5
No	76.3	100.0	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB06 : what is your previous residence place/ governorate N=9	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Tubas	22.2	0.0	22.2
Hebron	22.2	0.0	22.2
Jerusalem	11.1	0.0	11.1
Ramallah	44.4	0.0	44.4
Total	100.0	0.0	100.0
GB07 : why did you change your residence? N=9	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
work	66.7	0.0	66.7
Marriage	33.3	0.0	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB08 : what is the current place of work of the general prosecution member? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Tubas	24.3	–	12.7
Nablus	2.7	–	1.4
Tulkarm	10.8	–	5.6
Hebron	27.0	–	14.1
Bethlehem	8.1	–	4.2
Ramallah	27.0	–	14.1
North Gaza	–	11.8	5.6
Gaza	–	35.3	16.9

Deirelbalah	–	14.7	7.0
Khanyunis	–	26.5	12.7
Rafah	–	11.8	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB09: what is the academic major of member of the general prosecution? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
There is no major	47.4	94.1	69.4
general law(international, constitutional and administrative)	23.7	2.9	13.9
private law (criminal, civil and commercial)	28.9	2.9	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB11 : what is the marital status of member of the general prosecution? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
single	15.8	8.8	12.5
married	84.2	91.2	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
GB12 : what is the academic achievement of member of the general prosecution? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
BA	73.7	94.1	83.3
MA or higher	26.3	5.9	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB13 : what is the position of member of the general prosecution? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Associate prosecutor	18.4	14.7	16.7
Prosecutor	68.4	58.8	63.9
Chief prosecutor	13.2	26.5	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

GB14 : for how many years member of the general prosecution has been working? ? N=70	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
1	19.4	0.0	10.0
2	0.0	5.9	2.9
3	22.2	50.0	35.7
4	19.4	26.5	22.9
5	8.3	17.6	12.9
8	16.7	0.0	8.6
9	5.6	0.0	2.9
11	5.6	0.0	2.9
12	2.8	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average years	4.8	3.6	4.2
What do you think of the following statements about the status of judiciary in Palestine? N=72			
1: judiciary in Palestine is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.4
Disagree	13.2	0.0	6.9
No opinion	13.2	2.9	8.3
Agree	63.2	79.4	70.8
Strongly Agree	7.9	17.6	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: judiciary decisions are subject to external interference	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	21.1	23.5	22.2
Disagree	34.2	47.1	40.3
No opinion	26.3	20.6	23.6
Agree	7.9	8.8	8.3
Strongly Agree	10.5	0.0	5.6

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: PA has succeeded in maintaining an independent judiciary	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.3	0.0	2.8
Disagree	7.9	11.8	9.7
No opinion	23.7	17.6	20.8
Agree	55.3	52.9	54.2
Strongly Agree	7.9	17.6	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4:the Palestinian judiciary is transparent, neutral and fair, compared to other Arab countries	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Disagree	2.6	5.9	4.2
No opinion	28.9	2.9	16.7
Agree	55.3	61.8	58.3
Strongly Agree	13.2	29.4	20.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: my level of trust in the Palestinian judiciary is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.3	0.0	2.8
Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.4
No opinion	18.4	8.8	13.9
Agree	60.5	64.7	62.5
Strongly Agree	13.2	26.5	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: my level of trust in the general prosecution is high	Area		Total

	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	2.9	2.8
Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.4
No opinion	10.5	5.9	8.3
Agree	47.4	38.2	43.1
Strongly Agree	36.8	52.9	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: my level of trust in the police is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	7.9	2.9	5.6
Disagree	5.3	5.9	5.6
No opinion	21.1	17.6	19.4
Agree	52.6	55.9	54.2
Strongly Agree	13.2	17.6	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

8: my level of trust in the staff of the general prosecution is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Disagree	2.6		1.4
No opinion	15.8	8.8	12.5
Agree	57.9	58.8	58.3
Strongly Agree	23.7	32.4	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
9: my level of trust in the Palestinian lawyers is high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.3	5.9	5.6
Disagree	7.9	32.4	19.4
No opinion	39.5	26.5	33.3

