HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

Lawyers for justice Group

محامون من أجل العدالة مجموعة

Complaints languishing in the Public Prosecutor's office: A year of waiting without justice.

Lawyers of Justice group

Annual report 2025

Introduction

This edition of the annual report comes as the "Lawyers for Justice Group" continues its work in monitoring and documenting human rights violations, within a legal and humanitarian environment characterized by increasing complexities and mounting challenges to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. Since its founding in 2011, the group has continued to develop its legal and human rights tools in line with its mission to promote the rule of law, uphold human dignity, and ensure respect for justice standards.

The work of "Lawyers for Justice" is based on a comprehensive rights-based approach aimed at defending the rights of individuals without discrimination and addressing various forms of violations, particularly those related to deprivation of liberty, the absence of fair trial procedures, and restrictions on public freedoms, including freedom of opinion and expression, journalistic and union activity, and peaceful assembly. The group also pays particular attention to documenting the repeated violations suffered by detainees and prisoners in detention centers and pursuing legal action against them before the competent judicial authorities.

This report aims to present the most prominent efforts made by the "Lawyers for Justice Group" during the period from January to December 2025, in terms of monitoring, documentation, legal intervention and advocacy, in addition to highlighting the most important results achieved, the challenges that the group faced during this period, and

the impact of this on the reality of human rights in the Palestinian context.

The group's role was not limited to monitoring and documentation; it extended to providing legal support to victims and their families, following up on cases before the competent judicial authorities, preparing legal memoranda, appeals, and complaints, as well as carrying out advocacy activities and communicating with local and international human rights organizations. This approach contributed to raising the profile of human rights issues in the legal and public spheres and highlighting the challenges victims face in accessing justice and enjoying their legally guaranteed rights.

The group also paid particular attention to following up on complaints submitted to the Public Prosecution and relevant judicial authorities, considering them a fundamental legal tool for protecting rights and addressing violations. In this context, it prepared, submitted, and followed up on a number of complaints related to arbitrary detention, detention conditions, the rights of detainees and prisoners, and the implementation of judicial decisions, in addition to other issues affecting fundamental rights and freedoms. The follow-up on these complaints revealed a number of challenges related to the effectiveness of legal redress and response mechanisms, which this report addresses by outlining the most prominent challenges the group faced during the period covered.

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Chapter One:

The Efforts of "Lawyers for Justice Group" to Protect and Promote Human Rights

"Lawyers for Justice" dedicates its efforts to promoting the principles of justice and protecting human rights through integrated legal and human rights work aimed to strengthening the rule of law and addressing all forms of violations perpetrated against individuals by the executive branch and its security apparatus, particularly activists, journalists, teachers, human rights defenders, and university students. In this context, the group provides comprehensive legal support to those affected by repressive policies, including specialized legal consultations, monitoring cases before the competent judicial authorities, including public prosecution procedures, and working diligently to ensure adherence to fair trial standards and the protection of fundamental rights. The group also pays special attention to the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and minors, by developing legal interventions that consider their specific needs and guarantee them legal protection and appropriate support.

In its oversight role, the group monitors and documents violations committed by security agencies and official bodies against individuals, through a precise methodology that relies on collecting evidence and testimonies professionally and preparing comprehensive legal files that contribute to supporting litigation processes. It also launches support and advocacy campaigns to highlight these violations at the local and international levels, thereby enhancing opportunities to hold officials accountable, providing justice for victims, and consolidating the principles of justice and the rule of law.

First: Legal Support and Representation of Victims of Human Rights Violations

During 2025, "Lawyers for Justice Group" provided comprehensive legal support to individuals affected by violations and repressive policies, through legal representation before the Palestinian Public Prosecutions and courts. 219 cases were documented, 146 of which were referred to the judiciary and followed up before the courts in various governorates. These cases included human rights violations, most notably arbitrary arrest, violation of freedom of opinion and expression, the right to union work, and the right to peaceful assembly.

The legal team focused on ensuring that those affected receive a fair trial in accordance with national and international legal standards, by following up on the course of the cases and providing legal support at all stages of litigation, including preparing memoranda, pleadings, and legal and administrative appeals before the competent authorities, in order to enhance their chances of obtaining justice and protecting their rights.

The efforts also included providing specialized and comprehensive legal advice to victims of violations, including human rights defenders, journalists, activists, teachers, and university students, with the aim of enabling them to confront arbitrary measures and enhance their awareness of their legal rights, through an approach that takes into account the specificity of each case and ensures the provision of the necessary legal protection, with special attention to providing support and strengthening protection measures for the groups most vulnerable to violation.

These efforts were based on the provisions of the Palestinian Basic Law and international human rights standards, thereby strengthening the protection of rights and freedoms and consolidating the rule of law. This included preparing comprehensive legal files for use in litigation and ap-

peal procedures and enhancing accountability. Conversely, a systematic pattern was observed in the leveling of charges against detainees, including possession of weapons, collecting or receiving illicit funds, inciting sectarian strife, defaming the authorities, and disseminating racist or false information. In many cases, these charges are brought in the absence of sufficient evidence, without the legal elements of the crime being met, and without any criminal act having occurred at all. They are used as a means to persecute individuals for exercising their legitimate rights guaranteed by law and international law, constituting an abuse of power and a deviation from the application of the law. This renders the procedures taken invalid and subject to appeal, in addition to undermining the guarantees of a fair trial.

Second:Monitoring the executive authority's commitment to implementing the Convention against Torture

The Lawyers for Justice Group emphasizes the importance of the State of Palestine's accession to the International Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2023, and the subsequent incorporation of its provisions into the national legal system under Decree-Law No. (25) of 2023. Despite this, ongoing monitoring reveals a worrying gap between legal obligations and actual implementation, given the continued receipt of allegations of torture and/or ill-treatment within detention centers belonging to security agencies, particularly at the hands of the Joint Security Committee, which recorded the highest number of torture cases during the year. Furthermore, legal monitoring has observed that some arrests were carried out by the General Intelligence Service, despite its lack of judicial police powers under the law. This renders these procedures devoid of any legal basis and raises serious concerns about the invalidity of the entire arrest process and its consequences.

In 2025, the group documented 26 cases of torture in detention centers, a clear decrease compared to 2024, which saw 83 documented cases. However, this decline does not necessarily reflect an actual decrease in such practices, as it may be linked to several factors, including the difficulty of reaching victims or their increased fear of reporting, especially given the lack of effective guarantees to protect them from any potential security repercussions. The group also brought several torture cases before the Administrative Court, with approximately five cases being substantiated there. In addition, during the same period, the group documented 146 cases of ill-treatment in detention centers by security personnel, including insults, beatings, denial of basic needs, denial of medical treatment, humiliating searches, and continuous psychological pressure.

The group asserts that these violations reflect the Executive Authority's failure to effectively comply with the provisions of the Convention against Torture. It emphasizes the urgent need for measures to ensure accountability for those responsible for these crimes, strengthen independent oversight mechanisms, launch thorough and independent investigations into all allegations, and activate relevant national legislation to guarantee the protection of detainees from all forms of torture or ill-treatment and prevent impunity for perpetrators of these violations. As part of its legal efforts, the group has filed numerous complaints with the Attorney General and the Public Prosecution regarding these violations; however, no response has been received from the Public Prosecution, reflecting a continued failure to uphold the law and protect fundamental rights.

Third: Cases Reflecting Patterns of Human Rights Violations

In this section, "Lawyers for Justice Group" reviews a number of real-life cases that it has documented and followed up legally, which reflect patterns of violations in practice. These violations included a range of basic rights, most notably the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to peaceful assembly, and the right to unionize, in addition to exposure to torture and ill-treatment inside detention centers, which highlights the gap between legal guarantees and actual application.

• Violations of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression

M.A.: A journalist and media activist, he was subjected to incitement campaigns and threats on his personal page as a result of his media coverage, which did not align with the official viewpoint. While covering an event in Jenin with the Al Jazeera team, a joint security force expelled him from the site and confiscated his phone to force him to delete a photo of a civilian vehicle. He was later subjected to threats in the name of an armed group using his image to intimidate him. The group provided legal counsel to journalist M. A., explaining his legal rights and the guarantees afforded to journalists under the Press and Publications Law No. (9) of 1995 and the Palestinian Basic Law, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression and protection from any infringement on personal freedoms. The group also emphasized the possibility of filing complaints with official bodies and relevant human rights institutions to ensure the protection of his rights.

