



Inhabitants
39 050

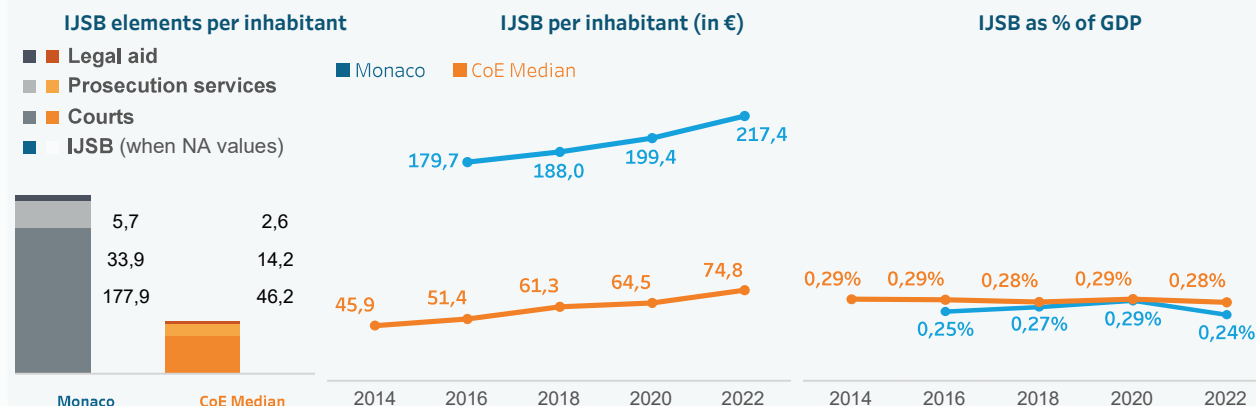


GDP per capita
91 353 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
46 601 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



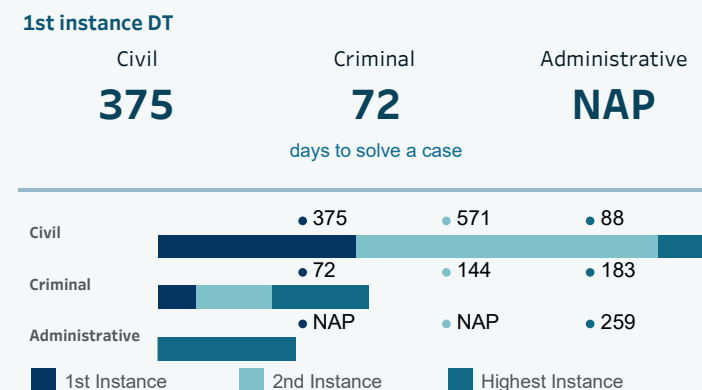
Budget : In 2022, Monaco allocated 8 489 244 € to its judicial system, resulting in a per inhabitant spending of 217,4 €, one of the highest in Europe. This budget represents 0,24% of GDP, which is below the CoE median. A significant portion, over 80%, is allocated to the courts, with a per inhabitant court budget at 178 €, making it the highest court budget in Europe. The budgets of public prosecution services and legal aid remain above the respective CoE medians, the former continuing its up-ward trend, while the latter continuing decreasing following the number of legal aid applications.

Training of judges and prosecutors: The Monegasque Institute for Training of the Judicial Professions started functioning in 2022 with the primary aim of preparing candidates for various exams and competitive assessments required for entry into judicial professions. Additionally, it offers training seminars for judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and organises events and symposiums focused on legal subjects.

Legal aid: Legal aid is granted automatically, without any assessment of the income or assets of the person concerned, in the event of an accident at work or in criminal matters for serious offences.

Judicial proceedings: An important reform of civil procedure came into force in March 2022, introducing the “référé provision” and modifying the appeal procedure. Four laws of December 2022 have amended the international cooperation in criminal matters, the rules governing preliminary investigations and judicial information.