Agree	42.1	35.3	38.9
Strongly Agree	5.3	0.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10: the Palestinian judiciary is transparent and not corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	0.0	1.4
Disagree	13.2	0.0	6.9
No opinion	13.2	0.0	6.9
Agree	55.3	47.1	51.4
Strongly Agree	15.8	52.9	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

11: the status of the judiciary “judicial security” is currently bad	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	15.8	29.4	22.2
Disagree	34.2	58.8	45.8
No opinion	18.4	8.8	13.9
Agree	26.3	2.9	15.3
Strongly Agree	5.3	0.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
12: the status of the judiciary “judicial security” is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.3	0.0	2.8
Disagree	5.3	0.0	2.8
No opinion	21.1	11.8	16.7
Agree	44.7	64.7	54.2
Strongly Agree	23.7	23.5	23.6

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
13: ministry of justice should be responsible for court staff	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.8	8.8	9.9
Disagree	21.6	20.6	21.1
No opinion	32.4	11.8	22.5
Agree	29.7	41.2	35.2
Strongly Agree	5.4	17.6	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

14: ministry of justice is doing its job as expected	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	13.5	2.9	8.5
Disagree	32.4	17.6	25.4
No opinion	32.4	17.6	25.4
Agree	21.6	55.9	38.0
Strongly Agree	0.0	5.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

15: executing court orders is currently excellent	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	2.9	2.8
Disagree	18.4	8.8	13.9
No opinion	13.2	2.9	8.3
Agree	50.0	47.1	48.6
Strongly Agree	15.8	38.2	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

16: reporting methods cause problems for litigation	Area		Total
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	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.8	5.9	4.3
Disagree	8.3	17.6	12.9
No opinion	5.6	11.8	8.6
Agree	33.3	52.9	42.9
Strongly Agree	50.0	11.8	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe the status of the general prosecution N=72			
1: buildings of the general prosecution are suitable and sufficient for its needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	31.6	44.1	37.5
Disagree	26.3	32.4	29.2
No opinion	5.3	5.9	5.6
Agree	36.8	17.6	27.8
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: number of the general prosecution members is sufficient for its needs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	26.3	11.8	19.4
Disagree	31.6	50.0	40.3
No opinion	2.6	8.8	5.6
Agree	34.2	23.5	29.2
Strongly Agree	5.3	5.9	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: salaries of members of the general prosecution are relatively high	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	36.8	29.4	33.3
Disagree	52.6	50.0	51.4
No opinion	2.6	17.6	9.7
Agree	7.9	2.9	5.6
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: process at the general prosecution are subject to external interference	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	44.7	41.2	43.1
Disagree	34.2	38.2	36.1
No opinion	15.8	2.9	9.7
Agree	2.6	17.6	9.7
Strongly Agree	2.6	0.0	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: the general prosecution is continuously improving	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.3	0.0	2.8
Disagree	2.6	2.9	2.8
No opinion	10.5	11.8	11.1
Agree	42.1	58.8	50.0
Strongly Agree	39.5	26.5	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6: the Palestinian general prosecution is legally and practically part of Ministry of Justice responsibility	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	34.2	17.6	26.4
Disagree	31.6	58.8	44.4
No opinion	28.9	17.6	23.6

Agree	5.3	2.9	4.2
Strongly Agree	0.0	2.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7: the general prosecution is responsibility of the general attorney only	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	5.9	2.8
Disagree	2.6	14.7	8.3
No opinion	26.3	8.8	18.1
Agree	28.9	47.1	37.5
Strongly Agree	42.1	23.5	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

8: members of the general prosecution have the knowledge and the experience needed to do their jobs	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	2.6	2.9	2.8
No opinion	15.8	11.8	13.9
Agree	60.5	79.4	69.4
Strongly Agree	21.1	5.9	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