AA.: a teacher and media activist from Nablus, was arrested in what was described as an arbitrary and coercive manner. According to his wife, he received a call in the evening informing him that his vehicle had been damaged in front of his house. When he went outside to check on it, he was surrounded by individuals believed to be from the intelligence services and arrested using a civilian vehicle. His car was searched, and no arrest warrant was presented, nor were the reasons for his arrest explained. It should be noted that the detainee is a media activist who publishes analytical and news content on digital platforms. This incident is not the first of its kind; he has been previously arrested and harassed. No official channels have been contacted to ascertain his fate or the legal basis for his detention, nor have he or his family been informed of any clear legal procedures. This case reflects indications of a violation of the right to liberty and personal security, guarantees of a fair trial, and freedom of opinion and expression, including the need for a legal warrant for arrest and informing the detainee of the reasons for his detention, as well as raising concerns about the possibility of ill-treatment or coercion during detention, in clear violation of the basic law and international human rights standards.

• Violations of the Right to Peaceful Assembly

D.A.: A human rights activist working in the field of children's and women's rights since 2005, she was subjected to physical and psychological violations while participating in a peaceful gathering. According to her testimony, she participated in a peaceful event coinciding with the funeral of the late Hassan Nasrallah, carrying symbolic banners, before police and security forces intervened to forcibly disperse the gathering. This resulted in the banners being seized and torn, in addition to her being pushed and physically assaulted, causing her physical pain and psychological harm. She has not received any official summons, nor has she filed a complaint with the competent authorities as of the date of this consultation, despite confirming her desire to take legal action later. This case

reflects a violation of the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression guaranteed by the Basic Law and international conventions. It also raises questions about the extent to which security forces adhere to legal standards in dealing with peaceful gatherings, the use of disproportionate force, and the lack of effective accountability for violations committed against participants in civic activities.

F. B.: On December 27, 2025, she participated with a group of her family members in a peaceful demonstration in downtown Salfit to protest political arrests. Within half an hour of the gathering, a force of police, intelligence, and riot control personnel stormed the area and forced the participants to move to the governorate headquarters. There, they were detained in a cramped room without adequate sanitation facilities and subjected to humiliating searches, including forcing women to remove their headscarves. They were denied food and subjected to psychological pressure during interrogation. They were also forced to sign a pledge not to participate in any future demonstrations or post on social media—legally invalid procedures as they were not issued by a competent court. The detainees were later released, but the violations included arbitrary detention, violation of the right to peaceful assembly, humiliating searches, and psychological and physical pressure. The group affirms that these violations contravene the Palestinian Basic Law, the Criminal Procedure Code, and international human rights laws and standards, including the right of detainees to dignity and adequate health conditions.

- **Violations of Union Work**

Teacher J.A.: From the city of Hebron, she was subjected to a series of administrative procedures that raise suspicions of arbitrariness and illegality in the course of her employment. The events began in August 2023 when a decision was made to transfer her from her school near her home to a distant school, despite the availability of vacancies at her original school. This prompted her to object and continue working. Later, on August 31, 2025, she was suspended from work and referred to an investigation committee without being provided with an official decision clarifying her employment status. She then returned to work temporarily at another school. With the dispute over her assignment continuing, she was suspended again and referred to a second investigation committee on December 5, 2025, which resulted in a decision to retire her, despite her objection.

The teacher appealed to the administrative court, which ruled in her favor and overturned the decision due to its illegality. However, she was surprised when the Public Prosecution appealed the ruling, and subsequently, the Minister issued a new decision on December 31, 2025, confirming her retirement based on previous administrative recommendations. This case reflects a pattern of successive administrative decisions lacking a sound legal basis and violating the principle of job security and the binding nature of judicial rulings, thus infringing upon the employment rights and legal guarantees afforded to public sector employees.

Teacher N. A.: from the city of Bethlehem, was subjected to an arbitrary financial measure due to her participation in a partial strike within the education sector. According to her statement, she received threats from the Directorate of Education during the strike

period, which prompted her and her colleagues to end it and return to work. However, she was later surprised to receive a symbolic salary of only 100 shekels without any official explanation. When she contacted the school administration, she was informed that she had to contact the Ministry and sign a pledge as a condition for receiving her financial dues, which she did not do.

This case reflects a suspected violation of job and financial rights, as deducting the salary or linking its disbursement to legally unclear conditions indicate an abuse of power and a violation of the principle of entitlement to wages for work, especially after the actual return to the job. The incident also raises questions about the legality of imposing administrative pledges as a condition for obtaining financial rights, which constitutes an infringement on the legal guarantees of workers in the public sector.

Teacher and union activist Y.A.: On 2/12/2026, he was summoned to appear before a disciplinary investigation committee in the Ministry of Education in Ramallah, on the grounds of his peaceful union activity, his defense of teachers' rights, and his exercise of human rights and freedom of opinion and expression. The investigation took place in the presence of a lawyer from the "Lawyers for Justice Group," and the following charges were brought against him: (inciting against the Ministry of Education via social media, leading teachers' protests and storming the Directorate of Education in Bethlehem, spreading chaos, and attacking the Directorate's employees).

It was found that the charges against Y.A. were false and related to his peaceful union and human rights activities and were not based on any real professional or legal violations. This summons comes in the context of a series of punitive measures against him, as he had previously been dismissed from his job on the grounds of his union activity, before being reinstated to his job by a decision issued by the Supreme Court. This case illustrates a pattern of violations that have affected union activists, including harassment and arbitrary investigations, which affect their right to union activity and the peaceful expression of professional demands.

- **Torture and Ill-Treatment in Detention Centers**

R. H.: On September 11, 2025, R. H's home was raided by the Palestinian General Intelligence Service and the Palestinian Police without any legal search warrant being presented. She was forced to accompany them to the Medical and Preventive Services Center despite suffering from chronic illnesses. She was subjected to a humiliating interrogation that included threats, mockery, and an inappropriate body search. She was also denied adequate medical treatment, food, and water. These actions constitute a flagrant violation of the right to liberty, security of person, and human dignity, and contravene the Palestinian Basic Law and the Criminal Procedure Law No. (3) of 2001, in addition to Palestine's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture.

Journalist J. K.: from Jenin, was subjected to serious violations by members of the Palestinian security services and the General Intelligence Service due to his journalistic work. These violations included arbitrary detention (his initial detention lasted 11 days despite a court order for his release after four days), and the filing of false charges such as possession of a weapon without a license, inciting sectarian strife, and incitement against public authorities. In addition, J. K. was subjected to physical torture and ill-treatment, including sleep

deprivation, beatings, and suspension, all because of his journalistic coverage of conferences during Operation "Defenders of the Homeland" in Jenin refugee camp.

S. S.: a 30-year-old resident of Jenin, is being held in al-Junaid Prison. He was ordered released on July 21, 2025. He was arbitrarily arrested in the village of al-Jalama at 2:00 AM. His father reported that security forces surrounded him, threw him from the third floor, shot at him, beat him, and dragged him approximately 150 meters before handing him over to the General Intelligence Service without providing him with immediate medical attention. He was later transferred to al-Junaid Prison and subsequently to the Specialized Hospital. When his mother attempted to visit him, she was prevented from entering. His aunt's phone was confiscated, and his mother was detained for two hours before being released. During her first visit in November 2025, S. S. was partially paralyzed and unable to walk. He was being pressured to confess to murder in exchange for medical treatment. In his last hearing in December 2025, S. S was brought before the court in a wheelchair, accompanied by his lawyer. He confirmed to the judge that he possessed a release order that had not been executed. Despite medical reports confirming his poor health, he had not received the necessary medical care, even though these reports had been submitted four months prior. The investigating officer also informed Suleiman that he was named in an order to kill two people, one of whom was Suleiman himself. This information was conveyed to the judges in his presence and that of his lawyer. No measures were taken to protect his life or provide him with necessary medical treatment, indicating that he had been subjected to physical torture, verbal abuse, and denial of access to basic healthcare. All these violations point to the brutality of the assault on S.S. and a flagrant violation of relevant national laws, including the Palestinian Penal Code and the Regulations on the Rights of Detainees, as well as international conventions signed by the executive authority, particularly the Convention against Torture and other fundamental human rights agreements. This reflects a complete disregard for legal standards and the obligation to protect the lives and health of detainees.

