

Kingdom of Morocco



*THE HIGH COMMISSION FOR THE NATIONAL DIALOG
ON THE REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM*

Charter

Of the Judiciary System Reform

June, 2013



***His Majesty King Mohamed VI
President of the High Council of the Judiciary Power***

**Text of the King's speech during the inauguration ceremony of the High Commission
for the National Dialog on the Reform of the Judiciary System,
May 08, 2012**

“ Praised be God, prayer and peace upon the Messenger of Allah Mohamed, his family and his companions;

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It's with enormous pleasure that we proceed today to the inauguration of the members of the high national dialogue body tasked with reforming the justice system, a deep and comprehensive reform.

Our sponsorship of this dialogue, embody the importance we attach to this fundamental reform among the different currently open workshops that will, once finalized, shape Moroccan future towards strengthening of the rule of law, protection of rights and boosting of investments.

We have already called for a broad dialogue on a deep reform of the judicial sector during 2008 throne address. We also identified the main axes of this reform in our address to the nation on August 20, 2009.

We were keen on crowning this reformist path by new constitutional requirements, which entitle the King with the task of guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary as an independent authority from both legislative and executive branches, and establish the Supreme Council for Judiciary Under our chairmanship. The new Constitution provide also for the respects of rights of the parties to litigation, fair trial standards, and the role of judiciary to protect the rights and freedom of individuals and groups.

This is the framework of the national dialogue that hopefully will reaffirm Moroccans' attachment to its distinguished democratic developmental model.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We opted for a participatory approach and insisted on a pluralist composition of the dialogue body, that include all constitutional institutions, government and judiciary representatives, civil society activists and organizations, and any judiciary-interested actors.

We would like in this regard, to convey our words of appreciation to the members of this honorable body, we pay tribute to their sense of patriotism, their competence, integrity and expertise. We urge you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to join efforts in a national constructive melting pot.

Given its diversified composition, your advisory body will ensure the openness of the judiciary to different contributions either from the internal circle or external ones.

It will oversee the work of the national dialogue and provide us with its final recommendations.

We are relying on your listening and interaction skills as well as on your devotion to produce a landmark draft.

We also call upon all actors to mobilize and engage in this national dialogue, that we will be following closely, our mutual goal being the drafting of a national charter with clear programs and specific means of financing.

You will be finding in Our Majesty, in our capacity as a guarantor of the independence of the judiciary, trusted with the respect of the Constitution and the rights and freedoms of individuals, a real support in your noble and vital assignment.

May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you."



***His Majesty the King Mohamed VI,
During the Ceremony of the nomination of the members of the
High commission for the National Dialog on the Reform of the Judiciary System
(Casablanca 8 May 2012)***

**Extract of the Royal speech delivered on the occasion of the feast of the Throne
30 July 2013**

“

Dear Citizens,

Ever since I was entrusted with the sacred mission of leading the nation, the reform, moralization and modernization of the judicial system have been one of my main concerns. The aim is not only to ensure that justice is served and grievances are dealt with properly, but also to foster a climate of trust which is conducive to development and investment. In this respect, I am pleased that an agreement has been reached regarding a blueprint for the reform of the judicial system for which the right conditions have been met. Now, we must all be mobilized to ensure this important reform is fully implemented.

However important the said reform may be, and regardless of the regulatory texts drafted and the effective mechanisms set up, it is the actual conscience of the actors involved which is going to be the real test, not only for the planned reform, but more broadly for the efficiency of the judicial system.

.....”

Introduction
of his Excellency the Minister of Justice and Freedoms

On May 8, 2012 in the Casablanca Royal Palace, His Majesty King Mohamed VI, may God Assist him, installed the High Commission for the National Dialog for an in depth, general reform of the Judicial System. In his address, may God preserve him, to the members of the High Commission in a speech; he put the emphasis on the effectiveness of the participatory and inclusive approach adopted to tackle various major issues and great reforms. His Majesty also focused on his commitment « *insisted on a pluralist composition of the dialogue body, that include all constitutional institutions, government and judiciary representatives, civil society activists and organizations, and any judiciary-interested actors* ». He entrusted the commission with the mission of supervision of the national dialog and submit draft recommendations on the reform of the justice system to the appreciation of His Majesty, in prospect of « *drafting of a national charter with clear programs and specific means of financing* ».

He urged the members of the High Commission to take «*the path of creative effort, listening and openness to give an optimal expression to the justice reform project*», he also invited all actors « *to mobilize and engage in this national dialogue* » under the high patronage of His Majesty.

Just after the nomination of the members, the High Commission started exercising its mission and held its first meeting in the afternoon of May 8, 2012 in Casablanca dedicated to the study of the Commission's work methodology.

Constitution of the High Commission for the national dialog on the reform of the justice system:

The High Commission for the national dialog was constituted under the presidency of his Excellency Mustafa Ramid, Minister of Justice and Freedoms, and brought together a diverse composition comprising the various sectors concerned. Down bellow is the final list of the members of the High Commission:

1. Mr. Mustapha Ramid, Minister of Justice and Freedoms;
2. Mr. Mustapha Faris, First President of the Court of Cassation;
3. Mr. Mustapha Maddah, General prosecutor of the King of the Court of Cassation;
4. Mr. Mohammed Achergui, President of the Constitutional Council;
- Mr. Mohammed Taib Naciri, former Minister of Justice deceased during one of the High Commission's meetings on May 29, 2012;
5. Mr. Mohammed Alami Machichi, former Minister of Justice;

6. Mr. Driss Jettou, First President of the Financial Audit court¹;
7. Mr. Chakib Banmoussa, President of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council;
8. Mr. Driss El Yazami, President of the National Council on Human Rights;
9. Mr. Abdelaziz Benzakour, President of the Mediator Institution;
10. Mr. Mohammed Yessef, Secretary General of the Oulemas Council;
11. Mrs. Amina Mrini Ouahhabi, President of the Superior Council of Audiovisual Communications²;
12. Mr. Abdelali Benamour, President of the Competition Council;
13. Mr. Abdeslam Abouddrar, President of the Central Authority for the prevention of Corruption;
14. Mr. Mohammed Hanine, President of the Justice, Legislation and Human Rights Commission in the Parliament;
15. Mr. Omar Adkhil, President of the Justice, Legislation and Human Rights in the Counselors Chamber,
16. Mr. Abdellatif Jouahri, Wali of Central Bank;

¹ Replacing Mr. Ahmed Midaoui, former First President of the Financial Audit Court

² Replacing Mr. Ahmed Ghazali, former president of the said council

17. Mrs. Rahma Bourkia, former President of the Hassan II University in Mohammedia;
18. Mr. Ahmed Boukkous, Rector of the Royal Institute of the Amazighe Culture;
19. Mr. Abdelmajid Rhomija; Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;
20. Mr. Mohammed Benalilou; Cabinet Chief of the Minister of Justice and Freedoms, Counselor on Penal Policy;
21. Mr. Said Bennani, General Director of Superior Institute of Magistrates;
22. Mr. Abdellah Hammoud, Inspector General of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;
23. Mr. Brahim Lisser, Director of Civil Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;
24. Mr. M'Hamed Abdennabaoui, Director of Penal Affairs and Graces, Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;
25. Mrs. Najia Rahali, Director of Studies, Cooperation and Modernization, Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;
26. Mrs. Meryem Bensalah Chekroun, President of the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises and former president of the Euro-Mediterranean Center for Mediation and Arbitration;
27. Mrs. Rajaa Naji Mekkaoui, Professor, Mohammed V University, Agdal;

28. Mrs. Zineb Talbi, Chamber President at the Cassation Court, on post at the General Secretariat of the Government;
29. Mrs. Leila Mrini, Chamber President at the Cassation Court, Member of the Constitutional Council;
30. Mrs. Zineb Adaoui, president of the regional Counsel of accounts in Rabat;
31. Mrs. Rabha Zedgui, Member of the Superior Council of Audiovisual Communications;
32. Mr. Abdelhak Ayassi, President of the Hassania Association of Magistrates;
33. Mr. Hassan Ouahbi, President of the Moroccan Bar Associations;
34. Mr. Abderrahim jamiai, National Observatiry of Prisons;
35. Mrs. Abdellatif Hatimi, President of the Moroccan Association for the defense of the Independence of the Justice;
36. Mr. Abdelaziz Nouaydi, former President of Adala Association;
37. Mr. Mustapha Hilmi, Director Social and Cultural action for detainees and reinsertion, General Delegation of the Administration of Prisons and Reinsertion;
38. Mr. Mohammed Chehbi, former Casablanca Bar president;
39. Mr. Jamaledine Naji, Coordinator of the National Dialog on information and Society;

40. Mr. Mohammed Horani, former president of the General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises.

Sub-Commission for the Administration of the National Dialog on the Reform of Justice System:

The High Commission for the National Dialog created an enlarged Commission on national dialog which was the effective forum for dialog in the field. It contributed greatly in the revitalization of this dialog especially during the regional conferences organized in various districts of the appeals courts trough out the Kingdom.

The enlarged Instance was composed of 175 members, expanded later to 190 representing 14 categories among those concerned by the dialog as follows:

1. Central directors of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;
2. Members of the High Council of the Judiciary;
3. Representatives of the professional associations of magistrates;
4. Representatives of Professional Associations and Syndicates of the Clerks;
5. Representatives of the corps and professional associations of judicial professions, including attorneys and other judicial and judiciary profession such as the *Adouls*, Notaries, process servers, experts and interpreters;

6. Representatives of public administrations and national institutions;
7. Representatives of Human Rights associations and organizations;
8. Representatives of business and production sectors;
9. Representatives of the central syndicates;
10. Representatives of the legislative power;
11. Representatives of the political parties represented in the parliament;
12. Representatives of governmental departments;
13. Representative of the sub-commissions of the High Commission on Dialog
14. Representative of the press and editors.

The sub-commission for the administration of the dialog was also composed of experts among the judicial officials of some appeals courts and first Instance tribunals selected to accompany the actions of the High Commission and the dialog activities.

This enlarged Commission played an important role in the progress and revitalization of the dialog activities at the regional level during the regional conferences that took place in various cities of the Kingdom, during which were invited all the members of the Commission on dialog alongside other participants invited at the regional level.

The Secretariat of the National Dialog on the Justice System Reform:

The High Commission for the national dialog created a secretariat composed of judges and officials of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms. It gave the secretariat the mission of organizing, preparing correspondence, writing reports and collecting written proposals received through the dialog forum opened on the electronic site of the Ministry of Justice and freedoms as well as those formulated by various sub-commissions invited to submit written proposals.

Mechanisms of the national dialog on the justice system:

According to the methodology adopted by the High Commission on the dialog, ten main mechanisms have been implemented namely:

1. Internal dialogue at the High commission's level:

This dialog took place within the High Commission during 41 meetings devoted to the preparation of the regional conferences, the monitoring of the activities and their evaluation as well as, the study of the reports developed by the thematic working groups of the Commission.

2. Thematic working groups

They are sub-Commissions from the High Commission mandated by the later to gather proposals and formulated opinions through various dialog mechanisms according to the main axes of the themes discussed, study them and present proposals on the issues discussed.

3. The regional conferences of dialog

The regional conferences of dialog are considered among the most important mechanisms which reflected the participatory approach to the dialog. We ensured that these conferences cover the whole judicial map of the kingdom where we treated the major problems faced by the Moroccan justice system through the following dialog themes.

1. The Judicial efficiency, organization and facilitation of access to law and justice;
2. The Modernization of the judicial professions;
3. Upgrade of Human resources;
4. The moralization of the judiciary system;
5. The development of criminal justice and the strengthening of the guaranties of a fair trial;
6. The independence of the judiciary

7. Governance and modernization of the administration of justice and the upgrade of infrastructures;
8. The upgrade of business related justice ;
9. The upgrade of family related justice
10. Justice and media.

The themes of the national dialog about the reform of the justice system were discussed in 11 centers regrouping various judicial districts as follows:

- The first regional conference of the dialog was organized in Rabat and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals court of Rabat and Kenitra. The theme discussed was: The Judicial efficiency, organization and facilitation of access to law and justice (11 and 12 June 2012);
- The second regional conference of the dialog was organized in Casablanca and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Casablanca and El Jadida. The theme discussed was: The Modernization of the judicial professions (6 and 7 July 2012);
- The third regional conference of the dialog was organized in Saidia and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Oujda, Nador and Al Hoceima. The theme discussed was: The upgrade of Human resources (21 et 22 September 2012);

- The fourth regional conference of the dialog, was organized in Ifrane and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Meknes and Errachidia The theme discussed was: The moralization of the judiciary system (20 and 21 October 2012);
- The fifth regional conference of the dialog was organized in Fez and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals court of Fez and Taza. Theme discussed was: The development of criminal justice and the strengthening of the guaranties of a fair trial – part I (9 and 10 November 2012);
- The sixth regional conference of the dialog was organized in Marrakech and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Marrakech, Safi and Ourzazate. The theme discussed was: The development of criminal justice and the strengthening of the guaranties of a fair trial – part II (23 and 24 November 2012);
- The seventh regional conference of the dialog, was organized in Dakhla and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Laayoune. The theme discussed was: Governance and modernization of the administration of justice and the upgrade of infrastructures (22 December 2012);
- The eighth regional conference of the dialog was organized in Agadir and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Agadir. The theme discussed was: The independence of the judiciary (11 and 12 January 2013);

- The ninth regional conference of the dialog was organized in Tangiers and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Tangiers and Tetouan. The theme discussed was: The upgrade of business related justice (1 and 2 February 2013);
- The tenth regional conference of the dialog was organized in Settat and concerned the judicial districts of the appeals courts of Settat, Beni-Mellal and Khouribga. The theme discussed was: The upgrade of related justice (9 February 2013);
- The eleventh regional conference of the dialog, took place in Rabat. The theme discussed was: Justice and the media (15 February 2013).

Were present at these conferences all national and local components of the administration sub-commission on dialog, with an average of 300 participants of all categories.

4. The use of foreign expertise

In order to learn about other international experiences in certain aspects related to the themes discussed in the regional conferences, about 20 experts were invited to make presentation to the High Commission or in the regional conferences. The experts presented their countries' experiences in person or, through video conferencing. It has been learned of the experiences of France, Belgium, Spain, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Kingdom of Arabia Saudi and Republic of Lebanon.

5. Information visits:

To complement the information presented through presentations and through video conferencing to the High Commission during its internal dialog or in conferences, the High Commission examined the idea of sending some of its members to friendly countries in order to learn first hand the experiences of these countries in certain specific areas.

6. The accompanying conferences at the jurisdiction level:

The judicial officials of the Kingdom's jurisdictions were invited to accompany the activities of the national dialog on the justice system reform by organizing conferences in their area of jurisdiction. These conferences were an occasion to associate a maximum number of judges, attorneys and members of other judicial professions and auxiliaries of justice to the debate of the themes object of the dialog. Thus, 104 conferences were organized at the court of appeals and first degree jurisdiction level.

7. Field visits to the judicial districts:

Alongside the dialog regional conferences, field visits were organized in certain judicial districts where the conference took place. These visits were an occasion for the Minister of justice and Freedoms and the officials of the central administrations to enquire about the running of different jurisdictions, as well as assess different areas of their activities, constructions, equipments and human resources. They also held meetings with the officials of

these jurisdictions, the magistrates and the clerks working there, they also met with the bar associations and other auxiliary professions of justice.

8. Study days with the heads of the judiciary and the heads of the clerks:

On 21 and 22 February 2013, a meeting was organized for the benefit of the heads of all jurisdictions of the Kingdom. During this meeting, conferences and workshops were organized in order to study the themes of the dialog. The participants were briefed on the principal tendencies resulting from the regional conferences, an in depth study of these tendencies and grouping of the officials opinions about them took place.

Also on March 8, 2013 a study day was organized with the heads of the clerks and the secretariat of the prosecutors of the jurisdictions of the Kingdom, they took notice of the main proposals formulated about the various mechanisms of the dialog especially the regional conferences. These opinions and proposals were discussed and opinions were voiced about their content.

9. Written proposals from various instances concerned:

In order to complete the consultations undertaken through other mechanisms, especially the regional conferences, correspondence was addressed to 111 political, syndical and professional and human right associations inviting them to formulate their observations and

proposals in writing about their idea of the reform of the justice system. Many of these organizations responded to this consultation.

10. Electronic gate way of the dialog:

In order to enlarge the consultations and give the public at large the possibility to contribute to the national dialog on the justice system reform, a dialog gate way was open in the web site of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms (<http://hiwar.justice.gov.ma>). The gate way included in the background all documents and data related to the dialog as well as information about the justice system. It also included the dialog forum, where any interested person can give their opinion and formulate proposals concerning the in depth and general reform of the justice system.

