

JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

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Introduction

In the name of God the Merciful

Your Majesty,

King Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein,

May God peace mercy and blessings be upon you,,

I extend to Your Majesty greetings of loyalty and allegiance to your Hashemite throne and your esteemed leadership, which God bestowed it the honor of descend, and entrusted it to uphold truth, justice, honorable life and to promote the values of tolerance and support of the oppressed, and your devotion to modernize the judiciary across all areas and levels.

Pursuant to article 8 of Judicial Independence Law No. 15 of 2001, it gives me great honor to submit to Your Majesty, the annual Judicial Authority Report covering the status of regular courts and their performance during 2012.

Your Majesty,,

Judges are considered the cornerstone of the judiciary and we aim to provide them with an environment that is conducive for them to carry out their work. In order to refine and hone their legal skills and knowledge, they were enrolled in specialized legal courses, both in country and abroad, as well as in the continuous legal education program of the Judicial Institute of Jordan. This was done in order to pave the way for institutionalizing specialization in the different areas of the law, and which augments the proper legal understanding, that facilitating precise legal analysis, which would reflect positively on the quality judgments and enhancing public confidence in the quality of judgments, which plays a pivotal role in promoting the competitiveness of the Jordanian economy, and promotes justice and stability for all who live on Jordanian soil.

Your Majesty,,

The regular judiciary, as part of the judicial authority in Jordan, was a pioneer in achieving social justice and security, fighting corruption in its various forms, and deterring anybody who is tempted to abuse or tamper with public money. It has also demonstrated high level of professionalism and impartiality when handling cases, and adhered to the provisions of the law, which provides the necessary guarantees for fair trials, in line with international standards and human rights, far from influence by any party whatsoever. The judgments and decisions of the judiciary will be the, as they have always been, the title of truth in the face of all. We will make active efforts to contribute to instill justice and make it sustainable, such that no innocent is treated unjustly, or no criminal escapes punishment.

Under your majesty's esteemed direction, the judiciary was able to make qualitative strides forward. That was made possible with the unwavering support and attention your majesty has given to the judiciary and all the efforts exerted to overcome anything that would constitute an obstacle along the judiciary's path. All this was reflected in the qualitative and quantitative results that were achieved, whereby the number of cases filed at the Court of Cassation amounted to 12016, and the number of disposed cases reached 12498, bringing the clearance rate to 104%, while noting that the number of judges was 33, with the number of judicial panels totaling six.

As for all courts, the number of cases filed at them during 2012 reached 510,154; a total of 473,037 cases was disposed, with an average case disposition rate of 93%.

The number of judges working in courts was 678, distributed over 113 courts covering all regions of the Kingdom. The number of Court of Cassation judges was 33, Court of Higher Justice judges were 7, judges at the three courts of appeal reached 114, 22 judges at the Major Felonies Court, a total of 196 judges at the 17 first instance courts, 236 judges at the 51 conciliation courts, 3 judges at the 3 juveniles courts, 32 judges at the 28 municipalities courts, 18 judges at the 3 tax courts, 15 judges at the 3 customs courts, in addition to one judge at each of the State Property Court and the Lands Settlement Court.

In the area of legislation, work is underway to prepare the draft Administrative Judiciary Law, the draft Judicial Authority Independence Law, the draft civil procedures and criminal procedures laws, and the execution laws, so that they are in line with the constitutional amendments to establish the foundations of judicial independence that will enable the judiciary perform its duties in a favorable legislative environment, that has the elements that support the independent and impartial performance of judges and protects them from influence from any party whatsoever.

Procedural and execution laws will always be reviewed to ensure efficient and expedited litigation procedures and the delivery of justice in a timely manner. In addition, the automated systems will be enhanced and their use expanded in order to enhance efficiency and achieve the highest levels of progress in this area. Attention will also be given to improving infrastructure to provide the appropriate facilities for judges and litigants.

The achievements of the Jordanian judiciary would not have been made possible without the supporting efforts of Your Majesty and all the partners involved to justice and the rule of law, including ministries and government departments, civil society organizations, and experiences and lessons learned from other countries.

In this area, a twinning agreement was forged between the Jordanian Court of Cassation and the French Court of Cassation. Also, there was the headquarters agreement with the Euro-Arab network for judicial training, and a cooperation agreement between Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the field of exchanged of persons sentenced to alternative penalties to imprisonment.

Your Majesty,,

I submit to your majesty the report covering the performance of courts and I convey the greetings of all judges working in the judiciary and the promise that we will work with the utmost responsibility, fairness, justice and impartiality being very aware of the current circumstances and developments, inspired by the directives outlined in your letter of designation to me. We continue to pledge to your majesty that we will remain as you have know us, working towards serving our country and safeguarding it advancement towards glorious heights under the wise leadership of your majesty.

We ask God to bless you and support you in your endeavors to achieve goodness and justice, and to keep Jordan, under your leadership, proud and protected.

Yours Sincerely,

Hisham Al Tal

Chief Justice, the Judicial Council of Jordan

Chief Judge of the Court of Cassation

The year 2012 constitutes the first year of the activities and achievements of the judiciary that were implemented in the context of the Judicial Authority Strategic Plan for the years 2012 – 2014. The strategy plan, which received the blessings and endorsement of His Majesty King Abdullah II, May God protect him, was prepared by the Judicial Council towards the end of 2011. The three-year implementation plan emanating from the strategy was the guiding framework of the activities and programs of implemented by judicial institutions during 2012, towards achieving the aspired goals set out in the strategic plan.

This annual report documents the work and achievements of the judiciary in 2012 across various levels pertinent to the programs and activities outlined in the endorsed implementation plan. The report also provides general and detailed recommendations and draws 2013 projections for the operation and performance of the different courts levels, based on changes and developments witnessed by courts during 2011 and 2012.

The implementation plan of the Judicial Authority Strategy Plan included six main programs. Each program encompassed many activities that were carried out within specific timetables and achieved the primary and secondary objectives included in the approved plan. Many of the activities listed in the 2012 plan have been implemented, especially those contained in the Legislations Program, the Training and Specialization Program, the Institutional Capacity Building Program, and the Human Resources Program. In this report, we are keen on providing an overview of the programs, activities and achievements implemented in 2012, outline the challenges faced during the implementation process, and present recommendation of ways to address and overcome them.

Following is a brief overview of the programs, activities and objectives that were implemented during 2012. Details related to implementation will be presented in thoroughly when listing the achievements of the judiciary authority departments and institutions in their respective sections of this annual report.

1. Legislations Program

The aim of this program is to strengthen the institutional independence of the judiciary, and to provide a supporting legal environment for safeguarding the individual independence of judges. It also aims to enable and enhance the capacity of the Judicial Inspection Directorate, the Judicial Institute of Jordan (JIJ), the Attorney General Department, and the State Lawyer Department improve their work methodology, enhance the capabilities of their judges, shortening litigation time, expediting the enforcement of judgments, reduce the caseload of courts and improve their performance.

To reach these goals and realize them, several activities were carried out as part of this program. These included amending legislation governing the functioning of the judiciary, such as the Judicial Independence Law and the Regular Courts Formation Law. It also included the revision of legislation related to individual independence of judges, the Judicial Institute of Jordan, as well as legislation governing trial proceedings, the notifications system, and the public prosecution. Laws governing alternative disputes resolution (mediation) and execution of judgments were also reviewed.

2. Training and Specialization Program

The main objectives falling under this program relate to strengthening the capacity of judges and support staff of various grades and specialties, develop their knowledge and skills, improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their work, and improve the quality of judicial decisions. Intensive work was carried out in 2012 in this regard through continuous training programs for judges and staff support to keep abreast with legislative developments and updates, the diverse specializations in the field of judicial work, develop the capacity of support staff in courts, and strengthening institutional and administrative capacity of human resources units in judicial departments through training and rehabilitation according to the training needs and based on the job description and duties.

The 2012 training plan for judges was developed based on the outcome of workshops that were held in late 2011 and early 2012 for judges to identify their training needs based on their perceptions and views and the nature of their work, specializations and experience. Training topics needed by judges were distributed according to target group and the month during which training will take place.

Following are the main training programs that were held for judges across various levels during 2012:

1. **Appeal Court Judges Training Program:** the training included specialized programs covering both civil and criminal disciplines. Following are the main topics included in the training program:
 - Impact of constitutional amendments on legislations relevant to judicial work and new judicial specializations pursuant to said amendments.
 - Reasoning and causation, responding to grounds for appeal and drafting of judgments.
 - Financial Securities Law (stock market, intermediaries, financial services and securities trading companies.)
 - Maritime transport and insurance.
 - Anti-money laundering and terrorist financing law.
 - Corruption crimes (bribery, embezzlement and ???).
2. **First Instance Judges Training program:** Following are the main topics programs carried out in 2012 for first instance judges:
 - Financial Securities Law (stock market, intermediaries, financial services and securities trading companies.)
 - Maritime transport and insurance.
 - Anti-money laundering and terrorist financing law.
 - In office corruption crimes (bribery, embezzlement and abuse of functions)
 - Cyber crimes (e-crimes.)
 - Evidence Law.
 - Landlords and Tenants Law.
 - The jurisdiction of first instance courts in the capacity of appeals courts (civil and criminal.)
3. **Conciliation Judges Training program:** The training program for conciliation court judges included many specialized training topics covering both civil and criminal disciplines. Following is the list of the main topics covered:
 - Evidence Law.
 - Reasoning, causation and drafting of judgments of civil cases.

- Court proceedings (litigation procedures) of civil conciliation cases and the relation between Conciliation Courts Law and Civil Procedures Law.
 - Hearings management and the relation with lawyers and litigating parties.
 - Reasoning, causation and drafting of judgments of criminal cases.
 - Crimes relating to trademarks.
 - Domestic violence crimes.
 - Court proceedings (litigation procedures) of criminal conciliation cases and the relation between Conciliation Courts Law and Criminal Procedures Law.
4. **Public Prosecution Judges Training program:** following are the major training programs that were held for public prosecutors during 2012:
- Anti-money laundering and terrorist financing law.
 - Office and business corruption crimes (bribery, embezzlement and abuse of functions)
 - Crime scene management and dealing with support apparatuses.
 - Skills and art of interrogations.
 - Detention standards.
 - The role of the public prosecution in evidence weighing.
 - Domestic violence crimes.
5. **Major Felonies Court Judges Training program:** this training program targeted public prosecutors and major felonies court judges. Following are the main training programs that were held for major felonies court judges during 2012:
- Crime scene management and dealing with support apparatuses.
 - Skills and art of interrogations.
 - The role of the public prosecution in evidence weighing.
 - Intentional murder and premeditated murder.
6. **Income Tax Court Judges Training program:** training covered judges from the income tax appeals courts. Following are the main training programs that were held targeting income tax court judges during 2012:
- Tax evasion and double taxation.
 - Accounting experience in tax cases.
 - Income subject to tax.
7. **Customs Court Judges Training Program:** The training covered appeals and first instance customs courts judges. Following are the main training programs, targeting customs court judges that were held during the year 2012:
- Customs clearance procedures.
 - Customs evasion (smuggling clearance.)
 - International trade agreements relating to customs affairs.
8. **Execution Judges Training programs:** Following are the main training programs that were held during 2012 targeting execution judges:
- Procedures for the sale of movable and immovable assets of the sentenced.
 - Distribution of enforcement proceeds.

- Jurisdictions of the head of enforcement departments.
9. **State Lawyer Department Judges Training Program:** Following are the main training programs that were held during 2012 targeting the State Lawyer Department judges:
- Banking transactions.
 - Principles of legal text interpretation.
 - Intervention motions (requests)
 - Methodologies for the preparation of legal studies and research.
10. **Technical Office Training Program:** Following are the main training programs that were held during 2012 targeting the Technical Office judges:
- Principles of legal text interpretation.
 - Methodologies for the preparation of legal studies and research.

3. Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Program:

This program aims to support the independence of the individual judge, strengthening the capacity of each of the Judicial Inspection Directorate, the Judicial Institute of Jordan, and the Attorney General Department, and enhancing and developing the criminal justice system. This program includes development and modernization of infrastructure and provision of required equipment, including those related to IT and communication. The program also includes hiring of judges across the various departments of the judiciary, in order to improve the institutional framework of the different judicial departments and institutions. In addition, this program also relates to improving and simplifying work procedures and streamlining service delivery to the public.

The main activities falling under this program include the following: provide the Judicial Inspection Directorate and the Judicial Institute with the necessary equipment and qualified and experienced judicial cadres from various disciplines, furnishing and equipping the new court building in Zarqa and providing office furniture, appliances, computers, scanners and printers among others, establish a specialized legal library and supply it with modern books and specialized legal research.

4. Studies, Research, Planning and Opinion Polling Program

This program aims to develop scientific research within judicial institutions, conduct legal research and studies, encourage judges to contribute working papers pertinent to jurisprudence, methods of judicial work among others, and prepare operational plans for optimal implementation of programs and activities. Among its objectives is also to conduct opinion polls and surveys to improve efficiency in service delivery to the public through the development of methodologies to measure the satisfaction of the general public as well as court users. Following are the major main approved activities falling under this program:

1. Conduct a diagnostic study, covering pilot courts, to identify the gap between status quo and required improvements and development in courts across the Kingdom after which such improvements would be rolled out to other courts.

2. Conduct a study to solicit the views of judges and support staff in relation to the criteria to be adopted for transfers, appointment, secondment and dismissal, in order to develop objective and consistent criteria for endorsement.
3. Carryout a comprehensive study on case backlog to identify the size of such backlog and reasons for case delay in order to develop recommendations that would lead to expediting case processing and disposition.
4. Review work procedures of enforcement departments and prepare a comprehensive procedures manual covering all functions in order to unify all work procedures across all departments.
5. Prepare a training plan, in partnership with the Public Prosecution, that complement the goals and programs of the strategic plan for the coming three years.
6. Conduct studies on legal challenges pertaining to criminal proceedings.
7. Develop plans that would contribute to the advancement of the legal profession by holding training program, workshops, conducting regular meetings and organizing seminars.
8. Develop a plan for involving judges in the teaching process at university law schools such that it would contribute to improving the quality of graduates of said schools.
9. Review the experiences of other countries, benefit from their expertise and work towards adopting them by seconding individuals to study such experiences and get exposure to them.

5. Communication Program

This program aims to build and strengthen the relationship between the judiciary and public institutions, security apparatuses, and other institutions such as the Bar Association, civil society organizations, media institutions, universities, institutes and law faculties. Such efforts fall within the framework of building real and concrete partnerships, through institutionalizing relations between the judiciary and other entities, both public and private institutions. Following are the main activities falling under this program:

1. Organize institutionalized relations between the Technical Office and courts with the aim of exchanging information related to legislations and judicial precedence.
2. Strengthen communication channels between execution departments and other departments through forming a joint committee and a memorandum of understanding that sets out mechanisms for joint work, methods of enforcement and follow-up and performance evaluation mechanisms.
3. Form a standing committee that includes representatives from the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to prepare a joint implementation plan that organizes activities and events that are of common interest, with clear mechanisms for communication, follow-up and performance evaluation.
4. Form a standing committee that includes representatives from the judiciary and the Bar Association to prepare a joint implementation plan that organizes activities and events that are of common interest, with clear mechanisms for communication, follow-up and performance evaluation.
5. Provide permanent and constant channels of communication between the judiciary and law schools to prepare a joint action plan that organizes activities and events of common interest with clear mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating performance.

6. Provide permanent channels of communication between the representatives of the judiciary and legal aid centers that would assume coordination and communication with regard to issues of mutual interest.
7. Modernize and develop the website of the judicial authority, both in form and in substance, and establish a mechanism for constantly updating its content, data and information regarding the rights and duties of citizens, and allow citizens to express their views and enable the judiciary to learn about citizens views and orientations.
8. Open permanent channels of communication between representatives from the judiciary and media organizations and journalists. Prepare a media plan that includes joint media activities, with a clear and agreed upon media message, and continuous communication mechanisms for implementation follow up and evaluation.

6. Awareness and Education Program

Among the main objectives of this program is to educate the public about the role of the judiciary in establishing justice and the rule of law. It also aims at raising public awareness about their rights and duties, and contributes to the integration of the legal culture in the educational systems. The media has New considerable attention from the judiciary given that it is a fundamental pillar in working alongside the judiciary in target judges, support administrative staff, various segments of society, including different educational levels and age groups. Following are the major activities included in this program:

1. Develop a media plan with a clear message and reflects the pillars and objectives of the Judicial Authority Strategic Plan and includes the provision of media and awareness material targeting citizens of all levels and backgrounds that educate people about the role of the judiciary. In addition, it would include the provision of written material in the form of leaflets and posters distributed widely, especially in schools and universities.
2. Work towards raising awareness about the rules of the Judicial Code of Conduct, develop a system of accountability in case of violation of said rules, and draft judicial awareness training material.
3. Work on developing and enhancing legal education with the participation of judges, and enrich university libraries with specialized legal research and studies. Also, prepare field programs and awareness campaigns for university students to educate them about the judicial system and judicial upgrade programs, disseminate legal culture among them and raise their awareness about the role of the judiciary. In addition, organize workshops with the participation of judges by inviting specialists to provide working papers on legal education.
4. Hold educational programs for civil society organizations regarding the role of the judiciary in various fields and design programs and joint campaigns to sensitize society about the principle of the rule of law.
5. Rollout and standardize informational signs in all courts across the Kingdom, and issue informational brochures about the services provided by courts.

SECOND: METHODOLOGY OF ANNUAL REPORT PREPARATION AND CALCULATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PERTINENT TO COURTS EFFECTIVENESS

This report was prepared pursuant to article (8) of the Judicial Independence Law No. 15 of 2001, which states that the Chief Justice shall, at the beginning of each year, prepare an annual report that covers the status of courts and courts performance during the preceding year and is presented to the judicial council for endorsement and for submission to His Majesty the king with a copy sent to the minister of justice.

The methodology adopted in the preparation of the report is in accordance with accepted scientific standards, both in terms of official statistical data sources, and in ensuring and verifying the accuracy and consistency of data and its documentation, classification and calculation of indicators related to the performance of courts. A participatory approach and close collaboration with all relevant entities and stakeholders was adopted in the preparation of the report. This was achieved through corresponding with institutions and departments falling under the Judicial Council and requesting them to provide the team responsible for preparing the annual report with information related to achievements during 2012, and projections related to future plans, recommendations and aspirations for improving performance and enhancing the quality of services extended to society to achieve efficient and timely justice.

Data Related to the Performance of Courts and Judicial Departments

Each month, data related to the performance of all court levels and judicial departments are filled out by courts and departments into special forms and sent to the Technical Office after which it is entered into an automated system that was designed especially for this purpose. Data include information related to number of cases pending from previous month, number of new case filings during the month, and number of disposed cases classified according to case type (civil and criminal cases.).

A special Access program was designed to enter 2012 data in a way that is commensurate with the nature of data from the various courts of differing specializations and jurisdiction. Following are the main features and characteristics of the program:

1. Data entry screens were designed to collect information related to new cases, pending cases, and disposed cases classified according to case type (criminal, civil, civil appeal cases, criminal appeal cases, motions, treasury, public prosecution investigation cases, public prosecution enforcement cases, felony cases . . . etc), court type, court name, month and year.
2. The program calculates automatically the number of cases pending from the previous month, and current pending caseload (for the following month.)
3. Data entry screens for entering information related to the number of judges who presided over cases classified according to court type, jurisdiction / specialization and month.
4. The program allows for migrating data to an Excel package and performing cross tabulation analysis by court, pending cases, new cases, disposed cases, percent of disposed cases from the total number of new cases, percent of disposed cases from the total number of new and old cases, and the annual caseload of judges.

5. The program automatically checks the monthly pending caseload and allows for ways to correct errors easily.

Indicators Calculation Methodology Pertaining to Courts Performance

The methodology used in preparing the report was based on linking the achievements of the judicial authority and the challenges faced by it during 2012 with the pillars and objectives of the Judicial Authority Strategy for the coming three years (2012 – 2014) as well as the implementation plan and its six programming order to achieve integration and alignment between the activities and achievements of the judiciary with the objectives of the strategic plan.

The report adopted a number of the statistical indicators used in previous annual reports. In addition, some indicators were analyzed using a new approach and concept commensurate with reality on the ground. New indicators were also adopted, which were not used previously. A descriptive analytical approach was used in extrapolating and explaining data pertaining to operations of courts through presenting statistical tables, charts, graphs, analyzing results, and drawing conclusions and recommendations where possible.

The statistical report covered regular courts, which are the first level courts (first instance and conciliation courts), second level courts (appeals courts) and the highest judicial body in the Kingdom, which is the Cassation Court. It also covered special courts that are presided over by regular judge and which are: the Court of Higher Justice, the Major Felonies Court, the State Properties Court, Customs First Instance Court, Customs Appeals Court, Income Tax Appeals Court, Lands and Water Settlement Court, municipalities courts, Aqaba Special Zone Customs Appeals Court, Aqaba Special Zone First Instance Customs Court, First Instance Tax Court, Aqaba First Instance Tax Court, in addition to the various investigation and enforcement departments.

Statistical data included in the annual report are highly credible and reliable and can be used as a scientific reference and resource for decision makers within the judiciary or other public and private institutions as well as scholars and researchers specialized in judicial affairs. To verify data accuracy, analysis results of data entered into the excel sheet were compared to analysis results of data entered into the Access application, which enhanced confidence in the accuracy of data entered by courts and judicial departments across various levels and types.

It is worthy to note that there are some justified errors in the data, which do not exceed 1%, and are acceptable from a statistical standpoint. Said margin of error does not affect the essence of issues nor impact results and forecasts. Most of such errors pertain to cases carried over from one year to the other with minor variations. Following are the indicators that were used and their method of calculation:

1. **Pending (or carried over) cases indicator:** this indicator measures the number of cases that were not closed during the previous month or the previous year and were carried over. This indicator is usually calculated as follows: (the total number of pending cases and the cases filed during the year – the number of cases that were closed during the year). If there was a discrepancy between the number of mathematically calculated cases and the number listed in the data provided then the latter shall be used.
2. **Number of judges or number of judicial panels according to court:** this indicator was calculated based on the endorsed numbers from the human recourses database in courts.

3. **Number of case filings (filed case) during the year indicator:** this indicator measures the number of the different types of cases filed at courts each day and distributed among judges for review.
4. **Number of disposed cases indicator:** this indicator measures the number of cases disposed by judges and are added for all judges at each court every day.
5. **Pending and new cases indicator:** the number of pending cases and new cases per judge each day are calculated at the court level and added monthly. Mathematically, this indicator is calculated as follows: (number of new cases filed each day, month and year + pending caseload from the previous year and pending each day, month and year).
6. **Percent of disposed cases to new cases indicator:** this indicator measures the performance of all judges in a court monthly and yearly. Mathematically it is calculated as follows: (number of disposed cases / number of new cases x 100). This indicator was used in preparing the 2012 annual report in addition to the same indicator that was calculated differently as follows: (number of disposed cases / (number pending cases + number of new cases) x 100). This is so given that the judges handle and dispose both types, pending and new cases.
7. **The real annual average caseload of each judge:** this indicator calculates the caseload of each judge at each court. Mathematically, this indicator is calculated based on the annual data as follows: (total number of pending and new cases according to court and case type / number of judges in each court and according to case type). The change, either increase or decrease, in the average caseload of a judge from one year to another to many reasons the most important of which are the following:
 - a. Change in the number of cases filed at the court during the year (increase or decrease) compared to previous years, which increases or decreases the caseload of a judge, assuming that the number of judges is constant.
 - b. The number of pending cases from the previous year, which increases or decreases the caseload of a judge, assuming that the number of judges is constant during the years.
 - c. The annual caseload of a judge increases or decreases according to the number of judges in a court compared to previous years.
8. **Annual clearance rate per judge / judicial panel indicator:** this indicator measures the performance level (clearance rate) of a judge in clearing cases that were filed during the year or carried over from previous years. Mathematically, this indicator is calculated as follows: (number of new and pending cases / number of judges in a court). The annual clearance rate of a judge mathematically increases or decreases for several reasons the most important of which are the following:
 - a. The increase or decrease in the number of cleared cases during the year compared to previous years.
 - b. Change in the number of judges during the year compared to previous years.
9. **The overall average of the annual caseload and clearance rate of a judge in courts with joint jurisdiction indicator:** the annual average indicator of the performance level and caseload of a judge for all courts that have joint jurisdiction is considered as the key measurement for calculating the caseload and performance of judges at the level of one court compared to the general average of all courts.
10. **Monthly caseload of a judge:** this indicator measures the caseload of each judge. Mathematically, this indicator is calculated from the annual data of courts as follows: (total number of pending and new cases according to court and case type / number of judges according to court and case type / 12).

11. **Forecasted caseload and performance of courts for 2013 indicator:** this indicator aims at projecting the level of the courts' caseload for the year 2013. The percent of change is calculated by using data from the past two years (2011 and 2012) pertaining to pending and closed cases by considering 2011 as the base year as follows:
- a. **Number of cases carried over to 2013:** the number of pending cases carried over to 2013, is not a projected number but an actual one, and is calculated by deducting the number of disposed cases from the total number of the previous pending caseload + the number of new case filings in 2012.
 - b. **Percent of change (increase / decrease) in the number of new cases per year =**
$$\frac{(\text{number of cases filed in 2012} - \text{number of cases filed in 2011})}{\text{number of cases filed in 2011}} \times 100.$$
 - c. **Percent of change (increase / decrease) in the number of disposed cases per year =**
$$\frac{(\text{number of disposed cases during 2012} - \text{number of disposed cases in 2011})}{\text{number of disposed cases in 2011}} \times 100.$$
 - d. **Projected number of new case filings during 2013 =**
$$\text{number of cases filed in 2012} \pm (\text{number of cases filed in 2012} \times \text{percent of change in the number of filed cases}).$$
 - e. **Projected number of disposed cases in 2013 =**
$$\text{number of disposed cases in 2012} + (\text{number of disposed cases in 2012} \times \text{percent of change in disposed cases}).$$
 - f. The projected number of disposed cases for 2013 was calculated such that the forecasted number does not exceed the combined number of pending and new cases.

Indicators of Late and Pending cases at Courts and Departments

The Technical Office does not provide data on the age of pending cases or their date of registration. Such data was made available through the MIZAN application. Information pertaining to the age of cases covering all courts and judicial departments was collected distributed over five categories which are as follows: cases filed before 2009, cases filed in 2009, 2010 and 2011 until the end of 2012 respectively. The backlog of cases (old cases) has been defined as those that were filed in 2010 and earlier. As for pending caseload, it was defined as cases that were filed in 2011 and 2012.

It is worthy to note that data related to pending cases generated from MIZAN do not match the number of pending caseload (current caseload) issued by the Technical Office. The exact reasons behind such discrepancies are not know to us, but this warrants that a scientific study be carried out for the data entering process into the MIZAN application and conduct a comparison with the data entry forms used by the

Technical Office.

Judicial Independence and Institutional Building Pillar

This of the report documents the achievements of the directorates and departments of the judiciary in 2012 that were realized within the framework of the objectives set out in the Judicial Authority Strategy Plan for 2012 - 2014 and the strategy implementation plan. One of the main objectives of the Strategy pertains to promoting the institutional independence of the judiciary and safeguarding the individual independence of judges.