- **Indicators of legal and human rights violations by category – 2025**

Number	Violation/Category	
11	Women	1
2	Minors	2
6	Cybercrimes	3
3	Peaceful assembly	4
35	Opinion and expression	5
2	Union work	6
26	Torture	7
9	Privacy violation	8
146	Mistreatment	9

The "Lawyers for Justice" group continues to provide comprehensive legal representation to victims, working to ensure fair trials and protect them from any violations during periods of detention. The group also plays an active role in systematically and accurately documenting violations, in addition to exerting legal and media pressure, and demanding accountability for those responsible for these violations to reduce the phenomenon of impunity. These efforts reflect a continuous commitment to protecting civil and trade union rights, promoting the rule of

law, and ensuring that citizens can exercise their basic rights freely and safely, without fear or arbitrary restrictions. Despite all the efforts being made, these data highlight the extent of the restrictions and harassment to which citizens are subjected, and confirm the urgent need to take effective measures to enhance the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

Fourth: Challenge to Presidential Decree No. (4) of 2025: Defending Constitutional Legitimacy

During 2025, the "Lawyers for Justice Group" carried out a qualitative legal intervention within the framework of protecting the Palestinian constitutional system, represented by submitting a constitutional challenge before the Supreme Constitutional Court in Ramallah, in its capacity as representative of activists Jamal Suleiman (Al-Saber) and Mazid Saqf Al-Hayt, against Presidential Decree No. (4) of 2025 issued by President Mahmoud Abbas, related to the formation of a committee to draft a "temporary constitution" for the transition from authority to state.

This appeal came within a complex legal and political context, characterized by the continued paralysis of the Palestinian Legislative Council and the increasing reliance on presidential decrees as a legislative tool. This has sparked a wide debate about the limits of the executive authority's constitutional powers and the extent to which these practices are consistent with the provisions of the Palestinian Basic Law and the principle of separation of powers. The group based its appeal on a set of constitutional principles, most notably the affirmation that the Palestinian Basic Law remains the constitutional document regulating public authorities, and that it possesses binding force that cannot be exceeded or circumvented by establishing parallel or temporary frameworks without a clear constitutional basis or direct popular mandate. The group also affirmed that the process of drafting constitutions is at the heart of the people's constituent power, and it is an original power that may only be exercised within a comprehensive participatory democratic process that guarantees the representation of the various components of the Palestinian people. It indicated that confining this process to a committee formed by a unilateral decision of the executive authority would undermine the principle of popular sovereignty and empty the constitutional process of its democratic content.

In its arguments, the group explained that the contested decree is not limited to being an organizational procedure, but has profound constitutional implications, by opening a path to drafting a "temporary constitution" outside representative frameworks, which may lead to a state of constitutional instability, and create problems related to the duality of legal references, and the limits of the application of each of them. The appeal also addressed the issue of protecting fundamental rights and freedoms, as the group stressed that the Palestinian Basic Law guaranteed an integrated system of rights whose essence may not be compromised or reformulated outside a sound constitutional framework, warning that any non-consensual drafting process may open the door to introducing amendments that affect these rights or diminish their guarantees.

In the same context, the group stressed the importance of restoring the democratic path in any future constitutional process, including activating the role of representative institutions, foremost among them the Palestinian Legislative Council, or resorting to alternative democratic mechanisms that guarantee broad popular participation, such as elections or a general referendum, in a way that reflects the free will of the Palestinian people. The group also stressed in its legal memorandum that preserving the unity of the legal and constitutional system is a fundamental condition for ensuring institutional stability, and that any parallel or unilateral

path in drafting constitutional rules may lead to deepening the existing legal and political problems, instead of addressing them.

In light of the above, the "Lawyers for Justice" group demanded a halt to the implementation of the contested decree, and emphasized the supremacy of the Basic Law and the necessity of adhering to its provisions, in addition to calling for the launch of a comprehensive national dialogue process leading to a genuine constitutional consensus based on the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and the guarantee of rights and freedoms. This appeal is one of the most prominent legal interventions undertaken by the group during 2025, within the framework of its role in defending constitutional legitimacy and promoting the principles of good governance, through the use of available legal tools to address any measures that would undermine the foundations of the Palestinian constitutional system.

Fifth: Independent Monitoring of Trials in Cases of Public Interest

Lawyers for Justice group continues to monitor trials in high-profile cases by attending hearings, documenting proceedings, and observing adherence to fair trial guarantees. The team has maintained this monitoring regularly since the trials began, ensuring accurate tracking of all stages of litigation.

These efforts have included the cases of the murder of activist Nizar Banat and the murder of young woman Shahd Badarna, documenting any potential violations and preparing legal observations. This role underscores the group's commitment to independent monitoring, promoting accountability, and ensuring respect for justice standards in high-profile cases.

• Monitoring the Trial of Those Accused in the Assassination of Activist Nizar Banat

Lawyers for Justice group continues to monitor the trial proceedings in the case of the assassination of political and human rights activist Nizar Banat. The first session of the trial began on September 7, 2021, before the military court in Ramallah, and it is expected to continue into 2025, with repeated postponements hindering a fair trial. Several sessions were held at the end of 2024 and continued into 2025, but the proceedings are still in their early stages. Presenting defense evidence and summoning witnesses remains part of the trial schedule, with repeated postponements and no final verdict yet issued. This reflects a prolonged delay in addressing impunity, despite the passage of years since the crime. The group believes that these continued postponements threaten the Palestinian community's right to justice and undermine public trust in the judicial system, especially in a case that symbolizes freedom of opinion and expression and accountability for clear violations against a human rights activist.

The group emphasizes the need to respect the guarantees of a fair trial and the prompt resolution of criminal cases with broad social impact, and urges the judicial authorities to address the unjustified delays in the proceedings of this trial, to ensure that justice is served and those responsible for the murder of Nizar Banat are held accountable in an effective and transparent manner consistent with the values of the rule of law.

- **The group is following up on the case of the murder of Shahd Badarna.**

The group is also following up on the case of the murder of the young woman, Shahd Badarna, who was killed on October 19, 2023, by an officer in the Palestinian General Intelligence Service. The accused was arrested and brought before the military court to begin trial proceedings. Most of the sessions focused on the military prosecution presenting its evidence and the testimonies of the prosecution witnesses.

During 2025, the trial continued amidst repeated postponements, with sessions held in February and March. The procedures for presenting defense evidence and bringing witnesses are still ongoing. The case has become widely followed by the family and the Palestinian community, becoming a prominent public opinion issue. This raises the importance of expediting the judicial proceedings and achieving justice for the victim. The "Lawyers for Justice" Group team emphasizes the need to expedite the trial and ensure that all parties involved in the crime are held accountable, regardless of their positions or powers, in order to achieve justice and deterrence, enhance the protection of society, and restore confidence in the independence of the judiciary.

In addition to monitoring the Palestinian courts, "Lawyers for Justice" Group continuously followed human rights cases before the military occupation courts that consider the cases of journalists and public freedom defenders. This monitoring included attending the sessions, documenting the procedures, and monitoring the extent to which the judicial authorities adhere to the guarantees of a fair trial and the rights of the defense, while preparing legal notes on any possible violations.

The Group Follows Up on the Trial of Journalist Nasser Al-Lahham Before the "Ofer" Military Court

The Lawyers for Justice Group followed with grave concern the arrest of journalist Nasser Al-Lahham after his home was raided by the brutal occupation forces and he was arrested at dawn on Sunday, July 7, 2025. His detention was extended by the Ofer Military Court until Sunday, July 7, 2025, to complete the investigation. The Group's lawyer, Hadi Tarsha, attended the session along with lawyer Osama Al-Saadi. The session witnessed clear violations of the right to defense and the principle of open court proceedings, including the expulsion of several lawyers and members of the public and preventing Al-Lahham from delivering his closing statement. The Group followed this case as part of its ongoing efforts to monitor and follow human rights cases to ensure respect for due process, protect the rights of the defense, and expose any abuses or violations affecting the rights of journalists and the principle of a fair trial. The Group believes that Al-Lahham's arrest came within the context of a systematic campaign waged by the occupation authorities against Palestinian journalists since the start of the war of extermination on the Gaza Strip in October 2023, which resulted in the martyrdom of more than 193 journalists. A journalist was arrested, and more than 50 others were detained in arbitrary circumstances. International institutions are being urged to intervene urgently to release him and hold the occupation fully responsible for his safety inside the investigation and detention centers.