The announcement of the Royal acceptance of the content of the justice system reform charter

The various phases of the national dialog on the justice system reform took place in a climate of freedom, with no ceiling except the constitution. The high commission succeeded in developing a draft with recommendations on the justice system reform that it was proud to present to the high appreciation of his Majesty the King. His Majesty noted with satisfaction during the throne speech on 30 July 2013, I quote: «The result was a justice system reform

charter for which all necessary conditions are met. It is up to us to mobilize in order to achieve this important reform».

Regardless of the importance of this reform, regulatory laws and the efficient mechanisms mobilized to this end, it is the conscience of the end users that is the real test to evaluate this reform, even the key to the success of the whole sector» end quote.

His Majesty the King kindly received the members of the High Commission the same day as the commemoration of the feast of throne and decorated each of the members of the commission with the *Wissam Al Moukafaa Al Wataniya* of the order of High Officer.

May god help us achieve with success this important national and strategic field, to be in the level expected of us by his Majesty the King, may god protect him, guarantor of the independence of justice and the aspirations of the Moroccan people on the way to justice and equity.

“Praise be to Allah who has guided us to this. Had Allah not given us guidance we should not have been guided” (God almighty has spoken the truth)

Mustapha Ramid

Minister of Justice and Freedoms

**Recommendations of the High Commission
for the National Dialog on the Reform of the Judiciary System**

Preamble

The reform of judiciary represent the main pillar for consolidating the transparency and the credibility in the institution and the edification of the real democracy. Therefore, His Majesty has consacred a sizable part in many of his speeches, especially his historic speech in august, 20th 2009 in which he considerate the justice as an impregnable rampart of the state of law, and the pillar of the judicial security and good governance and a catalyst for development.

King Mohammed VI reiterated the necessity to reform the judiciary in the royal address of March 9 – 2011 in which he declared the set up of global constitutional reform based on seven main axes, including the “promotion to an independent authority of the justice and strengthen the powers of the constitutional council to consolidate the supremacy of the constitution, the rule of law and the equality before it ”.

In a translation of that orientation, and in addition to expanding the rights, and public freedoms, the part VII of constitution of the kingdom composed by 22 articles was dedicated to the judicial authority, which it henceforth became “ an independent authority” from the legislative and executive powers. Aside from, the allocation of part VIII, consisting of six articles, to the Constitutional court, whose competences has been expanded and the terms of appointment of its members has been reinforced.

Among the substantial change or modification brought by the constitution aiming at ensuring the independence of the judicial authority in the replacement of the high council of

the judiciary authorities which is headed by His Majesty. The composition of this council has been varied with large prerogatives and has been enjoys administrative and financial autonomy.

In harmony with the responsibility of the judge, in the protection of rights and freedoms of persons and groups, the constitution was eager to emphasis judge's immunities: he/she shall not be dismissed or moved during the exercise of his/her functions: he/she does not receive any orders or instructions and is only obliged by law, taking into account the duty of the judges of the public prosecution to comply with the written instructions issued by the authority to whom they belong.

The constitution also stressed the judges' new rights: the right of expression, of associations and the right of appeal before the highest judicial administrative court of Kingdom against decisions relating to their individual status.

The rules of the election and the organization and functioning of the supreme council of the judiciary authority, as well as the statute of judges will be defined by an organic law. In the other hand, any breach by the judge of his/her impartiality and independence duties are considered as professional grave errors.

Also making use of the royal speech content made on the occasion of the opening of the first session of the parliament on October 8th, 2010, concerning the establishment of a new concept of judiciary reform founded on "the judiciary in the service of the citizen" and this

constitution has prescribed the rights of litigants and the rules of the functioning of the justice, including the right to sue the administration - the right of fair trial - considering the presumption of innocence - the need to justify the ruling and issue it in a public hearing and in a reasonable time, taking account that once the judgments became final it should be binding for all.

Recognizing the right of every victim of any miscarriage of justice to obtain compensation guaranteed by the state.

To convert these constitutional foundations consacred by the Kingdom's constitution in the area of justice, into tangible measures for the litigants - either natural or legal persons - His Majesty the King set-up the National Dialogue Supreme Body on reforming the justice system on May 8th, 2012 entrusted with the task of overseeing this national debate, and crafting the draft recommendations on reform of the justice and submitting it to the royal consideration in order to elaborate a National Charter with clear objectives, precise programs and means of financing and with accurate mechanisms of activation and control.

Proceeding from the royal directives regarding the development of a deep and comprehensive reform of the justice system.

Taking into account the fundamentals and advanced constitution principles; with which it is necessary to harmonize the legislations in effect.

In phase with the Kingdom's commitment to engage with international trends of justice and respect its international obligations.

Considering the aspirations, of the Moroccan people and its political and syndical authority and human rights and civil associations, and the increasing expectations in the necessity to provide our country with an independent, upright, qualified judiciary system able in front of to devote the respect of the values : rightness, equity, and equality...

Relying on the participatory approach based on listening consulting and openness, the supreme body of the national dialogue organized 11 symposium regional dialogue focused on different aspects and themes of reform, and invited the political, trade union professional associations to provide their written proposals and present perceptions on reforming the justice system and moreover received reports on 104 besides seminary organised by various court of the kingdom to discuss the topics of the dialogue and listen to foreign experts about their respective experiences.

In parallel, the supreme authority held 41 meetings, took the initiative to create 8 thematic working groups among its members, in charge of the classification and analysing proposals and views emanating from the various dialogue mechanisms fore mentioned.

And after examining and discussing all these proposals and opinions, the supreme body for a national dialogue on the reform of the justice system has a distinct honour to submit to the royal appreciation the draft recommendations on the reform of the justice system, consisting of two parts:

- **Part 1:** Deals with the diagnostics of the court of the current situation of justice in our country, the reminder of the mission of the justice and its core values, presents the general vision of the reform of the justice system, as well as to present the substantial orientations and the essential of this reform;
- **Part 2:** Present in detail the major strategic objectives of the justice system reform, involving its sub-goals and the requirements of the implementation of its mechanisms.

The recommendation draft is accompanied with an operational plan included a number of most important detailed necessary measures, guide for an accurate implementation.

Part I

The general foundations of the justice system reform

This section includes a comprehensive diagnosis of the current situation of the justice system; it identifies shortcomings and flaws, as a prelude to setting the parameters of the general vision of the reform of the system:

First:

The diagnosis of the current situation of the justice system

The justice of our country has undeniable points of strengths materialized in fulfilment of achievements and important reforms over the past fifty years which reflected in particular in:

- An advanced legislation arsenal;
- Highly qualified judges;
- A rich jurisprudence in all branches of law;
- Outstanding expertise in different fields;
- Experienced judicial professions.

In spite of what has been achieved in terms of accumulations and realizations, so the justice system is still tainted by dysfunctions and apparent weaknesses, in addition the slowness and complexity and what it presents as a lack of transparency and inability in modern management. Therefore, the most dangerous justice system dysfunctions lay in the presence of

some perverse practices which touched different components of justice, and made the litigants lose sometimes a confidence in their justice, and hidden the lightened aspects in it and the conduct of integrate women and men who deserve all estimates.

If the ethic dysfunction constitute a major problem of the justice system as shown in different national dialogue conference and national reports in this matter in this issues, uncovers the existence of this dysfunctions and deficiencies that include a lot of parts of judiciary, appear in several imbricated stages can be summarize as follows:

1. In terms of the independence of the judiciary :

The justice is marked in the scope of constitutional requirements that were in effect, executive the fact that the executive power endowed with incompatible prerogatives to the requirements of the establishment of an independent judiciary, as the current constitution consacred in it, on the top of this comes first the subordination of public prosecution and judicial inspection to the ministry of justice, which also oversees the managements of the judges careers. Furthermore, the current situation of both supreme judicial council and the statute of the magistrates don't keep pace with the provisions of the constitution which clearly recognized the principle of the independence of the judiciary from the legislation and executive branches.

2. In terms of moralisation of the judiciary system :

The judiciary system suffer, in all its components, from a lack of transparency, weakness in the mechanisms of monitoring and accountability, decline in the ethics of professional practice that pave the way for deviant conduct to which some citizen contribute consciously or unconsciously to expanded it, which doesn't compete to protect the justice system, and moralize it, and affect the justice role in the moralization of public life.

3. In terms of the protection of rights and freedoms :

The criminal policy is tainted by several shortcomings which appear in the lack of coordination between it and the rest of the public policies, and lack in paying attention to the social gender approach, victims of the criminal acts, and weak sensitivity to human rights culture, limited mechanisms for criminal research, which is accompanied by the absence of a legal framework forensic work and genetic data banks, and the absence of a national observatory in order to study and track the phenomenon of criminality.

Moreover, the Criminal justice is characterized by inflation in criminalization texts and sanction as principle mechanism to fight against crime, and by an irrationalized use of pretrial detention, and the absence of verification of the justified legal controls of the custody, and also, the lack of the optimal effectiveness of the principle of the inadequate criminal prosecution and for the alternatives mechanisms of the detention, as well as the guarantees of a fair trial.

Also, it is noticed that the system of punishment has a large margin between the minimum and the maximum punishment, and the effectiveness of short-term prison sentence to correct the convicts' behavior and the lack of efficient monitoring mechanisms for recidivism and the implementation of sentences, especially as regards drawback financial penalties as well as the critics registered about penitentiary institutions and conditions of the execution of the sentence.

4. In terms of effective and efficient judiciary :

The judicial organization lacks harmony because of successive amendments which has prevented so far an optimum utilization of human and material resources, and does not guarantee the real proximity to the litigants. Moreover, the judicial map is overgrown and not-rational, and specialist jurisdiction is not generalized.

As for as traditional and complex judicial proceedings are being applied before courts which knew a growing inflation of number of cases, with the consequent slow pace of treatment.

There are real difficulties in the management notifications procedures and execution which reflect negatively on the effectiveness of accuracy and performance.

Besides, courts have weak reception structure for the litigants who face difficulty in accessing justice and law due to a weakness of legal aid system, additionally the lack of

incentives to use alternative means to resolve disputes, especially commercial ones. A lot of reaching out to litigants is still need to be done.

5. At the level of the institutional capacity of the justice system :

Despite concrete achievements that have been made, the various components of the justice system still present weak signals in its capabilities, namely in terms of limited professional qualifications and a lack of qualified specialists. The reason behind those shortcomings is the lack of well-crafted standards in accessing justice and various judiciary professions, and the lack of a clear and integrated strategy concerning training and rehabilitation of all components of the justice system.

We also noted that many workers in the judicial field are not well-paid, and that appropriate means of motivation are absent.

6. At the level of management methods of the justice service:

The budget allocated for the justice sector steeped in weakness, which negatively affects the performance of the judiciary and the infrastructure of the courts, of which are important part of their buildings is in an inappropriate shape.

The judicial administration is suffering from a lack of administrative and financial deconcentration.

Regarding modern technologies, disparities are seen between different courts. Plus, there is an absence of digital communication between the judicial administration and judicial professions, which are still in dire need of rehabilitation and modernization in order to own the tools of adherence to the modern management of judiciary.

Secondly: The general vision of the reform of the justice system

Aware of strengths and weaknesses points that have been elucidated.

Considering the noble mission, its primordial place in our tolerate Islam religion regard the role of justice as public service assigned with the protection of the persons and community right's, and their freedoms and judicial security through the fair and correct application of the law and sentencing within a reasonable time, to contribute to the rule of the right and law that considered among the auguste constitutional choices of the Kingdom of Morocco on which his Majesty continues to focus.

Based on those core values that should govern any justice system: independence, responsibility, integrity, competence, and trust;

Conscious of the fact that enabling the judiciary to carry out its mission in light of the core values mentioned, requires basing reform on a general vision aiming at strengthening the capacity of justice system, its moralization, its upgrade, independence, effectiveness and

efficacy according to simplified rulers, modern management methods, to be able to earn confidence of the community;

The members of the High National Dialogue Body propose, in particular, the following fundamental recommendations:

1. The implementation of the safeguards prescribed by constitution concerning the independence of the judiciary, in their institutional and individual dimension and the protection of this authority organics any interference or external influence, through the provisions of two organic Law relevant to the Supreme Council of Judiciary Authority, that related to the Statute of the judges, and the rest of the application texts of the Constitution in relation with the judiciary;
2. Separation of the Public Prosecution from the executive branch and the assignment of its presidency to the General Prosecutor/General attorney of the King of the Court of Cassation, and attributing to the Minister of Justice the preparation of criminal policy, which will be approved by the relevant authorities;
3. Set-up a General Inspectorate of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority, and establishment of a General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Justice in charge of administrative and financial inspection under the authority of the Minister of Justice;
4. Authorize the Deputy President of the Supreme Council for the Judiciary Authority to preside over the Management Board of the Institute in charge of judges training;

5. Harmonize national legislation with the Constitution of the Kingdom and with the relevant ratified and published international conventions (against crime and on human rights);
6. Reconsider the system of police custody and pretrial detention system in direction of their rationalization;
7. Reconsider the mechanisms and conditions for the functioning of the judicial police, with further monitoring by the Public Prosecution;
8. The establishment of a judicial organization based on the two principles of unity and specialization- with the Court of Cassation at the top of the pyramid- and the establishment of courts based on proximity, simplicity and competence criteria;
9. Lay the foundations of "Digital Court", open to its surroundings and to the gradual generalization of the use of modern technological means in the management of the courts and in relations with both litigants and the professionals, and enacting the necessary legal provisions for that purpose, especially in order to:
 - Completion of the procedures and the exchange of documents and communicate with litigants, lawyers and other aides justice via secured electronic means, including the adoption of electronic signature;
 - Initiate the judicial-mail file.

10. Work to encourage the use of alternative disputes resolution, stimulating and facilitating ways to do so;
11. Reconsider the conditions of access to the judicial and legal professions and give the would-be judges and justice professionals, the necessary training to produce a good performance;
12. Review of the legislation governing judiciary and legal professions in the sense of strengthening its independence in the light of competition, transparency, responsibility and equality in order to serve the public interest;
13. Put up codes of conduct for the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority as well as for various bodies of judicial and legal professions, containing detailed ethical and professional rules and a set of penalties for any breach or non-respect of these rules;
14. Get rid of “impurities”, by, in particular, developing transparency standards, the use of modern technologies in the conduct of the courts matters and communication with professionals and with litigants:
 - Financial and moral stimulus of the judiciary’s personnel;
 - To act firmly in the application on sanctions taking into account the legal guarantees—against all personal and practitioners in the field of justice, and making public such sanctions;

- Respecting transparency standards in the exercise of judicial functions, while enabling litigants, through a responsible mechanism, to complain to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority or to the Ministry of Justice about any disgraceful conduct by persons intervening in the justice system. The authorities, to whom such complains are forwarded, should put in place appropriate units to treat them with a database, follow-up mechanisms and publish report on that.
- Mobilize public opinion and sensitize citizens to the dangers of corruption considered them as the main actors in justice system moralization.

Part II
Major strategic objectives of the reform of the justice system

In line with royal directives contained in the speech of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Supreme Commission for a national dialogue on the reform of the justice system mentioned above,

The High body of the national dialogue on the reform of the justice system recommends, in order meeting the lofty targets of this reform, to achieve the following six key strategic objectives:

First: the consolidation of the independence of the judiciary;

Second: Moralization of the justice system;

Third: Strengthening the judiciary protection of rights and freedoms;

Fourth: Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary;

Fifth: Development of the institutional capacity of the justice system;

Sixth: Judicial Administration Modernization and promotion of good governance;

From these six main goals, emerge 36 sub-goals, requiring 200 implementation mechanisms knowing that, that procedural plan attached to these draft recommendations includes 353 measures, all in the following form:

First main target:

The consolidation of the independence of the judiciary

Strengthening the independence of the judiciary as one of the most important themes of the reform of the justice aim to guarantee the components of the independence of the judiciary. And ensure the good functioning of the justice. And consacred the right for citizens to take refuge in the shadow of independent, fair and efficient judiciary.

This goal can be best served through the following sub-goals:

The first sub-goal:

Ensure the independence of the High Council of the Judiciary Power, through:

1. Passing an organic law of the High Council of the judiciary Authority;
2. Consecration of the administrative and financial independence of the High Council of the judiciary Power;
3. Allocate an annual budget to the High Council of the Judiciary Authority from State general budget;
4. Allocate a building to serve as the High Council of the judiciary Power headquarters;
5. Put in place a general secretariat of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Power, run by a Secretary General, appointed by His Majesty the King on the proposal of the Managing of the Council, after consulting with him. The Secretary-General carry out its duties under the authority of the Deputy President;
6. Creation of the General Inspectorate for judicial inspection in the High Council of the judiciary Power, run by the General Inspector, appointed by His Majesty the King on the proposal of the Deputy President of the Council, after consulting with him;
7. Adoption of a rule of procedures regarding the High Council of the judiciary Power that shall be submitted to the Constitutional Court;

8. Develop a mechanism to permit the High Council of the judiciary Power to examine the judges' grievances concerning threats to their independence.

