

**Budget**: In 2022, the implemented judicial system budget is 555 187 675 €, which represents 15 € per inhabitant. As a percentage of the GDP (0,46%), it is significantly above the CoE median. It is not possible to distinguish the courts' budget from the one of the public prosecution services. The legal aid budget remains below the CoE median even though the long term trend is an upward one.

**Legal aid:** In Morocco, the scope of the legal aid covers only cases brought to court. Legal aid cannot be granted for legal advice, alternative dispute resolution procedures, or any other legal services related to cases not brought to court.

**Court organisation and access to justice:** The Moroccan judicial system is characterised by the existence of local courts organised into 2 divisions: those within 1st instance courts (urban municipalities) and those in the jurisdiction of the resident judge (rural municipalities). They follow simplified procedures, namely for small claim cases (below 5,000 dirhams) and minor criminal offenses. They sit as a single judge assisted by a clerk. These procedures are oral and free of charge.

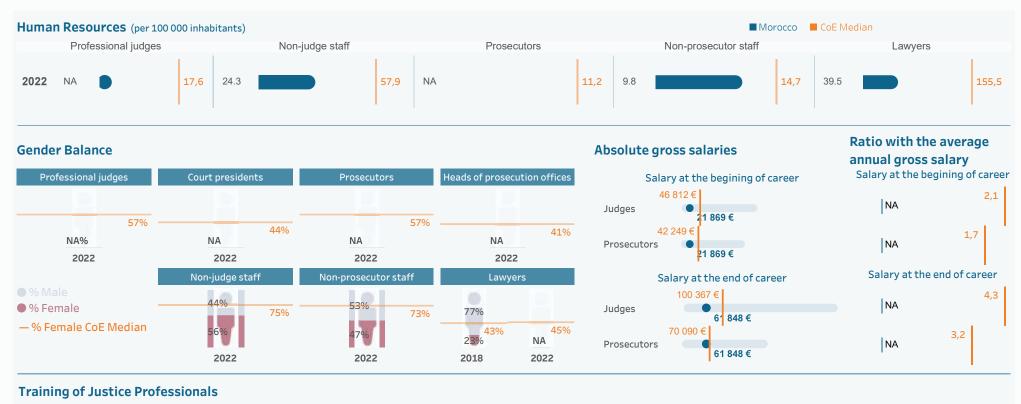
Judges: In Morocco, citizens are not involved at all in the process of rendering justice which is entirely entrusted to professional judges. Non-professional judges and the jury system do not exist. Moreover, the judicial system of Morocco does not provide for court-related mediation procedures.

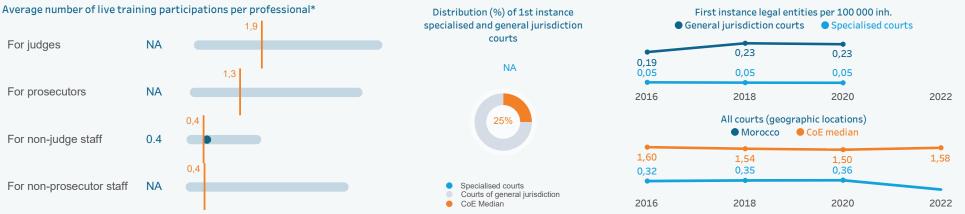
**Efficiency**: The Clearance Rate indicator achieves the 100% threshold in 2022 for all matters and instances for which data are available.

Disposition times of all case types decreased compared to 2020, thus returning to pre-pandemic values. The lowest Disposition Time, among those available, is reported in first instance criminal cases, and the highest in second instance administrative cases.

In all matters and all instances for which efficiency analyses are possible, the Disposition Time indicator is below the respective CoE medians.







\* 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.

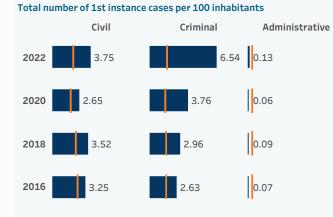
## **CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators**

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100		Instance
CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing	Morocco	1st Instance
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing	CoE Median	2nd Instance
Dispostion 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		Highest Instance

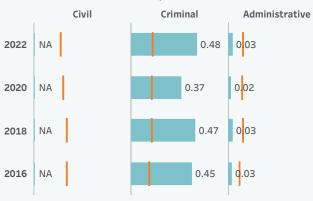
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts

		Clearance Rate	Disposition Time (in days)				Evolution of Disposition Time				
							2016	2018	2020	2022	
Civil	1st Instance	100%	100% 99%	69	239	Civil	86	75	117	69	
	2nd Instance	NA	99%	NA	200		- NA	• NA	- NA	- NA	
	Highest Instance	NA	105%	NA	152		455	681	• NA	• NA	
Criminal	1st Instance	99%	99%	55	133	Criminal	91	76	87	55	
	2nd Instance	101%	99%	102	110		102	100	139	102	
	Highest Instance	NA	100%	NA	101		282	308	• NA	• NA	
Administrative	1st Instance	101%	98%	77	292	Administrative	89	80	154	77	
	2nd Instance	101%	103%	181	215		167	175	286	181	
	Highest Instance	NA	102%	NA	234		299	406	• NA	• NA	

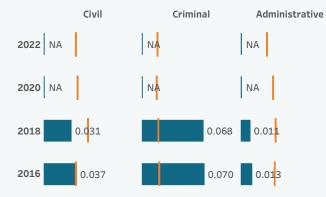
## **Incoming Cases**



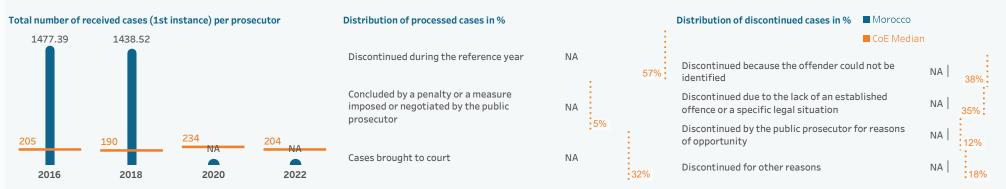
#### Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants



#### Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



#### **Public Prosecution Services**



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.