A participatory and collaborative approach was followed in preparing the report. All institutes and departments were officially approached requesting that they provide the team concerned with preparing the annual report with the achievements realized during the year, as well as their future plans and aspirations for improving performance and enhancing the quality of service provided to its targeted beneficiaries. The aim of said methodology is to objectively reflect on the achievements in the context of the strategic objectives outlined in the Strategy, and to document lessons learned from challenges faced in the past and projecting future aspirations and potentials.

First: Judicial Inspection Directorate Achievements and Future Goals

The judicial inspection body falls under the Ministry of Justice. The judicial inspection is comprised of the Chief Inspector and a number of inspectors. The chief inspector is appointed pursuant to the decision of the Judicial Council and royal decree. The chief inspector is appointed from among the higher - level judges and he / she is the direct administrative supervisor of the Directorate's inspectors and staff. Inspectors are appointed by a decision of the Judicial Council and are selected from among judges whose rank is not less than second, for a period of three years subject to renewal. The services of any inspector cannot be terminated nor can he/ she be retired, subjected to early retirement, transfer or secondment unless upon his/ her request, or based upon the recommendation of the chief inspector.

According to article 4 of the Regular Courts Judicial Inspection Regulation No. 47 of 2005, the Judicial Inspection Directorate handles the following functions: Inspect the work of judges, members of the prosecution body, Sate Lawyer assistants, and execution judges, with the exception of higher - level judges, evaluate the work of judges in terms of the proper application of the law, the fulfillment of litigation and evidences procedures, reasons for postponement, case duration until judgment issuance, the proper reasoning and justification of judgments reached, and determination of the annual clearance rate of each judge. The Chief Inspector submits his reports and that of the inspectors to both the Chief Justice and the minister of justice who in turn provides each judge a copy of it.

The main function of judicial inspection is not so much to track the mistakes of judge, but rather to develop and improve their performance. Therefore, the judicial inspection process requires that is be based on objective criteria that all judges subject to inspection should thoroughly know and understand. The aim of judicial inspection is to review functions related to the quantity and quality of clearance of cases in order to serve justice.

The Judicial Authority Strategy dedicated a strategic objective to enhance the capacity of judicial inspection and advancing the work procedures and methodologist adopted by it. The strategy specified a number of programs and activities to reach this objective as follows:

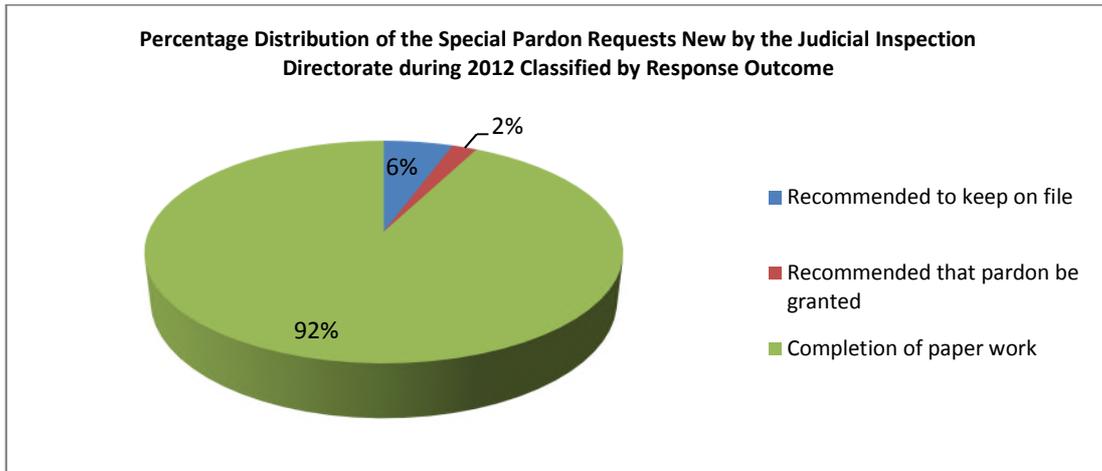
1. **Legislations Program:** the implementation plan focused, within the framework of this program, on the importance of reviewing the legislative framework governing judicial inspection (changing accountability of judicial inspection from the Ministry of Justice to the Judicial Council, methods of selecting and appointing inspectors, security of tenure and immunity, and performance review / accountability of inspectors.)
2. **Training and Specialization Program:** This program aims to develop a system of oversight and accountability of the judicial inspection in based on objective and impartial principles, through activating the principle of specialization in the work of inspectors, preparing continuous training curriculum for inspectors, and holding specialized meetings and seminars on judicial decisions drafting.
3. **Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Program:** Under this program the implementation plan included the providing the judicial Inspection with the necessary equipment needed for enhancing its work, improving performance, and appointing qualified, competent and experienced judges.
4. **Studies, Research, Planning and Opinion Polling Program:** This program includes activities related to providing inspectors with exposure to the experiences of other countries in this field through participation in regional and international conferences, organizing study tours, closely studying the experiences of these countries, preparing studies, and benefiting from published studies in this regard.

The Judicial Inspection Directorate is the body authorized under the Judicial Independence Law to monitor and guide the work of judges and courts and inspect their work in accordance with the Judicial Inspection Regulations No. 47 of 2005. Based on available means, the following activities were carried out by Judicial Inspection Directorate in 2012:

1. Special Pardon Requests

The following table shows that the number of special pardon requests Received by the Judicial Inspection Directorate during 2012 amounted to 107, of which 99 were kept on file and only 6 were recommended for special pardon, and two requests require completion of paper work.

Number of Special Pardon Requests Received by the Judicial Inspection Directorate during 2012		
Response Outcome	No. of Requests	%
Recommended to keep on file	99	92.5%
Recommended that pardon be granted	6	5.6%
Completion of paper work	2	2
Total	107	100%

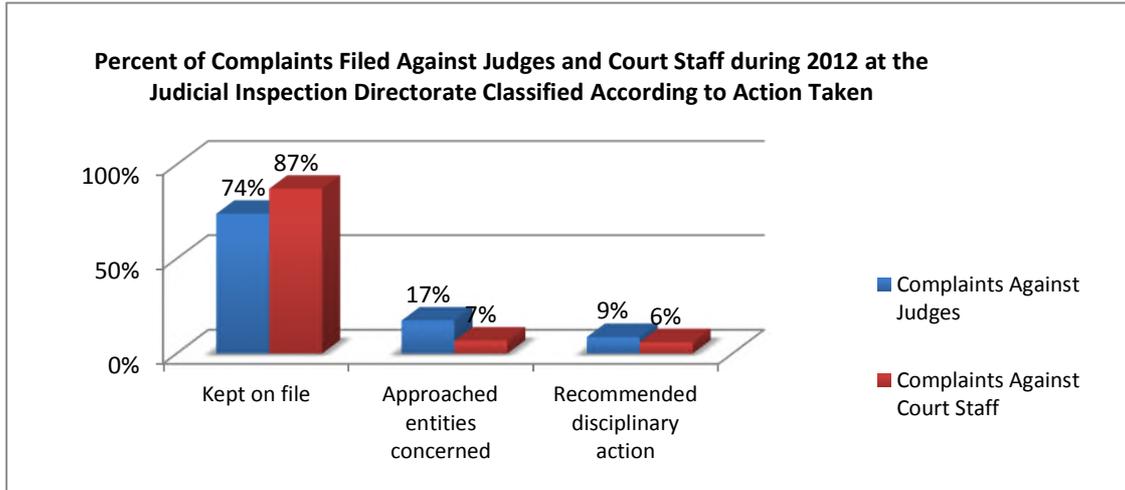


2. Complaints Filed Against Judges and Court Staff

Pursuant to Judicial Inspection Regulations No. 47 of 2005, the Judicial Inspection Directorate at the Ministry of Justice investigates complaints Received against court judges, execution judges, public prosecutors, state lawyers' assistants and all court staff across the different court departments and sections.

The following table shows that the number of complaints submitted to Judicial Inspection Directorate judges was 117 complaints. The majority of the complaints filed, amounting to 102 (87.2%), were kept on file, 8 complaints were followed-up on by addressing the concerned authorities for further inquiry and explanation, and only 7 complaints were found to have merit and appropriate action was taken against the judge. The number of complaints filed against court staff during 2012 did not exceed 23, most of which (17 complaints, 73.9%), were found to lack merit. Only two complaints were processed and appropriate action was taken against the concerned court staff.

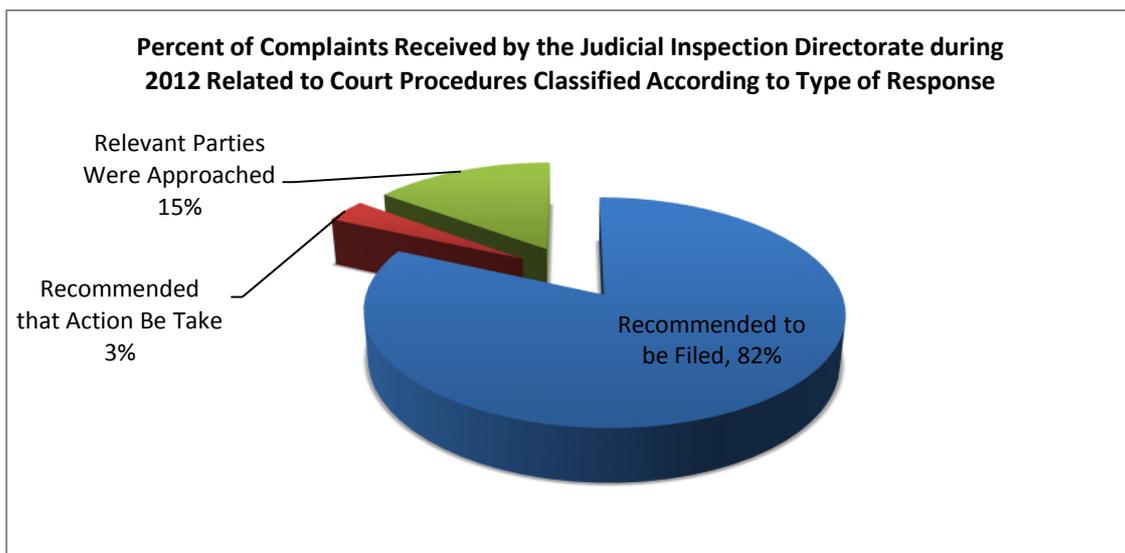
Complaints Filed Against Judges and Court Staff during 2012 at the Judicial Inspection Directorate Classified According to Action Taken				
Action Taken	Complaints Against Judges		Complaints Against Court Staff	
	Number	Percentage %	Number	Percentage %
Kept on file	102	87.2%	17	73.9%
Approached entities concerned	8	6.8%	4	17.4%
Recommended disciplinary action	7	6%	2	8.7%
Total	117	100%	23	100%



3. Inspections and Complaints / Appeals Related to Court Procedures

The following table shows that the number of grievances filed related to court proceedings reached 88, of which 72 (81.8%) were recommended to be filed. The number of complaints that were follow-up on by contacting the concerned parties for further inquiry amounted to 13 complaints (14.8%), of which only 3 were found to have merit and corrective action was recommended in their regard.

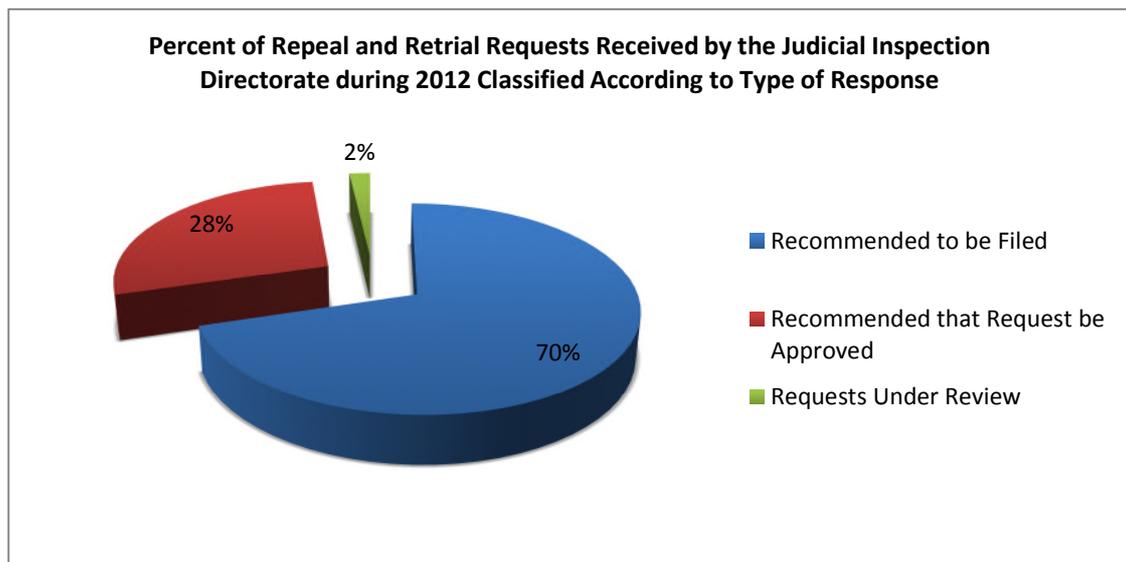
Number of Complaints Received by the Judicial Inspection Directorate during 2012 Related to Court Classified According to Type of Response		
Response Outcome / Type	No. of Requests	%
Recommended to Keep on File	72	81.8%
Recommended that Action Be Take	3	3.4%
Relevant Parties Were Approached	13	14.8%
Total	88	100%



4. Repeal and Retrial Requests

The following table shows that the number of repeal request Received by the Judicial Inspection Directorate during 2012 was 343 requests, of which 305 (70.3%) were recommended to be filed. A total of 121 requests were accepted, amounting to 27.9% of total request, while 8 requests are still under review. As for the number of retrial request filed at the Judicial Inspection Directorate, 2012 figures show that they amounted to 41 requests, 36 (87.%) of which were either accepted or rejected, while 5 requests are still under review.

Number of Repeal and Retrial Requests Received by the Judicial Inspection Directorate during 2012 Classified According to Type of Response				
Response Outcome / Type	Repeal Requests		Retrial Requests	
	No. of Requests	% of Requests	No. of Requests	% of Requests
Recommended to be Filed	305	70.3%	36	87.8%
Recommended that Request be Approved	121	27.9%		
Requests Under Review	8	1.8%	5	12.2%
Total	343	100%	41	100%



5. Inspection Visits to Courts and Departments

The following table shows the number of inspection visits carried out by court and department. The total number of field inspections conducted in 2012 to courts and departments was 30 visits. The number of judges that were included in the inspection amounted to 220, with a total of 8800 audited cases. The aim of the inspection visits was to identify the human resources needs of these courts, both judges and court staff, as well as infrastructure enhancement needs in terms of periodic maintenance, as well as basic supplies. Inspection reports were drafted and sent to the Chief Justice and the Minister of Justice so that each could take appropriate action falling within their respective areas of jurisdiction and based on available means and resources.

The Judicial Inspection Directorate has sought over the past years to establish two types of inspections: 1) programmed inspection visits, which are pre-scheduled visits whereby each court is aware of the date of the visit of inspection so that it can eliminate any negative aspects present at courts before said visit, and 2) ad hoc inspections, which are inspection visits that are not scheduled in advance and aim at assessing the status quo of courts in terms of providing services to the public, and maintaining courts in a constant state of alert and readiness for such inspections.

To develop and enhance the judicial inspection system, the chief judges at courts were entrusted with submitting monthly performance reports per judge covering aspects related to attendance, demeanor, trial start and end time, their relationship among each other, and level of compliance with the Judicial Code of Conduct.

These reports are sent periodically to the Judicial Inspection Directorate. These reports assist in the evaluation process of judges and in when preparing their appraisal reports.

The recommendations of inspectors are now being followed and implemented by either the Chief Justice or the Minister of Justice. In addition, the file of any pending case can now be reviewed with special permission from the Chief Justice and it is no longer limited cases when a complaint from the aggrieved is filed regarding unjustified delays in the case.

From the above, we conclude that the Judicial Inspection Directorate is undergoing constant development and enhancement in order to achieve full inspection administrative and judicial over courts. Furthermore, it constantly seeks to achieve that tasks entrusted to it achieve the objectives set out for it and assist in identifying the administrative and judicial mistakes in order to overcome them and achieve efficient and timely justice in the shortest possible time. The Judicial Inspection Directorate aspires to achieve the following:

1. Increase the number of highly experienced and competent judges, with good knowledge of all laws in force, and who have served a long time in the judiciary, as the Directorate will be moved to a new building with adequate space for an increased number of inspectors and is more suited to the nature of the work of inspectors.
2. Allow inspectors to enter courtrooms and attend hearings to monitor how the judge manages his / her hearings, level of respect towards the parties and compliance with procedures codes.
3. Establish an electronic link between the Judicial Inspection Directorate and courts so that inspectors would have the right to review any pending case and monitor its proceedings.
4. Amend the Judicial Inspection Regulations No. 47 of 2005 such that it is congruent with developments in different aspects of life.

Distribution of Inspection Visits According to Court, Departments and the Month in which They Were Conducted during 2012

No.	Court	April	May	June	July	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.	Irbid First Instance Court	X						
2.	Public Prosecution Department	X						
3.	State Lawyer Department	X						
4.	Theiban Conciliation Court		X					
5.	Madaba First Instance Court		X					
6.	Jerash First Instance Court		X					
7.	Customs Appeals Court		X					
8.	Customs First Instance Court		X					
9.	Northern Ghor Conciliation Court			X				
10.	Muath bin Jabal Municipality Court			X				
11.	Al Wasatiyyeh Court			X				
12.	Bani Obeid Conciliation Court			X				
13.	Ajloun First Instance Court			X				
14.	Northern Mazar Municipality Court			X				
15.	Ramtha Conciliation Court			X				
16.	Deir Abu Saeed Court			X				
17.	Koura Conciliation Court			X				
18.	Bani Kenana Conciliation Court			X				
19.	Rowaished Conciliation Court				X			
20.	Mafraq First Instance Court				X			
21.	Northern Badia Court				X			
22.	Zarqa First Instance Court				X			
23.	Zarqa Municipality Court				X			
24.	Zarqa Juveniles Conciliation Court				X			
25.	Ein Al Basha Conciliation Court				X			
26.	Salt First Instance Court					X		
27.	Taybeh Conciliation Court						X	
28.	Amman First Instance Court						X	
29.	North Amman First Instance Court							X
30.	Karak First Instance Court							X
Total		3	5	10	7	1	2	2

Second: Judicial Institute of Jordan

The Judicial Institute of Jordan is the official academic institution in the Kingdom responsible for qualifying candidates with legal background to assume judicial posts. It is also responsible for raising the competence of judges and court staff through continuous training to keep them informed of the latest legal, technical and procedural developments related to their work and that are in accordance with best international practices. The Judicial Institute of Jordan was established pursuant to the Judicial Institute of Jordan Law No. 3 of 1988 which continued to be in force until the issuance of the Judicial Institute of Jordan Regulation No. 68 of 2001 and its amendments pursuant to Regulation No. 68 of 2005.

In addition, the Judicial Institute works on developing their scientific research skills, the exchange of expertise and technical and academic cooperation between the Institute and the different legal and judicial institutes, establishments and entities regionally and internationally. It also contributes to developing plans and strategies aimed at enhancing the performance level of the Jordanian judiciary.

The Judicial Institute of Jordan continues to attract competent and qualified candidates to study at the Institute and prepares them to assume judicial posts. It also continues to involve judges in the teaching process, enhancing the capacity and skills of court staff through continuing education to keep them abreast with legal, technical and procedural developments related to their work.

The Judicial Institute translates its objectives through the Judicial Studies Diploma Program, which is a two year program after which students are given a diploma certificate that qualifies him / her to assume judicial posts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

It also carries out the Continuing Legal Education Program that is implemented based on an annual training plan. Said plan is prepared by specialists at the Institute based on the results of the training needs assessment survey that is conducted by distributing questionnaires among all judges as well as the recommendations of the Judicial Inspection Directorate resulting from periodic assessments carried out by the directorate over judges across different levels.

The Continuing Legal Education Program focuses on modern ways of litigation, emerging legal matters, the consequent new legislative amendments and relevant procedures and applications among others.

Since its establishment in 1988, the Judicial Institute of Jordan was able to provide the judiciary with qualified candidates to assume various judicial functions and posts through its Diploma Program.

The specialized and continuing education program offered to judges, prosecutors, and judicial assistants, is considered among the important programs carried out by the Institute. Furthermore, the JIJ has links with similar Arab and foreign institutes through significant scientific agreements, which helped establish bridges for judicial cooperation with fellow and neighboring countries, thus making it an iconic scientific, training and judicial institute. The Judicial Authority Strategy for the years 2012 – 2014 included a strategic goal to strengthen the capacity of the Judicial Institute, and devoted a number of activities and programs in the next three-year operational plan to strengthen its capacity as follows:

1. Under the Legislations Program, the operational plan emphasized the need to revise the legislative framework relating to the Judicial Institute.

2. The training and specialization program stressed that the Institute must develop a training curriculum that organizes field training mechanism in courts, and it must review the study plan, with emphasis on the practical side in addition to the academic side.
3. The institutional capacity building and human resources program included a number of activities and programs to modernize and improve the performance of the Judicial Institute, through providing the Institute with competent faculty members possessing judicial experience selected according to objective and specific criteria, reviewing the basis for selecting student candidates according to the needs of the judiciary, and continue to attract more distinctive competencies to study law and train them according to the needs of the judiciary.

The 2012 achievements of the Judicial Institute supported the attainment of the goals and objectives set out for it and the fulfillment of its mandate, which were as follows:

I **Judicial Studies Diploma Program (preparatory training):**

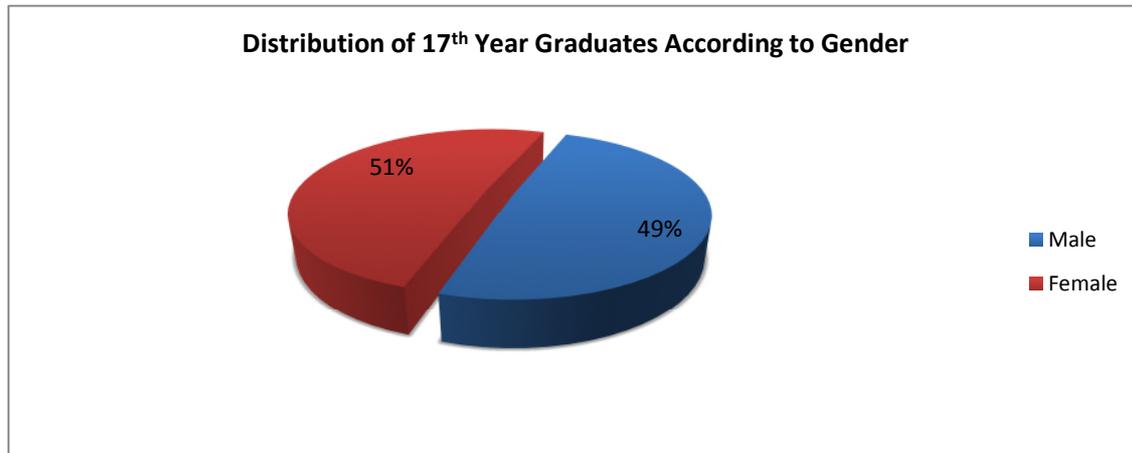
The Institute's diploma program is considered among its most important programs. It is a non-academic program that qualifies and trains holders of bachelors' degree in law, at a minimum. The Institute gives candidates that pass the program a diploma degree. The Institute made significant strides in attracting high caliber candidates with legal background. This was achieved by amending the Judicial Institute Regulations by means of which 70% of the diploma studies program seats are allocated for top law school students graduating from Jordanian universities. The first batch was admitted for enrollment at the institute during 2007 – 2009 scholastic years.

Also, the Ministry of Justice identified qualified candidates from within the ministry who were enrolled into the Future Judges Program. Admission is not limited to top law school graduates and judicial assistants from both genders; it also has seats for students from other Arab and Islamic countries who meet the required condictions.

The number of students who gradated for the Institute's diploma studies program since establishment to date reached 608, of which 472 were males and 136 were females.

The total number of students enrolled in the 17th class of academic year 2011 - 2012 is 61 students, of which 31 (50.8%) are lawyers, while the percentage of students enrolled from top law school graduate reached 21.3%. The percent of future judges students who obtained a master's degree from Great Britain was 6.6%, the percent of those who obtained their first university degree from local public universities was 9.8%, while the percent of law clerks amount to 11.5%. Also, out of belief in the role of women in the legal profession, the percent of female students admitted to the Institute during 2012 reached 50.8%.

Distribution of 17th Year Graduates According to Category and Gender						
Top University Graduates	No. of Clerks	No. of Lawyers	Future Judges (graduate degrees from UK Universities)	Future Judges (first university degrees from local universities)	Male	Female
13	7	31	4	6	30	31



II Continuing and Specialized Legal Education Program

The continuous legal education program is one of the programs implemented by the Judicial Institute. The program includes training courses, seminars and workshops for judges and judicial assistants as well as lawyers and judges from abroad who are admitted according to predefined criteria set out by the board.

The design of the program takes into account the incorporation and focus on modern methods of litigation and new, emerging legal matters, and remaining congruent with new legislative amendments and pertinent procedures and applications. Following are among the most prominent ongoing training topics:

1. **Civil case management:** it is a modern management style that aims to expedite the adjudication of cases and achieving justice in a timely manner. This is achieved through placing the case early on under the direct supervision of the first instance judge who ensures that the case is complete and fulfills the legal and procedural elements and requirements before being presented to the trial judge who will adjudicate it and issue a judgment in it.
2. **Mediation:** it is one of the alternative disputes resolution mechanisms aimed at resolving civil disputes outside the court in order to reduce demand on courts and reduce time, effort and expenses. This is achieved by having an objective and impartial person deploy his / her modern negotiations techniques and skills to bring the views of the two parties closer and settle their dispute amicably, outside judicial proceedings.
3. **Commercial Law and Intellectual Property:** in order to keep pace with changes in the global economy, trade liberalization, the fast flow of goods and services, relevant agreements, and the impact of all this on the competitiveness of the investment environment in the Kingdom.
4. **Juveniles Courts and Dealing with Domestic Violence Cases:** whereby judges and judicial assistants are trained on methods of dealing with juvenile cases in terms if investigation, taking depositions, listening to testimonies, and modern techniques used this regard, in order to preserve the dignity of and specificity of this group, ensure their personal safety, safeguard their rights as guaranteed by international laws and conventions.

5. **Training of Trainers:** the most important element in the training process is having a good trainer. Therefore the Institute held advanced training of trainers courses in collaboration with local, regional and international entities, international and the participation of JIJ's faculty members in order to hone and strengthen their experiences with focus on communication skills and teaching techniques.