The second sub- goal:

To ensure a comprehensive and effective representativity inside of the High Council of the judiciary Power, through:

9. Ensure the representation of women judges from among the ten members elected to the High Council of the judiciary Power, in proportion with their overall presence within the judiciary, on the basis of a female judge at least from the four judges representing the Courts of Appeal, and two female judges at least from the six judges representing courts of first instance;
10. Establish clear criteria for candidacy to the membership of the judges of the High Council of the judiciary Power and identify transparent procedure for their election;
11. adopting a full time for the elected judges in the High Council of the judiciary Power;
12. Fixing the duration of the mandate of elected judges to the High Council of the judiciary Power in four years-non-renewable mandate;
13. Fixing the duration of the mandate of members appointed by His Majesty the King to the High Council of the judiciary Power in five years;

14. Determining the duties of the members of the High Council of the judiciary Power to ensure the impartiality and commitment to the reserve in the exercise of their functions;

The third sub-goal

Optimal management of the judges careers, through:

15. Put in place the organic law regarding the Statute of the judges;
16. The appointment of the First President and the General Prosecutor “ *Procureur Général du Roi*” to the Court of Cassation by His Majesty;
17. Rise the material situation for judges, with adding a new grades for promotion and set appropriate compensation for judicial responsibility;
18. Give the High Council of the judiciary Power the exclusive privilege to rule on judge’s career;
19. Set objective and transparent criteria for assessing the performance of Judges, prosecutors and for promotion from grade to higher grade;
20. Set objective criteria in assigning judicial responsibilities to judges, as part as transparency and equal opportunity, and the pursuit of parity;
21. Adoption of mandatory training on the subject of judicial administration for occupying a position of responsibility;

22. Limit the out-of-courts assignment of judges in cases of extreme necessity and under conditions prescribed by law;
23. Set objective criteria for the possibility of extending the retirement age for judges;
24. Put in place guaranties during all stages of the disciplinary procedure concerning judges;
25. Publish the results of each session of the High Council of the judiciary Power according to the modalities of procedure that will be set by the internal rules of the Council.

**The fourth Sub-goal:
Strengthening the judicial inspection, through:**

26. Create the General Inspection within the High Council of the judiciary Power, as well as the General Inspector, and the inspectors appointed by the Deputy President of the Council after the approval of the members of the Council;
27. Entrust General Inspection within the High Council of the judiciary Power with the task of investigation, verification and monitoring of different courts and tribunals, in order to present an objective assessment of its way of functioning recommend standardized methods of work, detect breaches and weak points in order to redress it and propos measures and means enabling to raise the judicial efficiency and also inquire of specific facts and prepare reports about it and submit it to the Council;

28. Enable judicial officials in Appeal Courts of carrying out periodic inspection of courts under their authority, preparing reports on that, and submit them to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority;
29. Adoption of a mechanism to examine litigants grievances brought to the High Council of the judiciary Power;

The fifth sub-goal:

Adoption of cooperation mechanisms between the High Council of the judiciary Power and other authorities, through:

30. Coordination between the High Council of the judiciary Power and the Ministry of Justice in constructions relating to the justice system, especially regarding the appointment of courts' clerks, buildings and equipment projects;
31. Coordination between the High Council of the judiciary Power and the Ministry of Justice to manage the transitional period, resulting from the entry into force of new legislation relating to the judiciary;
32. Assigning the presidency of the Governing Council of the Institute of Judges Training to the Deputy President of the High Council of the judiciary Power;
33. Authorities should be offering various necessary facilities to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority to accomplish its mission in the best possible way;

34. Consult the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority about the draft laws relating to the justice system.

**The sixth sub-goal:
the High Council of the judiciary Power's communication with its surroundings,
through:**

35. Develop a mechanism for the preparation, on its own initiative, of reports and studies by the High Council of the judiciary Power on the overall situation of the judiciary and the justice system as well as detailed views on every issue relating to justice, at the request of His Majesty the King, the government or parliament;
36. the High Council of the judiciary Power shall submit an annual report about its activities.

**The seventh sub-goal:
Public prosecutor's independence from executive power, through:**

37. Assigning the presidency of the General Prosecutor Office to the General Prosecutor of the King to the Court of Cassation;
38. The Minister of Justice notifies the requirements of criminal policy, in writing, to the General Prosecutor of the King to the Court of Cassation;

39. The General Prosecutor of the King to the Court of Cassation shall notify legal written instructions to the General Prosecutor of the king in different courts;
40. The General Prosecutor of the King to the Court of Cassation shall inform the Justice Minister of the actions and measures taken regarding criminal policy;
41. The General Prosecutor of the king to the Court of Cassation shall submit an annual report to the High Council of the judiciary Power on the implementation of the criminal policy and the work of the General Prosecutor Office. This report shall be the subject of discussion within the Council.

The second main objective: The moralization of the justice system

The moralization of the justice system is one of the essential entrances of immunization the justice system against corruption and deviation, and as to the impact on the consolidation of citizens' confidence and devote its role in the moralization of a public life and consolidate and spread values and principles of responsibility, accountability and good governance.

The moralization of the justice system requires an integrated comprehensive combining the legal approach aiming to fortify this judiciary against different closes of the corruption an between the morale approach founded on the whole off values and duties which regulate the roles of professional conduct, to target owning principles of ethics and right conduct to consolidate moral and ethic responsibility of all the judiciary system actors.

The following sub-goals shall be targeted:

The first sub-goal:

Tougher criminal punishment to ensure the integrity and transparency of the justice system, through:

42. Tracking down and control of wealth and property declaration, taking into account, if necessary, the manifestations of wealth that is not commensurate with the income of the person concerned, all in strict respect of law safeguards;
43. Create a joint body between the High Council of the judiciary Power and the High Council of the accounts to scrutinize wealth and property declaration;
44. Tighten sanctions for the failure to declare property within the legal time limits, or in case erroneous declaration;
45. Enact legislative provisions on the cases of Conflict of interests;
46. Enact legislative provisions on the attempt to illegally influence the judge, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution;
47. Review the competence rules relating to the criminal prosecution in matter of immunities, privileges and professional cases;
48. The legal description of professional misdemeanor, and determine the appropriate penalization in the framework of the disciplinary rulers.

**The second sub-goal:
Promoting the principles of transparency and accountability in the judicial
professions, through:**

49. The presence of the General Prosecutor of the King to the Court of Appeal or his representative in the disciplinary board for lawyers, without participating in the deliberations and decision-making;
50. Set up a judicial and professional body at the level of the Courts of Appeal, composed of three judges, including the President, and two lawyers representing the Bar Council, to decide on appeals against disciplinary decisions issued by the above or mentioned Council, with acknowledging to this body, the right to challenge any decision;
51. Set up a judicial and professional body, for each profession of judicial commissioners professions, Adouls, notaries, judicial experts and sworn interpreters, to decide on disciplinary cases of its adherents, at the level of the courts of First Instance and Appeal Courts, composed of three judges, including the President, and two representatives the profession concerned;
52. Review legal requirements relating to customer deposits of the judicial and legal professions towards more protection.

The third sub-goal:

Solidification of the values and ethical principles of the justice system, through:

53. Elaboration of codes of conduct by the High Council of the judiciary Power, as well as by the rest of the bodies of the judicial and legal professions. Those codes of conduct should include the ethical and professional rules that must be adhered to by those concerned. An effort should be made to make such codes public and widely known;
54. Publication of disciplinary judgments and decisions affecting personnel of any of justice profession;
55. Adoption of a mechanism to address the citizens' complaints about corruption in the justice system.

The fourth sub-goal:

Reinforcement of the role of the judiciary in the moralization of public life, through:

56. Entitlement of the Supreme Council of account and the various governance-related bodies to refer cases which are of criminal nature directly to the competent public prosecutor;
57. Expand the scope of the obligation to report on corruption crimes, put in place penalties for non-reporting and provide the necessary means for the protection of victims, witnesses and informants;

58. Support for specialized justice, investigation units in the field of combating financial crimes of corruption, publication of judicial ruling relating to these crimes in order to regain public confidence, and to materialize the deterrent effects of punishment.

The third main objective:

Strengthen the role of the judiciary in the protection of rights and freedoms

Strengthening the role of the judiciary in the protection of rights and freedoms is linked on the revision of the criminal policy and the reform policy of criminalization and punishment, ranging harmonization of national legislation with both the new constitutional provisions with the international conventions on the prevention of crime and the promotion of human rights, taking legislative measures to ensure a fair trial, and improve the performance of the criminal justice system.

This is only possible through the realization of the following sub-objectives:

The first sub-goal:
Adopting a new approach to penal policy, through:

59. The harmonization of national laws on human rights and the fight against crime with the provisions of the Constitution and the principles of relevant international conventions ratified and published;
60. The coordination between the various public policies and criminal policy to prevent and fight against crime and the development of ancillary related plans, including to respond to specific criminal phenomena;
61. The choice of a criminal policy taking into account the social gender;
62. Strengthening legal protection for women victims of violence;
63. Strengthening legal protection for victims of crime, especially for the most vulnerable social groups and children with special needs;
64. Promoting the protection of minors in conflict with the law or victims of crime, and the expansion of the legal protection of minors in difficult situations, in order to safeguard their interests, thus completing the harmonization of national legislation with the international criteria of child rights.

The second sub-goal:
The development of a policy of criminalization, through:

65. Decriminalization of certain acts and finding solutions outside the repressive system;
66. Expanding the list of crimes that might be subject to conciliation with the possibility to use it at every stage of the trial process, both before the investigating judge and the bench and also after judgment is pronounced in some cases;
67. The adoption of a system of fine transaction for simple offenses outside the judicial system;
68. Expanding the use of administrative sanctions in the field of business instead of those of a criminal nature.

The third sub-goal:
The establishment of a policy of effective sanction, through:

69. The adoption of alternatives to penalties of freedom's deprivation;
70. The establishment of legal mechanisms to treat the crimes which have a low effect as misdemeanours to ensure the individualization of punishment and proportionality between the crime and the sentence;

71. The revision of legal texts that included large differences between the minimum and the maximum penalty, in the sense of reducing these disparities;
72. The adoption of accurate controls and standards in using of the judicial discretion, that the judges are available to assess the penalty, and obligation to justify their sentences;
73. Simplification of application conditions of legal mechanisms provided to review the sentence, especially unrestricted release conditions and the accumulated penalties system;
74. Simplifying procedures and periods for rehabilitation to facilitate the reintegration of prisoners after their release;
75. Setting up a system which contributes to limit recidivism, to which associated all relevant government sectors according to their competencies;
76. The enlargement of the powers of enforcement judges sentences to include judicial powers and control over the conditions of humanization of execution of the sentence;
77. Improving conditions of the stay of inmates in the penitentiary institutions in order to respect their dignity and contribute in their reintegration;
78. The introduction of an automatic reduction of sentence based on the inmate's behaviour and participation in rehabilitation programs reintegration;

79. The creation of criminal enforcement body or unit, in charge of amicable and forced collection fines sentenced.

**The fourth sub-goal:
Strengthening the guarantees of a fair trial, through:**

80. The revision of the legal regulations relating to the custody, allowing the adoption of more accurate and clear standards;
81. Strengthening the control of the public prosecution over the enjoyment degrees of rights by suspects, especially legal and judicial aid, during the preliminary investigation phase, and the consolidation of its control over the respect for the dignity and the humanity of the people interrogated in custody;
82. The unification of the legal framework relating to formalities, data and policemen's reports, regardless of the quality of its editors, with the possibility of using audio-visual recordings;
83. Rationalization of preventive detention by subjecting it to clear and precise measurements, using it in case of need only, reduce delays, justify its decision with the possibility of filing an appeal against this decision under the terms established by law;
84. Improving the basic and continuous training of civil servants with the quality of judicial police, particularly in the culture field of human rights.

**The fifth sub-goal:
Ensuring efficient mechanisms of criminal justice, through:**

85. The adoption of the principle of facultative instruction in crime, and considerate it exceptional in misdemeanours pursuant a special law;
86. The assignment of the right of appointing judge the first president of the Court of Appeal in its district;
87. Strengthening the supervision of prosecutors and investigating judges on the work of the police, and their involvement in promotion decisions, discipline and transfer of its officers;
88. The prohibition of intervention in the conduct of criminal investigations, and instructions to police officers, apart from those of the competent authorities;
89. The establishment of a mechanism for monitoring the expertise and medical certificates to enhance their credibility;
90. The computerization of minutes of the judicial police to ensure their instant treatment through digital communication with the Public Prosecutions;
91. The use of means of distance communication for letters rogatory and hearing witnesses.

The sixth Sub-goal:
The modernization of the mechanisms of criminal justice, through:

92. The creation of a national observatory for analysis and statistical monitoring of criminal phenomena;
93. The creation of a national centre of criminal records and modernizes its management to better control the phenomenon of recurrence;
94. The adoption of modern techniques and technologies in research, investigation, and implementation of database to assist investigators, in particular the creation of the bank of DNA;
95. The development of a legal system and an institutional framework in accordance with generally accepted international standards in the profession of forensic medicine, to ensure the presence and functioning of forensic services at national, in regional and local level and ensure its good management.

**The fourth main objective:
Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of justice**

The improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of judiciary system and facilitated access to law and justice aims to provide a justice closer to the litigants and effective by developing the judiciary and rationalizing of the judicial map, and lifting the efficiency of judicial performance, and simplifying the procedures, ensuring the quality of judgment and judicial services, and facilitating the access of litigants to the courts, by implementing of the constitutional provisions relating to litigants rights and judicial functioning rules.

Efforts must be combined to achieve the following sub-objectives:

**The first sub-goal:
The establishment of the judicial system on the principles of unity and
specialization, through:**

96. Build a judicial system based on specialization within the unity of the judiciary, with the Supreme Court at the top of the pyramid;
97. Consider the Court of First Instance as the main unit of this organization, as it has a general jurisdiction over all matters which have not been explicitly assigned to a particular jurisdiction;
98. Linking the creation of administrative courts of judicial district where the volume of the administration dispute justify the creation of this courts, and keeping the courts of Rabat and Marrakech in harnessing gradually to implement administrative sections within the courts and specialized administrative chambers in the court of appeals; that well be competent to rule administrative dispute.
99. Linking the creation of commercial courts to large commercial and industrial centers, indicating their jurisdiction legally.
100. Establishing specialized commercial sections in some courts of first instance to settle commercial disputes which fall within the jurisdiction of commercial courts of first instance, so the other courts of first instance remain competent for other commercial

cases that have not exclusively assigned to the courts and commercial sections mentioned;

101. Maintaining the Commercial Court of Appeal of Casablanca to deal with appeals against ruling of the Commercial Court of its jurisdiction;
102. Creating specialized commercial chambers in the Court of Appeal to examine appeals against the decisions issued by the rest of commercial courts except the commercial court of Casablanca, and also by the specialized commercial sections in the courts of first instance and the judgments in commercial matters given by these latter courts.

Second sub-goal:

Support the effectiveness of judicial performance, through

103. Consideration by the Court, to which the dispute is brought for the first time in the qualitative competence of its jurisdiction, out of criminal matters, by definitive decision not subject to any redress , and binding on other courts;
104. Assigning to some courts jurisdiction to rule on the primary criminal cases at first instance, based on criteria that take into account the availability of penitentiary institution in its sphere;

- 105.Expanding the terms of competence of proximity judges by raising their monetary jurisdiction and enable them to rule on some misdemeanours;
- 106.Deciding on disciplinary cases by collegiate judicial board;
- 107.Deleting the current appeal chambers from the courts of first instance;
- 108.Making public prosecution before the commercial courts belonging to the Public Prosecution to regular courts, taking into account the specialization in commercial matters;
- 109.Supporting the experience of the courts of first instance classified according to the nature of issues;
- 110.Supporting chambers specialized in the field of journalism, publishing, communication and media with judges trained in this area.

Third Sub-goal:

Bring justice closer to litigants and rationalization of judicial map, through:

- 111.The establishment of the judicial map on objective criteria, based in particular on the principle of the volume of cases and the proximity, taking into account the demographic and geographic considerations;

- 112. Optimal redistribution of human resources in parallel with the review of the new judicial map;
- 113. Possibility of creating appeal Chambers attached to the Court of Appeal, in the courts of first instance, as part of its sphere of jurisdiction;
- 114. Reconsideration of the distribution of resident judges to ensure that justice become closer to litigants.