9: the general prosecution does not have the technical skills to do its job (like labs and forensic)	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.3	0.0	4.3
Disagree	8.3	20.6	14.3
No opinion	8.3	2.9	5.7
Agree	41.7	41.2	41.4
Strongly Agree	33.3	35.3	34.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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In your opinion, which security service is the most interfering in the judicial procedures (1 is the most interfering) N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Preventive security	47.4	0.0	25.0
intelligence	28.9	0.0	15.3
Military intelligence	5.3	0.0	2.8
The police	0.0	44.1	20.8
Homeland security	0.0	20.6	9.7
No one is interfering	18.4	35.3	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In your opinion, which executive office is the most interfering in the judicial procedures (1 is the most interfering) N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Prime minister	26.3	11.8	19.4
Ministry of Justice	15.8	17.6	16.7
Ministers council	7.9	17.6	12.5
Security services	2.6	11.8	6.9
Don't Know	47.4	41.2	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the following statements that describe appointment and advancement procedures at the general prosecution? N=72			
1: appointing at the general prosecution is currently transparent, open and away from nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	8.8	4.2
Disagree	5.4	2.9	4.2
No opinion	16.2	2.9	9.9
Agree	32.4	55.9	43.7
Strongly Agree	45.9	29.4	38.0

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: members of the general prosecution are being appointed based on their work, experience, knowledge and transparent reputation	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree		5.9	2.8
Disagree	5.4	2.9	4.2
No opinion	18.9	8.8	14.1
Agree	29.7	52.9	40.8
Strongly Agree	45.9	29.4	38.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3members of the general prosecution are been advanced based on their achievements during the year	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.5	17.6	13.9
Disagree	7.9	14.7	11.1
No opinion	34.2	14.7	25.0
Agree	36.8	35.3	36.1
Strongly Agree	10.5	17.6	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
4: attorney associates are being advanced right after the legal time period	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	23.5	11.1
Disagree	13.2	41.2	26.4
No opinion	18.4	17.6	18.1
Agree	52.6	14.7	34.7
Strongly Agree	15.8	2.9	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: favoritism and nepotism are the bases for appointment and advancement at the general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	62.2	55.9	59.2
Disagree	16.2	23.5	19.7
No opinion	21.6	17.6	19.7
Agree	0.0	2.9	1.4
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the appointment and advancement process at the general prosecution? N=72

1: there is a need for more appointment but there are no qualifies individuals	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	18.4	23.5	20.8
Disagree	42.1	26.5	34.7
No opinion	21.1	26.5	23.6
Agree	18.4	20.6	19.4
Strongly Agree	0.0	2.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: appointment procedures are transparent and according to the regulations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	2.9	1.4
Disagree	0.0	5.9	2.8
No opinion	18.4	5.9	12.5
Agree	39.5	52.9	45.8
Strongly Agree	42.1	32.4	37.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3: appointment relies on personal connections, favoritism and nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	

Strongly Disagree	47.4	50.0	48.6
Disagree	31.6	35.3	33.3
No opinion	21.1	14.7	18.1
Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: appointments of this year were necessary to satisfy the general prosecution need	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.6	2.9	2.8
Disagree	5.3	8.8	6.9
No opinion	13.2	20.6	16.7
Agree	52.6	47.1	50.0
Strongly Agree	26.3	20.6	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: advancement criteria of the members of the general prosecution are transparent and clear	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.5	20.6	15.3
Disagree	10.5	8.8	9.7
No opinion	13.2	5.9	9.7
Agree	44.7	47.1	45.8
Strongly Agree	21.1	17.6	19.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

6: members of the general prosecution are being advanced based on their expectations and entitlements	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	10.5	17.6	13.9
Disagree	10.5	20.6	15.3
No opinion	36.8	17.6	27.8