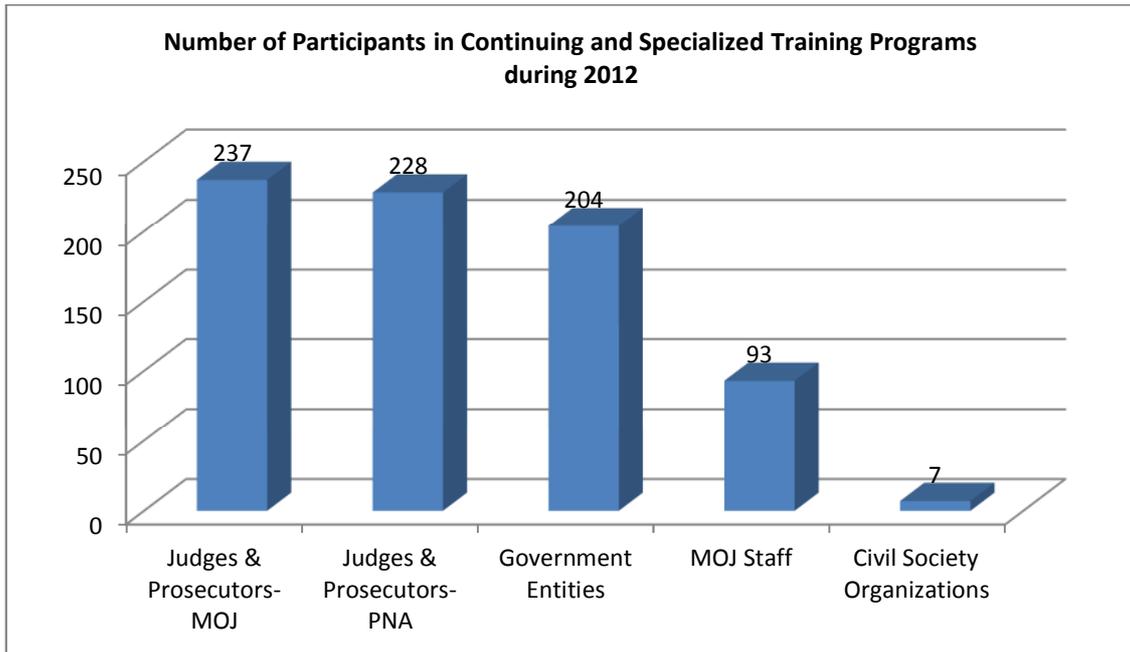
This program is considered one of the main programs that the Institute holds for judges and public prosecutors. It conducts this program in order to keep them continuously abreast with the latest legal and judicial developments because it is reflected positively on the judge's thinking and his / her work and keeps him / her in contact with new advancements in all aspects of the law, including those related to information technology Furthermore, and in Parallel, the Institute holds programs for the administrative staff in courts that complement the ones provided to judges.

The total number of training courses that were held during 2012 reached 29, of which 14 were specialized course for judges and prosecutors, nine were held for judges from Arab countries, and six courses were held for government institutions.

Number of Training Courses Held by the Judicial Institute of Jordan during 2012 as Part of its Continuous and Specialized Training Program	
Entity	No.
Specialized training courses held for judges and public prosecutors	14
Training courses held for judges from Arab countries	9
Training courses held for government institutions	6
Total	29

The number of those who participated in continuing and specialized training courses amounted to 769 participants, of which 228 were judges and prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice, accounting for 29.6% of participants, and 93 judges for the Palestinian National Authority, accounting for 12.1%. The percent of trainees from the staff of the Ministry of Justice was 30.8%, and from government entities (public security and civil defense, and income tax staff ... etc) was 26.5%.

Participants in Continuing and Specialized Training Programs		
Participants	Number	%
Judges and Prosecutors from the Ministry of Justice	228	29.6%
Judges and Prosecutors the Palestinian National Authority	93	12.1%
Government Entities – Public Security Directorate, Civil Defense Department, Income Tax Department staff among others	204	26.5%
Ministry of Justice staff	237	30.8%
Civil Society Organizations	7	1%
Total	769	100%
Percent of female participants (judges and staff)	23.5%	



III Local, Regional and International Cooperation

The Judicial Institute has entered into several judicial cooperation memoranda with several Arab and international entities. This comes in line with the policy of the institute that is aimed at prompting such cooperation and benefiting from the experience of fellow countries and exchanging knowledge with them. Accordingly, in 2012, the Institute entered into a number of agreements and memorandums of understanding in the field of judicial cooperation and training and organized several workshops for visiting delegations as follows:

1. Memorandums of Understanding Signed with the Framework of Arab and International Cooperation

- Euro – Arab Network Agreement for cooperation in the field of judicial training among a number of Arab and European countries. Jordan was selected to be the base for the network.
- Renewed the MOU signed with Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.
- Signed an MOU with the Sultanate of Oman for judicial training and training of administrative staff.
- Signed an MOU with the Palestinian National Authority for judicial training.

2. Seminars and Workshops Held Within the Framework of Local, Regional and International Cooperation: Within the framework of local, regional and international cooperation, the Judicial Institute held and participated in several functions and activities as listed below:

- The Judicial Institute of Jordan, in cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and with support from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), held a high level meeting under the title of “Common Judicial Standards and Judicial Cooperation” for directors of judicial institutes in the Middle East and North Africa region.

- National seminar on human rights curriculum, in cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.
- Enforcement of judgments of civil cases, held in cooperation between the Judicial Institute, the Embassy of France and the National Judicial College in France.
- Seminar on enhancement of participatory approach in combating domestic violence held in cooperation with the Family Awareness and Guidance Center.
- Seminar on environment law held in cooperation with the German Institute for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ).
- Seminar on criminal justice system development, held for the Diploma Program students in cooperation with the ministry of justice in Britain and the European Union.
- Seminar on Human Rights Mechanisms held for the Diploma Program students in cooperation with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.
- Seminar on human rights conventions held for the students of the Future Judges Program in cooperation with the American Bar and Judges Association.

3. Visiting Delegations to the Institute to Learn About its Experience in Judicial Training: Several delegations from Arab and international countries visited the Judicial Institute of Jordan to learn about its experience in judicial training. Following is a summary of the list of visiting delegations:

- H.E. Mr. Jamal Shehab Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs from Kuwaiti headed a high level delegation that visited the Institute to review its experience in the field of judicial education and training and discussed ways of strengthening relations of cooperation.
- A visiting delegation of management of state cases advisers to the Justice from the Libyan Arab Republic.
- Military justice delegation from the Sultanate of Oman.
- Judicial delegation from the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

IV Institutional Development and Capacity Building of the Judicial Institute

Draft amendments to the Judicial Institute of Jordan Regulations were completed.

Third: Achievements of the State Lawyer Department During 2012

Article 16 of the Regular Courts Formation Law stated that the State Lawyer shall prepare an annual report covering the achievements and performance of the State Lawyer Department and the progress of cases in which it represents the government as well as enforcement cases in favor of the government's treasury it is handling. According to the same article, the report must be submitted to the Minister of Justice who in turn submits it to the Council of Ministers at the end of December of each year. Accordingly, I hereby submit this report, which outlines the State Lawyer Department's achievements during 2012, challenges faced and recommendations, which I believe, are in the interest of the public and that safeguard the rights of the state treasury.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Government Cases Law No. 25 of 1958 and its amendments, the State Lawyer Department handles the representation, defense and litigation on behalf of the government in civil cases to which it is a party. It is also responsible for safeguarding the rights of the Treasury, achieving the desired objective of maintaining public money.

Therefore, and based on the interest of the Jordanian legislator to safeguard and protect public funds from being wasted, a State Lawyer Department was established pursuant to Law No. 13 of 1994. The Department was established and judges and staff were assigned to it on full time basis in order to preserve and protect public funds.

The premise was that confining litigation and defending public funds related to cases in which the government is party to a case to a specialized body that is dedicated to said task will lead to the protection of treasury rights, conduction of proper litigation procedures, timely resolution of cases and expedited enforcement of judgments issued in favor of the government, which is considered a qualitative and quantitative clearance in this regard.

The State Lawyer Department is headed by a civil judge of the highest degree, and is supported by assistants who represent the government before courts in civil cases, whether held by or against the Government. They also handle the execution of cases at the courts' execution departments whose outcome was in favor of the treasury.

At the beginning, a few numbers of assistants were assigned to work at the central department in Amman. In mid 2005, the number of assistants reached 8 after which it was dropped to 7 in 2007.

After studying the work conditions and the size of government related cases adjudicated before courts across the Kingdom, and out of keen interest in preserving the rights and the treasure, and despite suffering from shortage in the number of judges, at the end of 2011 and the beginning of 2012, the Judicial Council appointed assistants to the state lawyer in all first instance courts in the Kingdom. This has contributed significantly in the efficient follow up on state cases, and exerting the appropriate level of effort and time to protect public interest.

The Judicial Authority Strategic Plan included an objective aimed at empowering and advancing the work of the State Lawyer Department. Also, it allocated two programs and a number of activities in its implementation plan as follows:

1. **Legislations Program:** The main activities pertaining to the State Lawyer Department falling under the legislations program is the revision of relevant legislation, the formation of a committee to study the legislation, and developing a draft amended legislation that is submitted to concerned entities.
2. **Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Development Program:** The main activities under this program pertain to working on developing the methodology and ways of appointing state lawyer assistants, developing appointment standards and criteria in terms of qualification and experience and according to the job description and tasks and duties.

1. The Institutional Structure of the State Lawyer Department and its Mandate

The State Lawyer Department is comprised of a number of judges in charge of the proceedings and defense in state related cases at courts in the Kingdom as follows:

1. **Main Center:** the number of assistants at the main center located at the Palace of Justice during 2012 amounted to 12 assistants, who handle the adjudication of treasury cases before the Amman Court of Appeals, the Amman First Instance Court and the Amman Conciliation Court.

They also follow up on the enforcement of judgments issued in favor of the state at the execution department of the Amman First Instance Court and Shari'a Court.

2. **State Lawyer Assistants:** the assistants handle the adjudication of state related cases and following up on the enforcement of judgments issued in the favor of the state before the following courts:
 - Assistant at West Amman First Instance Court
 - Assistant at North Amman First Instance Court
 - Assistant at South Amman First Instance Court
 - Assistant at East Amman First Instance Court
 - Two assistants at Zarqa First Instance Court
 - Assistant at Salt First Instance Court
 - Two assistants at Ajloun First Instance Court
 - Five assistants at Irbid Court of Appeals and Irbid First Instance Court
 - Assistant at Karak First Instance Court
 - Assistant at Jerash First Instance Court
 - Public prosecutor seconded to Madaba First Instance Court
 - Assistant at Mafraq First Instance Court
 - Assistant at Maan First Instance Court
 - Public prosecutor seconded to Aqaba First Instance Court
 - Assistant at Tafilah First Instance Court
3. **Adjudicating and Defending State Related Cases:** the state lawyers handles the adjudication and representation of the state in cases before the various entities as follows:
 - **Water and Lands Settlement Department:** a number of employees seconded by the Attorney General handle the adjudication and representation of cases upon the recommendation of the Director General of the Department of Lands and Survey.
 - **Conciliation Courts in Districts:** defense and litigation of state related cases before districts conciliation courts is handled by the chief clerks at said courts.
 - **Civil Status Cases:** adjudication of civil status cases is handled by employees that are seconded by the State Lawyer Department based on the recommendation of H.E the Director General of the Civil Status and Passports Department.
 - **Jordanian Armed Forces Cases:** a number of military judges, who are seconded by the State lawyer Department upon the recommendation of H.E. the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, handle trial and defense proceedings in Jordanian Armed Forces Cases.
 - **Security Cases at Amman Palace of Justice:** adjudication of public security cases at the Amman Palace of Justice is handled by a legal officer seconded by the State Lawyer Department upon the recommendation of H.E. the secretary general of the Public Security Directorate.
 - **Cases Related to the Department of Forestry:** adjudication of cases related to the Department of Forestry is handled by staff members seconded by the State Lawyer Department upon the recommendation of H.E. the Director of the Department of Forestry.
4. **Litigation and Defense in Cases Related to Semi-government Organizations:** the state lawyer, state lawyer assistants, and seconded public prosecutors and chief clerks handle the adjudication

and defense of cases related to semi independent governmental organization (all ministries and ministry related departments) in addition to the following organizations and institutions:

- Higher Media Council
- Higher Youth Council
- Higher Science and Technology Council
- Towns and Villages Development Bank
- Telecommunications Regulatory Commission
- Transport Regulatory Commission
- Vocational Training Institute
- Free Zones Corporation
- Jordan Radio and Television Corporation
- Civil Aviation Authority (Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission)
- Aqaba Railway Corporation
- Agricultural Credit Corporation
- Jordanian Cooperative Corporation
- Audio Visual Commission
- Palestinian Affairs Department
- Companies Controller Department
- Royal Jordanian Geographic Center
- Amman Financial Market / Amman Stock Exchange
- Postal Saving Fund
- Securities Depository Commission
- National Center for Human Resources Development

It is worthy to note that the above mentioned entities are independent entities with legal personality and may appoint a lawyer in cases related to it or it may delegate the state lawyer to represent it. Despite the presence of designated lawyer and fully operational legal departments at said institutions, they continue to ask the state lawyer to represent them in cases to which they are a party to, which causes duplication of effort and a waste of resources as well as an increased caseload for the state lawyer department.

The State Lawyer Department in the Context of the Judicial Authority Strategy for the years 2012 – 2014: the Judicial Authority Strategy designated a general objective for strengthening and developing the State Lawyer Department and defined in its implementation plan a number of programs and activities to achieve these goals as follows:

1. Under the Legislations Program emphasis was placed on the importance of reviewing all legislations relevant to the State Lawyer Department.
2. Under the Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Development Program, the implementation plan included the importance of developing and mechanism and means of appointing state lawyer assistants and developing standards and criteria for appointing assistants in terms of qualification and experience that are commensurate with the job description.

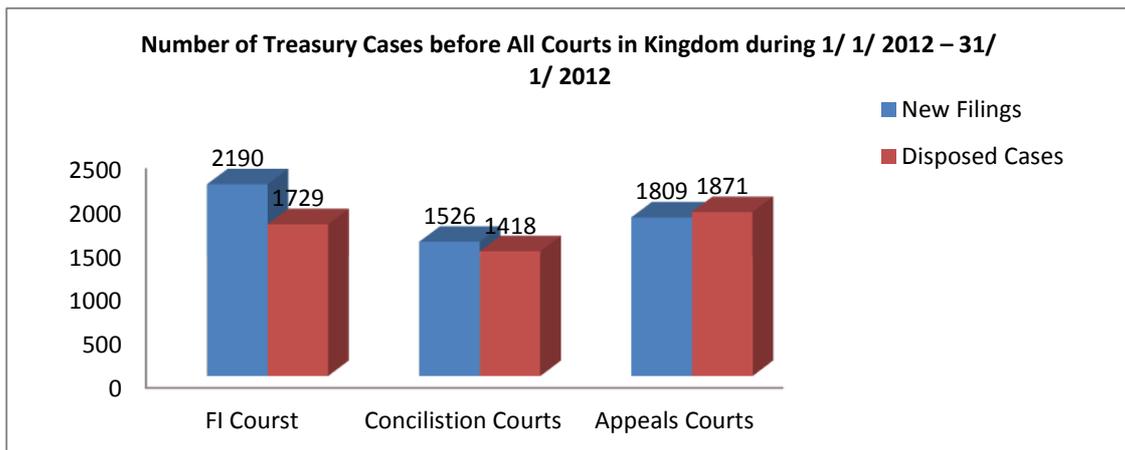
2. State Lawyer Department Achievements

1. **Treasury Cases before Courts:** The table below shows the number of treasury cases at first instance, conciliation and appeal courts that are being followed up by the state lawyer during the

period January 1/ 1/ 2012 through the end of October of 2012. From the table below, it can be noted that the percent of disposed cases from the total number of new cases amounted to 90.8% whereby the number of disposed cases was less than the number of cases that were filed in 2011, thus increasing the number of pending caseload (backlog) for 2013 to 9.2% of the total number of new case filings at all three courts. The percent of disposed cases to the total number of new filings and pending caseload for all three courts amounted to 52.9%.

It can also be noted that the percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings at the appeals court amounted to 103.4% whereby the number of disposed cases was the equivalent of the number of cases that were filed in 2011 as well as 3.4% cases pending from previous years. As for the percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings at the first instance court and conciliation court, they amounted to 78.9% and 92.9% respectively. This means that both courts were not able to dispose the equivalent of all new filings during the year, thus raising next year's backlog by 21.1% and 7.1% at the first instance and conciliation courts respectively.

Number of Treasury Cases before All Courts in Kingdom during 1/ 1/ 20112 – 30/ 11/ 2012				
Indicator	First Instance Courts	Conciliation Courts	Appeals Courts	Total
No. of Pending Cases from 2011	937	1648	1176	3761
No. of Cases Filed in 2012	2190	1526	1809	5525
Total No. of Pending and New Cases	3127	3174	2985 +199 pending appeal	9485
No. of Disposed Cases	1729	1418	1871	5018
No. of Pending Cases for 2013	1398	1756	1313	4467
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings	78.9%	92.9%	103.4%	90.8%
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings + Previous	55.3%	44.7%	58.8%	52.9%

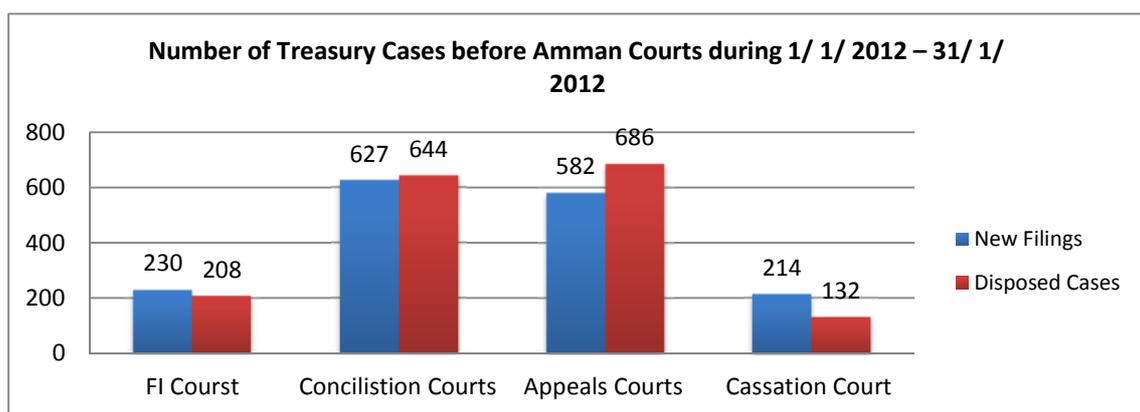


2. **Treasury Cases before Amman Courts:** The table below shows the number of treasury cases at first instance, conciliation and appeal courts that are being followed up by the state lawyer during the period January 1/ 1/ 2012 through the end of October of 2012. From the table below, it can be noted that the percent of disposed cases from the total number of new treasury cases

in first instance, conciliation, appeals courts and the court of Cassation in Amman amounted to 101%, which means that the number of disposed cases was equivalent to the number of cases that were filed in 2012, thus decreasing the number of pending caseload (backlog) for 2013 by 1%. The percent of disposed cases to the total number of new filings and pending caseload for all aforementioned courts amounted to 54.7%.

It can also be noted that the percent of disposed cases from the total number case filings reached 117.9% in courts of appeal, and 102.7% in conciliation courts. This means that the courts were able to dispose the equivalent of all cases filed during the year in addition to 17.9% and 2.7% from previous backlog respectively. The percent of disposed cases from the total number case filings in first instance courts reached 90.4%, while it reached 61.7% at the Court of Cassation. This means that both courts were unable to dispose the equivalent of the number of cases that were filed during the year, which led to an increase in backlog by 9.6% at the first instance court and 38.3% at the Court of Cassation.

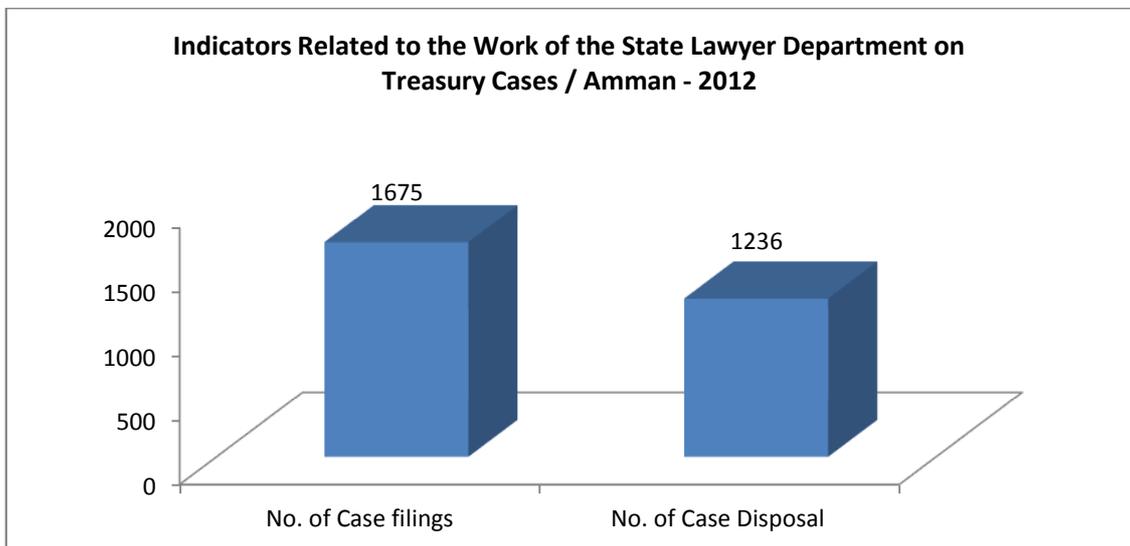
Treasury Cases/ Amman during 1/ 1/ 2012 until 30/ 11/ 2012 and the Percent of Disposed Cases from the Total Number of Case filings and Pending Cases					
Indicator	First Instance Courts	Conciliation Courts	Appeals Courts	Cassation Court	Total
No. of Pending Cases from 2011	333	385	108	473	1301
No. of Cases Filed in 2012	230	627	582	214	1653
Total Pending and New Cases	563	1012	690+ 989 pending appeal	689	3052
No. of Disposed Cases	208	644	686	132	1670
No. of Pending Cases in 2013	355	368	993	557	2273
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings	90.4%	102.7%	117.9%	61.7%	101%
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings + Previous	36.9%	63.6%	87.1%	19.2%	54.7%



- Treasury Cases before All Execution Departments:** the number of treasury cases filed at execution departments across the Kingdom during 2012 reached 1675 cases, and the number of disposed cases was 1236. The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings reached 73.8%, which means that execution departments were unable to dispose as much as the

number of cases filed at the department. This led to an increase in backlog by 26.2%. The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings and pending caseload reached 43.8%.

Treasury Cases before the Different Execution Departments Across the Kingdom during 1/ 12/ 2011 – 31/ 10/ 2012 and the Percent of Disposed Cases from Number of Filings and from Total Number of Caseload	
Indicator	No. of Cases
No. of Pending Cases from 2011	1145
No. of Cases Filed in 2012	1675
Total No. of Pending and New Cases	2820
No. of Disposed Cases	1236
No. of Pending Cases in 2013	1584
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings	73.8%
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings + Previous Backlog	43.8%



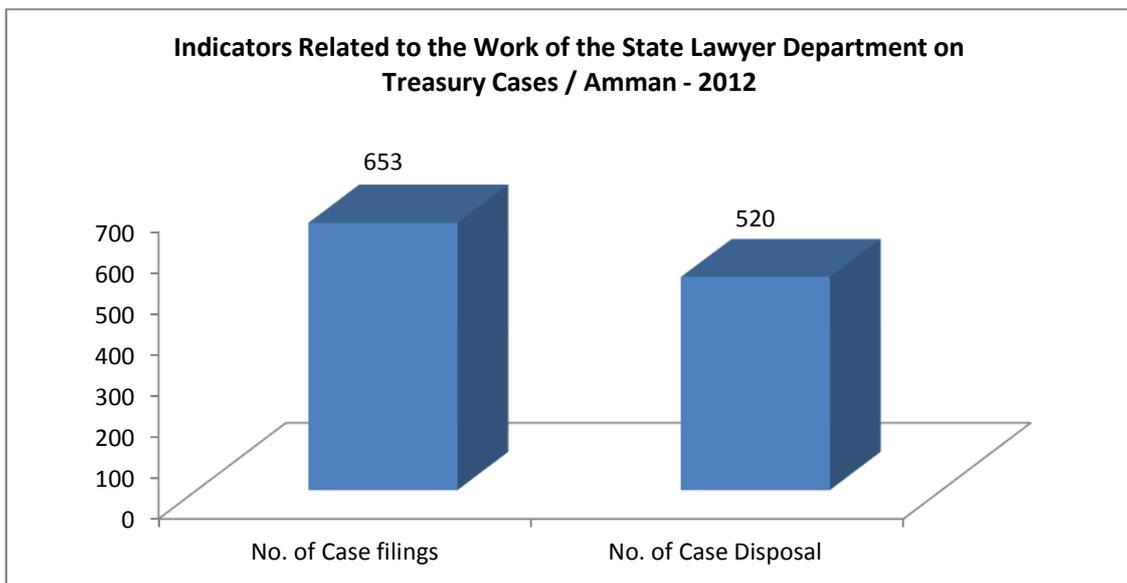
4. **Treasury Cases Before Amman First Instance Court:** Treasury execution cases filed at the Amman First Instance Court Execution Department in 2012 reached around 653 cases. The number of disposed cases (enforced cases) for the same period was 520 cases. The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings reached 79.6%, which means that execution departments were unable to dispose as much as the number of cases filed at the department. This led to an increase in backlog by 20.4%. The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings and pending caseload reached 14.6%.

Treasury Cases at Amman First Instance Execution Department during 1/ 12/ 2011 – 31/ 10/ 2012 and the Percent of Disposed Cases from Number of Filings and from Total Number of Caseload	
Indicator	No. of Cases
No. of Pending Cases from 2011	2907
No. of Cases Filed in 2012	653
Total No. of Pending and New Cases	3560

Treasury Cases at Amman First Instance Execution Department during 1/ 12/ 2011 – 31/ 10/ 2012 and the Percent of Disposed Cases from Number of Filings and from Total Number of Caseload

Indicator	No. of Cases
No. of Disposed Cases	520
No. of Pending Cases in 2013	3040
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings	79.6%
% of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings + Previous Backlog	14.6%

Note: The total value of amounts collected for the benefit of the Amman Execution Department / Treasury during 1/ 1/ 2012 – 30/ 11/ 2012 amounted to 415,612.670.



3. Performance Highlights of the State Lawyer Department

1. Treasury cases were given great importance and a lot of effort was exerted to collect funds related to treasury cases. This was done by cooperating with the Public Funds Directorate at the Ministry of Finance to accelerate the enforcement of said cases and make use of the State Funds Law. The chief of Diwan was assigned the task to follow up on this.
2. The State Lawyer Department was assigned a number of liaison officers' ministries and government institutions and departments in order to facilitate communication, collaboration and coordination with regard to bringing evidence. However, they are in dire need for training given that they don't hold law degrees.
3. The State Lawyer Department is planning on submitting a draft law for amending the Government Cases Law to the concerned entities given that the current Government Cases Law No. 25 of 1958, no longer meets the required purpose and there are clear shortcomings in some of its provisions. Some of the articles we suggest to be added to the draft amending law will help save the treasury time, effort and expenses. The amendments will also allow for better flexibility in the representation of some of the government departments that have a certain requirements, such as the Civil Defense Department, the police and the General Intelligence Department.

4. The State Lawyer Department is in the process of amending its organizational structure in order to keep abreast with developments, allow for a more streamlined workflow and enable the Department employees to better control the proceedings of cases and their enforcement to collect treasury funds as well as use all legal means for their enforcement in order to safeguard public interest.