Fourth Sub-goal:

The ruling on cases and enforcement of judgments within a reasonable time, through:

- 115. Review the rules of procedure, notably the civil procedure law and penal procedure law to simplify and reduce the time of settlement;
- 116. Opting for e-justice to accelerate judicial procedures;
- 117. Reduce use of redresses in minor cases and rationalization of redresses it by the prosecution.
- 118. Compliance with court decisions and ensure their enforcement, especially in relation to persons of public law, while accelerating the procedures for enforcement;
- 119. Simplify procedures for the family benefit fund and accelerate the enforcement of the decisions relating to alimony;

- 120. Evaluation of the application of the Family Code in the sense to review some of its provisions;
- 121. Establishment of the institution of the enforcement judge with judicial powers to accelerate the enforcement of judgments;
- 122. Reconsider the treatment system of business difficulties and review role of each stakeholder in order to accelerate measures to save the business and protect the rights of creditors;
- 123. To use modern means of communication to speed up the notifications measures;
- 124. Cooperate with government agencies concerned to have an address book of all the people;
- 125. Improving the professional work of the tripartite commission composed at the courts of appeal, to promote the efficiency of the judicial administration of the courts.

Fifth Sub-goal:

Improving the quality of judgments and ensuring judicial security, through:

- 126. Adoption of mechanisms which allow the unification of jurisprudence; and reduction of its inconsistency.

- 127. Grant the Supreme Court the right to respond in the event of further appeal for a second time;
- 128. Develop practical mechanisms to improve the quality of judicial decisions, including basic and specialized training;
- 129. Adoption of legal mechanisms relating to the indemnification of judicial errors.

Sixth Sub-goal:

Facilitate access to law and justice, through:

- 130. The development of the legal aid system;
- 131. Creation of a system of free legal aid;
- 132. Improve the conditions of reception of citizens to the courts and the generalization of legal and judicial information;
- 133. Courts must communicate with the litigants in a language they understand, particularly the Tamazight language and Hassani;
- 134. Empowering the communication capacity of the courts with citizens;
- 135. Facilitate communicative ability for people with special needs to the courts;

136. Determining a channel of communication between the courts and the media, which contribute to the activation of the principle of the right to information and the establishment of specialized judicial information.

Seventh Sub-goal:

Encourage the use of alternative means to resolve disputes resolution, through:

137. Encouraging the use of mediation, conciliation and arbitration to resolve disputes;

138. Developing the mediation as an alternative dispute resolution system, especially commercial mediation by making it a mandatory step in some cases, and strengthening the role of the judiciary in promoting the use of mediation;

139. The institutionalization of family mediation in family justice;

140. The adoption of the alternatives to public action, in extrajudicial injunction, as mediation and conciliation in some criminal cases.

**The fifth main objective:
Development of the institutional capacity of the judiciary**

Develop professional skills of judges, court staff, lawyers, notaries, Adouls, court commissioners, court experts, translators, members of the police, through the rehabilitation training institution, improving conditions of access to judicial and legal professions, improving training, strengthening of specialized training, and the promotion of public confidence in the professions;

Through the achievement of the following sub-objectives:

First sub-goal:

Rehabilitation institutions in the direction of enhancing the quality and excellence, through:

- 141. Review the configuration of basic, continuous and specialist training, at the institute for judges.
- 142. Create a research, Legal and Judicial Studies Centre at the Institute for Training of Judges;
- 143. Create a national school of court clerks;
- 144. Create a training institute for lawyers, a national notary institution for the documentation, and a training centre for Adouls, judicial commissioners and experts.

Second sub-goal:

Improving the standards and conditions of access and the practice of justice professions, through:

- 145. Review the level of scientific qualification required for participation in competition access, with the opening on the various scientific disciplines;
- 146. Organize entrance exams, with special conditions, to attract the best professional skills to the bench, subject to undergo training at the Institute for Training of Judges;

- 147. The supervision of the Supreme Council of the judiciary on the organization of competition access to the profession of judges.
- 148. Submit candidates to enter the judiciary to tests designed by a committee of experts in the fields of law, justice, sociology and psychology;
- 149. Review the qualification to participate in the access to the legal profession exams, with the opening of the various scientific disciplines;
- 150. Revision of the examination system to access the profession of lawyers and the duration of training and the final examination studies to obtain a certificate of competence to practice.

Third sub-goal:

Increasing the level and effectiveness of basic and specialized training, through:

- 151. Increase the duration of basic training for students at the Institute for Training of Judges for three years;
- 152. Development of specialized training programs for judges, particularly in commercial matters, administrative, social, family, prosecution, investigations, juvenile, crimes money, crimes of the press and the crime associated with information systems;

- 153. Confer the status of (deputy) to the graduate of the Institute of Judicial training, during the first two years, recorded in his career, before the integration of the judiciary;
- 154. The adoption of the compulsory basic training for employees of the judicial and legal professions;
- 155. Increase the training duration of court commissioners for a year;
- 156. Partnerships with universities to develop training curriculum in the judicial and legal professions.

Fourth Sub-goal:

Supporting Continuous training to ensure professionalism, through:

- 157. The adoption of the principle of mandatory continuing training as a right and duty of all employees in legal professions;
- 158. Preparation of annual programs of continuous and specialist training at each legal profession to deepen professional knowledge;
- 159. Linking career and training, and considering it as a way to upgrade, and assume positions of responsibility for judges and staff of the court clerk;

Fifth sub-goal:

Improving the capacity of human resources for the clerk, through:

- 160. The adoption of the principle of mandatory training for new clerk;
- 161. Development of objective and transparent measures to evaluate staff performance and decide their promotion criteria;
- 162. Adoption of objectives criteria in the allocation of responsibilities for the administrative staff, under transparency and equal opportunity requirements;
- 163. Adoption of the principle of mandatory training on the administration of justice for require candidates to positions of responsibility.

The sixth sub-goal:

Strengthen the institutional capacity of the judicial and legal professions, through:

- 164. Creation of a National Council of the Bar, whose main task would be to design programs of education and training, develop a unified rules of the Bar and a code of conduct for the profession;
- 165. Review the way to elect the President of the Bar Council and Member of the Order to ensure parity and representation of age groups and seniority in the profession and limit it at a single election non-renewable;

166. Give to the General Assembly of the Bar Council power of the professional control of the order;
167. Review the conditions for a lawyer to be accepted by the Court of Cassation;
168. Expand the powers of the Judicial Commissioners; expand the circle of their territorial jurisdiction to emulate that of the Court of Appeal, with the extension of the supervisory authority over them to the judicial authorities of the Court of Appeal;
169. Enhancing the *Adouls* profession, in the direction of its modernization, and opening the opportunity for a woman to exercise that profession, in particular by the adopting of the system named (*KATIB AL ADL*);
170. Creating a national legal council of experts for various branches;
171. The involvement of all judicial and legal professions in the modernization efforts and the use of modern technology in the provision of services.

Seventh Sub-goal:

Restoring confidence in the judicial and legal professions, through:

172. Strengthening safeguards for customers judicial and legal professions, codified in the texts of the laws governing these professions;
173. Facilitate people's access to information about their cases;

- 174. Allowing the complainant the right to challenge the decisions of the disciplinary orders of the legal profession;
- 175. The adoption of a written contract for hiring a lawyer, evidenced when the dispute;
- 176. Establishing a preliminary contract for attorney's fees;
- 177. Subscribe legal practitioners and legal professionals in insurance to cover their liability and protect the interests of customers.

The sixth main objective

Modernization of the administration of justice and promoting the values of good governance

The modernization of the judiciary requires reviewing structural and organizational aspects of the administration, to enable the institution to fully perform its role in serving the citizen.

To achieve this goal, several steps must be taken at upgrading the infrastructure of the courts, the rationalization of the management of human and material resources, the use of modern technology, in a strategy to achieve digital justice, computerization of all court proceedings and ensure the participation of all components of the judiciary in this effort qualitative development of services in the justice system;

Through the achievement of the following sub-objectives:

The first sub-goal:

Adopting a qualified and professional judicial administration, through:

- 178. Review the competences and organization of the Ministry of Justice in light of the provisions of the Constitution on the independence of the judiciary;
- 179. Determine the powers of the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Justice, in the evaluation and inspections, and everything about the administrative and financial management of the Department and its decentralized services.
- 180. Modernize the legal framework for clerks, and reorganize and restructure its service;
- 181. Creation of the position of administrative manager to ensure the administration of the court under the supervision of judicial officers;
- 182. Develop a baseline for the position and skills of the judiciary;
- 183. Develop methods of administration.

Second sub-goal:

Establish a management based on administrative and financial decentralization, through:

- 184. Expanding the scope of the mandate of decentralized administrative and financial units;

185. Restructuring of the organization of sub-regional directions;

186. Restructuring of regional centers of archives;

Third sub-goal:

Establish the components of the digital court, through:

187. Setting a master Plan for the establishment of the components of the digital court, to ensure the reinforcement strengthening of the technological infrastructure of the judicial administration, and the provision of safe IT systems, and programs relating to the management of cases and procedures, with the qualification of human resources, and deadlines for enforcement;

188. Modifying legal requirements, especially procedural ones, including the use of modern technology in the conduct of cases before the courts, and the removal of the physical embodiment of all judicial procedures and the rulers;

189. The adoption of electronic signature at the level of interaction between the various components of the judicial administration;

190. Adoption of electronic payment to receive legal fees, expenses and fines.

Fourth Sub-goal:

Modernization of judicial management services and openness to citizen, through:

191. Creation of judicial administration portal, strengthening of the websites of the courts, and providing free services for citizens;
192. Enable litigants to track their cases procedures remotely, for free, in full respect of the personal data; (in support of transparency);
193. Enable litigants to carry on the fate of the implementation of the judgments relating to them via Internet, to support the transparency.
194. Providing legal and judicial information for citizens, and facilitating their free access to legal and judicial information;
195. Facilitate the creation of on-line contracting, in cooperation with relevant government sectors and the private sector, and dissemination of modernization of managing the commercial register before the courts, and the establishment of the virtual consolidated desk the registration of contracting before the commercial register;
196. Modernize criminal record services and remote submission for the benefit of the citizens, whether they are inside or abroad;

197. Mobilization of the judicial and legal professions to engage in digital Court project, and digital communication with the courts, and to take advantage of the judicial services on-line.

Fifth sub-goal:

Upgrading the infrastructure of courts, through:

198. Establish a Master plan to implement appropriate infrastructure of the courts, sections of family justice centres and resident judges according to standards of quality and functional relevance to ensure comfortable courts as spaces for receive and work;

199. Expedite the work of construction and expansion of already committed workshops at several levels, including sections of Family Justice Centres and resident judges;

200. Upgrading facilities and compartments within the courts.

Components and conditions for the success of the reform of the justice system

The success of the justice reform system, comprehensive in its term, noble in its content and its goals, as agreed by His Majesty King Mohammed VI, and required by the Moroccan people, needs ingredients and requires several conditions, the most important of them as follows:

- Implementation of the objectives of the project scheduling of these recommendations over the next five or six years, taking into account the commitment deadlines, in the action plan , to implement the various objectives and mechanisms of the project, noting that some aspects of reform require longer periods, such as the project "Digital Court";
- The commitment to flexibility in the application and the harmonization of the implementation mechanisms of the draft recommendations with the developments of emergency, without going out of the main goals and sub-goals set;
- Provide the necessary funds for the implementation of the objectives of the reform project, in conjunction with what is taken for the implementation of the measures, aimed, in particular, to improve the materiel status of the judges, and provide possibilities to

update the judicial administration and appropriate buildings and the necessary equipment;

- establish a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation shall measure and evaluate the performance of sub-goals that are included in the main objectives of the project;
- the commitment of everyone, public authorities, and political bodies and trade union, and professional workers in the field of justice, the media, and all citizens, to engage strongly, and in the spirit of national responsibility, in a bet the success of the repair workshops justice system, under the leadership of His Majesty King Mohammed VI.

**Operational Plan
for the implementation of the Charter Reform of the Judicial System**

This plan included detailed measures requires for applying the proposed mechanisms to enforce different objectives of the Charter reform of the judicial system:

**First main goal:
Strengthening the independence of the Judiciary Power**

First sub-goal - Ensure the independence of the higher Council of the Judicial Power		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
1- Elaborate an organic law of the higher Council of the judicial power	1- Take the necessary measures to apply the Organic Law of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary after its promulgation;	2014
2- Devote of the administrative and financial independence of the higher Council of the judicial power;	2- Determine the needs of the higher Council of the Judiciary power concerning the administrative and financial area. 3- Establish the legal mechanisms for the implementation of the administrative and financial autonomy of the Council in the light of the attribute cited;	2014
3- Provide the higher Council of the Judicial its own budget expected in the State general budget;	4- Assign the deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary the quality of authorizing appropriations allocated to the Council and allowed him to delegate in this field; 5- provide the President Delegate of the higher	2014

	<p>Council of the Judicial the right to appoint officials of the Council, either through recruitment, detachment or made available</p> <p>6- Assign the deputy chairman of the higher Council of the Judicial power the prerogative to propose his draft budget;</p>	
<p>4- Reserve an own seat to the higher Council of the Judicial power;</p>	<p>7- Provide the higher Council of the Judicial power an appropriate seat in Rabat.</p> <p>8- Equipping the seat of the various necessary means;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>5- Form a general secretariat of the higher Council of the Judicial power, run by a Secretary General, appointed by His Majesty the King on the proposal of the Managing of the deputy chairman of the Council, after consulting this latter.</p>	<p>9- Restructure the General Secretariat of the higher Council of the Judicial power by setting up administrative units;</p> <p>10- Transfer documents from the Secretariat of the higher Council of the Judicial power and those of the Division of magistrates under the Human Resources Directory of the Ministry of Justice, to the General Secretariat of the higher Council of the Judicial power;</p>	<p>2014</p>

<p>6- Create the General Inspectorate for judicial inspection in the higher Council of the Judicial power, run by the General Inspector, appointed by His Majesty the King on a proposal of the Deputy President of the Council, after consulting this latter;</p>	<p>11- Restructure the General Inspectorate of the higher Council of the Judicial power by setting up administrative units;</p> <p>12- Transfer documents from the General Inspectorate of the justice Ministry to the General Inspectorate of the Council;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>7- Elaborate internal rules of procedures regarding the higher Council of the Judiciary power that shall be submitted to the Constitutional Court;</p>	<p>13- Publish internal rules in the Official bulletin.</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>8- Develop a mechanism to permit the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority to rule the judges' grievances concerning threats to their independence.</p>	<p>14- Prescribing a procedure for receipt of petitions of judges about their independence threat, which will be provided in the General Orders of the Council.</p>	<p>2014</p>

Second sub-goal - to ensure a comprehensive and effective representation within the higher Council of the Judicial Power.		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
9. Ensuring the representation of women judges among the ten members elected to the higher Council of the Judicial power, proportionally with their presence within the judiciary, on the basis of a female judge at least from the four judges representing the Courts of Appeal, and two female judges at least from the six judges representing courts of first instance;	15. Engaging regulatory measures to ensure the representation of women judges at the Supreme Council of the Judiciary;	2014
10. Establishing clear criteria for standing as candidate for the SCJP and set a transparent procedure for their election;	16. Provide that the application to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary is related to the effective exercise in the courts, and the applicant should have no disciplinary action, and fix the seniority	

	required to stand as a candidate for each category;	
	17. Determine the methods used by the candidates to make themselves known during the election, and to limit this procedure to the courts of the Kingdom;	
11. approval of a full-time for the higher Council of the Judicial power elected judges to the higher council of the judicial power;	18. Fix compensation function for members of the higher Council of the Judicial power;	
12. Setting the duration of the term assignment of elected judges to the higher Council of the Judicial power in four years-non-renewable mandate;	19. Include provisions on this subject in the Organic Law of the higher Council of the Judicial power;	
13. Setting the duration of the	20. enact provisions about it subject in the	

<p>assignment of members appointed by His Majesty the King to the higher Council of the Judicial power in five years;</p>	<p>Organic Law of the higher Council of the Judicial power;</p>	
<p>14. Identify the duties of the members of the higher Council for the Judicial power to ensure the neutrality and the commitment to the reserve in the exercise of their functions;</p>	<p>21 enact provisions in the Organic Law of the higher Council of the Judicial power, to clarify the case of incompatibilities and conflicts of interests, also careers whose exercise is incompatible with membership of the higher Council of the Judicial power and determine the status of magistrates elected as to their progress during their mandate at the Council.</p>	