Chapter Two:

Legal Defense of Social Movements and Trade Union Action

The year 2025 continued to witness significant activity from existing social movements, which focused on defending economic, social, and union rights, combating corruption, and promoting accountability. Among these ongoing movements were the teachers' movement demanding their professional and financial rights, the "Enough is Enough, Telecom Companies" movement pursuing price reductions and combating monopolies, and the movement of people with disabilities, which continued its efforts toward inclusion and ensuring their economic and social rights. The group monitored these movements throughout the year, providing legal support and assistance, including legal consultations, following up on official procedures, protecting participants from harassment and arbitrary arrests, and ensuring their right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in accordance with the Palestinian Basic Law and international human rights standards. We will review some of these movements:

First: "Enough is Enough" Movement – Telecommunications Company Cas

The "Enough is Enough, Telecommunications Companies" movement witnessed during 2025 its continued presence in the public and legal debate related to the telecommunications sector in Palestine, especially in light of the continuous popular demands to reduce the prices of telecommunications and internet services and enhance transparency and competition in this sector. Despite the decline in field activities compared to the early years of the movement, its issues remained present through digital campaigns and community discussions, in addition to the legal follow-up of cases related to the activists who participated in this movement.

In this context, "Lawyers for Justice Group" is following the ongoing trial of a number of activists and human rights defenders involved in the movement, in the civil case known as the "$15 million case", which was brought by the Palestinian Telecommunications Company (Paltel) against a number of activists on the basis of their publications and opinions that called for reducing the prices of telecommunications services and stopping the monopoly in this vital sector.

As part of its role in defending public freedoms, the "Lawyers for Justice Group" is working to follow the trial sessions, provide legal support to the activists, and monitor the proceedings of the case, as it is a case that directly affects the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the right to organize, and community accountability. The sessions of this case have been held for more than four years, amid serious concerns about the use of the judiciary as a tool to silence critical voices, especially since what the activists expressed falls within the basic rights guaranteed in freedom of expression and peaceful civil action.

The group affirms that this case constitutes a dangerous precedent in an attempt to intimidate civil society and activists from exercising their oversight role and demanding citizens' rights. It also constitutes a significant legal and moral burden on the defendants in the case. The group calls on local and international human rights organizations, bodies concerned with protecting freedom of opinion and expression, and human rights defenders to closely monitor this trial and attend its sessions at the Magistrate's Court in Ramallah, as it is a case that directly affects the freedom of civil action in Palestine. The group also emphasizes the need to stop the persecution of activists for their opinions and peaceful activities, and to respect the legal and human rights standards that guarantee the right to expression, criticism, and social accountability without intimidation or restriction, given the direct impact this has on protecting civil space and strengthening the rule of law.

Second: Teachers' Movemente

The teachers' movement emerged as a protest and union framework seeking to defend teachers' professional rights, amidst continued restrictions imposed by some executive bodies on the freedom of union organization and advocacy, in violation of the Palestinian Basic Law, which guarantees freedom of opinion and expression and the right to unionize. The roots of the crisis lie in the teachers' attempts to establish an independent union to represent them. The Ministry of Labor refused to facilitate licensing procedures since 2016, accompanied by administrative measures against some teachers, including forced early retirement, in an attempt to obstruct the formation of an elected and independent union.

The Lawyers for Justice Group monitored the strike that began on October 13, 2025, as a result of the decline in teachers' salaries since June, with only 50% being disbursed. This prompted a large segment of teachers to strike as a legal and peaceful means of demanding their financial and professional rights. The accumulated living pressures on teachers led them to resort to the strike after repeated appeals to official authorities to address the crisis or open a serious negotiation channel failed. The Lawyers for Justice Group documented a wide range of violations suffered by teachers participating in the strike, including:

- Threats of dismissal or forced retirement without legal justification.
- Imposition of financial deductions from salaries and recording strike days as total absences.
- Arbitrary transfer of some teachers to other schools or directorates.
- Inclusion of teachers in monthly attendance reports in ways that threaten them with subsequent disciplinary action.
- Social and familial pressures, especially for female teachers, including threats of divorce and the creation of family disputes. Some teachers were summoned by security forces for questioning regarding their participation in the strike and their union activities.
- Striking teachers were replaced with substitute teachers on temporary contracts, and subjected to psychological and professional harassment, including intimidation and direct threats.
- Cases of direct threats of dismissal were recorded, one teacher even suffering a health collapse and requiring hospitalization during the security investigation.

These events demonstrate that certain administrative tools have been transformed into instruments of pressure and collective punishment, undermining the constitutional right to strike, which is guaranteed by Law No. (11) of 2017 concerning the regulation of the right to strike in the public sector, in addition to the legal protections provided under Article 19 of the Palestinian Basic Law and the international obligations of the State of Palestine, most notably the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Third: The Movement of Persons with Disabilities

The year 2025 witnessed the continuation of a community movement focused on improving the conditions of persons with disabilities and promoting their basic rights in various fields, including health, education, work and community participation. This movement emerged as an initiative aimed at reviewing governmental and institutional policies that affect the lives of persons with disabilities and working to remove legal and procedural obstacles that limit their effective participation in society, in line with national and international human rights obligations. This movement reflects the efforts of civil society to advocate for a dignified and independent life for persons with disabilities, and it is part of a series of social movements documented in the "Lawyers for Justice Group" report on the legal experience and civil action in Palestine for the period between 2015 and 2025.

The group's legal team followed this movement as part of its efforts to monitor and provide legal support for social movements. They focused on providing legal assistance and consultations to participating individuals who faced any harassment or violations, whether security-related, legal, or procedural. The movement's demands centered on amending government policies to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, improving public health and medical rehabilitation services, providing inclusive education and appropriate vocational training, and removing legal and administrative barriers that limit their economic and social integration. This was to be done while respecting the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion stipulated in national law and international conventions. The movement also emphasized strengthening the economic and social rights of persons with disabilities, including providing equal employment opportunities, social security guarantees, and removing architectural and procedural barriers that impede freedom of movement and community participation. Participants stressed the need to update official policies and regulations to align with national and international legal standards, while emphasizing the protection of their fundamental rights in all areas.

In support of these efforts, the Lawyers for Justice Group signed a partnership with the movement during 2025, stipulating that the group would be provided with any case in which members are subjected to violations of their rights, so that the group could follow up on it judicially and legally. This follow-up includes providing legal advice, following up on cases before the courts, and ensuring the protection of the basic rights of persons with disabilities in accordance with the highest national and international legal standards. The group affirms that this partnership constitutes an important mechanism for promoting accountability and protecting rights, and ensures the provision of full legal support to those who are subjected to any arbitrary measures or potential violations.

- **Among the cases followed by "Lawyers for Justice Group" in partnership with the persons disability Movement:**

H. S.: A human rights activist from Bethlehem, working within the community movement for people with disabilities. The group documented the challenges and violations he faced as a result of his human rights activism on social media, where he posted about general conditions and advocated for citizens' rights. The documented violations included repeated phone calls to force him to delete his posts, despite all of them falling within the scope of freedom of opinion and expression guaranteed by the Palestinian Basic Law and international treaties. The group provided the activist with comprehensive legal counsel, explaining his rights in the face of any unlawful summons. It emphasized that any summons must be issued with an official warrant in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law No. (3) of 2001, guaranteeing his right to legal representation and the protection of his human rights. This reflects the group's partnership with the movement to ensure legal follow-up and protect the rights of its members from any violation.

J. B.: a resident of Salfit, works as a sanitation worker and is a person with a disability, according to medical reports. He was physically assaulted while at work on September 17, 2025. An employee of a container truck belonging to the Joint Services Council in Salfit harassed him by asking him indecent questions related to his personal life. When he did not respond, the employee assaulted him, an incident documented in a video. Following the assault, the victim's family obtained a medical report and filed a complaint. The assailant was briefly detained, but available information indicates ambiguity surrounding his arrest and subsequent legal status. The family also reported that the Public Prosecutor's Office presented an inaccurate account of the incident and asked the victim's father to swear an oath to false information, despite his documented visual impairment. This raises serious concerns about the integrity of the legal procedures followed. The family fears a recurrence of the assault or that the victim may be endangered again, especially given the continued presence of the assailant in the same area. This incident constitutes a serious assault on a person with a disability, and a clear violation of national laws, including the Palestinian Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. (4) of 1999, and of international obligations, foremost among them the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which imposes special protection for this group from all forms of violence and abuse, and requires holding the perpetrators accountable and ensuring that they do not escape punishment.