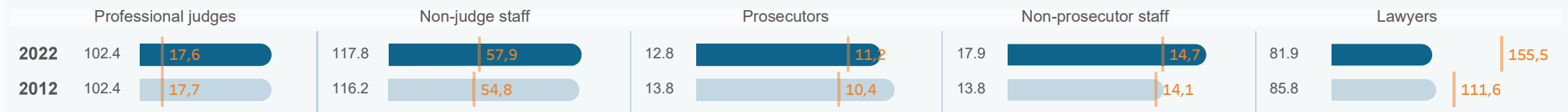
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



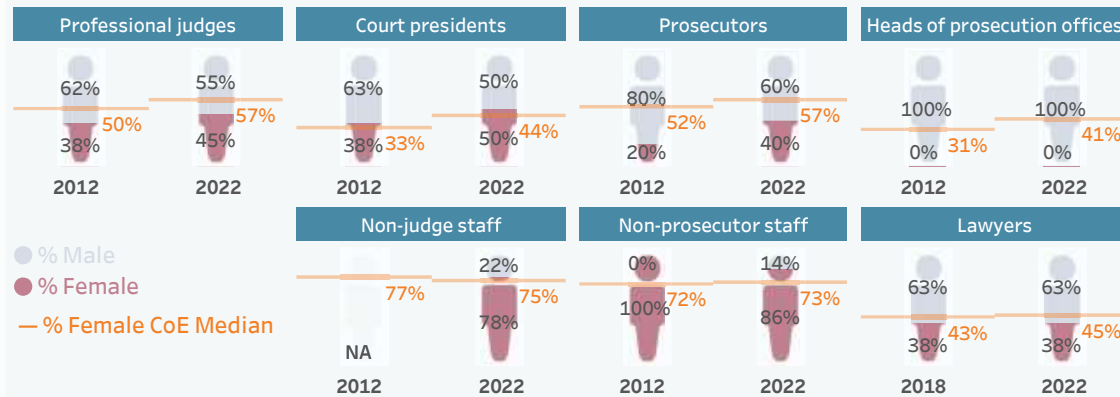
Efficiency : The courts are most efficient in 1st instance criminal cases, followed by 3d instance civil cases. These are the two case categories with DT values below the respective CoE medians. The DT is the highest in the 2nd instance of civil cases.

Substantial decreases and returns to pre-pandemic values are observed in 1st instance civil cases, as well as in the highest instance administrative and criminal cases. The DT improved also for all other case types at all instances, except for 2nd instance civil matters. Variations in the efficiency indicators have to be construed against the background of small volumes of cases.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