Third sub-goal – Optimal management of the judges careers		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
15. Set the organic law as to the Statute of the judges;	22. Take the necessary measures for the implementation of the organic law on the status of the judiciary after its promulgation;	2014
16. The appointment of the First President and the General Prosecutor “Procureur Général du Roi” to the Court of Cassation by His Majesty;	23. Include provisions on this subject in the Organic law regarding the Statute of the judges;	2014
17. Raise judges salaries, add new career grades for the promotion and set appropriate compensation for judicial responsibility;	24. Allocate the necessary credits to promote the material situation of the judges and judicial responsibility allowance;	2014
18. Give the Supreme Council of the Judicial Authority the exclusive privilege to take all individual decisions relating to the judge’s career;	25. Transfer of the Supreme Council of the judiciary all powers relating to the careers of judges, who were scheduled for the Minister of Justice in the status of judges;	2014

<p>19. Set objective and transparent criteria for assessing the performance of Judges, General Prosecutors and for the advancement of a grade to a higher grade;</p>	<p>26. Adopt objective and transparent criteria for the evaluation of judges and their progress, which in principle would focus on the ability of management and organization of work, management hearings, good affairs administration, the correct application of the law, good communication and scientific proficiency;</p> <p>27. Review the form and content of the performance appraisal reports of magistrates;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>20. Set objective criteria in assigning responsibilities to judges, within the framework of transparency and equal opportunity, and the pursuit of parity;</p>	<p>28. Set provision in the Organic Law of the higher Council of the Judicial power, regarding the adoption of objective criteria in assigning responsibilities to judges, in principle based on the actual performance in the courts, excellence in carrying out the tasks and the ability of management and framing;</p>	<p>2014</p>

<p>21. Adoption of mandatory training on the subject of judicial administration before appointment in any level of judicial responsibility;</p>	<p>29. Develop training programs in the field of judicial administration, and to learn from international experiences in this regard;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>
<p>22. Limit the delegation of judges to extreme cases and under conditions prescribed by law;</p>	<p>30. Provide specific legal provisions for delegation of judges;</p> <p>31. Fix delegation of judges to a period not exceeding three months as the Supreme Judicial Council has not acted on the situation of the magistrate delegated;</p> <p>32. Give the delegated judge in all cases, travel allowances and accommodation;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>23. Set objective criteria for the possibility of extending the retirement age for judges;</p>	<p>33. Take into Consideration the general direction of, on going reforms for the pension plans;</p> <p>34. Set objective criteria for assessing the excellence of the judges for the possibility of extending their retirement age;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>24. Put in place guaranties during all</p>	<p>35. Establish guaranties concerning steps of</p>	

<p>stages of the disciplinary proceedings concerning judges;</p>	<p>receiving complaints or reports, the appointment of the rapporteur, the classification of the complaint or the initiation of the prosecution, or the immediate suspension of the judge in question, and his appearance before the Supreme Council of the Judiciary;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>25. Publish the agenda and results of each session of the higher Council of the Judicial power according to modalities that will be set by the internal status of the Council.</p>	<p>36. Create an electronic gate at the higher Council of the Judicial power. Among the roles assigned to the publication of the agenda and outcome of meetings of the Council.</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>

4. Fourth sub-goal: Strengthening the judicial inspection		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
26. constitute the General Inspection within the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority, as well as the General Inspector, with the inspectors appointed by the Deputy President of the Council after the approval of the members of the Council;	37. Strengthen the General Inspectorate of the higher Council of the Judicial power in human and material resources;	2014
27. confide to the General Inspection within the higher Council of the Judiciary Authority the task of investigation, verification and monitoring so as to permit to assess the function of the courts and their working method, to standardize methods of work, detect professional dysfunction in order to redress it and suggest measures and in means allow to increase the judicial efficiency and	38. Establish operating rules of the General Inspection and inform the courts of it;	2014

<p>also inquire about specific fact and elaborate reports in this matter and them submit it to the council.</p>		
<p>28. Enable judicial officials in Appeal Courts of carrying out periodic inspection of courts under their authority, prepare reports on that, and submit them to the higher Council of the Judicial power;</p>	<p>39. Establish reference guides for hierarchical inspection of courts and models of standardized reports concerning this subject;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>
<p>29. Adoption of a mechanism to examine litigants' grievances brought to the Supreme Council of the Judiciary Authority;</p>	<p>40. Establish a procedure to deal with complaints of individuals, which must be provided in the Rules of the higher Council of the Judicial power;</p> <p>41. Create a unit to centralize complaints of litigants to analyze and treat them.</p>	<p>2014</p>

5.The fifth sub-goal - Adoption of cooperation mechanisms between the higher Council of the Judicial power and other authorities		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
30. Ensure the coordination between the higher Council for Judicial Authority and the Ministry of Justice in all matter relating to the justice system, especially regarding the appointment of courts' clerks, buildings and equipment projects;	42. Adopt a mechanism of coordination;	2014
31. Ensure the coordination between the higher Council for Judicial power and the Ministry of Justice to manage the transitional period, resulting from the entry into force of new legislation relating to the judiciary;	43. Establish a coordinating committee to manage the transitional period;	2014
32. Assigning the presidency of the Governing Council of the Institute of Judges Training to the President of the	44. Authorize to the Minister of Justice or its representative, a membership of the Governing Council of the Institute	2014-2015

<p>higher Council of the Judicial power;</p>	<p>of Judges Training; 45. Create within the higher Council of the Judicial power, a unit responsible undertaken to the training and coordinating with the Institute to follow up the overall strategy of judges training;</p>	
<p>33. Offer various necessary facilities to the higher Council of the Judicial power to accomplish its mission in the best conditions;</p>	<p>46. To make all the concerned sectors aware by this subject ;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>34. Consult the higher Council of the Judicial power on the draft laws relating to the judiciary;</p>	<p>47. Include provisions on this subject in the Organic law of the higher Council of the Judicial power;</p>	<p>2014</p>

The sixth sub-goal - The higher Council of the Judicial power communication with its surroundings, through:		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
35. Develop a mechanism for the preparation, on its own initiative, of reports and studies by the higher Council of the Judicial power on the overall situation of the judiciary and the justice system as well as detailed views on every issue relating to justice, at the request of His Majesty the King, the government or parliament;	48. Create within the higher Council of the Judicial power, a unit charged for developing studies and reports and provide data, in cooperation with the different bodies concerned; 49. Publish reports and studies;	2014
36. The higher Council for the Judicial power shall submit an annual report about its activities.	50. Provide provision in the Organic Law of the higher Council of the Judicial power prescribing the Council publication of an annual report on its activities and disseminate it in the courts and various interested bodies.	2014

The seventh sub-goal – Prosecutor’s Office independence from executive power		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
37. Assigning the presidency of the Public Prosecutor’s Office to the General Prosecutor “Procureur General du Roi” to the Court of Cassation;	51. Amend the legal provisions on this subject;	2013-2014
38. The Minister of Justice notifies the provisions of criminal policy, in writing, to the General Prosecutor “Procureur General du Roi” to the Court of Cassation;		
39. The General Prosecutor to the Court of Cassation shall notify legal written instructions to the General Prosecutor “Procureur General du Roi” in different courts;		

<p>40. The Public Prosecutor “Procureur General du Roi” to the Court of Cassation shall inform the Justice Minister of the actions and measures taken regarding the criminal policy;</p>		
<p>41. The Public Prosecutor “Procureur General du Roi” to the Court of Cassation shall submit an annual report to the higher Council of the Judicial power on the implementation of the criminal policy and the work of the Public Prosecutor Office. This report shall be the subject of discussion within the Council.</p>	<p>52. Publish the report within the context of the publication of the reports and studies issued by the Supreme Council of the Judiciary.</p>	<p>2014</p>

**The second main goal:
The moralization of the judicial system**

The first sub-goal – Toughen the mechanisms of punishment to ensure the integrity and transparency of the judicial system, through		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
42. Follow up and control of wealth and property declaration, taking into account, if necessary, the manifestations of wealth that is not commensurate with the income of the person concerned, all in strict respect of law safeguards;	53. Ensure the Coordination between all involved sectors in the preparation of draft laws and regulatory measures to set up a judicial frame related to signs of richness;	2014
43. Create a joint body between the higher Council of the judicial power and the Supreme Council of the accounts to coordinate in the field of the security of wealth and property declaration	54. Take regulatory measures for the establishment of a joint action between the higher Council of the judicial Power and the Supreme Council of the accounts to scrutinize wealth and property declaration of the judges	2014-2015
44. Tighten sanctions for the	55. Provide the legal provisions on this subject;	

failure to declare property within the legal time limits, or in case erroneous declaration;		2013-2014
45. Adopt legislative provisions on penalties for offences relating to conflicts of interest;	56. Revise the Penal Code and laws related to it;	2013-2014
46. Enact legislative provisions on the attempt to illegally influence the judge, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution;	57. Revise the Penal Code and laws related to it;	2013-2014
47. Review the exceptional competence rules relating to the criminal prosecution in matter of immunities, judicial and professional privileges and professional cases;	58. Revise the Penal Code Procedure and laws related to it;	2013-2014
48. The legal description of professional infractions, and determine the appropriate	59. Establish a cell within the General inspection of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary to follow up and evaluate the ethics in the judicial field;	

penalization in the framework of the disciplinary rulers.	60. Prepare an initial list of professional infraction in the light of disciplinary decisions issued by different disciplinary bodies of the judicial and legal professions and provide the legal provisions in this regard.	2014
--	--	-------------

The second sub-goal - Promoting the principles of transparency control and accountability in the judicial professions		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
49. The presence of the General Prosecutor of the King to the Court of Appeal or his representative in the disciplinary board for lawyers, without participating in the deliberations and decision-making;	61. Amend the law relating to lawyers profession and the laws relating to this subject, and to ensure the separation between the power of prosecution and disciplinary authority;	2013-2014
50. Set up a judicial and professional body at the level of the Courts of Appeal, composed of three judges, including the President, and two lawyers representing the Bar Council, to decide on appeals against disciplinary decisions and others issued by the aforementioned Council, with acknowledging to this body, the right to challenge any decision;	62. Amend the law relating to lawyers profession and the laws relating to this subject, in order to ensure the adoption of disciplinary procedures that take into account the legal and human rights of the defence;	2013-2014

<p>51. Set up a judicial and professional body, for each profession of judicial commissioners, Adouls, notaries, judicial experts and sworn interpreters, to decide on disciplinary cases of its adherents, at the level of the courts of First Instance and Appeal Courts, composed of three judges, including the President, and two representatives of the profession concerned;</p>	<p>63. Amend the law relating to legal professions and the laws relating to this subject, in order to ensure the adoption of disciplinary procedures that take into account the legal guarantees and rights of defence;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>52. Review legal requirements relating to customer deposits of the judicial and legal professions towards more protection.</p>	<p>64. Review the provisions of the laws governing judicial and legal professions related to this subject.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

The third sub-goal - Solidification of the values and ethical principles of the judiciary		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
53. Elaborate of codes of conduct by higher Council of the Judicial Authority, as well as by the rest of the bodies of the judicial and legal professions. Those codes of conduct should include the ethical and professional rules that must be adhered to by those concerned. An effort shall be made to make such codes public and widely known;	<p>65. Gather principles from the work of the higher Council of the Judicial Authority and the legal profession in matters of moralization;</p> <p>66. Disseminate these principles in programs offered at the Institute for training judges and other judicial institutions for legal training, for the purpose of taking knowledge to work in their ownership and avoid infringing;</p>	2014-2016
54. Publish disciplinary judgments and decisions affecting personnel of any of justice profession;	67. Establish a mechanism at the level of different councils and orders of legal professions to publish judgments or decisions relating to disciplinary sanctions from these bodies;	2014-2016
55. Adoption of a mechanism to	68. Establish units at the Public Prosecutor's	

<p>monitor and address the citizens' complaints about denunciation of corruption in the justice system.</p>	<p>office in the courts in order to receive and deal with complaints relating to corruption;</p> <p>69. Establish observation units of behaviour, whether positive or negative, in the legal and professional environment, to develop databases and publish reports about it.</p>	<p>2014</p>
--	---	--------------------

The fourth sub-goal - Reinforcement of the role of the judiciary in the moralization of public life		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
56. Entitlement of the Supreme Council of account and the various governance-related bodies to refer cases which are of criminal nature directly to the competent public prosecutor;	70. Provide the legal provisions on this subject;	2014
57. Expand the scope of the obligation to report on financial corruption, put in place penalties for non-reporting and provide the necessary means for the protection of victims, witnesses and informants;	71. Provide the legal provisions on this subject;	2013-2014
58. Support for specialized justice, investigation units in the field of combating financial crimes of corruption, publication of judicial ruling relating to these crimes in order to regain public confidence, and to materialize and preventive effects of punishment.	72. Provide the legal provisions on this subject;	2013-2016

The third main goal :
Strengthen the role of the judiciary in the protection of rights and freedoms

The first sub-goal - Adopting a new approach to penal policy		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
59. The harmonization of national penal laws with the provisions of the Constitution and the principles related to human rights and the fight on crime, ratified and published	<p>73. Review the Code of Penal Procedure and the Penal Code;</p> <p>74. Review laws related to this subject;</p> <p>75. Set penal provisions in a general penal code or in harmonized codes depending on the nature of the subject to hold, such as the general penal code, the code of urbanism, the environmental code ...;</p>	2013-2014
60. To ensure the coordination between the various public policies of the state and penal policy to prevent and fight against crime and the development of ancillary specialized plans, including to confront to specific stand up to criminal phenomena;	<p>76. Create coordination mechanisms and implement programs monitoring and evaluating policies to develop them;</p> <p>77. Establish accessories penal political plan, focusing in particular on the fight against financial corruption and offences related to computer systems;</p>	2014-2015

<p>61. The choice of a penal policy taking into account the social gender;</p>	<p>78. Review the legal texts relating to this subject and harmonize them with international conventions;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>62. Strengthening legal protection for women victims of violence;</p>	<p>79. Provide the legal provisions on this subject;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>63. Strengthening legal protection for victims of crime, especially for the most vulnerable social groups and children with special needs;</p>	<p>80. Provide legislative measures to ensure the protection of victims of violence, and worsen penalties for offences whose victims are children and people with special needs;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>64. Promoting the protection of minors in conflict with the law or victims of crime, and the expansion of the legal protection of minors in difficult situations, in order to safeguard their interests, thus complementing the harmonization of the national legislations with international standards of child rights.</p>	<p>81. Develop an orientation procedure for children before the Justice, whether they are offenders, victims or witnesses, implementing the international Convention child rights.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

The second sub-goal - the development of a policy of criminalization		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
65. Decriminalization of certain acts and finding solutions outside the penal system	82. Review the Penal Code; 83. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
66. Expanding the list of crimes that might be subject to conciliation with the possibility to use it at every stage of the trial process, both before the judge in court that even after condemnation in some cases;	84. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
67. The adoption of a system of transactional fines for simple offences outside the judicial system;	85. Review the Penal Code; 86. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
68. Expanding the use of administrative sanctions in the field of business instead penal sanctions.	87. Review provisions relating to the business criminal law.	2013-2014

The third sub-goal - the establishment of a policy of effective sanction		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
69. The adoption of alternatives to custodial sentences solutions;	88. Review the Penal Code to ensure the use of alternatives to custodial sentences, such as public interest work, daily fines, the testing and electronic bracelet; 89. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
70. The establishment of legal mechanisms to treat as the crimes with low impact for insuring the optimal individualization of punishment and the proportionality between the offence committed and the sentence;	90. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
71. Review legal texts which included large differences between the minimum and the maximum penalty, in the sense of reducing these disparities;	91. Review the Penal Code;	2013-2014

<p>72. Adopt specific rules and standards to streamline the exercise of judicial discretionary power available to judges in the assessment of the penalty, and forcing them to justify the sanction imposed;</p>	<p>92. Review the Penal Code; 93. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>73. Simplifying the conditions of the application of legal mechanisms available to review the sentence especially unrestricted release conditions and the accumulated penalties system;</p>	<p>94. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>74. Simplifying procedures and periods for rehabilitation to facilitate the reintegration of prisoners after their release;</p>	<p>95. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>75. Develop a system which aims to reduce recidivism, involving all relevant government sectors</p>	<p>96. Implement programs following and evaluating the degree of deterrence that allows the system of sanctions;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>

according to their competence;		
76. Enlarge of the prerogatives of enforcement judges sentences to include judicial powers and control over the conditions of humanization of execution of the sentence;	97. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
77. Improving conditions of inmate stay in order to respect their dignity and help them to reintegrate;	98. Provide the means to reduce overcrowding in prisons;	2013-2016
78. Introducing an automatic reduction system of sentence based on the improvement approach of the inmate's conduct, and his degree of participation in the qualification for the integration	99. Establish legal regimes to encourage or to participate in the rehabilitation programs and allocate a reward for good behaviour;	2014-2015
79. Creating a body or unit for penal enforcement which will be charged in consensual or forced collection of fines sentenced.	100. Provide legal provisions relating to the institution of a unit of penal execution, and fulfil a study at this issue.	2014-2015