Chapter Three:

Local and international partnerships and cooperation

Lawyers for Justice Group places great importance on building and strengthening its network of partnerships with local and international human rights organizations. This ensures the effectiveness of its legal and community activities and expands its impact in protecting fundamental rights and freedoms. These partnerships contribute to supporting training, advocacy, legal documentation, and human rights campaigns, as well as enhancing the protection of human rights defenders and empowering them to face legal and political challenges. Among the most prominent partnerships that Lawyers for Justice Group has successfully established and strengthened are:

First:Partnership with the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Support of Human Rights Defenders

As part of its efforts to strengthen the protection of human rights defenders and develop human rights work in Palestine, Lawyers for Justice implemented a twelve-month project in partnership with the EuroMed Rights Defenders Foundation, beginning on November 1, 2024. The project aimed to support human rights movements and groups in the West Bank and enhance their ability to operate in an increasingly challenging legal and political environment.

The project focused on providing legal support to human rights groups and movements by continuing to offer free legal representation to human rights defenders and social movements affected by restrictive policies and laws. It also worked to strengthen the capacities of these groups by supporting institutionalization and organizational development efforts. The project aimed to help approximately 20 informal human rights groups transition into more structured entities, in addition to developing tools and codes of conduct to help them organize their work and enhance their effectiveness and sustainability.

In a related context, the project sought to support legal reform efforts by continuing to advocate for amending or repealing arbitrary laws and practices that restrict public freedoms and limit the work of human rights defenders. The project also paid attention to strengthening international networking by linking local groups and movements with international human rights networks and organizations, which contributes to enhancing their protection and raising their level of presence and influence at the international level.

The project also included the development of a comprehensive legal guide for human rights groups and civil society actors in Palestine. This guide addresses the most significant legal challenges faced by human rights defenders and proposes a range of organizational tools and mech-

anisms to help them cope with these challenges. In addition, several specialized legal studies were conducted examining laws and practices that restrict public freedoms, with the aim of supporting advocacy and legal reform efforts.

As part of the project's activities, the group organized a roundtable discussion on October 7, 2025, entitled "The Future of Social Movements: Towards a Joint Coalition and Effective Tools for Advocacy and Change." This event brought together representatives from various social movements and initiatives to discuss ways to enhance cooperation and joint action. The group also published a report entitled "Social Movements in Palestine: The Experience of Civil Action and Legal Protection Frameworks." This report addressed the realities of social movements and the legal challenges they face, providing an analysis of the legal environment governing their work, along with recommendations aimed at strengthening their protection and ensuring their continued ability to engage in civil and human rights work.

Partnership with the Independent Commission for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Rule of Law – ISTIKLAL

The "Lawyers for Justice Group" partnered with the Civil Society Organization for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Rule of Law – Istiqlal several years ago, and this partnership continued during 2025, to enhance legal support for human rights defenders, activists, journalists, teachers and university students. Through this cooperation, the group was able to expand the scope of its legal and human rights work, continue to provide free legal advice, and follow up on complex human rights cases, in order to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of those affected by violations.

In the context of this cooperation, the group launched its new project, "Strengthening the Implementation of Court Decisions and Enhancing the Judicial Complaints System in the West Bank," which focused on addressing cases of non-implementation of court rulings and strengthening field judicial complaints mechanisms throughout the West Bank. The project included several key areas, most notably: ensuring the implementation of court rulings and addressing cases of non-implementation, working to obtain civil compensation for those affected by non-implementation of rulings, and addressing violations of public freedoms and human rights by submitting administrative appeals before the competent courts.

The project also included the systematic documentation of judicial violations, through the collection of written and documented statements from affected citizens, with the aim of providing an accurate database to support legal advocacy and judicial reform efforts, as well as strengthening the field judicial complaints system to ensure a rapid response to various complaints and improve the quality of justice. This included providing legal advice to citizens and documenting these cases in official forms, to enhance their awareness of their legal rights and enable them to pursue their judicial claims systematically and effectively.

The project's efforts during 2025 yielded tangible results. The group documented 76 cases of unimplemented release orders, filed 10 administrative appeals against arbitrary arrests, and submitted complaints to the Attorney General regarding cases of non-implementation of release orders. It also provided comprehensive legal counsel to those affected. These efforts contributed to empowering citizens to effectively defend their rights before the judicial authorities, ensuring accountability for those responsible for violations, and strengthening the protection of fundamental freedoms.

Furthermore, the continued partnership with the Independent Commission for the Judiciary and the Rule of Law enhanced the group's ability to expand its local and international legal cooperation network, sustainably supporting human rights defenders, and contribute to strengthening the rule of law and human rights advocacy at the national and international levels. This made the project a practical and effective model for mechanisms to protect fundamental rights and freedoms in Palestine during 2025.

Third: Partnership with the Palestinian Advisory Board for the Development of Non-Governmental Organizations (PCS)

"Lawyers for Justice Group," in partnership with the Palestinian Consulting Group for NGO Development (PCS), launched its project known as "Ambassadors of Justice," within the "Sawasya – Promoting the Rule of Law and Justice in Palestine" program, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project aims to enhance access to justice and protect the rights of marginalized groups in the northern West Bank, through providing direct legal support, human rights documentation, and building the capacities of young people in the legal and human rights fields.

The project focused on providing direct legal protection to marginalized groups, by providing free legal representation and consultation services to victims of human rights violations, and following up on their cases meticulously through available legal channels, in addition to addressing arbitrary arrests and illegal procedures, including restrictions on public freedoms, in order to ensure the preservation of the basic rights of those affected. The project also worked to empower marginalized groups and youth legally, by developing their knowledge and enhancing their ability to access justice and actively participate in defending their rights, in parallel with documenting violations and preparing position papers and human rights reports that highlight existing challenges, and push for holding responsible parties accountable and taking the necessary measures to protect rights and freedoms.

The project agreement was signed on June 15, 2025, and is valid for nine months, with an expected completion date of March 15, 2026, subject to extension if needed. Among the project's key achievements in 2025 were the provision of legal representation for 25 cases before the relevant judicial authorities, in addition to the provision of 30 documented legal consultations. This contributed significantly to empowering beneficiaries and protecting their legal rights throughout the project's implementation period.

Fourth: Cooperation project with Al-Baydar Organization for the Defense of Bedouin Rights – Supported by the Canadian Representative Office

Lawyers for Justice Group, in partnership with Al-Baydar Organization for the Defense of Bedouin Rights, implemented its project funded by the Canadian Representative Office. The project primarily aimed to enhance legal empowerment and advocacy for Bedouin communities in Area C of the West Bank, with a special focus on the Jordan Valley and the South Hebron Hills. The project focused on strengthening the resilience of the Bedouin community, improving its access to justice, providing direct legal support to marginalized groups, and amplifying their voices at the local and international levels using storytelling strategies, reflecting the group's commitment to justice and human rights in marginalized areas.

The project effectively began on September 15, 2025, and set the completion date for all activities as February 28, 2026. The group implemented all activities according to the planned schedule and fully achieved the expected outputs. The project focused on providing direct legal services by documenting rights violations, providing legal assistance to 30 families from Bedouin communities, and following up on one strategic litigation case related to settler aggression, to ensure the protection of basic rights and freedoms. Through these activities, the group sought to empower beneficiaries to defend their legal rights on the ground and provide full legal representation before the competent judicial authorities.

The project also included capacity building for youth and paralegals, where 10 young people were trained in skills to monitor and document violations, enabling them to become sustainable legal contact points in their communities and to actively participate in following up on legal cases, litigation and advocacy. This training was designed to enhance the ability of Bedouin communities to empower themselves and participate in defending their rights. To ensure effective coordination between partner organizations and improve the quality of legal documentation, the group prepared a manual system for documenting cases, in addition to operating a mobile legal clinic that made field visits to at least 10 communities, to provide legal services directly to beneficiaries, which enhanced access to justice in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

The project also focused on documentation and international advocacy, through the preparation of shadow reports and urgent appeals to United Nations mechanisms, in addition to producing two pieces of multimedia (videos or comic strips) to illustrate violations and enhance the humanitarian impact of advocacy and raise local and international awareness of the human rights issues of Bedouin communities, where more than 50 human rights violations were documented for use in advocacy and litigation efforts, which enhances the group's ability to provide effective and documented legal support to victims.

Finally, the project launched a public advocacy campaign to raise awareness of Bedouin issues both locally and internationally. This included an event titled "Bedouin Stories from Palestine to the World" in the Masafer Yatta area, which received extensive media coverage. This contributed to enhancing the image of the Bedouin community and highlighting the challenges it faces, in addition to supporting legal and human rights advocacy at the national and international levels. Through these integrated activities, the project successfully empowered Bedouin communities legally and socially, amplified the presence of their issues on the local and international stage, and ensured the protection of their fundamental rights and freedoms. This reflects the commitment of "Lawyers for Justice Group" to actively contribute to building a just Palestinian society that safeguards the rights of all its members.