4. Challenges Faced by the State Lawyer Department in Defending the Rights of the Treasury

The State Lawyer and his / her assistants face the following obstacles and challenges:

1. The full name of the defendant and the charged is not provided or made available. The same applies to addresses whereby the information listed includes the first, second and last name of the person to be notified and the address only lists the area in which he / she lives in. This renders the notifier unable to serve the notice and requires that the notice be published in newspapers. This results in incurring additional expenses, delays the resolution of cases and results in prohibiting the enforcement of judgments issued in favor of the treasury.
2. Annual reports covering the performance of the State Lawyer Department and that were submitted previously included detailed description of the shortcomings faced by the Department in terms of lack of cooperation on the part of government departments and intuitions. In this regard, I point to circular number 26 of 2005 attached to which was the letter no. 17/ 3/ 7605 sent out by H.E. the Minister of Justice on 9/ 10/ 2005 requesting government ministries and departments to comply, abide and cooperate with the State Lawyer Department and meet their requests. However, the State Lawyer Department continues to face the problem of lack of cooperation of other government institutions in terms of responding to its requests and providing it with the required information and documents that are needed for defending the treasury.
3. There is a continuous need for assigning a number of public prosecution judges to work at some courts in the Kingdom (Maan, Madaba, Tafilah, Karak, Jerash, and Aqaba) due to the presence of only one state lawyer assistant who handles cases in which the government is party and follows up on the execution of judgments issued in favor of the treasury. In the event that this sole assistant is absent due to an emergency, illness, death or some other family matter, is results in disruption and delay of work.
4. Lack of specialized assistants to represent the government before conciliation courts. In execution cases, seconded chief clerks represent the treasury and who lack the legal knowledge that enables them to defend the rights of the treasury and collect the funds.
5. Lack of the necessary number of qualified staff and judicial assistants at some State Lawyer Departments within Amman and other courts.
6. Lack of a mechanism or a body that assists in searching for the addresses of the defendants and convicted persons for purposes of serving notices related to treasury cases. It is worthy to note that we are working on corresponding with the Civil Status Department, the Social Security Corporation, Civil and Military Retirement Fund, Companies Directorate, and the Department of Lands and Survey in order to obtain the information available to them. Absence of such

mechanism and required information lead to stalling and delays in the processing and enforcement of treasury cases.

7. The number of correspondences of ministries, government departments and the Audit Bureau related to inquiries about the proceedings of cases and the execution of judgments is high and sometimes repetitive throughout the year. This casts a great caseload on the Department given that responding to such inquiries requires significant effort and time on the part of government representatives and supporting administrative bodies.
8. The Ministry of Finance is either late or does not pay expenses related to hiring experts assigned to the Treasury by the courts, thereby hindering the progress of cases or even suspends it until experts expenses are paid.
9. The State Lawyer Department carries out many functions, some which might be beyond its mandate of representing, litigating and defending the state in cases brought for or against it. The Department undertook a political role in providing legal and advice and opinion in several cases to which the state is a party to and lately it has served like a legal advisory arm to many governmental bodies and institutions.
10. There are several important tasks that were entrusted to the State Lawyer department by the prime ministry and several ministries and government institutions, the last of which was chairing a committee to study the status of agricultural land in the South that are rented by the government to several investment companies. The committee recommended that legal notices be served on time to notify concerned companies of the state's intent for discontinuing the leasing of these lands. H.E. the Minister of Finance submitted these notices and they were served to relevant companies according to appropriate legal procedures.
11. Recently, the State Lawyer Department became active in effectively implementing mechanisms for collecting funds and performing appropriate settlements to collect funds for the benefit of the treasury, whereby the amount of collected funds exceeded those collected during previous years.
12. There are high hopes to overcome hurdles standing in the way of collecting treasury funds. This is hoped to be achieved in collaboration with state institutions, particularly enforcements agencies, the most important of which is the Judicial Execution Departments at the General Security Directorate.
13. Clearly, there is inadequate performance on the part of relevant entities particularly those concerned with the enforcement of court judgments, whereby there are several judgments that have been issued for enforcement years ago and pursuant to which several decisions to place attachments on movable and immovable assets as well as vehicles were issued but have been not enforced by now, despite that some date back to 2001.
14. There was a noticeable increase in 2012 in the number of notices that were published in the newspaper, and to which treasury representatives were assigned to, the number of which exceeded 800 notices.

15. There is a problem facing the State Lawyer Department pertaining to paying experts fees in cases that are adjudicated in favor of the treasury and which treasury representatives are required to pay said fees. The Ministry of Finance makes late payments, and sometimes never makes the payment at all, which clearly leads to a disruption that adversely affects the proper course of the case. This in turn costs the treasury additional funds or leads to eliminating the need for an expert all together, which sometimes is needed for the interest of the state.

It is worthy to note that the Sate Lawyer and his / her assistants have core and primary functions that constitute priority tasks and which relate to adjudication services, conducting legal studies, pleadings lists, defenses, and trying cases before courts as well as appealing judgments, all which take up the hours of work days in addition to extra time spent at home.

5. Main Conclusions Pertaining to the Performance of the Sate Lawyer Department during 2012

- 1. New additions to the 2012 report:** new indicators were added to the pending caseloads of 2011 and 2012. The addition included adding cases that are awaiting appeal, awaiting appeal to the Cassation Court, cases that were disposed by audit, all which were not included in previous reports. Pending cases represent cases that are being adjudicated by state lawyer assistants before conciliation, first instance and appeal court panels. Cases awaiting appeal are cases that were disposed by first instance courts but were appealed, but are still pending a decision with regard to the appeal request, or cases that were not assigned hearings, or cases that were disposed by conciliation courts, and are being reviewed by an audit (without a trial) by courts of appeal and are still pending a decision, or conciliation cases being reviewed by first instance courts in their capacity as courts of appeal.

As for cases awaiting appeal before the cassation court, these are appeal cases that were decided upon by the court of appeal and an appeal motion or request to the cassation court was submitted in their regard and which are still pending a decision by the higher-level court. Also, another indicator was added for first instance courts that are still ending at the case management department. Furthermore, cases pending arbitration and review by the shari'a courts were also added. As for the northern region, cases that were appealed to Irbid Court of Appeals from first instance and conciliation courts were added.

- 2. The Relation of the State Lawyer Department to Ministries and Government Departments and Entities:** the State Lawyer and his / her assistants handle the representation, defense and litigation of cases on behalf of the government in civil cases to which it is a party and following up on the enforcement of judgments before execution departments. Exercising its duties and jurisdiction in order to fulfill its mandate of safeguarding the rights of the treasury, requires that government bodies and departments fully perform their duties and comply with the provisions of the law and regulations, particularly article H/a of the Regular Courts Formation Law No. 17 of 2001.
- 3. Request Relating to Government Rights:** the State lawyers' files cases to claim the rights of the government based on the assignment of the Minister of Finance who makes such assignment based on requests Received from concerned ministries, and government departments and entities. Such assignment is made after the legal counselor at the Ministry

of Finance reviews all papers and documents and issues a legal opinion in their regard through a report that is submitted to the Minister of Finance within a period of two weeks from the request's submission date. If, after thorough study and review, the advisor sees that there are rights for the government to claim and that the verdict will be in the government's favor, the State Lawyer, and upon a request Received from the Minister of Finance, would file the case in accordance with the provisions of law (mainly article 9/ a & b of the Governments Cases Law).

- 4. Reviewing and Auditing Papers and Documents:** all requested submitted by concerned entities to the Minister of Finance require that they clearly include facts, incidents, and reasons for the request. It also requires that all the aforementioned by clear and concise and states the full address of the person who the case is being filed against. Furthermore, originals and certified copies of all evidences, documents and attachments must be made available in a timely manner in order to avoid the lapse of the legal time period.
- 5. Cases Filed Against the Government:** the State Lawyer Department is notified of the vast majority of cases filed at courts against the government and its institutions, and it in turn contacted the concerned authorities and requested that it be provide a detailed and itemized response to the case along with the defense papers and documents that would enable it to respond to the list of claims and submit a list of defense documents and evidence within the legal period. However, the relevant government agencies, and despite the allocation of a staff member, a driver and a car by the Ministry of Finance for said purpose and despite sending them the motion along with the required support documents, which they signed confirming receipt, and repeated follow up, said entities do not respond to the repeated requests and do not send the request information within a reasonable period of time. Any response Received is the result of repetitive follow up by the state lawyer department staff members and assistants and it is confined to the dispatch of papers and documents, without providing the department with the information and facts that show the correct facts of the claim, which is the basis used by the department in preparing the defense and the response plead.
- 6.** Cases that are sent directly by the courts to some government agencies are sent in turn by them to the State Lawyer Department for representation without stating the agency's position with regard to the lawsuits or responding to the facts contained therein, and without sending any related paper and documents. This requires that correspondences be sent to those agencies to request the information and documents. This casts additional caseload on the representative of the government and may render the representative unable to respond to the list of claims or provide the necessary documents within the designated legal period. Also, independent institutions that are represented by the State Layer upon its request, pursuant to what is stipulated in its law, send a copy of the list of pleading, without sending the power of attorney, a response to the facts or the necessary evidence documents and attachments. In order to avoid the lapse of legal period to respond and submit a counter defense pleading and to preserve the rights of the government, the State layer Department submits the response plea and requests the case file through the court, while noting that this is the minimum available mean in order to preserve the rights of the government.

6. Main recommendations for Improving the Performance of the State Lawyer Department

Attaining public interest and safeguarding the rights of the treasury in cases brought by it, the enforcement of judgments issued in the favor of the state and the timely implementation of its tasks and duties require that the following recommendations be implemented:

1. Address and rectify the challenges and obstacles outlined in the previous sections.
2. Provide the State lawyer and treasury representatives in all locations as well as execution departments with the full names, clear addresses and national numbers of parties involved in treasury and execution cases.
3. Coordinate and collaborate with the Public Security Department and police stations to accelerate the execution of motions filed by treasury execution departments and expedite the bringing of those sentenced in order to execution judgments related to placing attachments on their vehicles.
4. Provide the State Lawyer Department with supporting means to help in sustaining and expediting the Department's work in term of staff and computer equipment and linking them with relevant departments.
5. Linking the central State Lawyer Department with the rest of the departments in the Kingdom due to the need for enhanced communication and the provision of necessary instructions in a timely manner.
6. It is impotent to link the State Lawyer Department with the Department of Lands and Survey, the Civil Status Department and the Passports Department to enquire about the addresses and properties of defendants against whom an attachment order was issued.
7. General recommendations: request all ministries and independent bodies to assign a representative from their legal department to visit the State Lawyer Department at least once a week in order to train and educate him / her on many of the legal issues as well as on drafting contracts and responding to notices and to bring the required and necessary evidences for cases that concern relevant ministries and departments. Attendance on that day would be compulsory because there is a clear malfunction and weakness as well as lack of seriousness on the part of some ministries and departments, particularly their legal departments, which leads to a waste of time and the rights of the treasury if work continued to be conducted in the same manner. This is so particularly that legal departments at ministries are not unqualified and do not stay abreast with the development of other laws and legislations, and after it is too later, they resort to the State Lawyer Department for help.
8. Address the Director of the Department of Lands and Survey to request registration departments to enforce attachment orders in treasury cases and to respond in a timely manner.
9. Many times the state lawyer is asked by ministries and governmental departments to provide a legal opinion in a matter without providing him / her with the necessary data, evidences and documents.

Despite the many correspondences requesting said evidences and documents, not response was received. Therefore we advise all ministries to send all documents alongside the legal opinion of its

legal department or the attendance of the head of the legal department in person for discussion in order to save time, resources and effort.

Fourth: Achievements of the Administrative Units that Support the Judicial Council

The regulation pertinent to the Administrative Units that fall under the Judicial Council was issued pursuant to article 45 of the Judicial Independence Law No. 15 of 2001. The organization structure of these units is comprised on the Judges Affairs Unit, the Training and Specialization Unit, and the Planning and Development Unit. The regulation was amended and endorsed by the relevant entities whereby amendments included the addition of a general secretariat for the Judicial Council that supervises and manages the process of developing the strategic plan for the judicial authority and the training of its staff.

The aim of establishing the Administrative Units is to support the Judicial Council in carrying out its functions related to media and training of judges and court staff. An office for the administrative units was established at the Amman Palace of Justice that is fully equipped with electronics and a library.

The Judges Affairs Unit falling under the Administrative Units implemented a large number of in country and outside training activities and programs in which many judges from different ranks and levels participated in. The total number of judges who participated in training held inside the country reached 998. The number of judges who participated in events that were held outside Jordan was 129 covering 30 countries. Following is a summary of the training topics and participations in training events held in country and abroad:

1. In Country Participations:

A total of 14 in-country activities were held nationally during 2012 in which judges participated. A total of 998 judges participated in said events, which covered many topics. Following is a summary of the topics and local activities:

1. **Juveniles:** a series of training and meetings were held to cover this topic, in which 14 judges participated in. Six of the judges participated in a research workshop on preparing a curriculum for teaching the Judicial Institute students juvenile justice. It also covered the preparation of a curriculum for training judges and prosecutors specializing in juveniles' affairs. Four judges participated in a coordination meeting for those concerned with the juveniles' justice project, while two judges took part in a training course on "Juvenile Criminal Justice". Furthermore, two judges participated in a program on the principles of rehabilitation justice for juveniles, the techniques and skills of interviewing juveniles and settling disputes.
2. **Medical Responsibility / Liability:** a total of 36 judges participated in training courses that tackled this topic. 16 of said judges took part in a scientific training course entitled "Impairment and Disability Resulting from Medical Errors: Medical and Legal Perspectives". Also, 15 judges participated in a course on "Criminal Evidences and Forensic Medicine". A total of 4 judges participated in an awareness press conference on medical errors and patients' rights and the draft medical liability law. In addition, one judge participated in a lecture on "Legal Responsibility Pertaining to Medical Errors."

3. **Women Rights:** a total of twenty eight (28) judges attended courses and seminars on women's rights. Twenty three (23) judges participated in a course on the US experience with regard to precedents related to women rights faced by courts in the US. The Judicial Council hosted the honorable judge Ginsberg from the US to present the US experience in this regard.

In Country Participations during 2012 Distributed According to Topic (Juveniles, Medical Liability, Women Rights)		
Area of Training	Training Topic	No. of Judges
Juveniles	Coordination meeting for relevant parties concerned with the juveniles criminal justice project	4
	A research workshop on preparing a curriculum for teaching the Judicial Institute students juvenile justice and preparing a training curriculum to train judges and prosecutors specializing in juveniles affairs	6
	Principles of rehabilitation justice for juveniles, the techniques and skills of interviewing juveniles and settling disputes	2
	Training Course in Juveniles Criminal Justice	2
	Total No. of Participants	14
Medial Liability/ Responsibility	Lecture on "Legal Responsibility Pertaining to Medical Errors."	1
	Awareness press conference on medical errors and patients' rights	4
	Training course on "Criminal Evidences and Forensic Medicine"	15
	Scientific Seminar on "Impairment and Disability Resulting from Medical Errors: Medical and Legal Perspectives"	16
	Total No. of Participants	36
Women Rights	Dialogue Session between Japanese and Jordanian Women	1
	Hosting honorable judge Ginsberg at a Session to present the US experience with regard to precedents related to women rights faced by courts in the US as well as her personal experience as a district court judge	23
	International Women's Day and Mother's Day Celebration	1
	Workshop on Advocacy Campaigning for Supporting Women's Rights to Inheritance	1
	Discussion Session on the shadow report Pertaining to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Discrimination against Women "CEDAW"	2
	Total No. of Participants	28

4. **Family Protection and Societal Violence:** a total of nineteen (19) activity and training program were held related to this topic in which 38 judges participated in. Following were among the topics were covered: mechanisms for dealing with domestic violence, enforcing the Family Protection Law No. 6 of 2008, and methods of dealing with domestic violence. In addition, lectures were held covering the following topics: international conventions relating to children and women, the role of the judiciary in dealing with issues of domestic violence and sexual abuse, and the legal response to cases of domestic violence and child abuse. In addition, workshops were held to discuss the measures undertaken by concerned entities in dealing with domestic violence cases and the extent of their compliance with the relevant national laws, and on family integration and local communities among others.

In Country Participations during 2012 (Family Protection and Societal Violence)	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
Lecture on international conventions relating to children and women	1
Training Course on mechanisms for dealing with domestic violence	3
Lecture on the role of the judiciary in dealing with issues of domestic violence and sexual abuse	1
Workshop to discuss measures undertaken by concerned entities in dealing with domestic violence cases and the extent of their compliance with the relevant national laws	4
Workshop on family integration and local communities project	3
Training Course on enforcing the Family Protection Law No. 6 of 2008	1
Seminar on Protection of Joint Families	4
Seminar on the application of the principle of the child's best interest in Jordan	3
Program on the "Techniques of Recording interviews with child victims of domestic violence"	1
Program on the "Techniques of Recording interviews with child victims of domestic violence"	1
Lecture on the "Legal Response to Cases of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse"	1
Lecture on the "Legal Response to Cases of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse"	1
Lecture on the "Legal Response to Cases of Domestic Violence and Child Abuse"	1
Lecture on International Conventions Relating to Children and Women	1
Training Course on Mechanisms of Dealing with Family Violence	3
Delivered a lecture on the role of the judiciary in dealing with issues of domestic violence and sexual abuse	1
Workshop to discuss measures undertaken by concerned entities in dealing with domestic violence cases and the extent of their compliance with the relevant national laws	4
Workshop on family integration and local communities project	3
Training Course on enforcing the Family Protection Law No. 6 of 2008	1
Total No. of Participants	38

5. **Judicial Institute of Jordan:** in 2012, the Judicial Institute carried out a total of 15 activities, including workshops, training courses and lectures. These different types of activities were attended by 178 judges and covered a number of topics, such as a research workshop on preparing a curriculum for teaching the Judicial Institute students juvenile justice and preparing a training curriculum to train judges and prosecutors specializing in juveniles' affairs, which was attended by 7 judges. Said topics also included a training workshop on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes, attended by 87 judges, and training course on banking transactions attended by 20 judges, as well as a training workshop on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes, attended by 19 judges among others.

In Country Participations during 2012 – Judicial Institute of Jordan	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
A research workshop on preparing a curriculum for teaching the Judicial Institute students juvenile justice and preparing a training curriculum to train judges and prosecutors specializing in juveniles affairs	7
Training workshop on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes	18
Training workshop on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes	22
Training workshop on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes	15
Training course on banking transactions	20

In Country Participations during 2012 – Judicial Institute of Jordan	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
Specialized Training Course on Court Litigation Procedures before the Major Felonies Court	4
Training workshop on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes	19
A research workshop on preparing a curriculum for teaching the Judicial Institute students juvenile justice	6
Training course on Litigation skills and trial procedures	4
A specialized training course on Criminal Procedure for public prosecutors from the Public Security Directorate	19
Training course on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes	16
Lecture on How to Build a Case File	4
Training course on the toolkit for public prosecutors to investigate torture crimes	16
Training course on Litigation skills and trial procedures	4
Training Course on How to Build a Case File	4
Total No. of Participants	178

6. **Mediation:** this program included number of training workshops on social mediation, conflict management, management of meetings and preparatory mediation courses that were attended by 20 judges. It also included a lecture on the general principles of the mediation program and of conciliation between the disputing parties.
7. **The Environment:** seven judges participated in workshops to train technical personnel working in the Palestinian Environment Authority in Jordan, and a workshop on the fight against illicit trafficking in wildlife and the application of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
8. **Trade and Commerce:** 116 judges participated in courses and lectures on various topics that covered amendments to the income tax law, a comprehensive seminar on confidential inquiries on export enforcement matters, amendments to the Companies Law, and investigations into cross-border financial crimes ... etc.
9. **Journalism and Media:** 10 judges participated in events covering this topic including a workshop on media legislation in Jordan and on the draft Press and Publication Law.

In Country Participations during 2012 (Mediation, Environment, Trade and Commerce, and Journalism and Media)		
Area of Training	Training Topic	No. of Judges
Mediation	Training workshops on social mediation, conflict management, and management of meetings	1
	First Preparatory Training Course on Mediation	10
	Second Preparatory Training Course on Mediation	10
	Lecture on the general principles of the mediation program and of conciliation between the disputing parties	1
	Total No. of Participants	22
Environment	Workshop to train the technical personnel working at the Palestinian Environment Authority in Jordan	2
	Workshop on the fight against illicit trafficking in wildlife and the	2

	application of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	
	Participated in the World Migratory Bird Day event	3
	Total No. of Participants	7
Trade and Commerce	Lecture on amendments to the income tax law	1
	Comprehensive seminar on confidential inquiries on export enforcement matters	2
	A training program for analysts working at the financial intelligence unit	4
	Seminar on amendments to the Companies Law	1
	Training Course on (investigations into cross-border financial crimes)	2
	Seminar on (Liquidation of Companies)	1
	Specialized course on (Commercial Arbitration)	5
	Seminar on Products Piracy	42
	Seminar on the investigation, audit and management committees in the Companies Law	1
	Training Course Related to Financial Crimes	56
	Seminar on the investigation, audit and management committees in the Companies Law	1
	Total No. of Participants	116
Journalism and Media	Workshop on media legislation in Jordan	5
	Meeting on the draft Press and Publication Law	5
	Total No. of Participants	10

10. **Human Rights:** the subject of human rights Received great interest from the Judicial Council whereby in 2012 it carried out 24 training programs and activities covering various aspects of human rights including a workshop on alternative sentencing that was held for judges working in northern and central courts, attended by 46 judges, and a training workshop on gender issues, attended by 44 judges, and workshop on international humanitarian law and its application at the national level that was attended by 20 judges. Also, a training course on the application of international conventions at the national level was held targeting 32 judges, and a training program on gender-based violence was attended by 20 judges, among several other activities.

In Country Participations during 2012 (Human Rights)	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
Training course on the application of international conventions at the national level	13
Seminar on the constitutional amendments needed to achieve balance between the state authorities	1
A discussion session of the content of the civil society report on the status of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Jordan	1
The Law and People Program	1
Ceremony to launch the special needs of girls in detention guide	1
First roundtable discussion held as part of the migrant workers program	4
Training Course on (documenting cases of torture)	5
Workshop on "International Refugee Law"	15
Workshop on alternative sentencing held for judges working in northern and central courts	46
Training course on promoting the rights of migrant workers	12
Training Course on the protection of workers and the fight against trafficking in persons	14

In Country Participations during 2012 (Human Rights)	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
Course on investigating sexual assault crime scenes	1
Training workshop on gender concepts	23
Workshop on international humanitarian law and its application at the national level	20
3 rd training course on gender related principles	21
Workshop on alternative sentencing to detention	15
2 nd Workshop on alternative sentencing to detention held for judges working in the north.	20
Training program on gender based violence	14
Workshop on sexual violence	1
Training program on gender based violence	6
Training Course on "the right to a fair trial and the rule of law"	15
Training Course on "strengthening protection systems for Migrant Workers"	15
Roundtable on legal and criminal responsibility for working with persons with disabilities	10
Regional Workshop on the Death Penalty	1
Total No. of Participants	274

11. **Justice:** a total of 62 judges attended training courses on this topic, and most judges participated in courses on the right to a fair trial and the rule of law, and fair trial standards and law enforcement.
12. **Anti-Corruption:** 10 judges participated in trainings on the topic through attending a training program on transactional analysis of corruption crimes in Jordan, and a workshop on anti-counterfeit drugs.
13. **Intellectual Property:** this area was also of high interest to the Judicial Council demonstrated by the broad participation of judges in programs related to this topic, whereby 82 judges participated in workshops on copyright and related rights, and in conferences and training programs on individual property rights.

In Country Participations during 2012 (Justice, Anti-Corruption, Intellectual Property)		
Area of Training	Training Topic	No. of Judges
Justice	Training program on Fair Trial Standards	1
	Training program the right to a fair trial and the rule of law	15
	Training program the right to a fair trial and the rule of law	15
	Training program the right to a fair trial and the rule of law	15
	Training program the right to a fair trial and the rule of law	15
	Training program for Law Enforcement	1
	Total No. of Participants	62
Anti-Corruption	Training program on transactional analysis of corruption crimes in Jordan	2
	Training program on transactional analysis of corruption crimes in Jordan	3
	Workshop on anti-counterfeit drugs	5
	Total No. of Participants	10
Intellectual Property	Workshop on copyright and related rights	25
	Workshop on the experience of the judiciary in the copyright field	1
	Workshop on copyright and related rights	25
	Intellectual Property Conference	1

In Country Participations during 2012 (Justice, Anti-Corruption, Intellectual Property)		
Area of Training	Training Topic	No. of Judges
	Training Program on Intellectual Property	30
	Total No. of Participants	82

14. **Judges Skills Development** Judicial Council placed high interest on developing the skills of judges in various fields. Emphasis was placed on strengthening the capacity of new female judges through mentorship and awareness courses, which was attended by 31 judges. Also, a science day entitled “Goodwill Forum” was held and attended by 30 judges, and a workshop on implementing elections related appeals falling under the jurisdiction of first instance court, according to Election Law No. (25) of 2012 was also held and attended by 17 judges. Furthermore, a seminar on the enforcement of civil case judgments was held and attended by 32 male and female judges.

