



Population
38 350

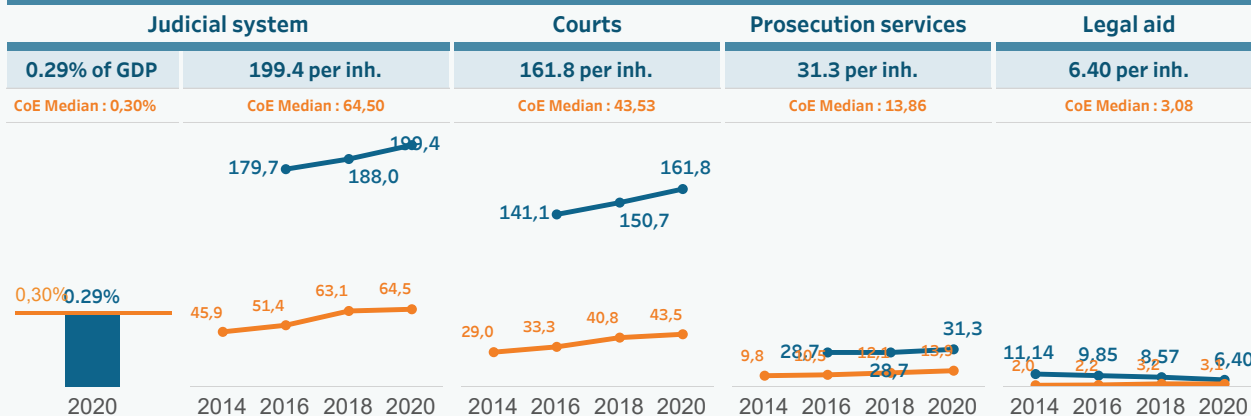


GDP per capita
69 380 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
43 889 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, Monaco spent 7 647 575 € on the implemented judicial system budget which represents 199.42 € per inhabitant (high above the CoE median) and 0.29% of the GDP (close to the CoE median). Monaco is among the States with the highest judicial system budget per inhabitant. In 2020, 81% was spent on courts, 16% on prosecution services, and only 3% on legal aid. The legal aid budget of 6,40 € per inhabitant is above the CoE median. It decreased in 2020 due to the pandemic, namely the closure of courts during the lockdown.

Professionals

Monaco is characterised by a high number of judges (104 per 100 000 inhab.). Nevertheless, the data should be analysed with caution due to the country's size. The number of prosecutors (13) is slightly above the CoE median. Women are well represented within the prosecution services (60% of the prosecutors and a female head of the prosecution services), while they are still not the majority at court level (45% of the judges and 38% of the court presidents).

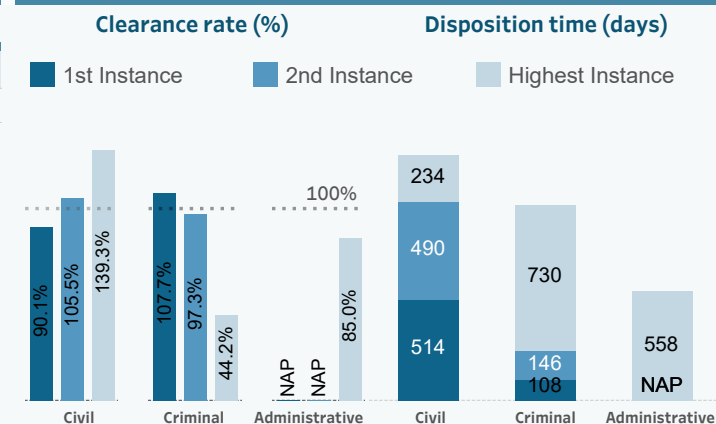
ICT in judiciary

The ICT index of 6,5 is stable and just above the CoE median. A plan to coordinate the computerisation of judicial services was put in place, with a specific post of Advisor to the Secretary of State for Justice on these questions. Monaco increased by 105% the budget of computerisation due to the pandemic and the IT plan to create a virtual lawyers/courts network. The ICT budget is 4,1% of the court budget (above the CoE median).

Training of judges and public prosecutors

Judges and prosecutors were included (after a selection organised by the authorities of Monaco) in the initial and continuous training of the French National School of Magistracy. In 2021, the Institute for training of legal professionals has been established in Monaco.