Agree	36.8	41.2	38.9
Strongly Agree	5.3	2.9	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: advancement relies on personal connections, favoritism and nepotism	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	44.7	41.2	43.1
Disagree	26.3	32.4	29.2
No opinion	26.3	11.8	19.4
Agree	2.6	8.8	5.6
Strongly Agree	0.0	5.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
8: advancements of this year were according to the regulations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.4	11.8	8.5
Disagree	0.0	20.6	9.9
No opinion	43.2	11.8	28.2
Agree	37.8	35.3	36.6
Strongly Agree	13.5	20.6	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Do you think appointments of this year were successful? N=72	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	52.6	5.9	30.6
No	47.4	38.2	43.1
There were no appointments	0.0	55.9	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
appointments of this year were not successful because: N=31			

1: the appointed individuals lack experience in law profession	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	50.0	53.8	51.6
No	50.0	46.2	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: new appointed members are young and have no life experience in general	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	61.1	38.5	51.6
No	38.9	61.5	48.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: the number of appointees is more than what is needed	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	38.9	0.00	22.6
No	61.1	100.0	77.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: the number of appointees is less than what is needed	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	77.8	76.9	77.4
No	22.2	23.1	22.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
5Male. جميع ما	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Yes	5.6		3.2
No	94.4	100.0	96.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the inspection mechanism? N=72			
1: judiciary decisions are subject to external in reference	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	35.1	50.0	42.3
Disagree	43.2	32.4	38.0
No opinion	13.5	11.8	12.7
Agree	8.1	5.9	7.0
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: inspection needs to be activated	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	2.7	5.9	4.2
Disagree		2.9	1.4
No opinion	18.9	11.8	15.5
Agree	54.1	47.1	50.7
Strongly Agree	24.3	32.4	28.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: members of the general prosecution comply with working hours	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	West Bank
Strongly Disagree	5.4	0.0	2.8
Disagree	0.0	2.9	1.4
No opinion	5.4	8.8	7.0
Agree	51.4	58.8	54.9
Strongly Agree	37.8	29.4	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: the general prosecution is transparent and not administratively or/ and financially corrupted	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	2.7	2.9	2.8
No opinion	13.5	8.8	11.3
Agree	29.7	38.2	33.8
Strongly Agree	54.1	50.0	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
What do you think of the training programs at the general prosecution? N=72			
1: training programs are sufficient	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	8.1	38.2	22.5
Disagree	54.1	35.3	45.1
No opinion	18.9	11.8	15.5
Agree	13.5	5.9	9.9
Strongly Agree	5.4	8.8	7.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2: all training programs are useful	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	23.5	11.3
Disagree	32.4	29.4	31.0
No opinion	21.6	14.7	18.3
Agree	35.1	32.4	33.8
Strongly Agree	10.8	0.0	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
3: training programs are too many and there is no need for it	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	27.0	50.0	38.0

Disagree	45.9	35.3	40.8
No opinion	16.2	11.8	14.1
Agree	8.1	0.0	4.2
Strongly Agree	2.7	2.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: there is a need to modify the judicial laws	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.4	5.9	5.6
Disagree	2.7	14.7	8.5
No opinion	18.9	8.8	14.1
Agree	16.2	50.0	32.4
Strongly Agree	56.8	20.6	39.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

5: there is a dear need for continuous and frequent training for members of the general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	0.0	2.9	1.5
No opinion	0.0	2.9	1.5
Agree	48.5	23.5	35.8
Strongly Agree	51.5	70.6	61.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

What do you think of the status of the staff at general prosecution? N=72			
1: they are being appointed according to the regulations	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.9	2.9	4.4
Disagree	0.0	2.9	1.5
No opinion	20.6	8.8	14.7

Agree	41.2	55.9	48.5
Strongly Agree	32.4	29.4	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2: staff number at the general prosecution is sufficient	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	61.8	26.5	44.1
Disagree	32.4	32.4	32.4
No opinion	0.0	8.8	4.4
Agree	2.9	29.4	16.2
Strongly Agree	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