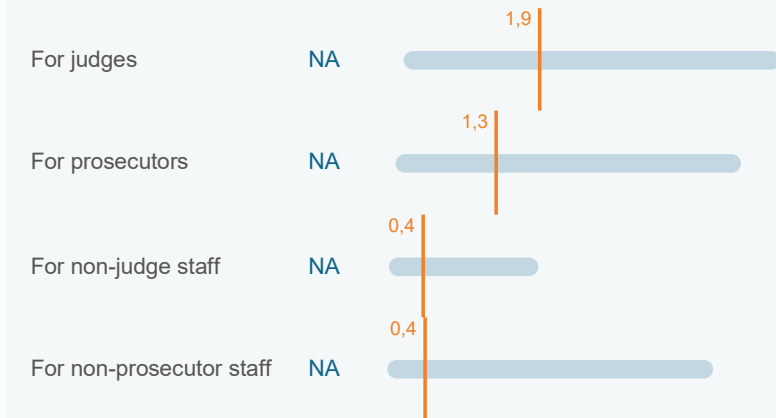


Absolute gross salaries

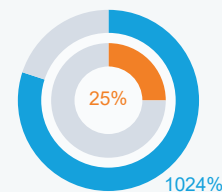


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

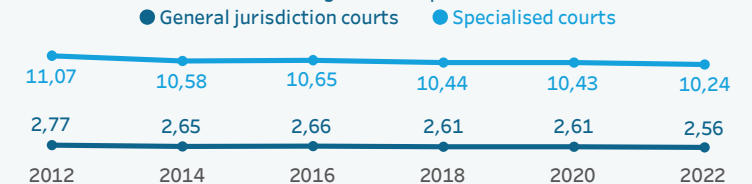


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts

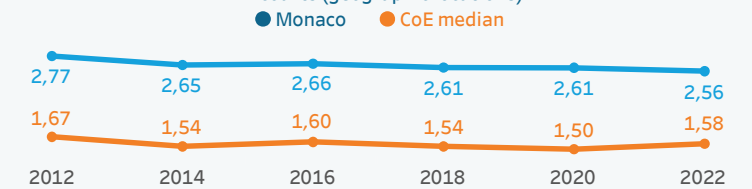


● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

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

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

CR < 100%, the 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 of the courts

■ Monaco

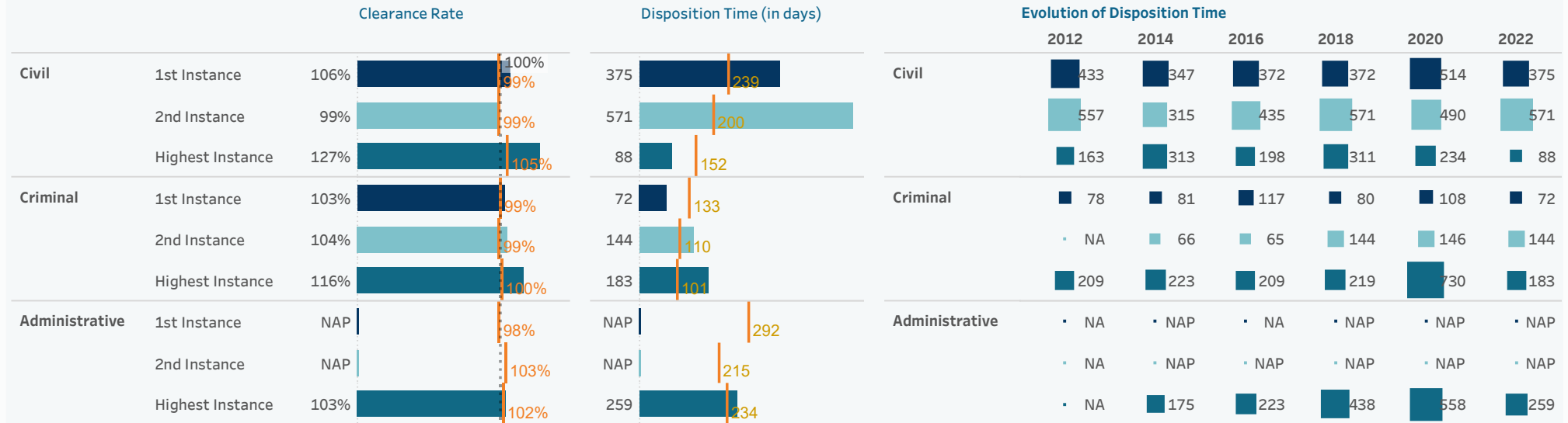
■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

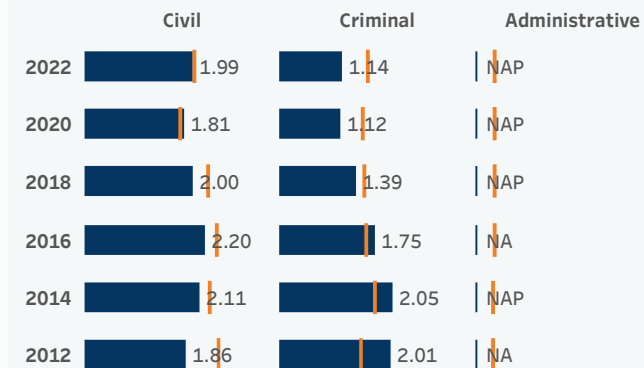
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance

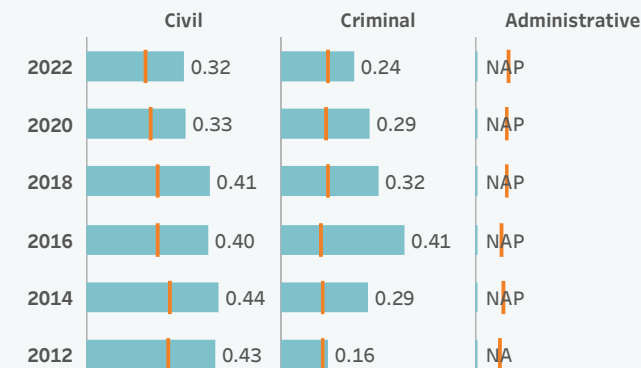


Incoming Cases

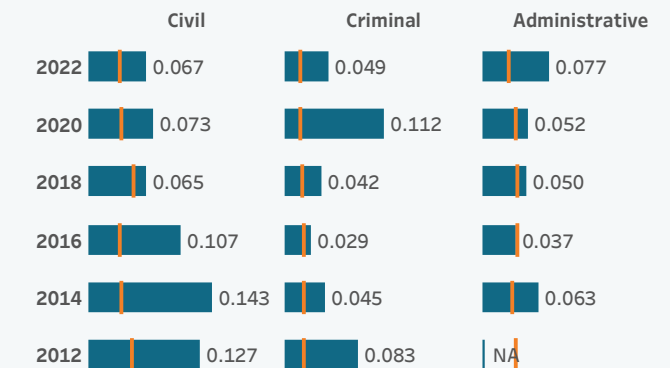
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



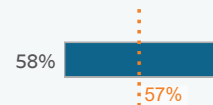
Public Prosecution Services

Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor



Distribution of processed cases in %

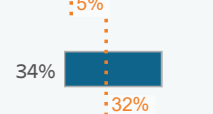
Discontinued during the reference year



Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

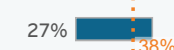


Cases brought to court

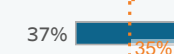


Distribution of discontinued cases in %

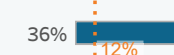
Discontinued because the offender could not be identified



Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation



Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity



Discontinued for other reasons



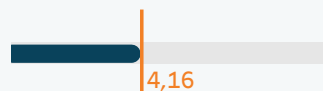
Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)

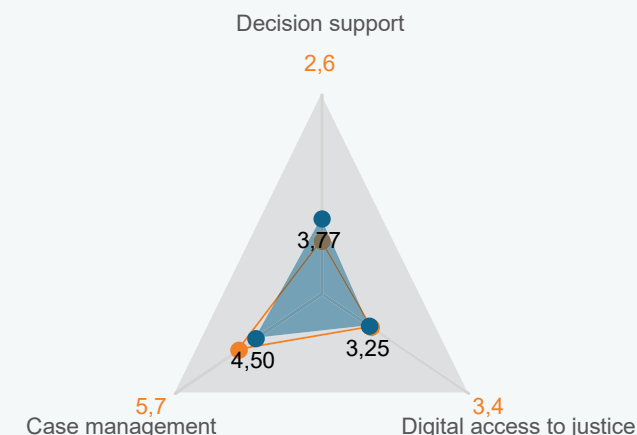
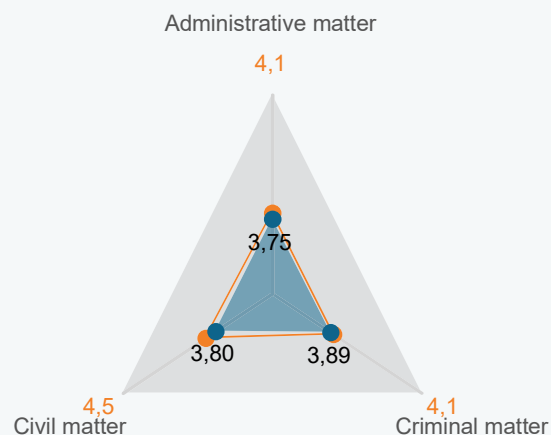
Total deployment rate : **3,81**



Total usage rate : **3,08**

(experimental)

Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.legimonaco.mc

Case-law of the higher court/s

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

Information about the judicial system

www.gouv.mc