



**2025 Year in Review (Part IV): Advancing
Reform, Strengthening Expenditure Control,
Enhancing Service Quality, Accelerating
Digitization, and Enhancing Governance**



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The Government Communication Center (GCC) has published the fourth part of the 2025 Year in Review series, highlighting the key government interventions implemented throughout 2025 to enhance public administration efficiency, institutional development, and reform. These measures aimed to ensure the proper functioning of public institutions, develop regulatory and legislative frameworks, and guarantee the continuity of essential services, despite ongoing political and economic challenges.

Institutional Development and Reform

According to the Government Communication Center, the 19th Government implemented a wide range of measures to control public spending and enhance transparency. These included the suspension of financial privileges not legally mandated, strict restrictions on government vehicle and fuel use via electronic tracking systems, limitations on rehiring retirees, and the adoption of a zero-net-hiring policy. Greater oversight was also applied to public funds, particularly through the enactment of Decree-Law No. (26) of 2025 concerning Value Added Tax.

The Government also began developing a centralized electronic system to manage government property accounts and carried out extensive financial audits and settlements covering most local authorities and joint service councils. Progress was made in settling electricity and water debts and improving collection rates, alongside approving amendments to the General Electricity Law to regulate relations with distribution companies and enhance the financial sustainability of the sector.

The first phase of a functional review for several government departments was launched to improve institutional structures. A governance framework for non-ministerial government institutions for 2025–2026 was approved, alongside broad structural reforms, including the abolishing, merger, and restructuring of several institutions to enhance readiness and improve performance efficiency.

To strengthen integrity, the government established a governance system for the Hajj season, and ensured senior appointments were based on competitive, merit selection. Judicial independence was reinforced and access to justice facilitated through digitization of judicial procedures, which accelerates case handling and reduces backlogs. Additionally, the Land and Water Settlement Commission was merged into the Land Authority, and the settlement courts integrated into the High Judicial Council to enhance efficiency in case adjudication.

● **Ministry of Justice**

The Ministry put in place a plan to rebuild the justice system in Gaza, launched a dedicated platform for missing persons, and published and discussed dozens of draft laws and regulations on the legislation platform, allowing citizens and institutions to provide feedback. Key judicial services were automated and linked to electronic payment systems, and agreements were signed to establish a forensic medicine center and develop the forensic system.

● **Ministry of Interior**

The Ministry continued expanding civil status and passport services domestically and abroad, operating biometric passport stations in several Arab and foreign countries. Electronic payment systems replaced traditional stamps, while efforts to maintain public order, consolidate civil peace, enforce the rule of law, and protect public property were strengthened.

● **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates**

Significant achievements were made, including expanding international recognition of the State of Palestine to 159 countries, joining new international organizations and agreements, and securing international resolutions in favor of Palestine. The ministry led intensive diplomatic efforts to halt aggression against the Palestinian people and support Gaza, processed hundreds of thousands of consular transactions with expanded automation, and enhanced financial discipline and diplomatic staff efficiency, including one of the largest personnel rotations of missions and embassies to improve expertise and operational capacity.

● **Palestinian Environment Quality Authority**

The Authority made notable progress in legislation and environmental oversight, developing a draft “Environment Law within the Framework of Sustainable Development” and submitting it to the Cabinet for first reading. It prepared an updated report, in collaboration with the UN and World Bank, on the environmental impact of the Israeli war on Gaza and began updating the third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) report, as well as Participating in the COP30 in Brazil.

On the enforcement side, over 2,130 inspection tours were conducted in 2025, addressing 800 environmental violations, issuing 167 project environmental approvals, and granting 314 permits for importing chemical materials.

Land Authority

The Land Authority accelerated settlement processes, with the publication of settlement cadastral blocks covering approximately 50,000 dunams of land, and the ratification of around 40,000 dunams of West Bank land across various geopolitical classifications.

The Authority also launched and operated the Palestinian National Geodetic Reference System to manage land, improved spatial property data management, and linked it with the immovable property registry.

On the legislative front, the tenancy system was enacted, the State Property Management Law No. 43 of 2023, and the State Property Preservation Law No. 17 of 2025 were amended. Database digitization and electronic documentation were also implemented.