Fifth: Partnership with the Legal Clinic at Birzeit University

The "Lawyers for Justice" Group continues its fruitful cooperation with the Legal Clinic at Birzeit University, which began with the signing of a previous partnership agreement and continues to this day. This partnership aims to enable students to gain direct practical experience in the field of human rights and legal advocacy, by involving them in the group's practical human rights activities, including legal documentation, legal research, legal representation, and advocacy. This cooperation has contributed to developing students' legal skills and enhancing their ability to deal with real-world issues effectively and professionally.

As part of this partnership, the legal clinic students collaborated with the group to prepare a legal report on Decree-Law No. 10 of 2018 on Cybercrimes, entitled "Cybercrimes Between Application and Restric-

tion," which addressed the violations to which human rights defenders are exposed as a result of the application of this law, while providing recommendations to enhance the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms. The report was published during 2025, to be an effective tool for legal monitoring and advocacy.

Sixth: Participating in the "Our Rights, Our Future" project

In 2025, "Lawyers for Justice" Group began participating in the "Our Rights, Our Future" project, a three-year project aimed at promoting human rights, building the capacities of civil society, and enabling citizens to exercise their basic rights freely and safely, with a focus on the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression.

The project's management and support are based on the Italian organization Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (COSPE), an international non-governmental organization that has been working since its founding to promote human rights, democracy, good governance, and inclusive development in local communities worldwide. COSPE supports civil society organizations through training programs, project funding, and strategic mentoring to enhance their capacity to defend rights and engage in effective civic participation. The "Our Rights, Our Future" project exemplifies COSPE's commitment to supporting local initiatives in Palestine and empowering human rights actors such as "Lawyers for Justice Group" to build their capacity and strengthen their role in protecting fundamental rights and achieving the rule of law.

The first year of the project focuses on qualifying the group members, through participation in specialized training programs, and providing the necessary support to ensure the acquisition of the legal and administrative skills required to successfully implement the project activities. This stage includes preparing work plans, studying international best practices, and gaining practical experience in the field of protecting civil and trade union rights, which fully qualifies the team for the second stage of the project.

The second phase extends for two years and focuses on strengthening the right to peaceful assembly by providing legal support to participants in civil movements, monitoring related violations, and following up on compliance with national laws and international standards, in order to ensure the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms and the safe and organized exercise of this right, in addition to enabling civil society to participate effectively in public affairs and enhancing its role in accountability.

The project aims to build the capacity of community members and civil society, raise awareness of legal and political rights, and foster a culture of active and responsible civic engagement. It emphasizes that protecting rights and freedoms today is essential for a more just and equitable future for generations to come, and that investing in training and awareness is fundamental to achieving a strong and effective civil society that protects rights and upholds the rule of law.

Chapter Four:

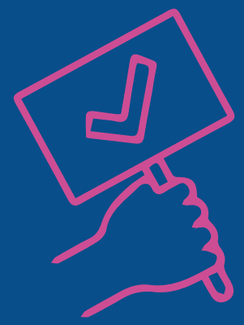
Publications and reports

The Lawyers for Justice Group places great importance on producing documentary materials and legal and human rights reports aimed at raising legal awareness, supporting advocacy efforts, and providing practical tools for human rights defenders and civil society. These publications include legal studies, action guides, reports documenting violations, as well as statements and position papers, which are among the group's core tools for monitoring the legal landscape, highlighting violations, and advocating for the protection of rights and freedoms.

#	Report/Issue Title	Type	Release date	Description
1	Electronic measurements: between application and restriction	Objective report	24/4/2025	Analysis of the Cybercrime Law and its impact on freedoms
2	Annual report 2024	Annual report	12/5/2025	A comprehensive review of the group's work and documentation of violations.
3	Statement on the fourth anniversary of the assassination of Nizar Banat	Statement	24/6/2025	We criticize the continued impunity and the delay in the trial.
4	Statement on the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture	Statement	26/6/2025	A call to hold perpetrators of torture accountable and to strengthen the rule of law.
5	Announcement of the Nizar Banat Human Rights Award 2025	Announcement	29/6/2025	Announcing the winner and highlighting rights defenders.
6	Statement regarding the prosecution of false publications against the group	Statement	June 2025	Legal clarification regarding smear campaigns and prosecution of officials
7	Statement regarding the postponement of the trial of those accused of killing Nizar Banat	Statement	29/9/2025	Criticism of trial delays and their impact on justice
8	News/Statement regarding the trial of "Enough is Enough, Telecom Companies" activists	Statement	10/11/2025	Warning against using the judiciary to restrict freedom of expression

9	Statement regarding the detention of journalist Suad al-Khawaja	Statement	17/11/2025	Condemnation of detention despite court release orders
10	Statement regarding a meeting with Reporters Without Borders	Statement	2/12/2025	International cooperation to follow up on press freedom issues
11	Position paper on violations against striking teachers	Statement	7/12/2025	Documenting violations against teachers and defending the right to strike
12	Statement regarding the appeal against Presidential Decree No. (4) of 2025	Legal statement	17/12/2025	Constitutional challenge concerning the formation of the Constitutional Drafting Committee
13	Urgent statement regarding the arrest of activist Mazid Saqf al-Hayt	Statement	22/12/2025	Condemnation of political arrests and demands for release

"Lawyers for Justice Group" faces a complex and challenging environ-



Chapter Five:

Ongoing challenges and obstacles facing "Lawyers for Justice Group"

ment that limits its ability to perform its role in protecting human rights and promoting the rule of law. Despite its tangible achievements in legal representation, documentation, and defense of victims of human rights violations, its work continues to be hampered by political, legal, and security pressures, in addition to incitement campaigns and direct harassment to which members of the group are subjected.

In the context of these challenges, complaints submitted to the Public Prosecutor's Office emerged as a key indicator of the complexities the group faces in pursuing legal action. During 2025, the group encountered a lack of official response to complaints, including those related to deprivation of liberty, detention conditions, and fair trial guarantees, as well as cases affecting the rights of detainees and their families.

The pursuit of these complaints, with their diverse topics and the nature of the violations, revealed additional challenges related to the effectiveness of redress and response mechanisms within the judicial system. This exacerbates the burden on the group and hinders its ability to achieve swift and effective legal outcomes for victims.

This section includes a detailed presentation of the challenges facing the group's members as a whole, including field restrictions, mistreatment within detention centers, threats and blackmail, before moving on to a detailed presentation of the particular experience of the group's director, lawyer Mohannad Karajah, within the framework of a systematic campaign of incitement and defamation targeting him and his human rights work, reflecting the extent of the risks and ongoing pressures on human rights defenders in Palestine.

First: The accumulation of complaints and the delay in their resolution by the Public Prosecutor: a challenge that hinders justice for victim

The accumulation of complaints and the delay in their resolution by the Public Prosecutor constituted one of the most prominent challenges that the "Guardians for Justice Group" faced during the period covered by this report. Despite the efforts made in documenting violations, submitting complaints and following up on them with the competent authorities, the slowness of procedures and the delay in processing a large number of files prevented an effective and rapid response to the needs of the victims.

During 2025, the Lawyers for Justice Group submitted a total of 91 complaints to the Public Prosecutor's Office, addressing a wide range of violations and human rights issues related to deprivation of liberty, fair trial guarantees, and the rights of detainees and prisoners. Despite the importance of these complaints and the allegations they contained, which warrant follow-up and investigation, the group received no official response or concrete action regarding any of them by the end of the reporting period.

The lack of response to this number of complaints reflects a worrying state of procedural stagnation and raises serious questions about the effectiveness of the mechanisms for receiving and following up on complaints within the justice system. Moreover, the failure to decide on these complaints deprives victims and their families of their right to access effective means of redress and leads to the prolongation of violations and their resulting legal, humanitarian and psychological consequences.

Complaints related to the non-implementation of release decisions constituted the largest category of complaints submitted, amounting to 51 complaints. This type of complaint is considered one of the most serious issues because it directly infringes upon the freedom of individuals and the principle of the rule of law. The non-implementation of release decisions issued by the competent judicial authorities does not only result in the continued detention of individuals despite the existence of a legal decision to release them, but it also undermines confidence in the effectiveness of the judicial system and its ability to ensure that its decisions are respected and enforced. Furthermore, the continued detention of individuals after the issuance of decisions to release them raises serious concerns about the legal guarantees afforded to detainees and their right to freedom and personal security.