The fourth sub- goal - strengthening the guarantees of a fair trial		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
80. Review legal framework relating to the custody, allowing the adoption of more accurate and clear standards;	101. Review the Code of Penal Procedure; 102. Review the Penal Code;	2013-2014
81. Strengthening the control of the prosecutor's to the extent that suspects enjoy their right especially the legal and judicial aid during the preliminary investigation phase, and consolidating of its control over the respect for humanity of people interrogated during the custody.	103. Arrange for a custody, according to standards and criteria which take into account the humanity and dignity of persons in custody, and build places of detention exclusively for different categories; 104. Provide the necessary logistic means for the public prosecutor's office. 105. Allow the lawyer to contact the person arrested and to get all the contents of the file;	2013-2016
82. unify the legal framework of formalities, data and police report of the judiciary police, regardless of	106. Ensure the coordination between the various sectors relating to judiciary police in order to standardize the procedures and	2013-2014

<p>the quality of its editors, with the possibility of using audio-visual recordings;</p>	<p>references of minutes;</p>	
<p>83. Rationalizing preventive detention by subjecting it to clear and precise measurements, using it in case of need only, reduce delays, justify its decision with working on to make these decisions appealable before a court in according to the conditions fixed by the law.</p>	<p>107. Review the Code of Penal Procedure; 108. Take measures to adjudicate with celerity in cases of the provisionally detainees;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>84. Improving the education and training of civil servants with the quality of judicial police, particularly in human rights culture.</p>	<p>109. Develop practical guides to facilitate the tasks of the judiciary police; 110. Open training for elements of the judiciary police, particularly human rights culture.</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>

The fifth sub-goal - Ensuring efficient mechanisms of criminal justice		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
85. Adopt the principle of voluntary instruction in crimes, and considering it as exceptional instruction in misdemeanours being under a special law;	111. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
86. Entrust the assignment of the right of appointing judges to the first president of the Court of Appeal in its district;	112. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
87. Strengthening the supervision of prosecutors and investigating judges on the work of the judicial police, and their involvement in promotion decisions, related to the professional career of judicial police whether at level of procedure or discipline and transfer.	113. Revise laws relating to devices of different types of judiciary police;	2013-2014

<p>88. Prohibit the intervention or give instructions to judicial place in the conduct of criminal investigations, and instructions to police officers, apart from those of the competent authorities;</p>	<p>114. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>89. Establish a mechanism for monitoring the expertise and medical certificates to enhance their credibility;</p>	<p>115. Provide appropriate legal provisions in the laws relating to this subject;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>90. Computerize minutes of the judicial police to ensure their instant treatment through digital communication with the Public Prosecutor's office;</p>	<p>116. Develop the necessary infrastructure for the communication between the courts and the judicial police headquarters;</p> <p>117. Modelling the computerized minutes and indicate the modalities of their treatment;</p> <p>118. Establish a basic database of offences and penalties;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>
<p>91. Use means of distance communication</p>	<p>119. Provide the necessary legal</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

for rogatory commissions and hearing witnesses.	provisions to confer probative formalities accomplished through means of distance communication.	
--	--	--

The sixth Sub- goal - The modernization of the mechanisms of criminal justice		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
92. Create a national observatory for analysis and statistical monitoring of criminal phenomena;	120. Accomplish a study to elaborate a conception relating to the organization chart of the observatory and its tasks; 121. Elaborate the law text establishing for the observatory	2013-2014
93. Create a national centre of criminal records and modernizes its management to better control the aspects related to cases of recurrence;	122. Accomplish a study to develop a vision about the organization of the national centre criminal records and its missions; 123. Review the Code of Penal Procedure;	2013-2014
94. Adopt modern techniques and technologies means in research, investigation, and implementation of database to assist investigators, in particular the creation of the	124. Review the Code of Penal Procedure; 125. Establish a legal regime of DNA banks;	2013-2014

bank of DNA;		
95. Develop a legal system and an institutional framework in accordance with recognized international standards in the profession of forensic medicine, to ensure the presence and functioning of forensic services at national, in regional and local level.	<p>126. Develop a legal text to organize the profession of forensic science and its institutions;</p> <p>127. Allow judges training in fields related to forensic science, to facilitate their relation with the reports of experts and coroners.</p>	2013-2014

The fourth main goal
Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of justice

The first sub-goal - the establishment of the judicial system on the principles of unity and specialization		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
96. Build a judicial system based on the specialization in the context of the unity of the judiciary, with the Supreme Court at the top.	128. Review the law of judicial organization and the laws relating to it;	2013-2014
97. Consider the Court of First Instance as the main unit of this judiciary system, as it has a general jurisdiction over all matters which have not been explicitly assigned to a particular jurisdiction;	129. Review the law of judicial organization and the laws relating to it;	2013-2014
98. Linking the creation of administrative courts where the volume of administrative disputes justify the creation of these courts and keeping the administrative courts of Rabat and Marrakech in pursuit to	130. Review the law establishing the administrative courts and the laws relating to it;	2013-2014

implement gradually administrative sections specialized within the courts and administrative chambers specialized in the court of appeals which that will be competent to rule on the commercial litigation;		
99. Linking the existence of commercial courts to large commercial and industrial centres, indicating their jurisdiction;	131. Review the law of judicial organisation; 132. Review the law establishing commercial courts;	2013-2014
100. Establish specialized commercial sections in some courts of first instance to settle commercial disputes of its jurisdiction, the other courts of first instance remain competent for commercial cases that are not attributable exclusively to the courts and commercial sections mentioned;	133. Review the law of judicial organization; 134. Review the law establishing commercial courts; 135. Set up special windows for commercial affairs across sections of commerce, specializing in Courts of First Instance;	2013-2014 2014- 2016
101. Maintaining the Commercial Court of Appeal of Casablanca to examine	136. Review the law of judicial organization;	2013-2014

<p>appeals against issued by the the Commercial Court of its jurisdiction;</p>	<p>137. Review the law establishing commercial courts;</p>	
<p>102. Creating specialized commercial chambers in the Court of Appeal to examine appeals issued on the decisions of commercial courts other than Casablanca, and on the decisions of specialized commercial sections in the courts of first instance and the judgments in commercial matters from the others courts.</p>	<p>138. Review the law of civil procedures ; 139. Review the law establishing commercial courts; 140. Review related laws.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

The second sub-goal - strengthen the effectiveness of judicial performance		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
103. Consideration by the Court, to which the case is brought for the first time on the matter of qualitative competence of its jurisdiction, out of criminal matters, by definitive judgements not susceptible to any redress and binding on other courts;	141. Review the law of judicial organization; 142. Review the law establishing commercial courts; 143. Review the law establishing administrative courts;	2013-2014
104. Assigned to some courts of first instance competence to decide on the primary criminals cases at first instance, based on the criteria that take into account the availability of penitentiary institution in its sphere;	144. Review the law of judicial organization; 145. Review the code of penal procedure;	2013-2014
105. Expand the terms of	146. Review the law of justice of Proximity;	

<p>competence of justice of proximity by rising their competence value and enable them to decide on some misdemeanours;</p>	<p>147. Review the code of civil procedure; 148. Review the code of penal procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>106. Deciding on disciplinary issues by collegiate judicial board;</p>	<p>149. Review the law of judicial organisation; 150. Review the code of penal procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>107. Delete the current appeal chambers which still exist in the courts of first instance;</p>	<p>151. Review the law of judicial organisation; 152. Review the code of civil procedure; 153. Review the code of penal procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>108. Make public prosecution before the commercial courts belonging to the Public Prosecution to regular courts, taking into account the specialization in commercial matters;</p>	<p>154. Review the law of judicial organisation; 155. Review the law establishing commercial courts;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>109. Support the experience of the courts of first instance classified according to the quality of cases;</p>	<p>156. Link the creation of courts of first instance classified according to the nature of affairs, civil, criminal and social criteria to</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>

	increase the number of categories of cases to justify the creation of these courts and that, according to a field study on this subject;	
110. Support specializing chambers in the field of journalism and publishing, communication and media with components judges in this area.	157. Establish training programs for judges in the fields of press and media.	2014-2016

The third Sub-goal - Bring justice closer to litigants and judicial rationalization map		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
111. Establishment the judicial map on objective criteria, based in particular on both the principle of the volume of cases and the proximity, taking into account the demographic and geographic considerations;	158. Develop a field study to rationalize the judicial map and predict its future evolution and that by associating the relevant authorities and departments responsible for planning and statistics;	2014
112. Optimal reallocation of human resources in parallel with the development of the new judicial map;	159. Adopt criteria for the redeployment of human resources in the courts;	2014
113. Possibility of creating appeal Chambers attached to the Court of Appeal, in the courts of first instance, as part of its sphere of jurisdiction;	160. Acquire seats for the appeal chambers in the concerned courts of first instance; 161. Provide the displacement means for the judiciary commissions;	2013-2016

<p>114. Reconsider the distribution of resident judges to ensure bringing justice closer to litigants.</p>	<p>162. support the centres of resident judges with necessary means, in terms of the construction, means of transport and equipment;</p> <p>163. Intensify the public hearings at the level distant regions, and develop mechanisms of ambulatory Justice to make better the conditions of work and host of litigants.</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
---	--	-------------------------

The fourth Sub-goal - The disposition of cases and the implementation of the provisions within a reasonable time		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
115. Review the rules of procedure, including the code of civil procedure and code of penal procedure with a view to simplify and accelerate the dispositions of cases;	<p>164. Review the codes of civil procedure and criminal procedure laws establishing administrative courts and commercial courts and procedural laws in connection with the simplification and celerity of procedures;</p> <p>165. Confide to single judge to decide on simple cases;</p> <p>166. Uniform the procedures for obtaining the documents in the courts;</p> <p>167. Develop guidelines on cases awaiting before the courts;</p> <p>168. speed of printing of judgments and delivering copies of its;</p>	2013-2014
116. Opting for e-justice to accelerate	169. Computerizing judicial procedures;	

<p>judicial procedures;</p>	<p>170. Adopt a computer system based on objective criteria in order to ensure a balanced distribution of cases among judges;</p> <p>171. Provide and ensure the regularity of judicial services remotely in favor of litigants and legal professions;</p> <p>172. Training the staff</p>	<p>2013-2020</p>
<p>117. Reduce use of redresses in minor cases and rationalize it by the public prosecutor's offices;</p>	<p>173. Review the code of civil procedure;</p> <p>174. Review the code of penal procedure;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>118. Respect of court decisions and ensure their implementation, especially in the face of public law with accelerating the procedures for implementation;</p>	<p>175. Review the code of civil procedure;</p> <p>176. Review the law establishing administrative courts;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>119. Simplify procedures for benefiting from the services of solidarity fund for families and accelerate the implementation of the alimony's</p>	<p>177. Review the law related to solidarity fund for families in order to simplify its procedures;</p>	<p>2014</p>

decisions.		
120. Evaluate the implementation of the Family Code in the sense to review some of its provisions;	178. Conduct a legal field study to assess the implementation by Justice Family Code since its enactment;	2014-2015
121. Establishment of the institution of the enforcement judge with judicial powers to accelerate the enforcement of judgments;	179. Review the code of civil procedure;	2013-2014
122. Reconsider the treatment system of business difficulties and review role of each stakeholder in order to accelerate measures to save the business and protect the rights of creditors;	180. Review Book V of the Code of trade with involving professional actors concerned in the development of the amendment project;	2013-2014
123. To use modern means of communication to speed up the notifications measures;	181. Review the code of civil procedure; 182. Review the code of penal procedure;	2013-2014
124. Cooperate with government agencies concerned to have an address book of all the	183. Establish a joint forum between government departments to draft the mechanism;	2014-2016

<p>people</p>	<p>184. Prepare legal texts to adopt this mechanism in cases of notification, so that to fulfil its procedures expeditiously;</p> <p>185. Provide the courts with the staff in charge of the notification;</p> <p>186. Provide the necessary means for services in charge of the notification;</p> <p>187. Determine the appropriate fees for judicial commissioners according to objective criteria;</p>	
<p>125. Improving the professional work of the tripartite commission composed at the courts of appeal, to promote the efficiency of the judicial administration of the courts.</p>	<p>188. Establish a clear mechanism for the work of the tripartite commission, composed of the first presidents, general prosecutors and Presidents of the bar and ensure the regularity of their work;</p> <p>189. Extend the experience of tripartite commissions to other legal professions.</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>

The fifth Sub-goal - Improving the quality of judgments and judicial security		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
126. Adoption of mechanisms which allow the unification of jurisprudence; and reduction of its inconsistency.	<p>190. Establish databases of decisions the Cassation Court, and allow the access of judges to it;</p> <p>191. Develop publications of the most important case law of the Court of Cassation, comment on it and make it available to the judiciary</p> <p>192. Establish a database of decisions of courts of appeal and allow the access of judges to it;</p> <p>193. Publish jurisprudence in the websites of courts;</p> <p>194. Organise seminars and study days, by the Court of Cassation on legal issues subject of conflicting jurisprudence;</p>	2014-2016
127. Grant the Supreme Court the right to respond in the event of further appeal for a	195. Review the Code of Civil Procedure and the laws relating to it;	2013-2014

<p>second time;</p>		
<p>128. Develop practical mechanisms to improve the quality of judicial decisions, including basic and specialized training;</p>	<p>196. Adopting ,by the Institute of Judges Training, the specialized training programs ensuring the professionalism;</p> <p>197. Include in training programs for judges at the Institute, a special matter relating to skills training drafting of judgments and its motivation;</p> <p>198. Include in training programs for judges at the Institute, a technical matter relating to legislation and legislative drafting;</p> <p>199. Provide Jurisprudences and legal libraries in the courts and on electronic supports;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>
<p>129. Adoption of legal mechanisms relating to the indemnification of judicial errors.</p>	<p>200. Enact a text organizing legal proceedings concerning compensation for judicial error.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

The sixth Sub-goal - Facilitate access to law and justice		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
130. The development of the legal aid system;	201. Revise the legal provisions relating to the system of legal aid; 202. Acceleration formalities of the legal aid system and broaden its fields;	2013-2014
131. Creation of a system of free legal aid;	203. Develop a legal text to arrange free legal aid; 204. Establish free legal aid units in the courts; 205. Create a special status for social workers and social workers, setting their missions and the probative value of their reports; 206. Provide the courts of social workers, in sections of family court, and cells support women and children victims of violence; 207. Extend the benefit of destitute women and vulnerable groups from both legal aid system and judicial aid system;	2013-2014

	<p>208.Strengthen cells fight violence against women and children, as legal assistance mechanism, and work to provide the court psychologists specialized experts in the psychology of the child, to accompany children during relevant proceedings;</p> <p>209. Develop partnerships with listening centres and associations concerned with the affairs of women and children.</p>	
<p>132. Improve the conditions of reception of citizens to the courts and the generalization of legal and judicial information;</p>	<p>210. Create a function frame concerning the officials charged with the reception into the courts;</p> <p>211.Generalize reception desks to all courts;</p> <p>212.Ensure communication by all means, including personal communication by telephone and via Internet;</p> <p>213. Facilitate the free access to legal and judicial information, legal texts, jurisprudence, courts activities reports and statistics through publications and electronic sites jurisdictions.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p> <p>2013-2016</p>

<p>133. Courts must communicate with the litigants in a language they understand, particularly the Amazigh language and Hassania;</p>	<p>214. Provide legal information to facilitate the access to it and understand by means of the procedures manuals and brochures and make it freely available to the public in reception desks into family court divisions;</p> <p>215. Provide the necessary means to facilitate communication with litigants;</p>	
<p>134. Empowering the communication capacity of the courts with citizens;</p>	<p>216. Develop communication plans across jurisdictions;</p> <p>217. Organize open-door days in the courts to inform citizens about its 'working methods and activities.</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
<p>135. Facilitate communicative ability for people with special needs to the courts;</p>	<p>218. Facilitate accessibility and opportunities to communicate with people with special needs;</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
<p>136. Determining a channel of communication between the courts and the media, which contribute to</p>	<p>219. Establish units in charge of communication with the media outlets.</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>

the activation of the principle of the right to information and the establishment of specialized judicial information.		
---	--	--