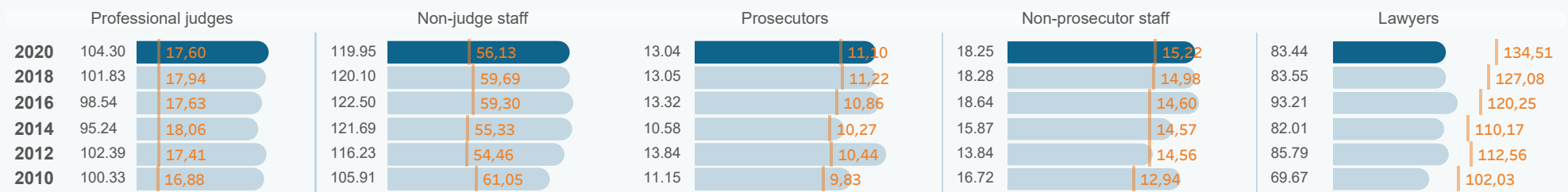
Efficiency



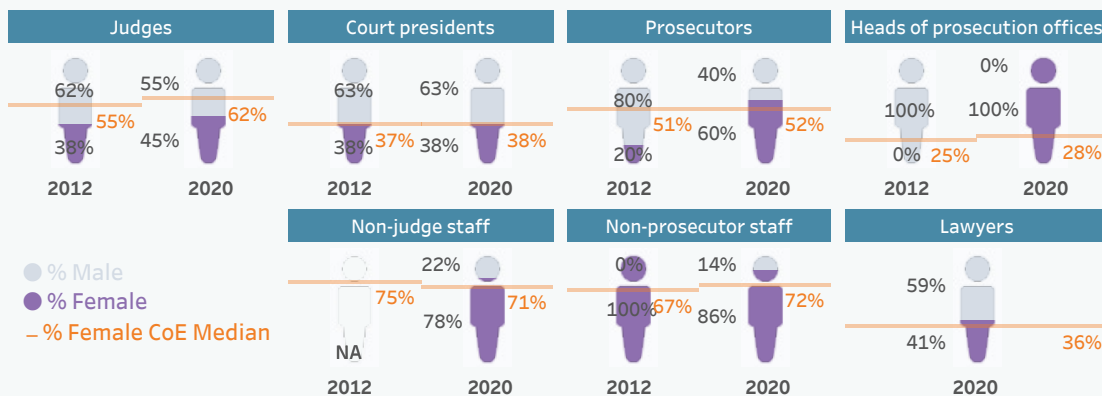
Efficiency: In Monaco, first and second instance administrative cases are dealt with by courts of general jurisdiction and cannot be separated from civil and commercial litigious cases. Courts were most efficient in the first instance criminal cases which are the only group of cases with the Disposition Time below the respective CoE median. Contrary, the Disposition Time is the highest in the third instance criminal cases.

The COVID crisis, in particular the strict lockdown from March to May 2020 with the closure of the courts, affected mostly 1st instance courts' efficiency, resulting in an increase of the respective Disposition Times. As for higher instances, the DT indicator increased in respect of third instance administrative and criminal cases. However, even though the variations with the previous cycle seem to be significant in percentage, the absolute values are small.

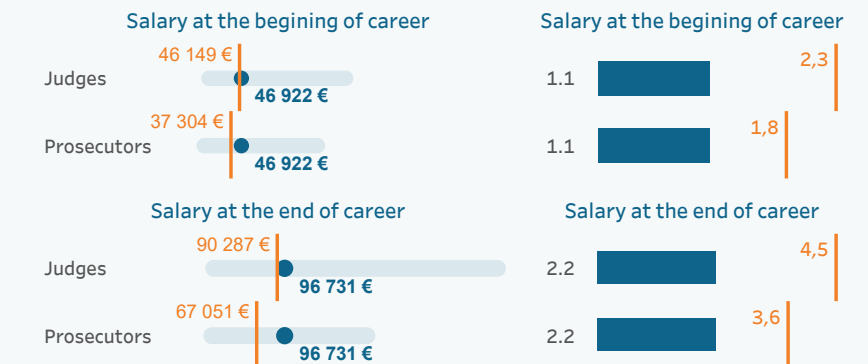
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

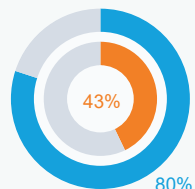


Absolute gross salaries

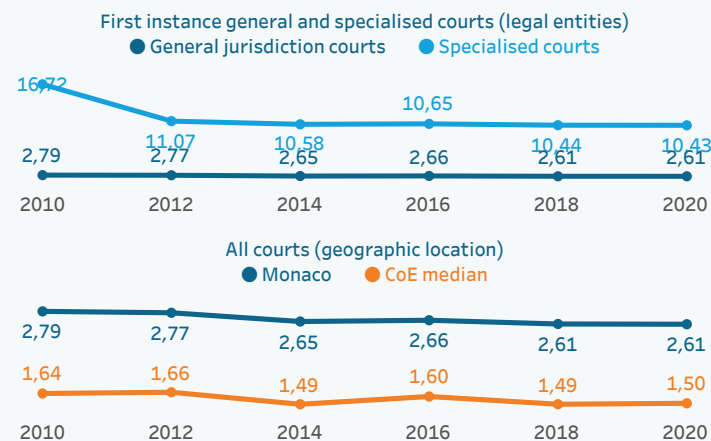


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● General courts
● CoE median