The group also submitted 29 complaints related to the request to enable the detainees' relatives or their legal representatives to visit them and see the conditions of their detention. The importance of these complaints is highlighted by the fact that they are related to the basic rights of the detainees, including the right to communicate with the family and to obtain legal and humanitarian support. Depriving families of knowing the conditions of their sons or checking on them leads to doubling their psychological suffering, and it also limits the possibility of monitoring the conditions of detention and ensuring that the detainees are not exposed to any form of ill-treatment or violations.

The group also submitted four complaints regarding the detainees' inability to meet with their lawyers, in addition to allegations of ill-treatment during detention. Denying a detainee access to his lawyer constitutes a direct violation of the right to defense and the basic guarantees of a fair trial, and it limits the detainee's ability to challenge the legality of his detention or report any violations he may be subjected to.

In the context of the most serious violations, 5 cases of arbitrary detention were recorded, including one case related to an enforced disappearance, in addition to 3 cases of arbitrary detention accompanied by ill-treatment, torture and failure to bring to trial, indicating serious violations that require urgent intervention and effective investigation procedures. Four complaints were also recorded regarding the denial of access to a lawyer coupled with ill-treatment, in addition to a complaint related to incitement campaigns and the circulation of fabricated publications.

The Lawyers for Justice Group believes that the continued failure to respond to these complaints, regardless of their nature and seriousness, is not merely an administrative or procedural delay, but rather reflects a real challenge to efforts to promote accountability and the rule of law. It also contributes to weakening citizens' confidence in the effectiveness of national redress mechanisms and confirms the need to take serious steps to ensure that complaints submitted to the Attorney General are dealt with effectively and transparently, in accordance with due legal and human rights obligations. This matter is of particular importance given the nature of the complaints submitted, which included allegations related to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, non-implementation of release orders, and depriving detainees of contact with their lawyers or families. The group believes that ensuring the effectiveness of the justice system requires serious and rapid handling of the complaints submitted, conducting the necessary investigations regarding them, and taking measures to ensure redress for victims and accountability for those responsible for any proven violations, in accordance with the provisions of Palestinian law, international human rights standards, and the principles of the rule of law.

Second:The challenges facing the work of the "Lawyers for Justice Group" team

The challenges and obstacles identified by the "Lawyers for Justice Group" in last year's report continue unabated, directly impacting its human rights and legal work within an environment that attempts to restrict its activities and curtail its efforts to protect human rights. Among the most prominent of these challenges are:

- **Distortion and media and digital incitement:**

The incitement campaigns against the group have witnessed a remarkable development in terms of tools and methods, as they are no longer limited to traditional media, but have extended to organized digital campaigns via social media, in which misinformation, hate speech and defamation were used, in addition to publishing fabricated news and falsely attributing it to the group. These campaigns aimed to undermine the credibility of the group, distort the reputation of its members, and weaken its human rights presence at the local and international levels.

- **Inappropriate treatment within security centers**: The inappropriate treatment to which the group's lawyers are subjected within detention centers continues, including preventing communication with detainees, delaying legal procedures, denying lawyers access to some centers, and being subjected to insults or threats while performing their duties, especially the Joint Security Committee, which hinders the group's ability to protect the rights of detainees and preserve the independence of lawyers.

- **Obstruction of Legal Work:** The group faced practices aimed at hindering its legal work, including preventing the signing of powers of attorney and restricting its ability to represent victims, which constitutes a direct infringement on the right of access to justice. Consequently, the group filed complaints with the Public Prosecutor, as well as with the Bar Association, to pursue these violations and take the necessary measures to stop them and ensure they do not recur.

- **Refusal to Implement Release Orders**: Some security agencies continue to disregard release orders issued by Palestinian courts, and arbitrary arrests persist outside legal frameworks, whether by order of governors or executive decisions. This constitutes a clear violation of the rule of law and the separation of powers. This challenge places the group under constant pressure to pursue cases of arbitrary detention and ensure the implementation of judicial decisions.

Third: The campaign of incitement and defamation against lawyer Mohannad Karajah and its impact on the work of the group

Since the evening of Saturday, October 18, 2025, the "Lawyers for Justice" Group has been monitoring a systematic campaign of incitement and defamation targeting the group and its director, lawyer Mohannad Karajah. This campaign began with the dissemination of fabricated and contrived posts on suspicious Facebook pages and accounts, falsely attributed to the group and to lawyer Karajah, with the aim of undermining his human rights and legal activism in defending human rights and public freedoms. It has become clear that this campaign was organized systematically by individuals from various geographical areas, using digital networks and communication applications such as WhatsApp to exchange and activate the inflammatory content at specific times, with the goal of creating a systematic campaign of misinformation and deceiving public opinion into believing the veracity of these claims.

The campaign also involved the use of sophisticated methods, including the production and dissemination of fabricated content using artificial intelligence techniques. This content included fabricated accusations that damaged professional reputations, along with attempts to influence public opinion through incitement via official media and statements by the spokesperson for the security services. These actions exceeded the bounds of legal authority and violated the provisions of the Palestinian Basic Law. This targeting extended to filing malicious reports and false complaints with the Public Prosecution and the Bar Association, in an attempt to exploit legal mechanisms and compel official bodies to take punitive measures, including seeking arrest warrants. This clearly indicates a systematic pattern of defamation, harassment, and abuse of legal channels.

Arrest and arbitrary measures

On October 26, 2025, lawyer Mohannad Karajah was detained for several hours upon his return to Jordan from a trip abroad, as part of a systematic incitement campaign targeting him. His passport was confiscated before he was later released due to the lack of legal justification. The following day, October 27, 2025, he was informed of a false complaint filed against him with the Public Prosecutor's Office based on fabricated posts. Despite his denial of their veracity, he was asked to hand over the password to his Facebook account, which he refused, citing a violation of his right to privacy. He was subsequently ordered detained for 48 hours under the pretext of completing the investigation, despite the absence of any evidence to substantiate the allegations. This constitutes a clear violation of his right to a fair trial and his fundamental rights.

In the same context of the incitement campaign, the Public Prosecution filed a complaint against lawyer Mohannad Karajah on charges related to inciting racial hatred and spreading false news, based on Article 150 of the Penal Code No. 16 of 1960, and the Cybercrime Law of 2018. The prosecution accuses the lawyer of publishing content on social media that includes incitement and stirring up sedition and violence, considering this a threat to civil peace and public security, and demanded that he be held accountable according to the law, while the case is still pending before the court to date.

International support and reactions

Several international organizations followed the campaign, including:

- The Arci Thomas Sancara Club of Messina, Italy, which called for the immediate release of lawyer Karajah.
- The Council of Bars and Legal Councils of Europe (CCBE), which sent a letter to the President of the State of Palestine urging him to protect lawyer Karajah and guarantee the freedom to conduct human rights work without harassment or intimidation.
- The group also contacted social media companies, including Facebook, to verify the authenticity and source of the posts, in cooperation with international organizations specializing in debunking fake news.

Lawyers for Justice Group Actions:

- The group initiated official complaints with the Public Prosecutor and the Bar Association to prosecute those responsible for publishing fabricated posts and inciting violence.
- The group affirmed its continued commitment to its legitimate human rights work and its rejection of any threats or intimidation, while reserving its right to take legal action against anyone proven to be involved in these campaigns.

- The group briefed international human rights organizations on the campaign's developments and highlighted its role in defending human rights within the framework of international law.

Lawyers for Justice Group affirms that the prosecution of lawyer Mohannad Karajah was arbitrary and unlawful, constituting a violation of his rights guaranteed under the Palestinian Basic Law and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In this context, the Group calls upon all official and legal bodies to uphold the provisions of the law and the guarantees of a fair trial, and to hold accountable those responsible for disseminating and promoting fabricated materials. The Group also appreciates the local and international support it has received, including resolutions and positions supporting the release of lawyer Karajah. At the same time, it affirms its continued commitment to its role in defending human rights and promoting the rule of law in Palestine. The Group's observations during this period reflect a complex and challenging human rights environment characterized by ongoing harassment, incitement, surveillance, and interference in the work of lawyers, in addition to restrictions related to funding and fieldwork. Despite these circumstances, the Group remains committed to independent legal and human rights work, continuing its efforts to monitor and document violations and counter attempts at defamation and intimidation, thereby ensuring the preservation of its operational independence and the protection of rights and freedoms.