In Country Participations during 2012 (Judges Skills Development)	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
Workshop on the preparation of draft guidelines for the use of closed circuit TV (CCTV)	4
Lecture on the Law Amending the Landlords and Tenants Law No. (43) of 2010	1
Lecture on judicial control over arbitration decisions	1
Lecture on the Landlords and Tenants Law	1
Workshop on Transfer / Referral Programs	5
Basic Workshop on Asset Recovery	1
Science day entitled “Goodwill Forum”	30
A seminar entitled ways of activating cooperation and integration between the faculties of law and the judiciary in Jordan	1
Participation in the meetings of the Permanent Bureau of the Union of Arab Jurists	1
Workshop on civil society monitoring over the judiciary	1
Third discussion session to review the draft guidelines for the use of closed circuit TV (CCTV)	2
Closing ceremony for the "strengthening judicial capacity for new judges through mentorship and awareness programs"	31
Seminar on judicial handling of legal persons	3
Eighth meeting of the Jordan - European Partnership Commission	2
Discussion session on analyzing the status of pretrial detention and legal representation in criminal cases	7
Workshop on appeals falling under the jurisdiction of first instance court, according to Election Law No. (25) of 2012	17
Seminar on the civil and criminal liability of board of directors member	2
Seminar on arbitration procedures	1
Seminar on enforcement of civil judgments	32
Workshop on developing the legal aid system	1
Training course for public prosecutors, criminal judges, and judges and employees of execution departments.	16
Regional conference on the reform of legal education in the Arab world	1
Specialized workshop on Competition Law No. 33 of 2004 and its amendment, between theory and practice	6
Awareness session on compliance with the judicial code of ethics	1
Discussion session on analyzing the size of demand for legal aid services in Jordan	15

In Country Participations during 2012 (Judges Skills Development)	
Training Topic	No. of Judges
Total No. of Participants	183

2. External Participations

Within the framework of the Judicial Council's efforts to strengthen judicial cooperation relations with other countries and promote the exchange of experiences between the Jordanian judges and judges from various Arab, Islamic and foreign countries, a total of 129 judges participated in events held in 30 countries. These included 11 Arab countries, attended by 40 judges (which are Egypt, Palestine, Yemen, Morocco, Sudan, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Algeria and Kuwait), 62 judges participated in various events in 12 European countries (Spain, France, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Germany, Poland, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Brussels, Denmark and Great Britain, seven judges participated in the activities in the U.S., and the rest of the judges attended activities held in Islamic and Asian countries (Turkey, Pakistan, Cyprus and Taiwan). Topics covered in external participations can be summarized as follows:

1. Expertise exchange visits
2. Workshop on intellectual property and patents
3. Trafficking in persons
4. Investigation of cyber crimes and the use of electronic evidence.
5. Fair trial and due legal process in the context of the fight against terrorism
6. Promotion of the rule of law and judicial reform.
7. Combating drugs and crime prevention and modernization of criminal justice.
8. Pillar II of the Euro-Mediterranean Justice program on the settlement of family disputes across borders.
9. The role and responsibility of public prosecutors and the judiciary in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.
10. Settlement of across boarder family disputes.
11. Asset recovery pertaining to Arab countries in transition.
12. Other topics

2012 External Participations Classified According to Topic, Date, Place and Number of Participants			
Topic	Date	Country	No. of Participants
Visit to strengthen cooperation between the attorney general, the Bureau of Investigation and the public prosecution in the criminal justice field	14 – 16/ 1/ 2012	Saudi Arabia	1
Expertise exchange visit	15 – 21/1 /2012	Great Britain / France	1
Workshop on intellectual property and patents	17 – 19/1 / 2012	Washington DC, USA	1
International Visitor Program on human trafficking	17/1 – 3/ 2/ 2012	USA	1
Seminar on Human Rights	19 – 20/1 / 2012	Rabat, Morocco	1
Accompany and training of public prosecutors in Ramallah	22 – 26/ 1/ 2012	Ramallah / Palestine	1
Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee	23 – 26/ 1/ 2012	Beirut, Lebanon	1

2012 External Participations Classified According to Topic, Date, Place and Number of Participants			
Topic	Date	Country	No. of Participants
charged with preparing a draft Arabic guiding law on the protection of intellectual property			
Middle East and North Africa Regional Workshop on Investigating Cyber Crimes and the use of Electronic Evidences	24 – 26/ 1/ 2012	Valletta / Malta	1
Study Tour to Denmark	30/1 2/ 2/ 2012	Copenhagen/ Denmark	9
Regional Seminar on Fair trial and due legal process in the context of the fight against terrorism	6 – 6/2/ 2013	Istanbul / Turkey	2
International Visitor Program on Promoting the rule of law and judicial reform	6 – 24/2 / 2012	USA	1
Training workshop for Palestinian judges and public prosecutors	28/2 – 2/3 / 2012	Palestine	1
Opening Conference of Phase III of the Euro Mediterranean Justice Program	29/ 2/ 2012	Brussels	2
Judicial Committee Meeting on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	1 – 2/ 3/ 2012	Geneva / Switzerland	1
Judicial inspection program for judges from the Ministry of Justice in Saudi Arabia	10 – 12/ 3/ 2012	Saudi Arabia	1
Skills Training and develop of Palestinian police officers	11 – 13/ 3/ 2012	Palestine	1
Workshop on the development and coordination of cyber legislation in The Arab region	13 – 15/ 3/ 2012	Cairo / Egypt	1
A visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	25/3 – 1/4 / 2012	Pakistan	4
Sixth Conference of the Heads of judicial inspection bodies in Arab countries	8 – 10/4 / 2012	Kuwait	4
A member of the Jordanian delegation to discuss the initial Jordanian Report About the work of the terms and provisions of the Arab Charter of Human Rights	1 – 2/ 4/ 2013	Cairo / Egypt	1
Workshop on prevention of trafficking in Persons	15 – 21 / 4/ 2013	Taiwan	1
Eighth Conference of the Attorney Generals of the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East	16 – 19/4 / 2013	Taipei / Taiwan	1
Two Workshops on Access to Justice and Legal Aid	17 – 20/ 4/ 2012	Paris / France	3
Visit to the Council of Europe Headquarters	22 – 24/ 4/ 2012	Strasbourg / France	1
Course on International Judicial Cooperation in Family Cases	23 – 25/ 4/ 2012	Algeria	2
Completion of the diagnostic report and evaluation of Qalqilya and Dura Prosecution	24/4 – 3/5 / 2012	Palestine	1
Workshop on Cyber Crime	26 – 27/ 4/ 2012	Beirut / Lebanon	1
Qatar Law Forum	4 – 6/ 5/ 2012	Doha / Qatar	1

2012 External Participations Classified According to Topic, Date, Place and Number of Participants			
Topic	Date	Country	No. of Participants
Follow up Committee Responsible for Overseeing the Implementation of the Regional Program on Combating drugs and crime prevention and Modernization of the Criminal Justice System	9 – 10/ 5/ 2012	Egypt	
Meeting of the legal committees of the three countries (Egypt, Morocco, and Jordan), for the purposes of Implementing a regional 3-year project for the protection of victims of trafficking in women	16 – 20/ 5/ 2012	Rabat / Morocco	1
Training of prosecutors in Salfit, Bethlehem, Halhul and Tubas on charges formulation	17 – 21/ 5/ 2012	Palestine	1
Two workshops organized by the Euro-Mediterranean justice program on pillar II relating to the settlement of cross-border family disputes	21 – 24/ 5/ 2012	Barcelona / Spain	2
Study tour for a group of institutions and departments concerned juvenile justice	3 – 6/ 9/ 2012	France	5
Meeting of the Euro-Med Justice Program on pillar III relating The penal and prison laws	5 – 7/ 6/ 2012	Rome / Italy	3
Second meeting of the working group on access to justice and legal aid	12 – 14/ 6/ 2012	Marseille / France	3
Training of Trainers for Arbitrators	14 – 17/ 6/ 2012	Beirut / Lebanon	4
Regional Seminar on Women's Humanitarian Rights Project: highlights of Arab court rulings	18 – 19/ 6/ 2012	Bahrain	1
Training Course on Intellectual Property	18 – 22/ 6/ 2012	Munich / Germany	4
First meeting of the first sub-working group on access to justice and legal aid relating to justice and modern techniques	10 – 12/ 7/ 2012	Athens / Greece	2
Review of the commitment of the Republic of Iraq towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	2 -5/ 9/ 2012	Vienna / Austria	1
A seminar entitled the role and responsibility of public prosecutors and the judiciary in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing	8 – 10/ 9/ 2012	Riyadh / Saudi Arabia	2
Supervision of the training program for members of the public prosecution in Ramallah	8 – 14/ 9/ 2012	Palestine	1
Workshop to review and develop the Palestinian Environmental Law	10 – 14/ 9/ 2012	Palestine	1
Arab Forum on Asset Recovery for Arab countries in transition	11 – 13/ 9/ 2012	Doha / Qatar	2
Second meeting of work group II on the resolution of trans border family disputes	18 – 20/ 9/ 2012	Rome / Italy	2
Moot Court Competition	21 – 24/ 9/ 2012	Beirut / Lebanon	1

2012 External Participations Classified According to Topic, Date, Place and Number of Participants			
Topic	Date	Country	No. of Participants
Third Conference of chief judges of Arab Higher courts	22 – 23/ 9/ 2012	Khartoum / Sudan	2
Meetings of the Committee on the human dimension and human rights in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	24 /9 – 5 /10 / 2012	Warsaw / Poland	1
A course to train technical staff seconded from the Palestinian Authority	30 /9 – 13 /10 / 2012	Ramallah / Palestine	1
Workshop on judicial cooperation in criminal matters	4 – 5/ 10/ 2012	Limassol / Cyprus	1
Conference on democracy and the role of women in the Middle East	7 – 14/ 10/ 2012	Berlin / Germany	1
Regional Conference on the death penalty	18 – 20/10 / 2012	Rabat / Morocco	1
International conference on the changes in the public sector in Mediterranean area	21 – 23/ 10/ 2012	Marseille / France	1
European Conference on Asset Recovery	22 – 24/ 10/ 2012	Cyprus	1
International conference on the promotion of democracy and the rule of law	25/ 10/ 2012	Berlin / Germany	2
Study tour to the Republic of Yemen	4 – 8/ 11/ 2012	Yemen	1
Thirty-fourth annual National Association of Women Judges Conference	7 – 11/ 11/ 2012	Miami / Florida	1
Third meeting on access to justice and legal aid	6 – 8/ 11/ 2012	Sofia / Bulgaria	1
Visit to Brigham Young University	9 – 16/ 11/ 2012	Utah / USA	3
Regional Conference on bankruptcy: updates and options for economic growth	24 – 26/ 11/ 2012	Cairo / Egypt	2
Fifteenth session of the International Forum for prosecutors	25 – 28/ 11/ 2012	Istanbul / Turkey	1
Training Program on South MATRA Legislation Program	25/ 11 – 4/ 12/ 2012	The Netherlands	6
28 session of the Council of Ministers of Justice	26/ 11/ 2012	Cairo / Egypt	1
First working group meeting on access to justice and legal assistance	27 – 29/ 11/ 2012	Paris / France	3
Supervision of the training program for members of the Public Prosecution in Ramallah		Ramallah / Palestine	1
Visit to the Court of Cassation in France		France	3
Second meeting of work group II on the resolution of trans border family disputes		Madrid / Spain	2
Total No. of Participants			129

3. Other Activities and Achievements of the Judicial Council Administrative Units

Among the main achievements of the Judicial Council Administrative Units pertain to the preparation of the Judicial Authority Strategic Plan (The Strategy of Building) for the years 2012 – 2014, and the printing of 2500 copies of it that were distributed among all judges, public organizations and relevant entities, and the drafting of the Judicial Authority's 2011 annual report. The Administrative Units also organized a

number of workshops and training programs for judges, public prosecutors and the heads of Administrative Units. Following are highlights of the main activities carried out in 2012:

1. Workshop to discuss the proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedures Law, the Civil Procedures Law, and the Execution Law and to discuss reasons of case delay. This workshop was attended by judges working in courts in the south, the center and the north.
2. Workshops on alternative sentencing that were attended by the chief judges of first instance courts, judges and prosecutors from courts in the south, center and the north, and the heads of the administrative units.
3. Training of Trainers course for members of the public prosecution on investigation techniques. These were held in three stages attended by all public prosecution members.
4. Training courses on crime scene management targeting members of the Public Prosecution, which included a visit to the Forensic Laboratory. These were held in three stages attended by all public prosecution members.
5. Training of public prosecutors on financial crimes.
6. Launching of the Judicial Council's website.
7. Prepared a study regarding the enforcement of judgments of criminal and civil cases.

Other Activities and Achievements of the Judicial Council Administrative Units in 2012		
Activity	Date	Target Group
Workshop on proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedures Law, the Civil Procedures Law, and the Execution Law and reasons of case delay	14 – 17/ 1/ 2012	Judges working in the south, Judicial Council Administrative Units
Workshop on proposed amendments to the Criminal Procedures Law, the Civil Procedures Law, and the Execution Law and reasons of case delay	28 – 31/ 1/ 2012	Judges working in the center and the north, Judicial Council Administrative Units
Workshop to prepare the Judicial Council training plan	9/ 2/ 2012	Chief judges of first instance courts and heads of the Administrative Units
Workshop on alternative sentencing to incarceration	24 – 25/ 3/ 2012	Judges and public prosecutors working in the south
Workshop on alternative sentencing to incarceration	21 – 22/ 4/ 2012	Judges and public prosecutors working in the center and the north
Training of trainers for public prosecution members on investigation techniques. These were held in three phases:		
Phase I:	19 -21/ 6/ 2012	Public prosecution members
Phase II:	10 – 11/ 11/ 2012	
Phase III:	17 – 18/ 11/ 2012	
Training of public prosecutors on crime scene management including a visit to the Forensic Laboratory. This training was held in three phases:		
Phase I:	19 -20/ 9/ 2012	Public prosecution members
Phase II:	10 -11/ 10/ 2012	

Other Activities and Achievements of the Judicial Council Administrative Units in 2012		
Activity	Date	Target Group
Phase III:	17 – 18/ 10/ 2012	
Public prosecutors training on financial crimes	1 – 2/ 12/ 2012	Public prosecution members
Preparation of the Judicial Authority Strategic Plan (The Strategy of Building) for the years 2012 – 2014, and printing 2500 copies that were distributed among all judges, public organizations and relevant entities		Judicial Council Administrative Units
Launching of the Judicial Council website		Judicial Council Administrative Units
Preparation of a study on the enforcement of judgments of criminal and civil cases		Judicial Council Administrative Units
Preparation and distribution of the Judicial Authority Annual Plan for the year 2011		Judicial Council Administrative Units

Fifth: Achievements of the Court of Cassation Technical Office during 2012

A technical Office at the Court of Cassation was established pursuant to Regulation No. 7/ 2010 that became in force on 18/ 4/ 2010 and that was issued according to article 12 of the Regular Courts Formation Law No. 17 of 2001 and the Judicial Council's decision following the seconding of a cassation court judge as its director as well as four judges to work at the Office.

The Technical Office started to carry out its duties in March of 2011 after the Court of Cassation moved to the new building. Establishment works of the Technical Office were completed and seven legal researchers and a number of editors were hired to work at the Office. In addition, the Technical Office was provided with all equipment's and supplies needed for its operations after which it started to carry out of the functions mandated to it under the provisions of the Regulation. Following is brief overview of the main activities that were carried out in 2012:

1. Reviewed and audited civil cases filed at the Court of Cassation, and which amounted to 4535cases, in terms of fulfilling the requirements for appeal, and the acceptance of such appeals in terms of form.
2. Prepared written reviews on appeals before the court of cassation that were rejected in form and prepared a list covering said cases and presented it to the Chief Justice who in turn distributed them among judicial chambers in as timely a manner as possible in order to reduce litigation time. The number of such cases amounted to 220.
3. Classified cases that are similar and the ones that include new legal points for distributing them among the specialized chambers after having conducted the necessary legal studies in order to avoid contradictory decisions or rulings.
4. Prepared legal studies assigned by the Chief Justice and Court of Cassation judges and which reached a total of 72 legal studies.
5. Provided court judges with judicial precedence issued by the Court of Cassation as well as legal jurisprudence upon their request.

6. Provided Cassation Court judges with new or amended legislations upon their publication in the Official Gazette.
7. The decisions of the General Assembly of the Court of Cassation that included new precedents were distributed, some of which were published in the Judicial Bulletin and on the Judicial Council website.
8. Prepared an introduction for Court of Cassation judgments, summarized reasons of appeal and edited judgments after they were typed.
9. Contacted a number of Arabic websites to identify recent legal jurisprudence and judicial precedence published on the web.
10. Archived and automated all judicial decisions issued by the Court of Cassation since establishment.

The Technical Office carried out these functions according to the available resources. It aims to be provided with an additional number of judges, legal researchers and auditors as well as legal references and jurisprudence to enable it to carry out its full mandate and tasks and support all of the specialized chambers at the Court of Cassation. This will reduce the caseload of Cassation Court judges and which will be reflected positively in the clearance rate and time of cases before said court and unify judicial jurisprudence.

Efficiency and Effectiveness of Court Operations Pillar

The performance indicator related to the effectiveness of courts is considered among the most important indicators that measure the effectiveness of the Jordanian judicial system, the degree of its flexibility and responsiveness with new and emerging issues, particularly in relation to increasing caseload on courts and judges. The importance of this indicator also lies in the fact that it measures an aspect of the Judicial Authority Strategy for the years 2012 – 2014 pertaining to pillar 2 and which relates to enhancing effectiveness of litigation procedures through reducing litigation time, expediting disposition of cases, limiting the escalation of backlog, and reducing caseload on judges. This indicator both directly and indirectly supports the following aspects related to the functions and operations of courts:

1. The amount of caseload on judges of various levels and their ability to keep pace with the steady rise in the number of cases Received by courts, and their ability to adjudicate them and reduce backlog, as well as the capacity of the judicial system to require new, qualified and trained judges possessing extensive experience and good reputation.
2. This indicator helps forecast the future caseload of courts based on data collected from previous years. This will help the decision maker plan for the future in terms of vertical or horizontal expansion of courts in different locations based on the size of the court's caseload, or in terms of controlling the transfer of judges and their secondment and the appointment of new judges based on the load of courts they work in.
3. The extent to which the environment is conducive for litigation, in terms of ease of procedures, reduction of litigation time, and the expediting of the resolution of cases without affecting the principles of fair trial standards, and the extent to which alternative disputes resolution mechanisms of civil cases are effective as well as the development and modernization of the case management system among others.
4. This indicator also reflects the effectiveness level of the Jordanian judicial system in executing judgments issued by courts in a timely manner in order to enhance the rule of law, safeguard the basic rights and freedoms of citizens and give each person his / her rights.
5. The level of improvement and modernization of the infrastructure of courts and the availability of necessary services for facilitating litigation procedures in terms of court automation, expediting the retrieval of cases, establishing links with entities relevant to judicial work and court services, the ease of accessing data, including accessibility of lawyers to information related to their cases.

First: 2012 Achievements Related to Enhancing and Developing the Capacity of Judges

The Judicial Authority Strategy for the years 2012 - 2014 attached great importance to judges, in order to enhance their capabilities and provide an environment that is supporting of the individual independence of judges, and the development of their knowledge and skills. The continuous education plan for judges

across various courts was developed to promote and raise the efficiency of judges in order to ensure that justice is delivered in a timely manner.

The broad outline of the training needs of all judges across their various levels and categories was defined covering the following courts: courts of appeal, first instance courts, conciliation courts, public prosecutors, judges of the Major Felonies Court, in addition to enforcement judges, tax courts judges, customs courts judges, judicial inspectors and state lawyers.

1. Continuing and Specialized Legal Education Program Training Plan Under the 2012 – 2014 Implementation Plan

The continuing and specialized legal education plan under the 2012 – 2014 implementation plan included a total of 38 topics, part of which was implemented during 2012 by the Judicial Institute of Jordan, the Judicial Council Administrative Units, and civil society organizations. We will touch on those implemented during 2012 in detail later on under the appropriate respective section of the report. The remaining topics falling under the continuing education plan will be implemented during the coming two years, 2013 – 2014, below which we highlight the main topics that will be included and the target group:

1. Impact of constitutional amendments on legislation related to the judiciary and new judicial jurisdictions pursuant to the amendments. These training topics target appeal court judges / civil panels working in the north, middle and the south.
2. Reasoning, causation, responding to the grounds for appeal and drafting of judgments. Also target rights bodies to the Appeal judges. These topics also target the appeal court judges / civil panels.
3. Financial Securities Law (stock market, intermediaries, financial services and securities trading companies.) These training target civil panels and judges at the Irbid Court of Appeal and Irbid First Instance court.
4. Maritime transport and insurance. These training target civil and criminal panels at first instance and appeals courts.
5. Anti-money laundering and terrorist financing law. These trainings target criminal panels and public prosecution (Amman, Irbid and Maan chief prosecutors and their assistants).
6. Corruption crimes (bribery, embezzlement,). These trainings target criminal panels and public prosecution judges at appeals and first instance courts as well as attorney generals and their assistants.
7. Electronic crimes (e-crimes) targeting criminal first instance judges.
8. Copyright infringement crimes targeting civil first instance judges.
9. Banking transactions targeting civil first instance judges and the State Layer Department judges.
10. Evidences laws targeting civil judges at first instance and conciliation courts and state lawyers.
11. Expedited justice, targeting civil judges and first instance and conciliation courts.

12. Finance leasing targeting civil judges at first instance courts.
13. Principles of legal text interpretation targeting civil judges at first instance and conciliation courts, state lawyers and the Technical Office.
14. Landlords and Tenants Law, targeting civil first instance judges.
15. Jurisdiction of first instance courts their capacity as courts of appeal / civil, targeting first instance judges.
16. Jurisdiction of first instance courts their capacity as courts of appeal / criminal, targeting first instance judges.
17. Crime scene management and dealing with support apparatuses, targeting public prosecution, and Amman, Maan and Irbid attorney generals and their assistants, Major Felonies Court judges and its prosecution.
18. The art and skills of interrogation, targeting the public prosecution, Major Felonies Court, and the Amman, Maan and Irbid attorney generals and their assistants.
19. The role of the public prosecution in weighing evidences targeting the public prosecution and the Major Felonies Court.
20. Enforcement of judgments targeting the public prosecution, and the Amman, Maan and Irbid attorney generals and their assistants.
21. Reasoning and drafting civil judicial judgments targeting civil judges at conciliation courts.
22. Court procedures of civil conciliation cases, and the link between the Conciliation Courts Law and the Civil Procedures Law. This training will target civil judges at conciliation courts.
23. Hearing management and the relation with layers, litigants and witnesses. This training will target civil judges at conciliation courts.
24. Intervention requests targeting civil judges at conciliation courts and state lawyers.
25. Detention standards targeting criminal judges at conciliation courts, public prosecutors, attorney generals and their assistants.
26. Juveniles Law targeting criminal judges at conciliation courts.
27. Reasoning and drafting criminal judgments targeting criminal judges at conciliation courts.
28. Trademark-related crimes targeting criminal judges at conciliation courts.
29. Domestic violence crimes targeting criminal judges at conciliation courts.
30. Court procedures of criminal conciliation cases, and the link between the Conciliation Courts Law and the Criminal Procedures Law. This training will target conciliation court judges.

31. Customs clearance and customs evasion and procedure. This training will target customs appeal and first instance courts judges.
32. International trade agreements related to customs targeting customs appeal and first instance courts judges.
33. Tax evasion, double taxation and taxable income, targeting income tax appeal and first instance courts judges.
34. Judicial inspection principles and criteria, specialization of inspectors and the role of judicial inspection judges, targeting Judicial Inspection judges.
35. The crime of sodomy, targeting major felonies and public prosecution judges.
36. Intentional and premeditation murder crimes, targeting major felonies and public prosecution judges.
37. Sale procedure of the sentenced movable and immovable assets, targeting execution departments.
38. Methodologies of conducting legal research and studies, targeting the technical office and state lawyers.

2. Supporting the Individual Independence of Judges

The Judicial Authority Strategy for the years 2012 – 2014 stressed the importance of the individual independence of judges. The Jordanian Constitution guaranteed the individual independence of a judge whereby article of it (97) states that “, judges are independent, and in the exercise of their judicial functions are subject to no authority other than that of the law.”

The implementation plan pertinent to the judicial Authority Strategy included a number of programs and activities to support the individual independence of judges. Part of such activities, those relating to the Legislations Program, were implement in 2012, while the rest will be implementing during the coming two years. Following is a brief overview of the activities that were and will be implemented in this regard:

1. Legislations Program: the most important activities implement under this program relate to the revision of relevant legislations to the individual independence of judges, in addition to legislations related to terms of service, pension, promotion system among others.
2. Capacity Building Program: Establishment of general services offices for judges at all court and the establishment of a cultural and social forum for judges, in line with the Constitutional amendments (judges club).
3. Studies, Research and Planning Program: study the standards and principles for appointing, transferring, seconding and dismissing judges.
4. Awareness and Education Program: the main activity in this regard relates to increasing awareness about the Judicial Code of Conduct.

3. Reduce the Caseload of Judges and Judicial Panels and Improve their Disposition Rate

Judges in all types of courts, handle cases filed during the year as well as backlog cases from previous years. The caseload of judges increases over the years, not only in quantity, but also in complexity and the time needed to dispose cases. Added to that is the shortage in the number of court staff.

The strategic plan focused on reducing the caseload of judges and improving their case disposition rate in quantity and quality. A number of programs and activities that achieve this goal were included in the implementation plan as follows:

1. **Legislations Program:** within the framework of this program, the implementation plan focused on the need to reconsider legislation related to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (mediation), so as to alleviate the caseload of courts in civil cases through activating the system of judicial assistants, and establishing and fully equipping mediation departments in all first instance courts in the Kingdom. This would also include increasing the number of judicial and private mediators and providing them the necessary skills training to ensure its success. In addition, implement awareness programs on the importance of mediation. What also would contribute to the reduction of caseload of judges is to review legislation governing litigation procedures as well as the notifications system.
2. **Training and Specialization Program:** instilling the principle of specialization among judges helps in the reduction of judges caseload through distributing among judges the pending caseload according to their area of specialization. This requires that areas of judicial specialization be defined and established.
3. **Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Program:** Under this program, work is focused on activating case management in a way that would reduce the caseload of courts, redistributing judges based on the actual needs of courts, providing courts with qualified judges that meet the needs of courts, enhancing the case file archiving and documentation system, and developing the performance of registrar offices at courts.
4. **Studies, Research and Planning Program:** in order to reduce the caseload of judges, periodic studies of complex and pending cases need to be conducted as well as develop a specific mechanism to expedite the disposition of cases.

By studying the annual average caseload of judges and their case disposition rate at various courts, be it backlog cases from previous years, cases filed during the same year or cases disposed during the year in study, it can be noted that there are no specific and established criteria that specify the minimum and maximum officially acceptable caseload and disposition rates for judges, such that they are used to judge the weight to be used for one indicator or another, and whether it is big, medium or small.

It is difficult to determine the acceptable caseload and disposition rate for judges. This is due to the difference in the types of courts and types of pending and disposed cases at the different courts, in various locations. While in big cities, the judges caseload is high, accordingly the disposition rate is at such courts is higher that of judges serving in small cities or villages. Such standards are important for the following reasons:

1. These standards help judge the caseload of judges and judicial panels as well as their case disposition rate.
2. They assist in the transfer of judges from one area or court to another, based on objective criteria.

3. The standards help in future planning for attracting new judges to fill the shortage in some locations or the different types of cases.
4. These criteria help in the annual evaluation of the performance of judges and judicial panels and their annual disposition rate.

In this report, we have adopted two simple criteria for the average caseload of a judge and his / her disposition rate, based on the overall average of caseload and disposition rate of judges in a specific type of court having similar jurisdiction (it was defined at the beginning of the report under the calculation of indicators methodology). Said criteria were used as a base to fill the existing criteria gap to judge the caseload of judges and their disposition rate. Accordingly, the courts with per judge caseload and clearance rate above and below the general average were defined. This type of criteria (based on the general average) is not ideal given their bias towards large courts at the expense of small courts.

Given the variety of characteristics pertaining to caseload and clearance rate criteria, it is recommended to establish several types of such criteria that have the following characteristics:

1. Establish special criteria for the caseload and disposition rate of judges working in large courts and small courts, sharing similar jurisdictions.
2. Establish criteria for the types of cases that are reviewed and disposed according to case age and case complexity.
3. It is possible to establish criteria for new judges or according to the number of years of experience.