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	6.54	
Deployment rate	Civil	5.71	
	Criminal	6.1	
	Administrative	5.46	
Communication with courts	Civil	3.51	
	Criminal	4.12	
	Administrative	3.05	
Courts and case management	Civil	8.55	
	Criminal	8.55	
	Administrative	8.55	
Decision support	Civil	7.39	
	Criminal	7.69	
	Administrative	7.39	

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100

CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365

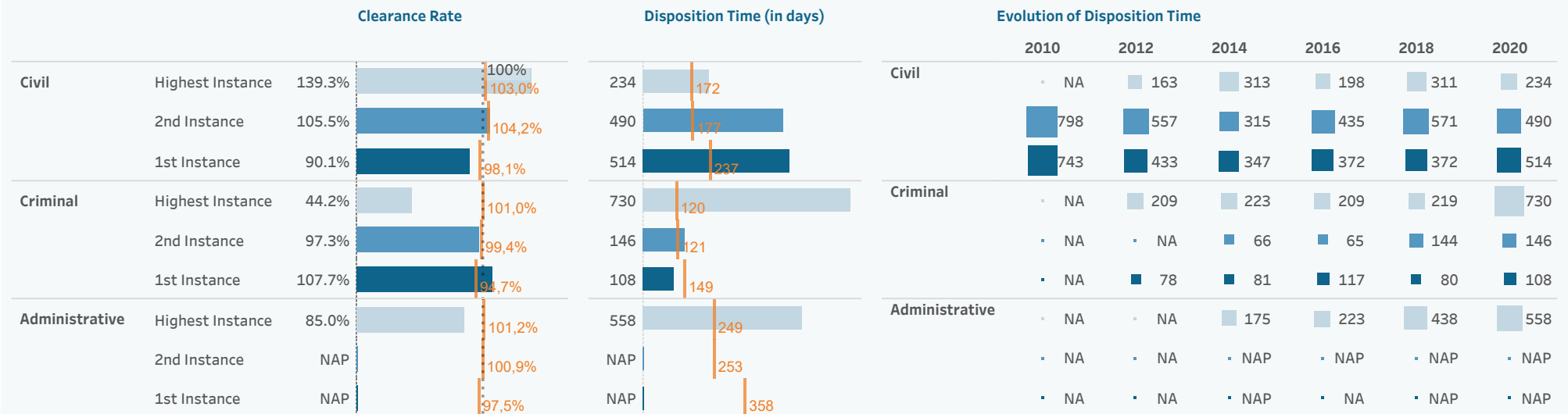
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

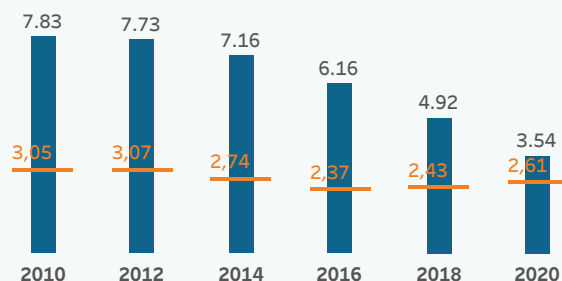
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

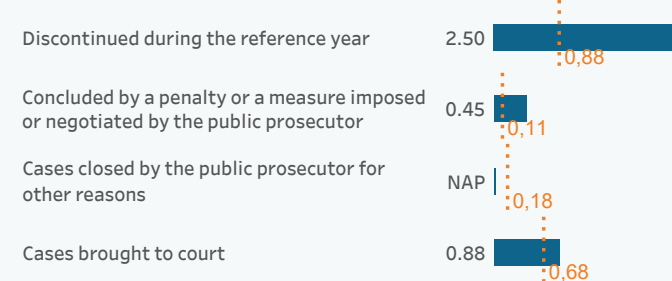


Public prosecution services

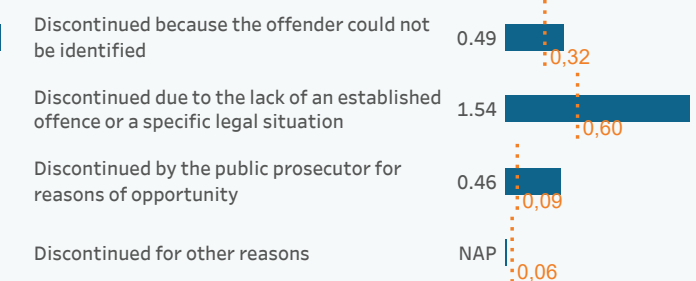
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

<https://www.legimonaco.mc>

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

<https://www.tribunal-supreme.mc/>

3. Information about the judicial system

<https://www.gouv.mc/Gouvernement-et-Institutions/Le-Droit-et-l->