3: staff of the general prosecution are being sufficiently trained	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	14.7	23.5	19.1
Disagree	44.1	44.1	44.1
No opinion	17.6	14.7	16.2
Agree	23.5	17.6	20.6
Strongly Agree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4: I have a high level of trust in the staff of the general prosecution	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	5.9	0.0	2.9
No opinion	5.9	5.9	5.9
Agree	67.6	58.8	63.2
Strongly Agree	20.6	35.3	27.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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5 I have a high level of trust in the lawyers	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	5.9	5.9	5.9
Disagree	32.4	32.4	32.4
No opinion	44.1	26.5	35.3
Agree	14.7	32.4	23.5
Strongly Agree	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
6: members of the general prosecution treat the public decently	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	0.0	8.8	4.4
No opinion	14.7	8.8	11.8
Agree	47.1	67.6	57.4
Strongly Agree	38.2	14.7	26.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
7: members of the general prosecution treat the lawyers decently	Area		Total
	West Bank	Gaza	
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0
No opinion	11.8	11.8	11.8
Agree	50.0	64.7	57.4
Strongly Agree	38.2	23.5	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex: 11_2: tables for law universities (Birzeit, Arab American, Alnajah Alwataniya,

Filasteen and Filasteen El Ahliya)

What are your admit ion criteria	Yes	No
The average score	6	0
The language	1	5
Admit ion test	1	5
GB25 : Is the Palestinian legislation being taught?		number
Yes		5
No		0
In some courses		1
Total		6
Indicator	Yes	No
Is there a separate building for the faculty?	1	5
Are there any plans for a separate building for the faculty?	2	4
Does the faculty building lie among other buildings?	5	1
Is the faculty space is sufficient?	2	4
Is there a hall for experimental courts in the building?	4	2
Is there a computer lab for faculty students?	5	1
Is there a library for legal materials at the faculty?	4	2
Is there a corner for legal literature in the library?	6	0

Annex: 12_2: table of visits to rehabilitation centers in Gaza

Governorate	Gaza	Deirelbalah	Khanyunis	Gaza	North Gaza
How many rooms are there in the center?	26	5	15	20	7
What is the average room size?	25	36	16	25	25
What is the total number of residents?	350	96	185	380	102
How are the residents being classified?					
Detained	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sentenced	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Women	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Adolescent	No	No	No	No	No
Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Civil	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Are those categories being separated?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
How are they separated?	Based on detention/ sentence period	Based on their cases (morals, other rights, theft or drugs)	Based on their cases (morals, theft or drugs)	Based on detention/ sentence period	Based on their cases
How many cells do you have?	6	3	4	8	2
How many square meters is the average size of the cell?	2	3	2.25	2	2
Are residents being medically checked?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
When does this take place?					
At the admit ion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
When needed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Is the center being visited by judges?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
How these visits do is conducted?					

Frequent visits	Yes	--	--	Yes	--
Once and a while visits	Yes	--	--	No	--
Do members of the general prosecution visit the center?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
How these visits do is conducted?					
Frequent visits	Yes	No	--	Yes	Yes
Once and a while visits	No	Yes	--	No	No
Does the minister of justice visit the center?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
How these visits do is conducted?					
Frequent visits	Yes	--	--	Yes	--
Once and a while visits	Yes	--	--	No	--
هل يقوم وزير العدل بزيارة المركز؟	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
How these visits do is conducted?					
Frequent visits	Yes	--	--	Yes	Yes
Once and a while visits	Yes	--	--	No	No
How many WC units are there?	26	15	15	20	11
Are the WCs convenient?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is the light good enough for reading and working?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Is there a doctor on duty?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Are residents allowed to make phone calls?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Do they get permission to call certain individual?	No	No	No	No	Yes
Are daily newspapers available?	No	No	Yes	No	No
Is there a library?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Are residents families allowed to bring in food?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Are there any rehabilitation programs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are residents allowed to continue their education?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there work programs for residents?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
What are those programs?		Construction, carpentry & ceramics	Paltry and stone blocks and animal farming	Construction, farming and maintenance	--