4. Number of Judges Development

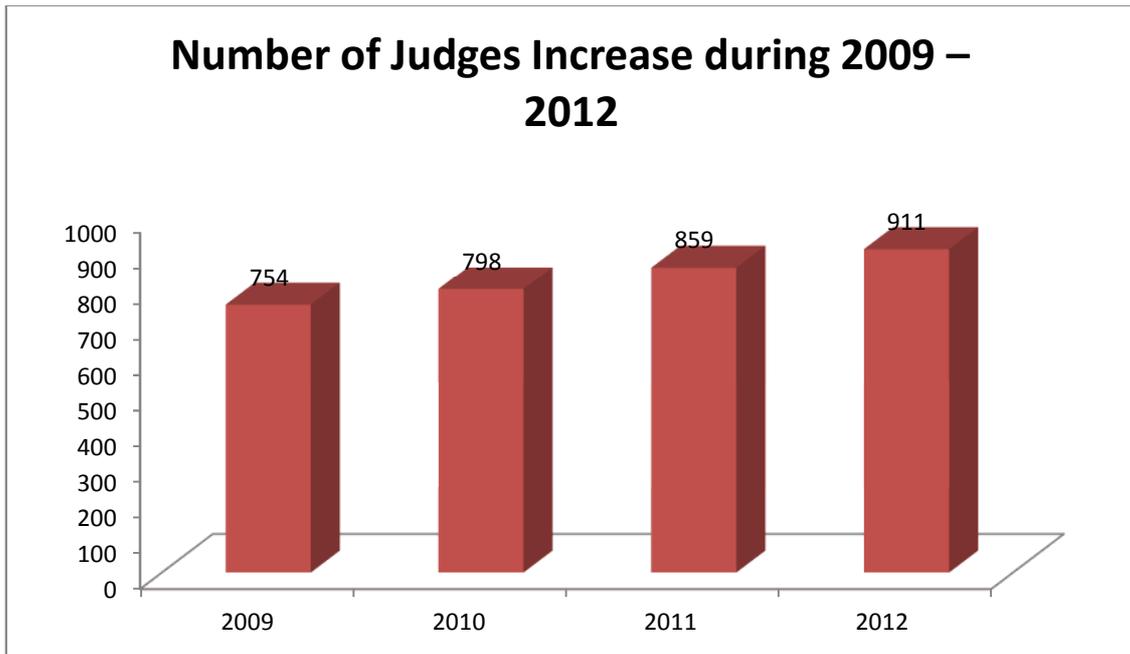
During the past four years, the number of judges working in judicial institutions in Jordan witnessed an exponential increase. It increased from 754 judges in 2009 to 911 judges in 2012, an increase of 20.8%, averaging at around 5.2% per year.

Total number of judges is 911. The number of sitting judges is 877, excluding the seconded judges, those on scholarship, judges taking unpaid leave and those put on early retirement. The services of 10 judges were dismissed, whereby 7 higher / senior level judges were retired, as well as one judge holding the special rank and one holding fifth level rank, whereas one judge was out on early retirement upon his request.

With regard to judges who were seconded to work abroad, or whose secondment was extended, as part of judicial cooperation between Jordan and a number of fellow Arab countries, their total number was 16 judges distributed as follows:

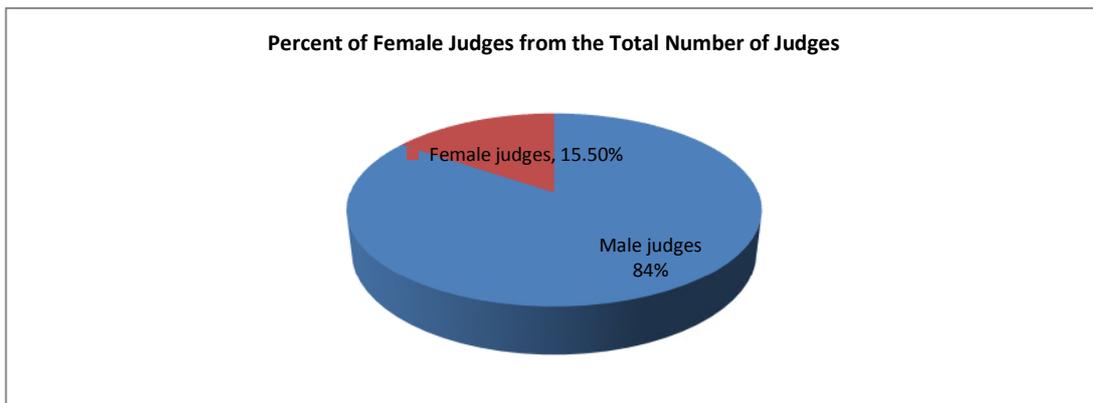
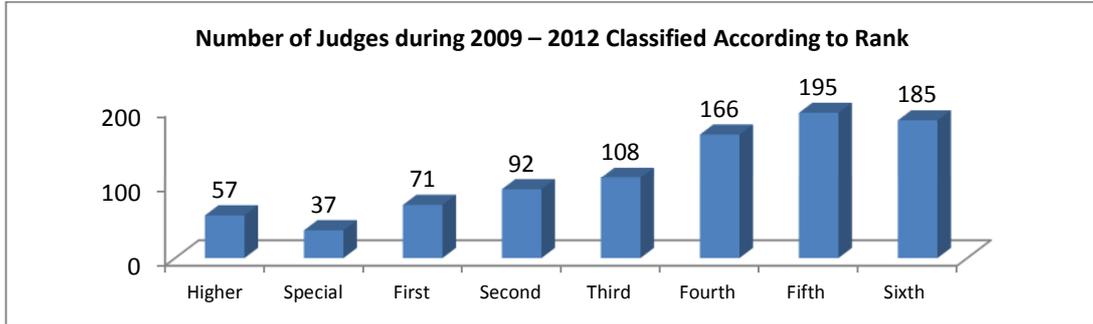
1. Secondment / secondment extension for 8 judges to work in UAE courts.
2. Secondment of 6 judges was extended to work in the courts of the Kingdom of Bahrain.
3. Secondment of one female judge was extended to work as assistant professor at the Judicial Studies and Systems College / Um Al Qura University in Saudi Arabia.
4. Secondment of one judge was extended to work in the courts of Kuwait.

5. 16 judges were sent on scholarships to pursue their higher studies. 13 judges are pursuing doctorate degrees, and 3 judges are completing their graduate studies in the different disciplines of law.
6. One unpaid leave extension was granted to a judge upon his request.
7. One judge was put on early retirement upon his request.
8. In 2012, the Judicial Council appointed 60 judges, including 34 female judges.



Distribution of the Number of Judges According to Rank and Work Classification for 2012					
Rank	Male	Female	Total No. of Judges	% of Total No. of Judges	Status of Some Judges
Higher	57	0	57	6.3%	4 Seconded
Special	37	0	37	4.1%	2 Seconded
First	69	2	71	7.8%	5 Seconded, One placed on early retirement
Second	87	5	92	10.1%	4 Seconded, 2 on scholarship
Third	103	5	108	11.9%	1 Seconded, 5 On Scholarship
Fourth	154	12	166	18.2%	4 Seconded
Fifth	172	23	195	21.4%	4 Seconded
Sixth	91	94	185	20.3%	1 on unpaid leave, 1 seconded
Total	770	141	911	100%	34

Number of Judges during 2009 – 2012 Classified According to Rank



Second: Enhance the Capacity of Support Staff at Courts and Public Prosecution Departments

Among the main objectives of the Judicial Authority Strategy for 2012 – 2014 is to enhance the capacity of support staff working in courts and judicial departments (notifiers, office boys, clerks and typists among others. Capacity building will aim to bridge the knowledge gap based on actual practical needs and by hiring competent staff to improve the quality of support services, reduce judges caseload, and develop court administration principles and techniques in courts.

The implementation plan of the Strategy of Building included many programs and activities targeting administrative and court staff. Such activities include hiring qualified staff to work in courts and judicial departments, and organize training programs for court staff and execution department employees.

1. Challenges and Obstacles Related to Developing and Enhancing the Performance of Administrative Courts Staff

Based on the directives of the Chief Justice, in July 2012 a study was completed in for bridging the gap in the enforcement of judgments issued in civil and criminal cases, covering the execution departments at the West Amman First Instance Court and the Zarqa First Instance Court. The aforementioned execution departments were selected for the pilot study in order to analyze and diagnose the status quo of work at the enforcement departments covering both civil and criminal cases and to identify the challenges and problems related to the different aspects including work procedures and human resources.

The results of the study showed that the problems and challenges faced by the different court and department staff, whether related to work environment, availability of adequate infrastructure and logistical support, or those relating to administrative issues such as shortage of qualified staff, job descriptions and responsibilities and duties overlap, were broadly the same.

Following are the main findings and recommendations that emerged from the study, which generally apply to staff members working in different courts and departments across the Kingdom, while taking into account the unique aspects of each court and department:

- Despite the presence of specific job descriptions for court and judicial department staff, these job descriptions and job titles are not actually practiced on the ground. This is due to the shortage in the number of court staff and the mismatch between the requirements of job listed in the job descriptions and the required qualifications and work experience. The absence of accurate job descriptions that fit with what exists on the ground, and the ambiguity of the organizational structure leads to overlap in duties and lack of clarity in roles, duties and authority. It also leads some employees to carryout duties that are not part of their mandate and responsibilities.
- The caseload at some large courts and departments is not commensurate with the number of staff working in them. This was noted in execution departments because of the large number of lawyers and citizens seeking services from the department each day. This requires that in-depth field studies be carried out at courts to closely identify the reasons for such high caseload and devise appropriate solutions.
- There exists some shortage of staff in some sections and departments which deepens the gap between the aspired work requirements and the actual work performed, where the employee carryout several functions that are outside their official duties that are entrusted to him.
- Overlap in reporting and accountability and lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities leads to improvisation and duplication of work in administrative supervision. It was noted that a number of employees do not know who they officially report to, which weakens the oversight, supervision and evaluation process.
- The results of the study showed that the recruitment of staff are often not based on any objective grounds or a specific methodology related to academic qualifications, number of years of experience or personal skills. Where most of the staff lacks the knowledge or legal expertise necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. This leads to a number of errors in the work that can be remedied by having set clear and specific job descriptions.
- Courts lack the presence of an appropriate incentives scheme that is structured according to a factual assessment based on clearly pre defined goals and criteria. Employees are evaluated by people who do not directly supervise their work, using evaluation models that lack objective measurements that asses the various elements of staff performance. Also, such tools do not take into account the unique and specific circumstances pertinent to the work of execution departments, which affect the accuracy and credibility of such findings.

2. Recommendations for Enhancing the Performance of Administrative Courts Staff

The study resulted in several recommendations to address the problems and challenges facing work and improving overall performance as follows:

- Develop a clear organizational structure for all staff in courts, that shows the relationship between the staff and the channels of communication among them and basic reporting and accountability lines. Also, review the names and job descriptions of staff, and match them with the reality of work.
- Conduct in-depth study on caseload size compared to the number and qualifications of actual employees working in courts in order to assess their needs for human resources. Such study would include an analysis of the number and type of execution cases being handled, based on which human resources needs would be defined. Based on study results, a gap analysis would be conducted by comparing status quo with study results and then work towards bridging the gap.
- Attract qualified staff based on study results.
- Build the capacity of existing staff through the different capacity building programs.
- Develop programs to build the capacity of staff in the various aspects that they need in their work, provided that these programs are prepared based on a training needs assessment which takes into account the employees job description and their current qualifications. Such assessment should cover all employees and judges working at execution departments.
- Review staff appraisal system, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and the Civil Service Bureau. It is possible to maintain the basic principles of the current in the system with the introduction of some developments that fit with the unique aspects of the execution department work and are based on specific annual targets and objectives.
- Identify the business and clerical aspects of the work of all employees and work on improving them.

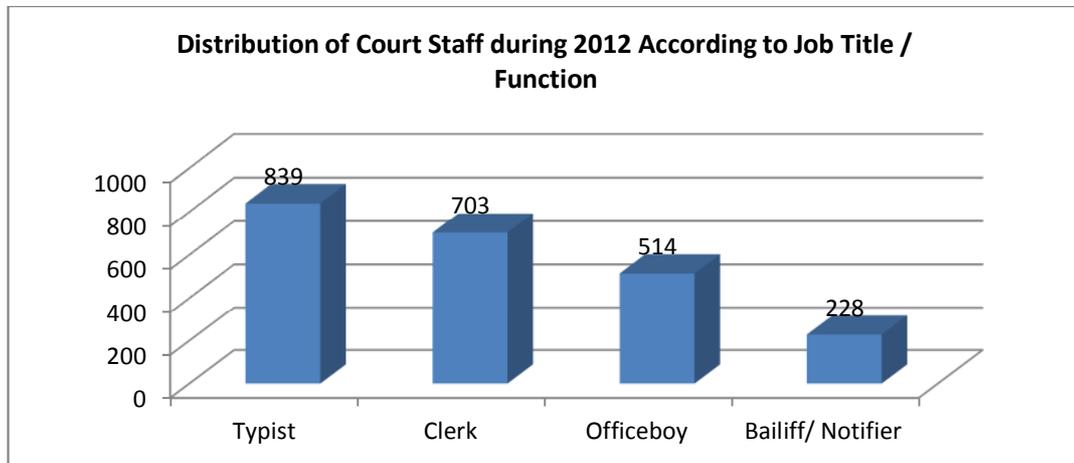
3. Number of Support Staff in Courts

The following table shows that the number of support staff in courts, including typists, clerks, office boys and notifiers amounted to about 2284 employees, the majority of which are typists (36.7%), followed by clerks (30.8%), office boys (22.5%) and notifiers (10%). From the table we can conclude the following:

- About one third of notifiers (bailiffs) 31.1% are concentrated in the four first instance courts which are Amman First Instance Court (15.4%), Irbid First Instance Court (5.7%), North Amman First Instance Court (5.2%), and South Amman First Instance Court (4.8%). The remaining number of bailiffs, totaling 157, is distributed to 60 different court levels, while noting that there are courts that have no notifiers, despite their need for them. These courts are: the Faqou Conciliation Court, first instance and appeals customs courts, Azraq Conciliation Court, Rowaished Conciliation Court and Hasa Conciliation Court.
- All courts and departments have at least one typist.
- There are five courts that no clerks which are: Jaffer Conciliation Court, Northern Badia Conciliation Court, Wasatiyyeh Conciliation Court, Hasa Conciliation Court, and the East Amman Juveniles Court of First Instance.
- Nine courts and departments need to office boys, at least one, as they do not have any at the moment which are: Faqou Conciliation Court, Quweirah Conciliation Court, Ajloun Public Prosecution Department, Azraq Conciliation Court, Rowaished Conciliation Court, and Jaffer Conciliation Court, East Amman Juveniles First Instance Court, Northern Badia Conciliation Court, and Hasa Conciliation Court.

Staff shortages in some courts, particularly bailiffs and clerks, deepen the gap between desired work performance and actual performance rates. This requires staff members to perform several functions

outside the official duties entrusted to them. It also leads to overlap and mandate, and lack of clarity of job duties and responsibilities.



Distribution of Support Staff at Courts and Judicial Departments Falling Under the Judicial Authority in 2012					
Work Location	Typist	Clerk	Office Boy	Notifier	Total
Ministry of Justice	8	11	16	0	35
Attorney General Department / Felonies	12	2	4	0	18
Attorney General Department / Maan	2	1	1	0	4
Amman First Instance Court	108	124	62	35	329
Public Prosecution Department / Amman	17	4	8	0	29
Irbid First Instance Court	53	74	48	13	188
State layer Department	4	13	2		19
Public Prosecution Department / Irbid	8	8	4	1	21
State Layer Assistant / Irbid	3	5	2	0	10
Judicial Council	2	3	2	0	7
Zarqa First Instance Court	38	37	25	8	108
Public Prosecution Department / Zarqa	5	9	5	0	19
State Layer Assistant / Zarqa	1	1	0	0	2
Kara First Instance Court	15	16	9	4	44
Public Prosecution Department / Karak	2	3	2	0	7
Faqou' Conciliation Court	1	3	0	0	4
Cassation Court	19	15	15	2	51
Salt First Instance Court	25	12	12	10	59
Public Prosecution Department / Salt	6	4	2	0	12
Maan First Instance Court	10	5	4	5	24
Public Prosecution Presidency / Cassation	4	4	3	0	11
Aqaba First Instance Court	11	6	4	1	22
Public Prosecution Department / Aqaba	2	1	1	0	4
Wairau Conciliation Court	4	1	0	1	6
Tafilah First Instance Court	9	7	7	4	27
Mafraq First Instance Court	19	25	13	4	61

Distribution of Support Staff at Courts and Judicial Departments Falling Under the Judicial Authority in 2012					
Work Location	Typist	Clerk	Office Boy	Notifier	Total
Public Prosecution Department / Mafraq	5	2	3	0	10
Court of Higher Justice	3	2	2	2	9
Customs Appeals Court	3	2	1	0	6
Customs First Instance Court	7	3	4	0	14
Chief Prosecution / Court of Higher Justice	2	2	2	0	6
Ein Al Basha Conciliation Court	8	7	5	4	24
Russeifah Conciliation Court	10	10	6	6	32
Ajloun First Instance Court	19	18	9	7	53
Public Prosecution Department / Ajloun	4	2	0	0	6
Ramtha Conciliation Court	5	9	4	4	22
Northern Ghor Conciliation Court	4	5	2	6	17
Madaba First Instance Court	17	7	6	8	38
Public Prosecution Department / Madaba	3	3	1	0	7
Bani Kenana Conciliation Court	4	6	4	4	18
Amman Court of Appeal	40	20	24	2	86
Jerash First Instance Court	19	10	7	6	42
Southern Mazar Conciliation Court	5	8	3	2	18
Al Qaser Conciliation Court	3	2	2	1	8
Southern Shouneh Conciliation Court	2	3	3	4	12
Kura Conciliation Court	4	4	2	4	14
Sahab Conciliation Court	7	8	6	4	25
Shobak Conciliation Court	3	1	1	2	7
Ghor Safi Conciliation Court	3	2	2	3	10
Irbid Court of Appeal	26	16	17	3	62
Wadi Musa / Petra Conciliation Court	4	5	2	2	13
Muwaqqar Conciliation Court	3	1	1	1	6
Naour Conciliation Court	3	4	3	3	13
Theiban Conciliation Court	2	2	4	1	9
Aye Conciliation Court	2	1	3	1	7
Azraq Conciliation Court	3	1	0	0	4
Rowaished Conciliation Court	1	2	0	0	3
Income Tax First Instance Court	8	1	4	2	15
Income Tax Appeals Court	6	1	5	2	14
Judicial Institute of Jordan	1	6	3	0	10
Maan Court of Appeal	5	3	1	1	10
Public Prosecution Department / Amman	7	4	5	0	16
Jeeza Conciliation Court	1	2	4	4	11
South Amman First Instance Court	26	17	15	11	69
Public Prosecution Department / South Amman	5	2	3	0	10
Attorney General Department / Irbid	7	7	4	0	18
Northern Mazar Conciliation Court	3	3	2	1	9
Taybeh Conciliation Court	2	3	2	1	8
State layer Assistant / West Amman					
North Amman First Instance Court	36	23	20	21	91
Bani Obeid Conciliation Court	5	6	4	1	16
Bseira Conciliation Court	2	1	1	1	5

Distribution of Support Staff at Courts and Judicial Departments Falling Under the Judicial Authority in 2012					
Work Location	Typist	Clerk	Office Boy	Notifier	Total
Major Felonies Court	12	6	9	0	27
Public Prosecution Department / East Amman	4	1	2	0	7
Jaffer Conciliation Court	1	0	0	1	2
State lawyer Assistant / North Amman	1	0	1	0	2
East Amman First Instance Court / Juveniles	1	0	0	0	1
Public Prosecution Department / North Amman	5	0	2	0	7
Northern Badia Conciliation Court	2	0	0	2	4
Wasatiyyeh Conciliation Court	3	0	3	1	7
Hasa Conciliation Court	1	0	0	0	1
State lawyer Assistant / Aqaba	1	0	0	0	1
State lawyer Assistant / Karak	2	0	1	0	3
Public Prosecution Department / Maan	3	0	0	0	3
State lawyer Assistant / Maan	1	0	0	0	1
Public Prosecution Department / Tafilah	4	0	2	0	6
Husseiniyyah Conciliation Court	1	0	0	1	2
State lawyer Assistant / Salt	1	0	0	0	1
State lawyer Assistant / South Amman	1	0	0	0	1
Technical Office / Court of Cassation	0	1	0	0	1
State lawyer Assistant / Mafraq	0	1	1	0	2
State lawyer Assistant / Jerash	0	1	0	0	1
Total No. of Staff	839	703	514	228	2284

Third: Performance Indicators for the Different Levels and Types of Courts

The performance indicator related to the effectiveness of courts is considered among the most important indicators that measure the effectiveness of the Jordanian judicial system, the degree of its flexibility and responsiveness with new and emerging issues, particularly in relation to increasing caseload on courts and judges. The importance of this indicator also lies in the fact that it measures an aspect of the Judicial Authority Strategy for the years 2012 – 2014 pertaining to pillar 2 and which relates to enhancing effectiveness of litigation procedures through reducing litigation time, expediting disposition of cases, limiting the escalation of backlog, and reducing caseload on judges. This indicator both directly and indirectly supports the following aspects related to the functions and operations of courts:

1. The amount of caseload on judges of various levels and their ability to keep pace with the steady rise in the number of cases Received by courts, and their ability to adjudicate them and reduce backlog, as well as the capacity of the judicial system to requite new, qualified and trained judges possessing extensive experience and good reputation.
2. This indicator helps forecast the future caseload of courts based on data collected from previous years. This will help the decision maker plan for the future in terms of vertical or horizontal expansion of courts in different locations based on the size of the court's caseload, or in terms of controlling the transfer of judges and their secondment and the appointment of new judges based on the load of courts they work in.

3. The extent to which the environment is conducive for litigation, in terms of ease of procedures, reduction of litigation time, and the expediting of the resolution of cases without affecting the principles of fair trial standards, and the extent to which alternative disputes resolution mechanisms of civil cases are effective as well as the development and modernization of the case management system among others.
4. This indicator also reflects the effectiveness level of the Jordanian judicial system in executing judgments issued by courts in a timely manner in order to enhance the rule of law, safeguard the basic rights and freedoms of citizens and give each person his / her rights.
5. The level of improvement and modernization of the infrastructure of courts and the availability of necessary services for facilitating litigation procedures in terms of court automation, expediting the retrieval of cases, establishing links with entities relevant to judicial work and court services, the ease of accessing data, including accessibility of lawyers to information related to their cases.

1. Performance Indicators for the Court of Cassation

The Court of Cassation is the highest judicial body in the Kingdom. Its jurisdiction pertains to reviewing appeals in judgments and decisions issued by courts of appeal. The chief judge of the Cassation Court is, by virtue of his / her post, the Chief Justice of the Jordanian Judicial Council, and is assisted by as necessary a number of senior level judges known as cassation judges. The Court of Cassation is a court of law, that is, it does not consider the subject matter or content of the case before it. Its role is limited to making sure that the judgment and the court that issued it satisfied all legal procedures and due processes. Thus, it is not considered a level of litigation (first instance and conciliation courts are first court levels and courts of appeal are the second level of litigation). The Court of Cassation is a subject matter court only when reviewing appeals from the State Security Court, the Police Court and the Major Felonies Court. The Court of Cassation also specializes in reviewing motions pertaining to determination of jurisdiction when there is positive or negative conflict between two regular courts that do not fall under the same court of appeals. Negative conflict is when a court decides that each of the two courts have no jurisdiction over the case. Positive conflict means that each court would decide on its jurisdiction to review the case.

Results show the extent of caseload on the Court of Cassation judges and panel members who review civil and criminal case judgments issued by courts of appeal and those issued by any court which its law provides that their judgments be appealed to the Court of Cassation.

The number of cases filed at the Court of Cassation during 2011 amounted to 11,343, whereby in 2012 it reached 12,016, an increase of 5.9%. It is expected that the number of filings in 2013 will reach 12,729 if the percent remained constant. While there was an increase in the number of cases filed, the number of disposed cases dropped from 12,749 to 12,498, a decrease of 2%, and it is expected that the number will decrease at the same rate in 2013 to reach 12,252 cases if the percent remained constant.

Indicators related to the Court of Cassation, classified according to the type of case, for both new filings and pending cases, show that the percentage of motion cases constitute 41.6% of total number of new filings, and civil cases is 37.7%, and criminal cases is 20.7%. As for the disposed cases, civil cases constituted the highest percent at 41.7%, followed by motions 39.6% and criminal cases 18.7%

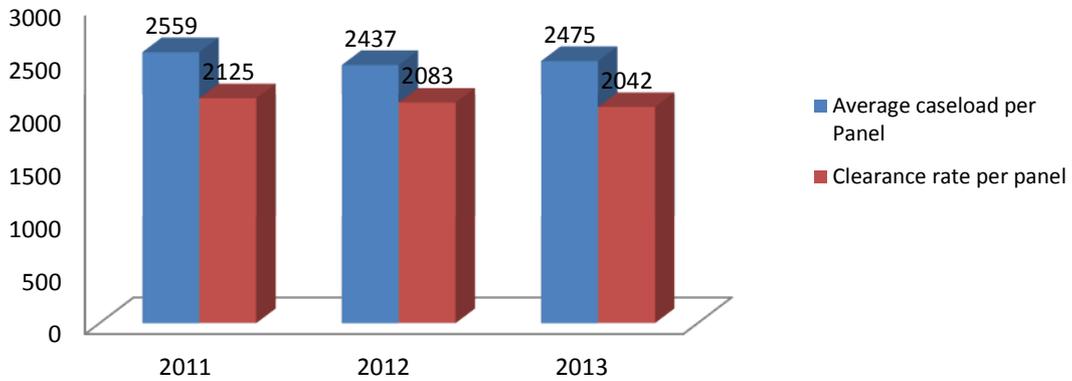
From the following two tables, we can deduce the main performance indicators for the Court of Cassation as follows:

- The real average caseload per Cassation Court panel (total number of pending and new cases / number of panels) dropped from 2,559 cases in 2011 to 2,437 cases in 2012. The reduction in the per panel caseload is a result of a decrease in the number of pending caseload (backlog) and an increase in the rate of case disposition during 2011 when compared to 2012. Concurrently, the average annual caseload per judge dropped from 452 cases in 2011 to 443 cases in 2012 because the number of judges decreased by one from 34 to 33 judges during the same period.
- The average annual clearance rate per panel (performance rate) decreased from 2,125 cases in 2011 to 2083 cases in 2012. It is expected that in 2012, the annual clearance rate per panel will drop to 2042 cases.
- During the same period, the percent of disposed cases from the total number of filings dropped from 112.4% to 104%, whereby in both years the number of disposed cases was equal to the number of new cases filed plus an additional number of previous backlog.
- Clearance rate of motions amounted to 98.7%, which is the highest rate, followed by criminal cases at 80.7% and civil cases at 75.2%.
- From the above we conclude that the caseload of Cassation Court judges is quite substantial due to the increase in the number of cases filed each year at the Cassation Court and the exponentially increasing number of disposed cases, which requires that in the future the number of panels be increased by one.

Cassation Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	34	33	33
No. of Cassation Panel Members	6	6	6
No. of Pending Cases	4011	2605	2123
No. of New Cases	11343	12016	12729
No. of Disposed Cases	12749	12498	12252
Total Number of New and Pending Cases	15354	14621	14852
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	112.4%	104%	96.3%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	452	443	450
Real Average Caseload Per Panel	2559	2437	2475
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	375	379	371
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Panel	2125	2083	2042
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	83.0%	85.5%	82.5%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	38	37	38

1. The percent of increase in the number of new case filings during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) and the forecasted one for 2013 is approximately 5.9%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 2%.