Conclusion

In concluding this annual report, the outstanding efforts of Lawyers for Justice Group in the ongoing defense of human rights and the promotion of the rule of law are evident, despite a complex and challenging working environment. The group has maintained its unwavering commitment to providing comprehensive legal support to victims, ensuring fair trials, and holding perpetrators accountable for violations, even in the face of smear campaigns, online and on-the-ground incitement, restrictions imposed by security agencies, and a lack of financial resources, all of which have posed significant challenges to its human rights and legal work.

In this context, the experience regarding the follow-up on complaints submitted to the Public Prosecutor's Office during 2025 reflects one of the most prominent indicators of the scale of the challenges facing the group's work, as it received no response to 91 complaints submitted during the period covered by this report. This reality confirms a serious gap in the mechanisms for handling complaints, which negatively impacts access to justice and limits victims' ability to obtain effective and timely redress.

This report clearly reflects the group's ability to continue performing its independent professional duties and demonstrates its unwavering commitment to protecting civil and political rights, safeguarding the independence of lawyers, and upholding the rule of law, despite increasing pressures. It also highlights the urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of the justice system and ensure that relevant institutions respond to complaints, preventing them from accumulating unaddressed.

Protecting fundamental rights and promoting justice can only be achieved through independent and strong institutions capable of operating freely and resisting attempts at intimidation and harassment. In this way, the Lawyers for Justice Group remains a living example of legal and human rights perseverance and a steadfast commitment to the principles of justice, transparency, and the rule of law. It calls upon all stakeholders to support its efforts, protect the right to defend human rights, and provide a safe environment that enables citizens to exercise their rights without fear or arbitrary restrictions.

Recommendations

1. Ensuring follow-up and resolution of complaints submitted to the Public Prosecutor: "Lawyers for Justice Group" recommends that the Public Prosecutor's Office take urgent and effective measures to review all complaints submitted during 2025, open independent and serious investigations into the allegations they contain regarding arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and non-implementation of release decisions, and ensure that complainants are informed of the measures taken and their results, thus guaranteeing the victims' right to access justice and effective redress.

2. Amendment to Decree-Law No. (10) of 2018 AD on Cybercrimes and its amendments: It is necessary to implement the Prime Minister's decision to amend the Decree-Law on Cybercrimes in accordance with human rights and international standards. The law must be amended in a way that guarantees the protection of fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and privacy, taking into account that it is not used as a tool to restrict these rights. Cooperation between the concerned authorities, including the Ministry of Justice, must be strengthened to ensure that the amendments are consistent with the fundamental principles of human rights, and to ensure that the decision is implemented in a way that guarantees justice and equality for all individuals without prejudice to public freedoms.

3. Prosecuting websites that incite violence against human rights defenders: It is essential that the relevant authorities prosecute websites and social media platforms that use their platforms to incite violence against human rights defenders. Ef-

forts must be intensified to combat hate speech and incitement to violence targeting these defenders, and laws must be strictly enforced to prosecute those who use these platforms to harm fundamental rights and public freedoms.

4. **Respect for the independence of lawyers:** The Lawyers for Justice group emphasizes the need to respect the independence of lawyers and protect them from any harassment or threats, and to ensure that they are able to perform their legal and human rights duties with complete freedom, in order to guarantee the defense of rights and freedoms without any pressure or interference.

5. **Strengthening the right of lawyers to defend their clients and ensuring a fair trial:** It is essential to facilitate the work of lawyers in communicating with their clients and knowing their places of detention accurately and safely. The relevant authorities must provide legal mechanisms that allow lawyers to visit their clients in their places of detention without obstacles and ensure that information about their places of detention is not manipulated. Official bodies should also facilitate access to information related to detainees, which contributes to strengthening the right of lawyers to defend their clients and ensuring a fair trial.

6. **Ensuring the prompt and effective implementation of court decisions and release orders:** It is essential that executive authorities comply with court rulings, including the release of individuals ordered released by the courts. Failure to implement these rulings constitutes a violation of fundamental rights and undermines the rule of law. Therefore, relevant authorities must take the necessary measures to guarantee respect for and independence of the judiciary and ensure the effective and fair administration of justice. Effective measures must also be taken to stop arbitrary detention, including detention by order of governors and detention by order of the head of the security apparatus.

7. **Activating the role of the Human Rights Prosecution and investigative committees:** It is necessary to activate the role of the Human Rights Prosecution and the investigation committees that were formed to investigate cases of human rights violations committed by the Palestinian security services, such as cases of killings, arbitrary arrests and other violations. These committees must be independent and promote the accountability of officials while ensuring the transparency of legal procedures, to ensure the achievement of justice, the protection of individual rights, and the prosecution and accountability for torture crimes.

8. **Strengthening the protection of vulnerable groups:** Working to reform laws related to the protection of women, children and vulnerable groups, especially against arbitrary arrests or exploitation by security agencies, in addition to enacting laws to protect them from societal violence, as well as the need for security agencies to respect societal norms and values, specifically in dealing with women, including journalists, lawyers, activists, students and human rights defenders.

extension

Name	Complaint Submitted to the Attorney General	Complaint .No	Date of Submission	Subject of the Complaint	Remarks
O.R	Yes	2025\2\262	13/1/2025	Arbitrary detention; torture; failure to bring the detainee before the compe- .tent court for trial	No response has been .received
O.M	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.T	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.K	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
K.M	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.A	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
A.S	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received

O.J	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
A.D	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.A	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.B	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
A.H	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
A.O	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.S	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.R	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received

M.R	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.M	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
S.S	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.E	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
T.E	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.H	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.H	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.GH	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received

A.H	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
F.O	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
M.M	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.S	Yes	2025\263	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
A.O	Yes	2025\264	13/1/2025	Request to allow legal visits to detainees and ascertain their conditions of .detention	No response has been .received
O.K	Yes	2025\925	2025\2\4	Arbitrary detention .and ill-treatment	No response has been .received
O.S	Yes	2025\2447	2025\4\16	.Arbitrary detention	No response has been .received
O.S	Yes	2025\2847	2025\4\30	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.O	Yes	2025\5655	2025\8\6	.Arbitrary detention	No response has been .received

S.R	Yes	2025\5892	2025\8\13	Request for access to the investigation files and to be granted access to .detainees	No response has been .received
O.H	Yes	2025\5892	2025\8\13	Request for access to the investigation files and to be granted access to .detainees	No response has been .received
R.A	Yes	2025\5914	2025\8\14	Enforced disappearance and arbitrary .detention	No response has been .received
M.S	Yes	2025\6425	2025\8\31	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.H	Yes	2025\6423	2025\8\31	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.S	Yes	2025\6426	2025\8\31	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.Z	Yes	2025\6422	2025\8\31	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
K.O	Yes	2025\6424	205\8\31	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.H	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.O	Yes	2025\7789	2026\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received

M.R	Yes	2025\7789	2027\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.A	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
GH.S	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.GH	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
L.A	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.D	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
S.M	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
N.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.J	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received

O.GH	Yes	2025\7793	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
E.O	Yes	2025\7794	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
H.D	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
L.B	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.GH	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.Z	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.S	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
K.O	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.H	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
E.O	Yes	2025\8682	2025\11\4	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received

O.K	Yes	2025\7792	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.S	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
MR	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.A	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
GH.S	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.GH	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
L.D	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
S.Q	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received

N.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.O	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.J	Yes	2025\7789	2025\10\9	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.K	Yes	2025\8227	2025\10\22	Incitement campaign and dissemination of fabricated .publications	No response has been .received
O.A	Yes	2025\8661	2025\11\3	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.B	Yes	2025\8660	2025\11\3	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.B	Yes	2025\8658	2025\11\3	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
S.H	Yes	2025\8657	2025\11\3	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
E.A	Yes	2025\9233	2025\11\17	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
M.B	Yes	2025\9233	2025\11\17	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received

M.B	Yes	2025\9233	2025\11\17	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
O.A	Yes	2025\9233	2025\11\17	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
N.S	Yes	2025\9571	2025\11\25	Failure to implement a judicial release .order	No response has been .received
A.O	Yes	2025\9570	2025\11\25	Denial of access to legal counsel and .ill-treatment	No response has been .received
A.J	Yes	2025\9570	2025\1\25	Denial of access to legal counsel and .ill-treatment	No response has been .received
A.A	Yes	2025\9570	2025\11\25	Denial of access to legal counsel and .ill-treatment	No response has been .received
M.O	Yes	2025\9570	2025\11\25	Denial of access to legal counsel and .ill-treatment	No response has been .received