Seventh sub-goal : Promote the use of alternative dispute resolution means		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
137. Encouraging the use of mediation, conciliation and arbitration to resolve disputes;	220. Provide legal provisions that would encourage the use of alternative means to resolve the disputes.	2013-2014
	221. Organize training seminars in the areas of alternative means of dispute resolution; 222. Organize meetings and forums to sensitise the economic operators, including chambers of commerce and industry and small and medium enterprises, about the importance of adopting alternative to resolve litigations; 223. Conduct a field study to assess the extent of using alternative means to resolve disputes in particular by the companies; 224. Support Mediation and Arbitration centers;	2014-2016
138. Developing the mediation	225. Review the Code of Civil Procedure	2013-2014

<p>as an alternative dispute resolution system, especially</p>	<p>regarding the provisions for conventional mediation, and for mandatory mediation before submitting the case to the dispute, for certain cases, and considered it an optional step that the judge offers parties whenever, it appears that the dispute is submitted is likely to be mediated;</p>	
<p>139. The institutionalization of family mediation in family justice;</p>	<p>226. Implement mechanisms of conciliation and mediation in family disputes;</p> <p>227. Create the necessary space to conduct conciliation and mediation in sections of Justice Family ;</p> <p>228. Train judges and social assistance cadres of the Family Justice sections to acquire Conciliation skills.</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
<p>140. The adoption of the alternatives to public action, in extrajudicial injunction, as mediation and conciliation in some criminal cases.</p>	<p>229. Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure ;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

The fifth main goal
Development of the institutional capacity of the judiciary

The first sub-goal - rehabilitation institutions in the direction of enhancing the quality and excellence		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
141. Review the configuration of basic, continuous and specialist training, at the institute for judges.	230. Revise the Law on the Judicial Training Institute and legal documents relating to it; 231. Establishing, by the Board of Directors of the Institute, a committee dedicated to the development of a strategic plan training regime at the Institute;	2013-2014
142. Create a research, Legal and Judicial Studies Centre at the Institute for Training of Judges;	232. Set a study to develop a conception about an organization and missions of the centre of legal and judicial studies and researches; at the institute of judicial training. 233. Develop a legal text in the light of the results of the study;	2014-2015
143. Create a national school of court clerks;	234. Provide legal provisions for the establishment of the National School of court clerks, under the supervision of the Ministry of Justice;	

	<p>235. Access to this School by competition;</p> <p>236. Establish a commission to develop the system of initial and continuous training and specialized training for the court clerk's office, training of trainers, preparing of executive heads of clerks and formation of the code of ethics for officials of the body clerk's office;</p>	2014-2015
<p>144. Create a training institute for lawyers, a national notary institution for the documentation, and a training centre for Adouls, judicial commissioners and experts.</p>	<p>237. The possibility for the state to enter into partnership agreements with judicial and legal professions as regarding the training of members of these professions.</p>	2014-2015

The second sub-goal - Improving the standards and conditions of access and the practice of justice professions		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
145. Review the level of scientific qualification required for participation in competition access, with the opening on the various scientific disciplines;	238. enact legal provisions on this subject in order to ensure the maintenance of the degree of Bachelor in perspective to meet all the conditions aiming to adopt the master's degree;	2014
146. Organize entrance exams, with special conditions, to attract the best professional skills to the bench, subject to undergo training at the Institute for Training of Judges;	239. enact legal provisions to determine the criteria related to the candidate's age and the length of his professional expertise and its field;	2014
147. The supervision of the Supreme Council of the judiciary on the organization of competition access to the profession of judges.	240. Implement the regime of exams for the Attached to Justice;	2014
148. Submit candidates to enter the	241. Include in the test of the Attached to	

<p>judiciary to tests designed by a committee of experts in the fields of law, justice, sociology and psychology;</p>	<p>Justice the formation of the Committee, overseeing the access to the Institute of Judicial Training competition by specialists in the fields of law, justice, psychologist specialists and sociologists and if appropriate, specialists in other fields;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>149. Review the qualification to participate in the access to the legal profession exams, with the opening of the various scientific disciplines;</p>	<p>242. Include provisions in the law on the legal profession, to adopt the similarity with the new diploma required for access to the body of the judiciary;</p>	<p>2014</p>
<p>150. Revision of the examination system to access the profession of lawyers and the duration of training and the final examination studies to obtain a certificate of competence to practice.</p>	<p>243. Establish a joint committee between the Ministry of Justice and the Bar Association to implement the examination regime for access, training and obtaining the Certificate of competence to practice the profession.</p>	<p>2014</p>

The third sub-goal - Increasing the level and effectiveness of basic and specialized training		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
151. Increase the duration of basic training for students at the Institute for Training of Judges for three years;	<p>244. establish legal provisions on this subject in the statute of judges;</p> <p>245. Gather between the general and specialized training and introduce new tools in the training program;</p> <p>246. Supervise the training of the Attached to Justice, during their training in the courts by a supervisor;</p>	2014
152. Develop specialized training programs for judges, particularly in commercial matters, administrative, social, family, prosecution, investigations, juvenile, crimes money, crimes of the press and the crime associated with systems	<p>247. Develop specialized training programs at the Institute for training of judges;</p> <p>248. Accompany the areas of specialization of judges through continuous training;</p>	2014-2016

information;		
153. Confer the status of “deputy judge” to the graduate of the Institute of Judicial training, during the first two years, recorded in his career, before the integration of the judiciary;	249. Provide legal provisions on this subject in the statute of judges; 250. Consider the specialty of the laureate from the Institute of Judicial Training in the exercise of his office as “deputy judge” with spending a period of his training among a collegial court whenever possible;	2014
154. The adoption of the compulsory basic training for employees of the judicial and legal professions;	251. Revise the legal provisions to ensure the adoption of initial training programs appropriate for court clerks and all the members of different judicial and legal professions;	2014
155. Increase the training duration of court commissioners for a year;	252. Revise the law relating to bailiffs;	2014
156. Partnerships with universities to develop training curriculum in the judicial and legal professions.	253. Develop a study on training needs, which will be based on partnerships with the university.	2014-2015

The fourth Sub-goal - Supporting Continuous training to ensure professional		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
157. The adoption of the principle of mandatory continuing training as a right and duty of all employees in legal professions;	254. Meet the material and pedagogical conditions for organizing continuous training sessions and generalizing its benefits; 255. Extend the decentralization of continuous training by adopting the regional training; 256. Adopting distance learning; 257. Training the trainers in all specialties; 258. Opening on the continuous program training in the scope of international cooperation programs;	2014-2016
158. preparation of annual programs of continuous and specialist training at each legal profession to deepen professional knowledge;	259. Establish programs to develop the partnership between the various judicial and legal professions in the organization of sessions of continuous and specialist training;	2014-2016
159. Linking career and training,	260. Establish a mechanism for monitoring and	

and considering it as a way to upgrade, and assume positions of responsibility for judges and staff of the court clerk;	evaluation of the participation of the beneficiaries of continuous training sessions.	2014-2016
--	---	------------------

The fifth sub-goal - Improving the capacity of human resources for the clerk		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
160. The adoption of the principle of mandatory training for new clerk;	<p>261. enact legal provisions require conduct initial training at the National School of the court Clerks with a training in the courts;</p> <p>262. Develop initial training programs, appropriate to each category of the clerk's office body;</p> <p>263. Gather the general basic training and specialized training for the court clerks;</p>	2014
161. Development of objective and transparent measures to evaluate staff performance and decide their promotion criteria;	264. Establish legal provisions to adopt objective criteria in assessing the performance of the clerk's office, based in principle on the ability of mastery and organization of work, speed in completing the formalities, the proper application of the law, good communication and scientific expertise;	2013-2014
162. Adoption of objectives criteria in the allocation of responsibilities for the	265. Establish legal provisions to adopt objective and criteria in the allocation of administrative responsibility, founded in principle on the actual	2013-2014

administrative staff, under transparency and equal opportunity requirements;	performance in the courts, excellence in performing the tasks and the ability to manage and frame;	
163. Adoption of the principle of mandatory training on the administration of justice for require candidates to positions of responsibility.	266. Develop training programs in the field of judicial administration, and look over international experiences in this regard;	2014-2016

The sixth sub-goal - Strengthen the institutional capacity of the judicial and legal professions		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
164. Creation of a National Council of the Bar, whose main task would be to design programs of education and training, develop a unified rules of the Bar and a code of conduct for the profession;	267. Amend the law relating to the lawyer profession;	2013-2014
165. Review the way to elect the President of the Bar Council and Member of the Order to ensure parity and representation of age groups and seniority in the profession and limit it at a single election non-renewable;	268. Amend the law relating to the lawyer profession;	2013-2014
166. Give to the General Assembly of the Bar Council power of the professional control of the order;	269. Amend the law relating to the lawyer profession;	2013-2014
167. Review the conditions for a lawyer to be accepted by the Court of Cassation;	270. Amend the law relating to the lawyer profession;	2013-2014

<p>168. Expand the powers of the Judicial Commissioners; expand the circle of their territorial jurisdiction to emulate that of the Court of Appeal, with the extension of the supervisory authority over them to the judicial authorities of the Court of Appeal;</p>	<p>271. Amend the law relating to the profession of Judicial Commissioners;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>169. Enhancing the Adouls profession, in the direction of its modernization, and opening the opportunity for a woman to exercise that profession, in particular by the adopting of the system named (KATIB AL ADL);</p>	<p>272. Amend the law relating to the Adoul profession;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>170. Creating a national legal council of experts for various branches;</p>	<p>273. Develop a study on this subject and enact legal provisions in the light of this study;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>171. The involvement of all judicial and legal professions in the modernization efforts and the use of modern technology in the provision of services.</p>	<p>274. Encourage judicial and legal professions to use new technologies in their working methods.</p>	<p>2013-2020</p>

The seventh Sub-goal - Restoring confidence in the judicial and legal professions		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
172. Strengthening safeguards for customers judicial and legal professions, codified in the texts of the laws governing these professions;	275. Provide legal provisions in the direction of strengthening guarantees for persons dealing with the legal profession and integrate them at issue the laws governing these professions; 276. Linking the exercise of judicial and legal professions to the fact that members of these professions have a cabinet;	2013-2014
173. Facilitate people's access to the information about their cases;	277. Include the right of access of people to information related to their cases in the laws governing judicial and legal professions and related laws;	2013-2014
174. Allowing the complainant the right to challenge the decisions of the disciplinary orders of the legal profession;	278. Revise laws related to this matter;	2013-2014

<p>175. The adoption of a written contract for hiring a lawyer, evidenced when the dispute;</p>	<p>279. Revise the law relating to the lawyer profession;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>176. Establishing a preliminary contract for attorney's fees;</p>	<p>280. Amend the law relating to the lawyers profession;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>
<p>177. Subscribe legal practitioners and legal professionals in insurance to cover their liability and protect the interests of customers.</p>	<p>281. Revise laws relating to it.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

The sixth main goal
Modernization of the administration of justice and promoting the values of
good governance

The first sub-goal - Adopting a qualified and professional judicial administration		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
178. Review the competences and organization of the Ministry of Justice in light of the provisions of the Constitution on the independence of the judiciary;	282. Amending the decree on the organization and functions of the Ministry of Justice and Freedoms;	2013-2014
179. Determine the powers of the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Justice, in the evaluation and inspections, and everything about the administrative and financial management of the Department and its decentralized services.	283. Structuring the General Inspectorate of the Ministry in accordance with its attributions and establish rules for its operation;	2013-2014
180. Modernize the legal framework for clerks, and reorganize and restructure its service;	284. Enact a legal text on the chart of the court clerk's office and its missions; 285. Standardize judicial administration criteria at various levels of court clerk's office;	2014

	<p>286. Adopt the unified counter of the court clerk's office;</p> <p>287. Unify the organization of the Family Justice sections;</p> <p>288. Unify the court clerk's office between the Presidency and the public prosecutor's office in criminal matters;</p> <p>289. Distinguish the tasks of pretrial of files and tasks for the reception of litigants;</p> <p>290. The possibility of delegating some tasks of the chief clerk's office to expedite the services' work relating to it in the court;</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>
<p>181. Creation of the position of administrative manager to ensure the administration of the court under the supervision of judicial officers;</p>	<p>291. A study to develop a conception about the relationship between the judicial, procedural, administrative and financial poles in the courts;</p> <p>292. Amend related laws to ensure the separation between the judicial work and administrative work;</p>	<p>2014</p>

<p>182. Develop a baseline for the position and skills of the judiciary;</p>	<p>293. Publish the referential of jobs and skills and sensitize its staff;</p> <p>294. Implement the referential of jobs and skills in assigning missions;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>
<p>183. Develop methods of administration.</p>	<p>295. Framing missions and activities of judicial administration in transparent and simplified procedures for the litigant, and collect them in guidebooks;</p> <p>296. Adopt quality approach and administration by objectives and results, and streamline the budget and forecast management of human resources;</p> <p>297. Establish a system of internal control and paying attention to the aspects of evaluation, audit and promoting responsibility and accountability;</p> <p>298. Adopting control panels, centralizing statistics and strengthen their services and use of performance indicators to evaluate the action of the judicial administration;</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>

	<p>299. strengthen the capacity of responsible in the fields of planning and programming;</p> <p>300. Develop a guide to procedures and best practices in field of the judicial administration in the courts;</p> <p>301. Establish programs for the formation and the training of the judiciary responsible in the modern administration methods;</p>	
--	--	--

The second sub-goal - Establish a management based on administrative and financial decentralization		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
184. Expanding the scope of the mandate of decentralized administrative and financial units;	<p>302. Review the legal framework for decentralized administrative units of the Ministry of Justice;</p> <p>303. Make decentralized administrative units representative of the Justice Ministry headquarters in the fields of human resources, equipment, modernization and budget;</p> <p>304. Adopt contracting mechanism according to an action plan to guide the relationship between the Ministry and its decentralized branches and between the components of the administration of justice at the regional level;</p>	2014
185. Restructuring of the organization of sub-regional directions;	<p>305. Establish a new organization for regional sub-directions in phase with their new missions;</p> <p>306. Mastering the relationship of regional sub-branches with different judicial officials existing in</p>	

	<p>its territory;</p> <p>307. Pay attention to aspects of the evaluation and audit of programs and activities at the level of regional sub-directions;</p> <p>308. Strengthen human resources structures at the level of sub-regional directions and equip them with the necessary means of work;</p> <p>309. Provide continuous training for officers of regional sub-branches in their areas of competence;</p>	<p>2013-2015</p>
<p>186. Restructuring of regional centers of archives;</p>	<p>310. Upgrade the administrative status of regional directors archive centers;</p> <p>311. Update maintenance proceeding of documents stored at the level of different jurisdictions by using of “the United Legal Texts” forma;</p> <p>312. Ensure the computerized of classification and management of archives at the jurisdictions level;</p> <p>313. Adopt a charter about the management of jurisdictions archives.</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

Third sub-goal :Establish the prerequisites for digital court		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
187. Setting a master Plan for the establishment of the components of the digital court, to ensure the reinforcement strengthening of the technological infrastructure of the judicial administration, and the provision of safe IT systems, and programs relating to the management of cases and procedures, with the qualification of human resources, and deadlines for enforcement	<p>314.Strengthen the infrastructure of computing systems at the level the courts' judicial administration;</p> <p>315.Ensure the safety, security and regularity of use of computer system by judicial administration;</p> <p>316.Create a data-backup center according to international standards;</p> <p>317.Computerize all the legal procedures and formalities;</p> <p>318.Progressive abandoning of paper-supported formalities;</p> <p>319.Create intranet services for the Judiciary staff;</p> <p>320.Ensure electronic communication between the judiciary and the legal professions;</p> <p>321.Submit queries and exchange of memoirs</p>	2013-2020

	<p>(files submitted by lawyers to court) electronically (e-file);</p> <p>322.Ensure optimum utilization of computer systems support decision making in matter of planning and management;</p> <p>323.Develop a database of members of the legal profession;</p> <p>324.Develop a training program in the field of computer and supervise users of computer programs;</p> <p>325.Develop programs to support the transitional phase towards/during the use of new technology ;</p>	
<p>188. Modifying legal requirements, especially procedural ones, including the use of modern technology in the conduct of cases before the courts, and the removal of the physical embodiment of all judicial procedures and the rulers;</p>	<p>326.Amend the procedural codes to align with the use of computers and the use of electronic media in the judiciary;</p>	<p>2013-2014</p>

<p>189. The adoption of electronic signature at the level of interaction between the various components of the judicial administration;</p>	<p>327. Develop a management system of electronic signatures within the components of the judiciary;</p>	<p>2013-2020</p>
<p>190. Adoption of electronic payment to receive legal fees, expenses and fines.</p>	<p>328. Conclude contracts with the relevant authorities about the electronic payment to collect taxes and legal fees and fines;</p> <p>329. Conclude agreements with relevant authorities to provide for electronic funds transfer from the courts to the General Treasury of the Kingdom.</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>