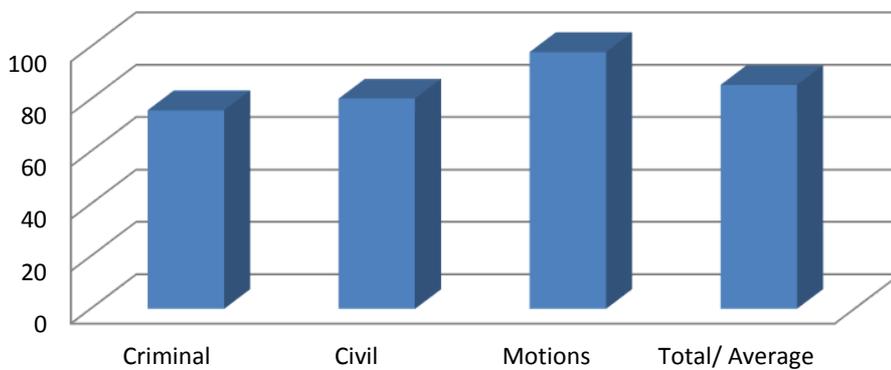
Average Caseload per Cassation Court Panel and Clearance Rate during 2011-2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013



Court of Cassation Performance Indicators for 2012 According to Case Type

Case Type	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Annual Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	No. of Panels	Average Annual Caseload Per Panel	Annual Clearance Rate	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Monthly Caseload Per Panel
Criminal	582	2495	3077	2336	93.6%	6	513	389	75.9%	43
Civil	1964	4527	6491	5211	115.1%	6	1082	869	80.3%	90
Motions	59	4994	5053	4951	99.1%	6	842	825	98%	70
Total	2605	12016	14621	12498	104%	6	2437	2083	85.5%	203

Percent of Disposed Cases from the Total Number of Pending and New Cases in 2012 Classified According to Case Type

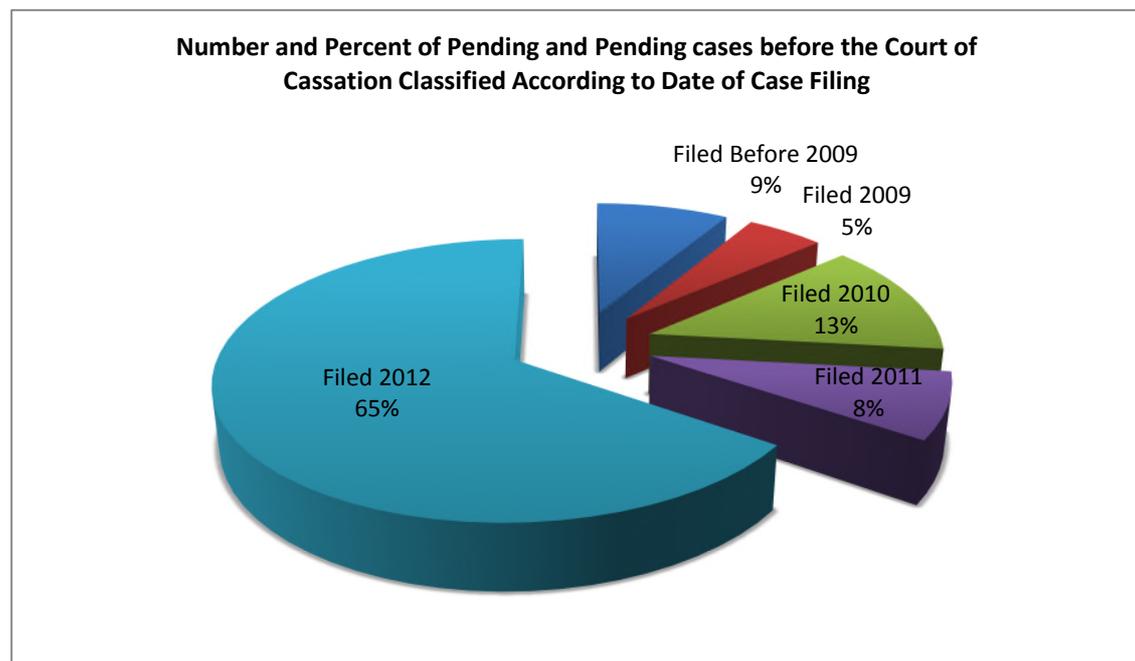


Old Cases at the Court of Cassation as of the End of 2012:

Analysis of results generated from the automated case management system MIZAN, showed that the number of indisposed cases and criminal and motions at the Court of Cassation in 2012 was around 2798 cases distributed as follows according to the date of filing:

1. The number of backlog cases aged three years or more which were filed during or before 2010 was 749 cases, representing 26.8% of total pending caseload.
2. Number of indisposed cases that were filed in 2011 was 219 cases, representing 7.8% of total number of cases.
3. The majority of pending cases were filed during 2012, which amounted to 1830 cases, 65.4% of total pending caseload.

Number and Percent of Late and Pending cases before the Court of Cassation Classified According to Case Type and Date of Case Filing							
Case Type	Filed Before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Older than 3 Year or More	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Civil & Criminal	90	78	320	488	72	1567	2127
Motions	150	62	49	261	147	263	671
Total	240	140	369	749	219	1830	2798
Percent	8.6%	5%	13.2%	26.8%	7.8%	65.4%	100%



2. Performance Indicators for the Court of Higher Justice

In 1989, the Council of Minister issued Temporary Law No. 11 of 1989. According to this law, an administrative court that was independent from the Court of Cassation in terms of formation and jurisdiction was established for the first time called the Court of Higher Justice. In article 9 of said law, the legislature expanded the jurisdiction of this court and the parliament introduced some amendments and additions to the law, the most important of which was item 11 of article 9 which stated that the Court of

Higher Justice specializes in “reviewing appeals in any final administrative decision, even if such decision was immune by virtue of the law it was based on”. Thus, the Jordanian legislature ended the debate regarding the immunity of administrative decisions and there no longer was a decision that cannot be appealed or objected to. This was issued in Law No. 12 of 1992 that is currently in force.

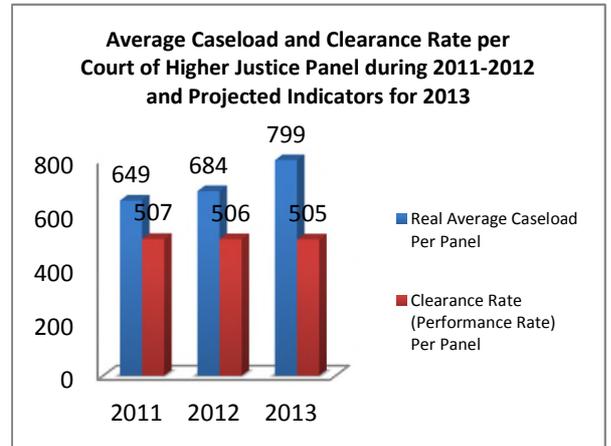
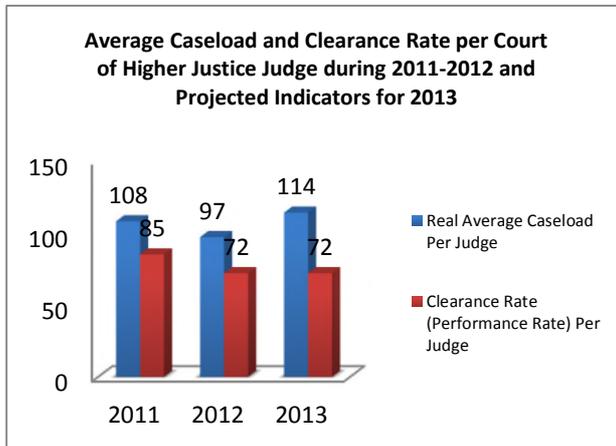
The Court of Higher Justice performance indicator measures the effectiveness level of court procedures followed at said court. The Court of Higher Justice is comprised of one panel that includes six judges. The Court of Higher Justice witnessed a significant increase in the number of cases brought before it during 2011 – 2012.

The number of new filings in 2011 amounted to 473 cases, increasing to 542 cases in 2012, an increase of 14.6%. It is expected that in 2013, the number of case filings before the Court of Higher Justice will continue to increase to reach 621, if the percent remained constant. With regard to disposed cases, the number of disposition underwent a slight decrease from 507 cases in 2011 to 506 cases in 2012, a drop of 0.2%. Following are the key results:

- The real annual caseload per judge at the Court of Higher Justice is witnessing a downward trend whereby it dropped from 108 cases in 2011 to 97 cases in 2012, while it is expected to increase to 114 cases in 2013. The same applies to the average caseload per panel, which increased from 649 cases in 2011 to 684 cases in 2012. The increase in the per judge and per panel caseloads is attributed to the increase in the number of cases filed during the year while the number of judges remained constant.
- The average case disposition rate per judge decreased from 85 cases in 2011 to 72 cases in 2012, and the same applied to the disposition rate of the panel.
- The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings dropped from 107.2% to 93.4% during the same period. It is expected that the average disposition rate per judge will continue to increase at the same rate to reach 178 cases in 2013 if the percent remained constant.

Court of Higher Justice Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	6	7	7
No. of Panels	1	1	1
No. of Pending Cases	176	142	178
No. of New Cases	473	542	621
No. of Disposed Cases	507	506	505
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	649	684	799
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	107.2%	93.4%	81.3%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	108	97	114
Real Average Caseload Per Panel	649	684	799
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	85	72	72
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Panel	507	506	505
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	78.1%	74%	63.2%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	9	8	9

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 14.6%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 0.2%.



Old Cases at the Court of Higher Justice as of the End of 2012:

Total backlog of cases that are still pending before the Court of Higher Justice as of the end of 2012 reached around 117 cases, all which were filed in 2012.

3. Performance Indicators for the Public Prosecution Before the Administrative Court

The Court of Higher Justice Law No. 12 of 1992 and the amended Law No. 2 of 2000 stipulate that the presidency of the public prosecution before the administrative court shall be formed of a cassation level judge and one or more assistants. The President of the Public Prosecution before the administrative court, or any of his / her assistants whom he / she designates in writing, represent public administration entities before the Court of Higher Justice in the capacity of either plaintiffs or defendants. The Court of Higher Justice specializes in reviewing objections submitted by concerned parties related to final administrative decisions issued pertinent to employment in public administrations or those related to annual increases, promotion, secondment or other.

Total number of those serving in the public prosecution amounted to 98 judges (including judges seconded to work at the Anti Corruption Commission) as follows:

1. Chief Public Prosecutor (1)
2. Attorney Generals (4)
3. Assistant to Chief Public Prosecutor (2)
4. Assistant Attorney Generals (17)
5. Public Prosecutors (74)

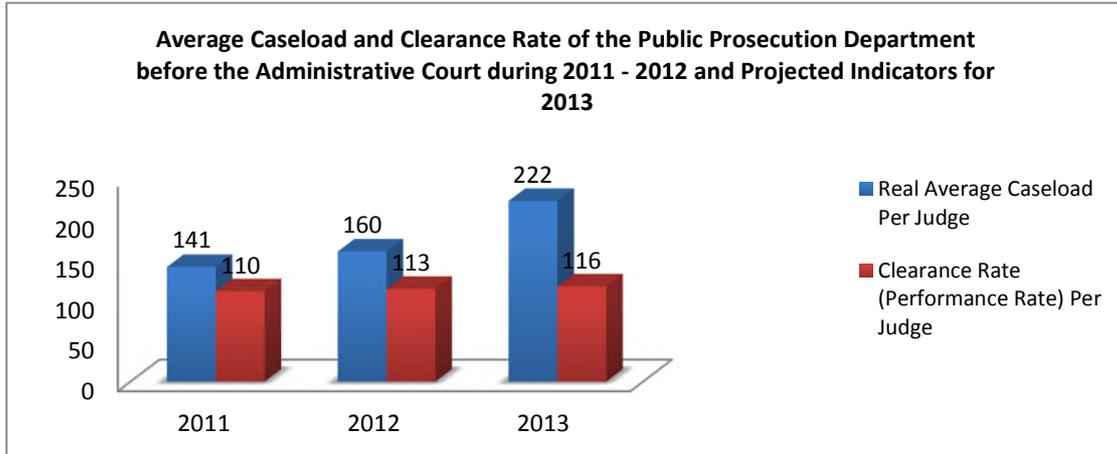
The following table highlights the performance indicators of the public prosecution department before the administrative court. From the table below we conclude that the number of cases filed at the department is witnessing an upward trend. The number of cases increased from 192 cases in 2011 to 259

cases in 2012, an increase of 34.9%. It is expected that in 2013 the number of cases will increase to 349 cases if the percent remained constant. As for disposed cases, their number also witnessed a slight increase from 220 cases in 2011 to 226 cases in 2012, an increase of 2.7%. It is expected that in 2013 the number of disposed cases will rise to 232 cases if the percent and the number of judges remained constant. Following are the main conclusions:

- Average annual caseload per judge: the average annual case load per judge is witnessing an upward trend as a result of the increase in the number of new cases and the constant number of judges. The average annual caseload per judge increased from 141 in 2011 to 160 in 2012, an increase of 13.5%. It is expected that the average will continue to increase to reach 222 cases if the percent remained constant and the number of judges did not change.
- Average annual clearance rate per judge: similarly, the annual average clearance rate per judge is increasing, recording an increase from 110 cases in 2011 to 113 cases in 2012, an increase of 2.7%. This is due to the increase in the number of disposed cases and the unchanging number of judges. It is expected that in 2013 the average will increase to 116 cases if the percent remained constant.

Public Prosecution Department before the Administrative Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	2	2	2
No. of Pending Cases	89	61	94
No. of New Cases	192	259	349
No. of Disposed Cases	220	226	232
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	281	320	443
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	114.6%	87.3%	66.5%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	141	160	222
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	110	113	116
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	78.3%	70.6%	53.4%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	12	13	18

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 34.9%.
2. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 2.7%.



4. Performance Indicators of Courts of Appeal

Courts of appeal (second level courts) have jurisdiction over reviewing and adjudicating objections and appeals related to judgments, decisions and procedures issued by conciliation and first instance courts (first level courts). The decisions of the courts of appeal in criminal and civil cases valued at more than JD10,000 can be objected to before the Cassation Court. As for civil cases with claim value below JD10,000 may not be appealed to the Cassation Court except with a written approval by the Chief Justice of the Cassation Court or whom he / she designates to do so.

The Court of Appeal is formed by at least three judges. There are three courts of appeal in the Kingdom in each of Amman, Irbid and Maan, headed by the judges who are also ex officio members of the Judicial Council of Jordan. In addition to appeals related to civil and criminal cases, the court of appeals has jurisdiction over reviewing motions related to assigning the competent authority if there was conflict of jurisdiction, either positively or negatively, between two conciliation, or between a conciliation and a first instance court, or between two first instance courts falling under the jurisdiction of the same appeals court. Judgment pertinent to capital punishment or a criminal penalty that exceeds five years falls under the jurisdiction of the court of appeal, even if the accused did not request an appeal.

It can be noted that the number of cases filed at the three courts of appeal is undergoing a slight increase. Total number of case filings increased from 66406 in 2011 to 67423 in 2012, recording an increase of 1.5%. It is expected that the number will continue to increase during 2013 to reach 68273 cases, if the percent remained constant. The Maan Court of Appeal witnessed a significant drop in the number of case filings, which amounted to 22.4%. Furthermore, the number of disposed cases also witnessed a similar drop, 21.8%. As for Amman and Irbid courts of appeal, the percent of case filings increased by 2.2% during the same period. As for case dispositions, the number of disposed cases at Irbid Court of Appeal dropped by 0.1%, and increased by 2.5% at the Amman Court of Appeal.

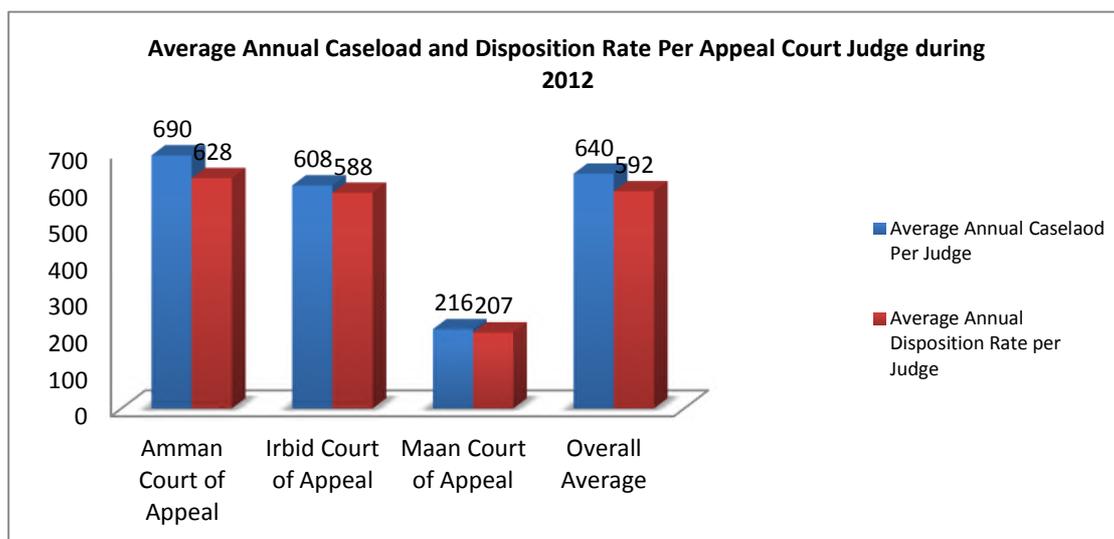
Furthermore, it can be noted from the below table that the number of judges at the three courts increased from 105 judges in 2011 to 114 judges in 2012, an increase of 8.6%. The increase in the number of judges was highest at the Amman Appeals Court, from 71 to 78 judges, whereby only one judge was added to both Maan and Irbid courts of appeal during the same period. The number of panels in all three courts remained constant at 33 panels.

Percent Change (Increase / Decrease) in the Number of New and Disposed Cases at Courts of Appeal during 2012 Compared to 2011 as a Base Year		
Court	Percent Change in the No. of New Cases (%)	Percent Change in the No. of Disposed Cases (%)
Amman Court of Appeals	2.2%	2.5%
Irbid Court of Appeals	2.2%	-0.1%
Maan Court of Appeals	-22.4%	-21.8%
Total (all courts of appeal)	1.5%	1.2%

Average Caseload and Disposition Rate of Judges and Judicial Panels:

The average caseload per judge at courts of appeal are witnessing a downward trend, whereby it dropped from 695 cases in 2011 to 640 cases in 2012, a decrease of 7.9%. This drop is attributed to the increase in the number of judges from 105 in 2011 to 114 in 2012. During the same period, the average caseload per panel remained constant at 2210, but is expected to increase to 2240 in 2012. Also, the annual disposition rate of cases per judge dropped from 635 to 592 cases because of the increase in the number of judges. Following are the main conclusions:

- All three courts were able to dispose a number of cases equivalent to the ones filed during the year, and no additional cases were added to the backlog number.
- The Amman Court of Appeals receives that highest percent of new filings and pending cases from the total number of new and pending cases at the three appeals courts and which in 2012 amounted to 73.9%, followed by Irbid Court of Appeals at 24.2% and Maan Court of Appeal with a percent not exceeding 1.9%.
- The average annual caseload per judge at the Amman Court of Appeals, and which amounted to 690 cases, and the average number of disposed cases, which reached 628, is higher than the average caseload of judges and the average clearance rate in the three courts of appeal and which is 640 and 592 respectively. Whereby, the average annual caseload per judge at the Irbid Court of Appeals is lower than the overall average, 608 cases, and which is also lower than the average caseload per judge at the Maan Court of Appeals, which amounted to 216 cases in 2012.
- The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings and pending cases at the Irbid Court of Appeal, and which reached 96.8%, is above that of the Amman Court of Appeals (91%) and that of the Maan Court of Appeals (95.7%).



Average Caseload and Disposition Rate of Judges and Judicial Panels:

There are 12 types of cases that are filed and disposed by courts of appeal. The percentages of the different types of cases vary. The highest percent of filed cases is that of execution appeal cases (28%), followed by civil conciliation cases (26.8%), civil first instance cases (excluding treasury cases) (14.1%), first instance criminal cases (9.5%), while the other types of cases range between less than 1% and 2%.

Similarly, the highest percent of disposed cases was civil conciliation cases (28%), followed by execution cases (27.4%), criminal conciliation cases (14%) and civil first instance cases (12.7%).

Courts of Appeal Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	105	114	114
No. of Panels	33	33	33
No. of Pending Cases	6524	5515	5467
No. of New Cases	66406	67423	68456
No. of Disposed Cases	66678	67471	68273
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	72930	72938	73923
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	100.4%	100.1%	99.7%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	695	640	648
Real Average Caseload Per Panel	2210	2210	2240
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	635	592	599
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Panel	2021	2045	2069
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	91.4%	92.5%	92.4%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	58	53	54

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 1.5%.
2. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 1.2%.

Performance Indicators of Court of Appeals during 2011 – 2012 and Forecasted Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Panels	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	Total Cases (Pending + New)	% of Disposed Cases of Total New Cases	Average Caseload Per Judge	Average Caseload Per Panel	Clearance Rate Per Judge	Clearance Rate Per Panel	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Amman Court of Appeals	2011	71	23	5583	47681	47747	53264	100.1%	750	2315	672	2075	89.6%	63
	2012	78	23	5052	48741	48959	53793	100.4%	696	2339	628	2129	91%	57
	2013	78	23	4834	49825	50202	54659	100.8%	701	2376	644	2183	91.8%	58
Irbid Court of Appeals	2011	28	9	870	16855	17077	17725	101.3%	633	1969	610	1897	96.3%	53
	2012	29	9	401	17230	17063	17631	99%	608	1959	588	1896	96.8%	51
	2013	29	9	568	17613	17049	18181	96.8%	627	2020	588	1894	93.8%	52
Maan Court of Appeals	2011	6	1	71	1870	1854	1941	99.1%	324	1941	309	1854	95.5%	27
	2012	7	1	62	1452	1449	1514	99.8%	216	1514	207	1449	95.7%	18
	2013	7	1	65	1127	1132	1192	100.4%	170	1192	162	1132	95%	14
Total (all courts of appeal)	2011	105	33	6524	66406	66678	72930	100.4%	695	2210	635	2021	91.4%	58
	2012	114	33	5515	67423	67471	72938	100.1%	640	2210	592	2045	92.5%	53
	2013	114	33	5467	68456	68273	73923	99.7%	648	2240	599	2069	92.4%	54

Performance Indicators for Courts of Appeal during 2012 Classified According to Case Type

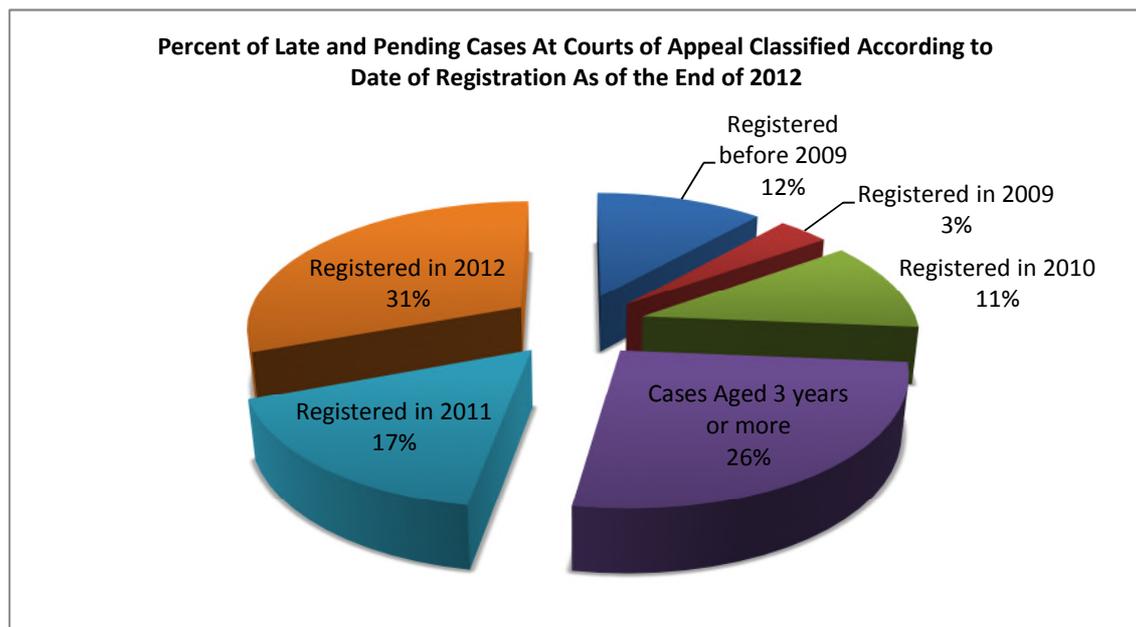
Court	Case Type	Felonies	First Instance Criminal	Civil (Excluding Traffic)	First Instance Civil Trials	Conciliation Criminal	Conciliation Civil	Execution	Civil Status	Settlement	Appointment of Jurisdiction	Bails	Motions	Annual Total	
Maan Court of Appeals	Pending from Previous Year	2	0	0	46	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	62	
	New Annual Filings	174	247	88	91	278	419	80	11	10	3	27	24	1452	
	Total	177	247	88	137	279	427	80	11	14	3	27	24	1514	
	Annual Disposition	167	247	88	89	279	417	80	11	9	3	27	23	1449	
	Disposed / (Pending + New Filings)	101.1%	100%	100%	97.8%	100.4%	99.5%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%	95.8%	99.8%
	Disposed / New Filings	99.4%	100%	100%	65%	100%	97.7%	100%	100%	64.3%	100%	100%	100%	95.8%	95.7%
Irbid Court of Appeals	Pending from Previous Year	1	1	361	0	0	25	1	0	2	2	0	8	401	
	New Annual Filings	844	1443	1343	0	2127	5265	5830	13	68	24	135	138	17230	
	Total	845	1444	1704	0	2127	5290	5831	13	70	26	135	146	17631	
	Annual Disposition	844	1444	1186	0	2125	5267	5831	13	66	26	135	129	17063	
	Disposed / (Pending + New Filings)	100%	99.9%	88.3%	0%	99.9%	100%	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%	95.8%	99.8%
	Disposed / New Filings	99.9%	99.8%	69.6%	0%	99.9%	99.6%	100%	100%	64.3%	100%	100%	100%	95.8%	95.7%
Amman Court of Appeals	Pending from Previous Year	80	186	3057	0	506	933	102	0	19	16	0	153	5052	
	New Annual Filings	2435	4714	8098	0	6549	12407	12963	4	32	374	377	788	48741	
	Total	2515	4900	11155	0	7055	13340	13065	4	51	390	377	941	53793	
	Annual Disposition	2507	4806	7310	0	7041	13204	12560	4	45	360	377	745	48959	
	Disposed / (Pending + New Filings)	103%	102%	90.3%	0%	107.5%	106.4%	96.9%	100%	140.6%	96.3%	100%	100%	94.5%	100.4%
	Disposed / New Filings	99.7%	98.1%	65.5%	0%	99.8%	99%	96.1%	100%	88.2%	92.3%	100%	100%	79.2%	91%
Total	Pending from Previous Year	84	187	3418	46	507	966	103	0	25	18	0	161	5515	
	New Annual Filings	3453	6404	9529	91	8954	18091	18873	28	110	401	539	950	67432	
	Total	3537	6591	12947	137	9461	19057	18976	28	135	419	539	1111	72938	
	Annual Disposition	3537	6494	8584	89	9445	18888	18471	28	120	389	539	897	67471	
	Disposed / (Pending + New Filings)	102.1%	101.4%	90.1%	97.8%	105.5%	104.4%	97.9%	100%	109.1%	97%	100%	100%	94.4%	100.1%
	Disposed / New Filings	99.7%	98.5%	66.3%	65%	99.8%	99.1%	97.3%	100%	88.9%	92.8%	100%	100%	80.7%	92.5%

Late and Pending Caseload before Appeal Courts during 2012

Statistics results generated by the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of civil and criminal cases and motions still pending before the three courts of appeal up till the end of 2012 amounted to around 17894. 16.2% of such cases are pending before Irbid Court of Appeal, 80.7% are before Amman Court of Appeal, and 3.1% are pending before Maan Court of Appeal. Below are the numbers of cases as of the date of registration:

1. The number of late and pending cases filed in 2010 or before was 6400 cases, which is 35.8% of total number of late pending caseload.
2. The total number of pending cases that were filed in 2011 before the three courts of appeal amounted to 4019 cases, constituting 22.5% of total pending caseload.
3. The majority of pending cases pertain to those filed in 2012, which amounted to 7475 cases at the three courts of appeal, comprising 41.8% of total number of pending cases.