Fourth sub- goal: Work towards a Modern, open-to-citizen justice administration		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
191. Creation of judicial administration portal, strengthening of the websites of the courts, and providing free services for citizens;	330. Inform citizens of the services provided through the judiciary Web-portal; 331. Open a window in the electronic gate of the court to receive comments from citizens about the services provided;	2013-2016
192. Enable litigants to track their cases procedures remotely, for free, in full respect of the personal data; (in support of transparency);	332. Inform citizens of how to benefit from the services related to monitoring their cases remotely; 333. Diversify followed-up tools by individuals of their cases to include court sites, email and mobile phone;	2013-2016
193. Enable litigants to carry on the fate of the implementation of the judgments relating to them via Internet, to support the transparency.	334. Create a computer program to follow the execution of judgments, particularly in the field of insurance; 335. Post Ads for judicial sales in the websites of courts;	2013-2016

<p>194. Providing legal and judicial information for citizens, and facilitating their free access to legal and judicial information;</p>	<p>336.Publish legal texts, case law, circulars, guides and brochures, studies, reports, statistical tables., while providing opportunities for documents research;</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
<p>195. Facilitate the creation of on-line contracting, in cooperation with relevant government sectors and the private sector, and dissemination of modernization of managing the commercial register before the courts, and the establishment of the virtual consolidated desk the registration of contracting before the commercial register;</p>	<p>337.Amend the legal provisions relating to the register of commerce to support its modernization;</p> <p>338.Generalize the modernization of administration services in charge of the commercial register in every court;</p> <p>339.Conclude partnership agreements with bodies and professional associations to facilitate the creation of corporations online;</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
<p>196. Modernize criminal record services and remote submission for the benefit of the citizens, whether they are inside or abroad;</p>	<p>340.Amend the Code of Criminal Procedure;</p> <p>341.Coordinate with relevant authorities about the services of Commercial Register oriented to the Moroccan community</p>	<p>2013-2015</p>

	abroad;	
<p>197. Mobilization of the judicial and legal professions to engage in digital Court project, and digital communication with the courts, and to take advantage of the judicial services on-line.</p>	<p>342. Conclude partnership agreements between the courts and the legal profession to allow digital communication between them;</p> <p>343. Put in place a national guide of judicial and legal professions;</p> <p>344. Modernize and centralize the archives of analog-delivered documents to facilitate swift access to them;</p>	<p>2014-2015</p>

Fifth sub-goal : Enhance the infrastructure of courts		
Enforcement mechanisms	Measures	Time of the enforcement
198. Establish a Master plan to implement appropriate infrastructure of the courts, sections of family justice centres and resident judges according to standards of quality and functional relevance to ensure comfortable courts as spaces for receive and work;	345. Identify the real estate of the Ministry of Justice; 346. Craft a courts reform-planning map according to judicial activity increase and expected population growth; 347. Establish benchmarks for courts and services construction;	2013-2014
199. Expedite the work of construction and expansion of already committed workshops at several levels, including sections of Family Justice Centres and resident judges;	348. Put in place an emergency program for the implementation of construction projects in progress; 349. Establish a mechanism to monitor the construction of the new headquarters of the Judicial Training Institute;	2013-2016
200. Upgrading the level of the facilities and equipment courts.	350. Prepare annual programs to provide courts with appropriate	

	<p>equipment;</p> <p>351. Establish annual programs provide courts with transportation means necessary to accomplish their missions;</p> <p>352. Prepare annual programs to provide guard, security and cleaning services to the courts;</p> <p>353. Establish annual maintenance and repair program of courts' buildings and equipment.</p>	<p>2013-2016</p>
--	--	-------------------------

Annexes

The King's speech on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the Revolution 20/08/2009

Here follows the full text of this speech:

Praise be to God May peace and blessings be upon the Prophet, His Kith and Kin

My Loyal Subjects,

The chief objectives targeted by the Revolution of the King and the People include regaining Morocco's independence and building state institutions founded on the rule of law and the equity of justice.

As part of the greater struggle we are waging to achieve this lofty objective, I have decided to devote this speech, which marks the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Revolution, to the launch of the in-depth, comprehensive reform of the judicial system. The aim is to support the major modernization and development projects which are being carried out under my leadership.

Ever since I took up the sacred mission of leading the nation, one of my top concerns has been to reform the judiciary, using a new approach that marks a break with past unilateral or limited approaches, and the negative effects that have been accumulated.

To introduce an extensive reform which goes beyond the judiciary and encompasses the entire justice system, we have followed the participatory, inclusive approach that proved successful when addressing the defining issues of the nation.

I commend the institutions and stakeholders concerned for their truthful response to the broad-based consultations I called for, and for the judicious views that emerged from them.

To make sustainable this constructive approach, I intend to create a standing, diversified highly representative advisory body that will enable the judiciary to open up to the surrounding environment. Such a platform will serve as an institutional forum for reflection and expertise-sharing on matters relating to justice, without encroaching on the powers of constitutional institutions and public authorities or on the independence of the judiciary.

The judiciary is not only an essential prerequisite to ensure citizens are equal before the law, but it is also a mainstay of justice and of social stability. In fact, the legitimacy of the state itself and the inviolability of its institutions derive their strength from the power of justice, which is the cornerstone of governance systems.

I have therefore decided that strong impetus should be given to the reform of justice, relying on a roadmap with a clear frame of reference, ambitious objectives, specific priorities and effective implementation steps.

The outstanding elements in this frame of reference are the immutable values of the nation, mainly the notion that justice is part and parcel of the duties lying with the Imarat Al

Muminin (Commandership of the faithful), and that it is the Monarch who is responsible for upholding the independence of the judiciary.

In this respect, it is also necessary to take into account the relevant national proposals and recommendations, as well as the constructive conclusions included in the document drafted by the Ministry of Justice, following the broad-based consultations initiated by the ministry. The international commitments of the Kingdom must also be kept in mind.

We seek to make justice more trustworthy, credible, effective and equitable, because it serves as a strong shield to protect the rule of law. It is a pillar of judicial security and good governance, and acts as a booster for development. We also want to make sure justice keeps up with the domestic and international changes underway, and meets the standards of justice as it should be in the 21st century.

To achieve these major objectives, I call on the Government to develop a well-defined, integrated plan that reflects the strategic depth of the reform, which should revolve around six pivotal axes. These include enhancing the safeguards for an independent judiciary system, modernizing the legal system, upgrading its structures and human resources, bolstering judicial efficiency, consolidating the moralization process and ensuring optimal, effective implementation.

My Loyal Subjects,

No matter how relevant the strategic, long-term objectives may be, we should still keep in mind that the citizens need to have a clear perception of the positive impact of the reform in the short run.

I therefore instruct the Government, especially the Ministry of Justice, to start the implementation process in six priority areas:

a : consolidating guarantees of independence by granting the High Council for the Judiciary the status it deserves as a full-fledged constitutional body, and entrusting it with the powers it needs to manage judges' careers. It is also necessary to reconsider the mode of election of its members, and ascertain that they have the required competence and integrity and that women's representativeness in the council tallies with their presence in the judiciary. Furthermore, the council's working methods need to be streamlined.

Similarly, the regulations governing the judge's status should be revised to ensure more professionalism, accountability and impartiality, and steps should be taken to boost the career promotion process. Likewise, by-laws should be enacted to address the status of court clerks, and there should be an overhaul of the legal framework governing the various judicial professions.

B: updating the legal system, especially where business, the investment environment and the conditions for fair trial are concerned.

This requires developing a new penal policy that involves reviewing and harmonizing criminal law along with the penal code, which should be brought in line with the current changes. To this end, a national crime observatory should be set up, while efforts should continue to upgrade reformatory and penitentiary institutions.

At the same time, it is necessary to develop alternative judicial approaches such as mediation, arbitration and conciliation, and to devise substitutes for sanctions meted out by the courts.

C: upgrading the judicial and administrative structure by applying, within the Ministry of Justice as well as in the courts, new governance rules based on the principle of administrative devolution.

The aim is to grant judicial officers the necessary powers, including a mandate to carry out periodic and ad-hoc inspections based on an effective approach. It is also necessary to adopt a roadmap and to address the issue of judicial organization, using a rational approach which is in line with the requirements of the proposed reform.

D: upgrading the human resources in terms of training, performance and evaluation, and working, at the same time, for the improvement of the material benefits granted to judges and judicial support staff. Furthermore, the social aspect should also be addressed, mainly by setting up the Mohammedia Foundation, a move which should reflect my longstanding commitment to the well-being of the members of the legal profession.

E: increasing judicial efficiency, in an effort to address the hardships endured by the citizens as a result of the shaky, slow and complex administration of justice.

For this reason, we need streamlined, transparent procedures, sound judgments, and easier access to court for citizens seeking justice, swifter treatment of court filings and enforcement of rulings.

F: moralizing justice and shielding it from corruption and abuse of authority, so that it may, in its turn, contribute to the moralization of public life, via legal means.

My Loyal Subjects,

The real test for gauging this substantive reform lies, not so much in its blueprint, but rather in the ability to implement and manage it-hence the need for a two-level approach:

At the central level, I confirm that the responsibility for implementing and supervising the reform lies with the government, and more specifically with the Ministry of Justice. This must proceed as part of programs with specific objectives and stages and with well-defined means for implementing, monitoring and evaluating them.

At court level, the success of the reform is contingent upon the adoption of the devolution approach and on the availability of adequate staff. This is why I call on the High Council for the Judiciary to hold a special session and make recommendations for the appointment of judicial supervisors who are qualified for field work and able to carry out such a vital reform.

There is a long and arduous task ahead. It requires the full mobilization not only of members of the legal profession, but of all institutions and productive forces, and indeed of all citizens.

We regard the proposed substantive reform of justice as a prerequisite for instilling the values of democracy and citizenship in the hearts and minds of young people and emerging generations.

I therefore look forward to active, unanimous citizen involvement in efforts to tackle such a vital challenge. Everyone should cling to the spirit of the Revolution of the King and the People, and try to keep it alive in the march we have undertaken to endow Morocco with a full-fledged, comprehensive justice system with all its judicial, territorial and social components. Our endeavors will be a tribute to the memory of my revered Grandfather and Father, Their Majesties King Mohammed V and King Hassan II, together with the martyrs who fought for the liberation and unification of the nation. May they rest in peace.

“Lo! Allah commandeth you that ye restore deposits to their owners, and if ye judge between mankind that ye judge justly. Lo! Comely is this which Allah admonisheth you. Lo! Allah is ever Hearer, Seer”.

True is the word of God

Wassalamu Alaikum Wa Rahamatullahi Wa Barakatuh.

**Extract of speech of King Mohammed VI at opening of parliament fall session
08/10/2010**

“

Distinguished Members of Parliament,

as I am determined to build the authority of the state on the solid foundation of respect for the rule of law and the pre-eminence of the judiciary, I wish to stress that the new concept of authority I introduced in the address I made on the subject in Casablanca, in October 1999, is still valid.

It is neither a spur-of-the-moment decision to address a temporary situation, nor a mere slogan. This new concept of authority is part of a system of governance. As such, it needs to be implemented at all times, and both its letter and spirit should be upheld.

The new concept of authority is not an isolated notion that applies only to local governments and authorities. This is a comprehensive, binding concept that has to be observed by all state representatives, across the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Hence, as the First Servant of the nation, I shall continue to make sure this concept is enforced by all those who wield authority in the country, using, to this end, the mechanisms afforded by the law to ensure accountability, initiate legal action and apply sanctions, within the framework of an impartial judicial system.

As much as it is separate from the executive and the legislative branches, the judiciary is an integral part of the authority of the state. This branch is entrusted with ensuring the primacy of the Kingdom's Constitution and of the rule of law, and also with making sure that the rights of the citizens are upheld, and that they fulfill their obligations.

I must emphasize, in this respect, that the proper implementation of the thorough reform of the legal system does not stop at the government and parliament. It hinges, primarily, on the judges carrying out their mission in a responsible manner.

Similar to the initiative I took regarding the new concept of authority, which is meant to ensure the good governance of public services, I have decided to launch a new concept for the reform of the legal system, under the motto "The Judiciary: Serving the Citizen".

Through the application of the above motto, we look forward to the advent of a legal system that is close to litigants, that applies simple, rapidly enforceable procedures, that is impartial, that uses modern facilities and that relies on competent, unbiased judges. We want the judiciary to boost development, uphold justice, promote the rule of law and oppose injustice.

....."

Index

Preamble of his Excellency the Minister of Justice and Freedoms.....	13
Recommendations of the High Commission for the National Dialog on the Reform of the Judiciary System.....	31
Preamble.....	33
Part I: General principles for the justice system reform.....	39
First - The diagnosis of the current situation of the justice system.....	41
1. In terms of the independence of the judiciary.....	42
2. In terms of moralization.....	43
3. In terms of the of protection of Rights and Freedoms.....	43
4. In terms of effective and efficient judiciary.....	44
5. At the level of the institutional capacity of the justice system.....	45
6. At the level of facility management	45
Secondly - The general vision of the reform of the justice system.....	47
Part II: Major strategic objectives of the reform of the justice system.....	53
The first main objective - The consolidation of the independence of the judiciary.....	57
The first sub-goal - Ensure the independence of the High Council of the Judiciary Power.....	59
The second sub-goal - Ensure a comprehensive and effective representation inside of the High Council of the Judiciary Power.....	60
The third sub-goal - Optimal management of the judges careers.....	61
The fourth Sub-goal - Strengthening the judicial inspection.....	62
The fifth sub-goal - Adoption of cooperation mechanisms between the High Council of the Judiciary Power and other authorities.....	63

The sixth sub-goal - The higher Council of the judicial power’s communication with its surroundings.....	64
The seventh sub-goal - Public prosecutor's independence from executive power.....	64
The second main objective – The moralization of the justice system.....	67
The first sub-goal – Tougher criminal punishment to ensure the integrity and transparency of the judicial system.	68
The second sub-goal - Promoting the principles of transparency and accountability in the judicial professions	69
The third sub-goal - Solidification of the values and ethical principles of the justice system.....	70
The fourth sub-goal - Reinforcement of the role of the judiciary in the moralization of public life.....	70
The third main objective: Strengthen the role of the judiciary in the protection of rights and freedoms.....	73
The first sub-goal - Adopting a new approach to penal policy.....	74
The second sub-goal - the development of a policy of criminalization.....	75
The third sub-goal - the establishment of a policy of effective sanction.....	75
The fourth sub-objective - strengthening the guarantees of a fair trial.....	77
The fifth sub-goal - Ensuring efficient mechanisms of criminal justice.....	78
The sixth Sub-Objective - The modernization of the mechanisms of criminal justice.....	79
The fourth main objective: Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of justice.....	81
The first sub-goal - the establishment of the judicial system on the principles of unity and specialization.....	82
The second sub-goal - support the effectiveness of judicial performance.....	83
The third Sub-goal - Bring justice closer to litigants and judicial rationalization map.....	84
The fourth Sub-goal - The disposition of cases and the implementation of the provisions within a reasonable time.....	85
The fifth Sub-goal - Improving the quality of judgments and judicial security.....	86
The sixth Sub-goal - Facilitate access to law and justice.....	87

The seventh Sub-goal - Encourage the use of alternative dispute resolution.....	88
The fifth main objective: Development of the institutional capacity of the judiciary.....	89
The first sub-goal - rehabilitation institutions in the direction of enhancing the quality and excellence.....	90
The second sub-goal - Improving the standards and conditions of access and the practice of justice professions.....	90
The third sub-goal - Increasing the level and effectiveness of basic and specialized training.....	91
The fourth Sub-Objective - Supporting Continuous training to ensure professional.....	92
The fifth sub-goal - Improving the capacity of human resources for the clerk.....	93
The sixth sub-goal - Strengthen the institutional capacity of the judicial and legal professions.....	93
The seventh Sub-goal - Restoring confidence in the judicial and legal professions.....	94
The sixth main objective: Modernization of the administration of justice and promoting the values of good governance.....	97
The first sub-goal - Adopting a qualified and professional judicial administration.....	98
The second sub-goal - Establish a management based on administrative and financial decentralization.....	98
The third sub-goal - to establish the elements of digital court.....	99
The fourth Sub-goal - Update judicial management services and openness to citizen.....	100
The fifth sub-Objective - Upgrading the infrastructure of courts.....	101
Components and conditions for the success of the reform of the justice system.....	103
Operational Plan for the implementation of the Charter Reform of the Judicial System.....	105
Annexes.....	209
Index.....	221