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at Courts of Appeal classified According to Case Type and Date of Registration								
Court Type	Court	Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Civil & Criminal	Irbid Court of Appeal	21	48	220	289	903	1641	2833
	Amman Court of Appeal	2455	672	2262	5389	2744	5271	13404
	Maan Court of Appeal	5	9	96	110	187	240	537
Motions	Irbid Court of Appeal	21	13	6	40	4	29	73
	Amman Court of Appeal	298	117	154	569	181	292	1042
	Maan Court of Appeal	1	2	0	3	0	2	5
Total Number		2801	861	2738	6400	4019	7475	17894
Total %		15.7%	4.8%	15.3%	35.8%	22.5%	41.8%	100%



5. Performance Indicators of Income Tax Court of Appeals

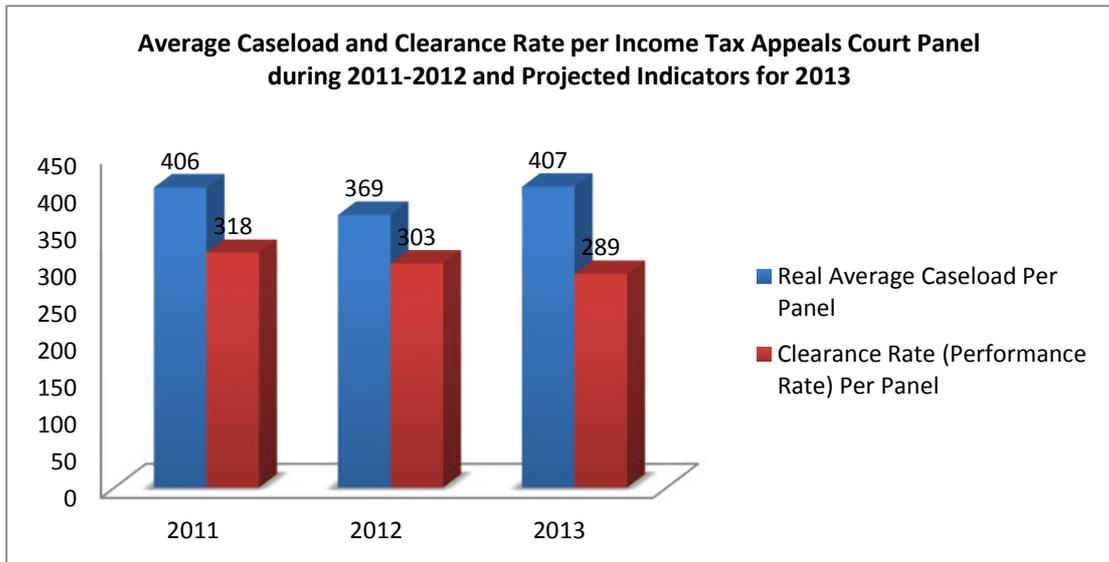
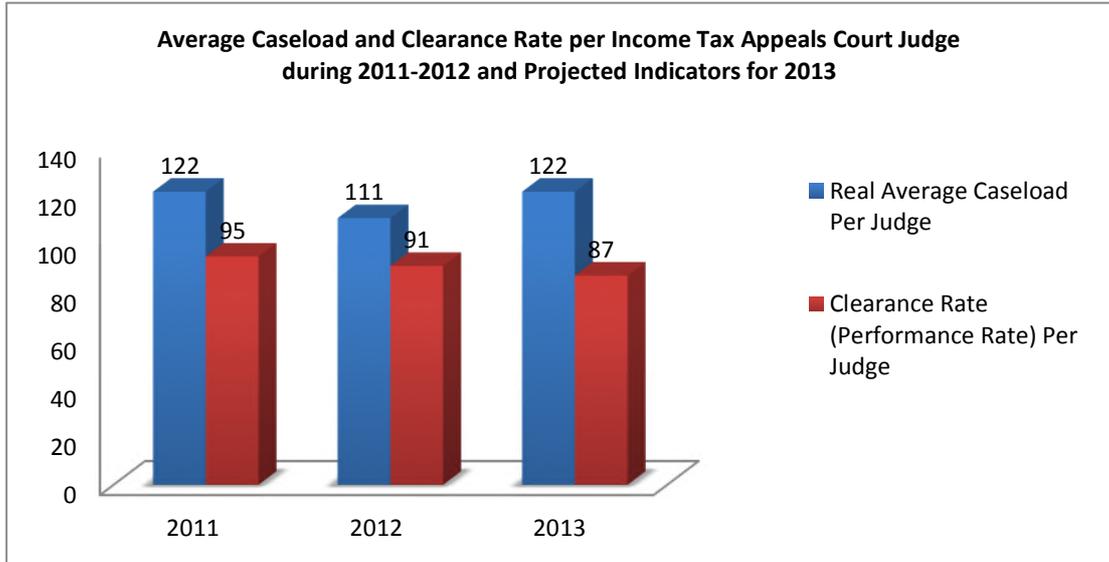
The Income Tax Appeals Court specializes in reviewing appeals submitted by taxpayers to object to valuation and revaluation decisions, claims related to fines and additional sums, any amounts that must be deducted, paid or subtracted as the final tax, or tax amounts paid in advance, and in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law and regulations issued pursuant to it.

The trend in terms of the number of cases filed at the Income Tax Appeals Court is upward whereby in 2011 the number of cases amounted to 690 increasing to 841 cases in 2012, an increase of 21.9%. It is expected that the number of cases that will be filed at the court in 2013 will continue to increase to around 1025 cases if the percent remained constant. On the other hand, the number of disposed cases is going down. In 2011 the number of disposed cases amounted to 954, dropping to 910 cases in 2012, a decrease of 4.6%. It is expected that in 2013 the number will drop to 868 cases, given that the percent remains constant. From the table we can deduce the following:

- The increase in the number of cases filed at the Income Tax Appeals Court indicates that objections related to income tax valuation decisions and the various other claims are significantly increasing.
- The decline in the annual average caseload per judge and that of the panel is the result of the decline in the number of cases brought before the court and the constant number of judges. It is expected that the decline in caseload will continue during 2013.

Income Tax Appeals Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	10	10	10
No. of Panels	3	3	3
No. of Pending Cases	529	265	196
No. of New Cases	690	841	1025
No. of Disposed Cases	954	901	868
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	1219	1106	1221
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	%138.3	%108.2	84.7%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	122	111	122
Real Average Caseload Per Panel	406	369	407
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	95	91	87
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Panel	318	303	289
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	78.3%	%82.3	71.1%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	10	9	10

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 21.9%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 4.6%.



6. Performance Indicators of Customs Court of Appeals

Judgments issued by the Customs First Instance Court are objected to before the Customs Appeals Court. The Customs Appeals Court is formed of three regular judges appointed by the Judicial Council and one of them would be assigned as the chief judge of the court. This court convenes in Amman and in any location assigned by the minister or it deems appropriate. The Customs Appeals Court has jurisdiction over cases brought before it and adjudicates them either by auditing them or through hearings. Its decisions are issued either unanimously or by majority voting.

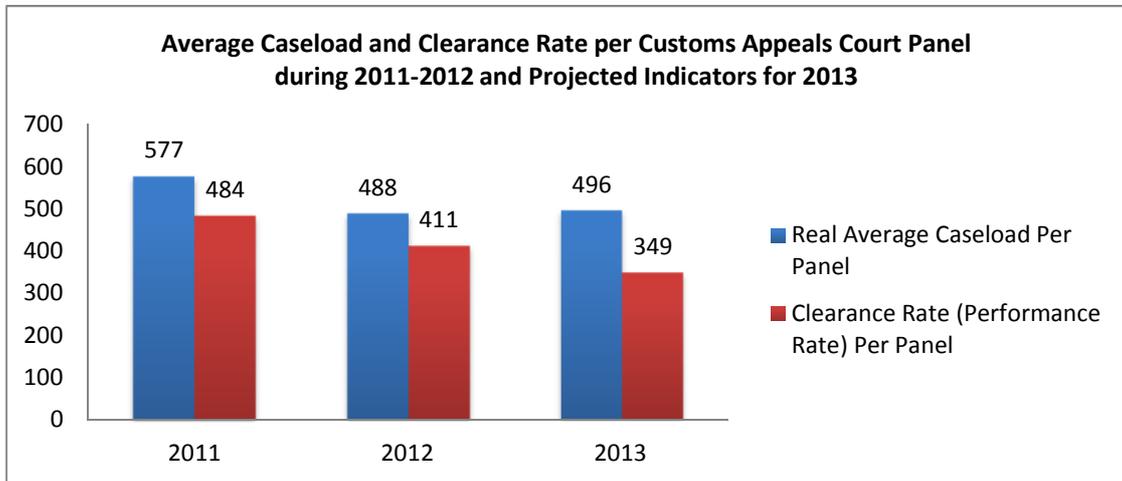
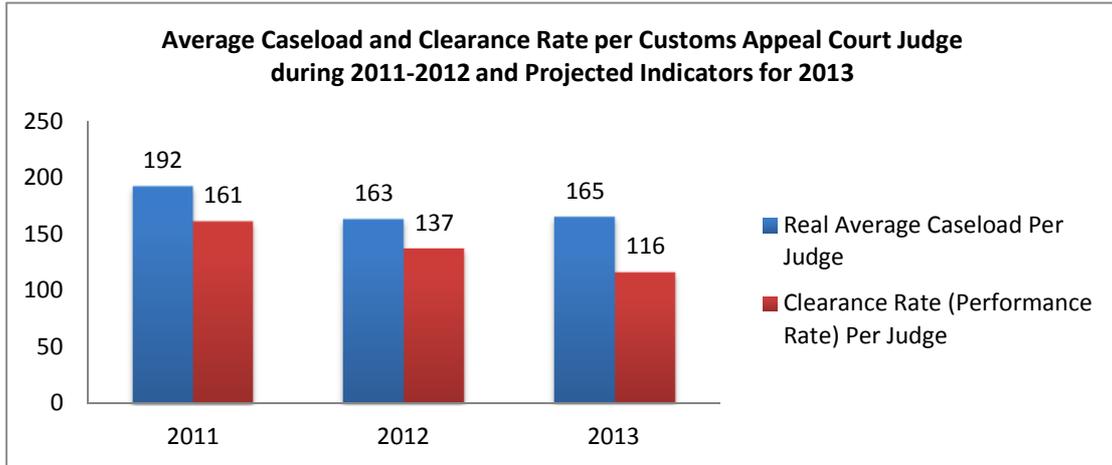
The number of new cases filed annually at the Customs Court of Appeal is witnessing an upward trend, whereby it increased from 742 cases in 2011 to 789 cases in 2012, at a rate of 6.3%. It is expected that the number of new filings in 2013 will continue to increase reaching 839 cases if the percent of increase remained constant. On the other hand, the number of disposed cases went down from 967 in 2011 to 821

cases in 2012, a significant decrease of 15.1%. It is expected that the number of disposed cases in 2013 will continue to decrease to reach 697 cases if the percent remained constant. Following are the main results:

- The annual caseload per judge is witnessing a downward trend in light of the unchanging number of judges, which are 6 judges. The average caseload per judge decreased from 192 cases in 2011 to 163 cases in 2012, a decrease of 15.1%, and is expected to reach 165 cases in 2013 if the percent remained constant. Also, the caseload of the panel also decreased during the same period from 577 cases to 488 cases and is expected to go up to 534 cases in 2013 if the percent remained constant.
- The average rate of case disposition per judge decreased from 161 cases in 2011 to 137 cases in 2012. It is expected that the per judge disposition rate will continue to decrease during 2013 to reach 116 cases, if the clearance rate of cases remained constant. The disposition rate of the panel during the same period also decreased from 484 cases to 411 cases and is expected that in 2013 it will reach 349 cases if the percent remained constant.

Customs Appeals Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	6	6	6
No. of Panels	2	2	2
No. of Pending Cases	411	186	154
No. of New Cases	742	789	839
No. of Disposed Cases	967	821	697
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	1153	975	993
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	%130.3	%104.1	83.1%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	192	163	165
Real Average Caseload Per Panel	577	488	496
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	161	137	116
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Panel	484	411	349
Disposed Cases /(New + Pending Cases)	83.9%	84.2%	70.2%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	16	14	14

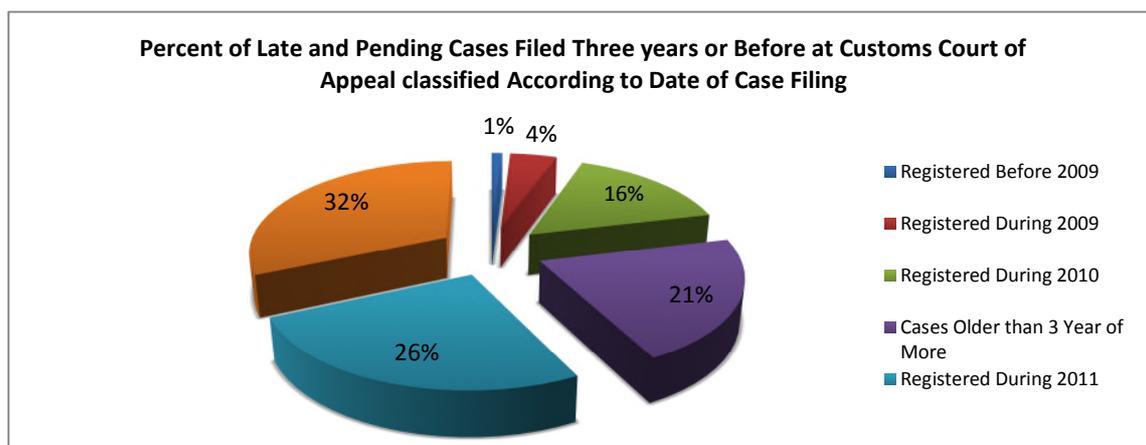
1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 6.3%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 15.1%.



Late and Pending Caseload Before Customs Appeal Courts during 2012

Statistics results generated by the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of cases still pending before the Customs Court of Appeal up till the end of 2012 amounted to around 1128. As for the number of pending cases that were filed three years and were filed during 2010, their number reached 304 cases, constituting 27% of total number pending caseload. The number of cases filed in 2011 amounted to 370 (32.8%) and those filed in 2012 were around 454 cases (40.2%).

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at Customs Court of Appeal classified According to Case Filing						
Filed Before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Older than 3 Year of More	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
15	64	225	304	370	454	1128
1.3%	5.7%	19.9%	27%	32.8%	40.2%	100%



7. Performance Indicators for the Aqaba Economic Zone Customs Court of Appeals

The Aqaba Economic Zone Customs Court of Appeals is formed of three judges appointed by the Judicial Council. This court review cases, by either auditing cases or through hearings, and issues its judgments unanimously or by majority. The period of appeal is thirty days from the date the judgment was served through a notice if the decision was issued in absentia or from the date the judgment was issued if it was pronounced in the presence of the parties.

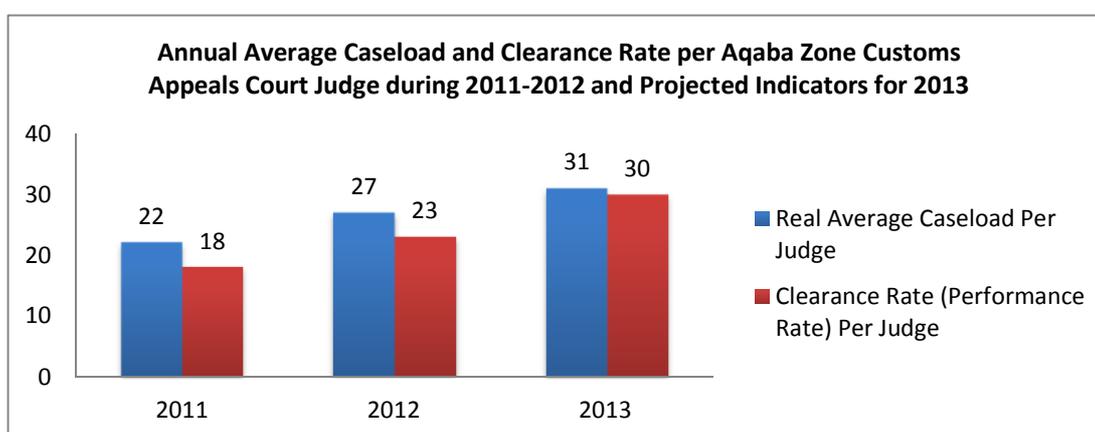
The number of cases reviewed by this court is small compared to the customs appeals court because it specializes specifically in cases related to the Aqaba Customs Department. In general terms, the number of cases filed at the Aqaba Economic Zone Customs Court of Appeals is witnessing a rise whereby the number of cases increased from 59 cases in 2011 to 69 cases in 2012, an increase of 16.9%. The number of new filings in 2013 is expected to continue to increase to 81 cases. The same applies to the rate of case disposition whereby the number of disposed cases increased from 55 cases in 2011 to 70 cases in 2012, an increase of 27.3%. It is expected that the number of disposed cases would increase to 89 cases in 2013 if the percent of increase remained constant. Following are the main findings:

- The average annual caseload per judge during the same period increased from 22 to 27 cases and it is expected to reach 31 cases in 2013. Also, the number of disposed cases per judge increased from 22 cases in 2011 to 27 cases 2012.
- The increase in the number of case disposition was higher than the increase in the number of cases filings. The percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings increased from 93% in 2011 to 101.4% in 2012. In 2013, the percent of disposed cases from the number of new filings is expected to continue to increase 110.4% if the number of judges and the clearance rate remained constant.

Aqaba Economic Zone Customs Appeals Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	3	3	3
No. of Panels	1	1	1
No. of Pending Cases	6	13	12
No. of New Cases	59	69	81

No. of Disposed Cases	55	70	89
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	65	82	93
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	%93	%101.4	110.4%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	22	27	31
Real Average Caseload Per Panel	65	82	93
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	18	23	30
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Panel	55	70	89
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	84.6%	%85.4	96.1%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	2	2	3

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 16.9%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 27.3%.



8. Performance Indicators for the Customs First Instance Court

The Customs First Instance Court is based in Amman and specializes in reviewing customs evasion cases, general sales tax cases in addition to other specializations specified in article 222 of Customs Law No. 20 of 1998.

The public prosecution before the Customs First Instance Court is represented by a prosecutor who is appointed by the Minister of Finance from among the ministry's Legal Department staff. The decisions of the court are subject to appeal before a special court, which is the Customs Appeals Court that is formed of three judges, and its decisions are subject to appeal before the Court of Cassation in cases of which the value of the claim or customs fines or confiscated items is not less than five thousand Jordanian dinars, or if the dispute in other cases is over a new legal point or the case is a highly complex one or is of significance important in general and the Customs Court of Appeal or the Court of Cassation provided permission for appeal.

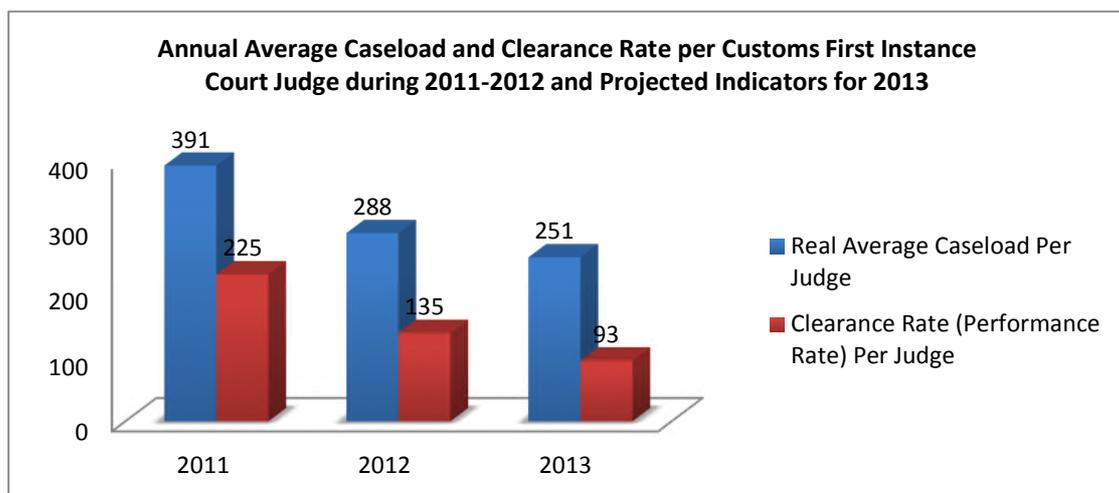
The number of new filings at the Customs First Instance Court over the past two years witnessed a downward trend. The number of new cases filed at the Court dropped from 1,646 cases in 2011 to 1139 cases in 2012, a significant drop of 30.8%, and is expected to decrease in 2012 if the percent remained

constant to 788 cases. Similarly, the number of disposed cases decreased from 1574 cases in 2011 to 1082 cases in 2012, recording a decrease of 31.35%, and it is expected to further decrease at the same rate during 2013 to reach 744 cases. Following are the main results:

- The annual caseload per judge is tending to decrease, whereby it dropped from 391 cases in 2011 to 288 cases in 2012 and it is expected to continue to decrease in 2013 to reach 251 cases. During the same period, the annual case disposition rate per judge also dropped from 225 cases to 135 cases.
- The number of disposed cases from the total number of new filings dropped from 95.6% in 2011 to 47% in 2012, due to the drop in the number of new cases that were filed during the year.
- The rate of increase in the number of new cases was higher than the rate of increase in case disposition. This led to an increase in the number of pending cases in 2012 compared to 2011.

Customs First Instance Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	7	8	8
No. of Pending Cases	1093	1164	1221
No. of New Cases	1646	1139	788
No. of Disposed Cases	1574	1082	1574
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	2739	2303	2009
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	%95.6	%95	94.4%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	391	288	251
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	225	135	93
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	%57.5	%47	37%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	33	24	21

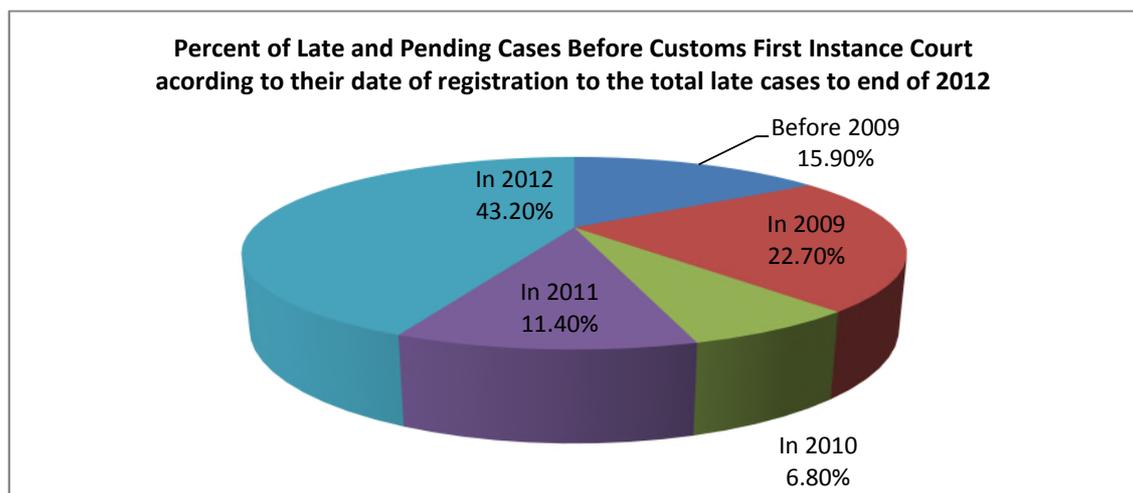
1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 30.8%%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 31.3%.



Late and Pending Caseload before First Instance Customs Courts during 2012

Statistics results generated by the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of cases still pending before the First Instance Customs Court up till the end of 2012 amounted to a total of 1279 cases. The majority of late and pending cases were those filed during 2012 which was 555 (43.4%). The percent of pending cases that were filed in 2011 reached 22.8%, while the percent of old cases filed during or before 2010 was 33.8% (432 cases).

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or more at Customs First Instance Court classified According to Case Type and Date of Registration								
Case Type	Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Aged 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total	
Civil	63	76	121	260	244	407	911	
Criminal	70	45	18	133	48	146	327	
Motions	32	7	0	39	0	2	41	
Total Number	165	128	139	432	292	555	1279	
Total %	12.9%	10%	10.9%	33.8%	22.8%	43.4%	100%	



9. Performance Indicators for the Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Instance Court

The Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Instance Court is formed of one judge appointed by the Judicial Council. This court review cases brought before it that fall within its jurisdiction in relation to customs cases. Its decisions are subject to appeal before the Aqaba Economic Zone Customs Appeals Court.

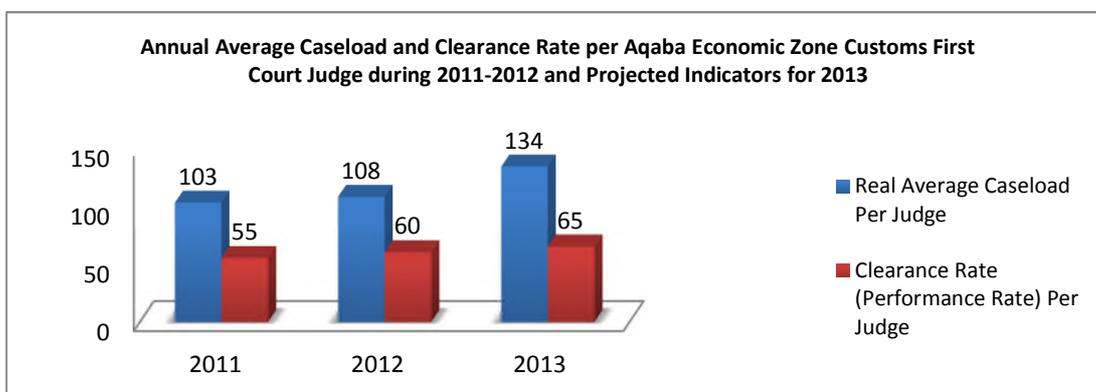
The data listed in the below table show an increase in the number of cases filed at the court. The number of cases filings increased from 42 cases in 2011 to 60 cases in 2012. The number is expected to continue to increase in 2013 to reach 65 cases if the percent remained constant. Following are the main results:

- The average annual caseload per judges increased from 103 cases in 2011 to 108 cases in 2012, and it is expected to increase to 134 cases in 2013.

- The increase in the number of disposed cases was matched by an increase in the average annual case disposition rate per judge whereby it increased from 55 cases in 2011 to 60 cases in 2012 and is expected to further increase to 65 cases in 2013 if the disposition rate remained the same.

Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	1	1	1
No. of Pending Cases	61	48	48
No. of New Cases	42	60	86
No. of Disposed Cases	55	60	65
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	103	108	134
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	%131.0	%100	76.4%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	103	108	134
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	55	60	65
Disposed Cases /(New + Pending Cases)	%53.4	%55.6%	49%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	9	6	11

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 42.9%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 9.1%.

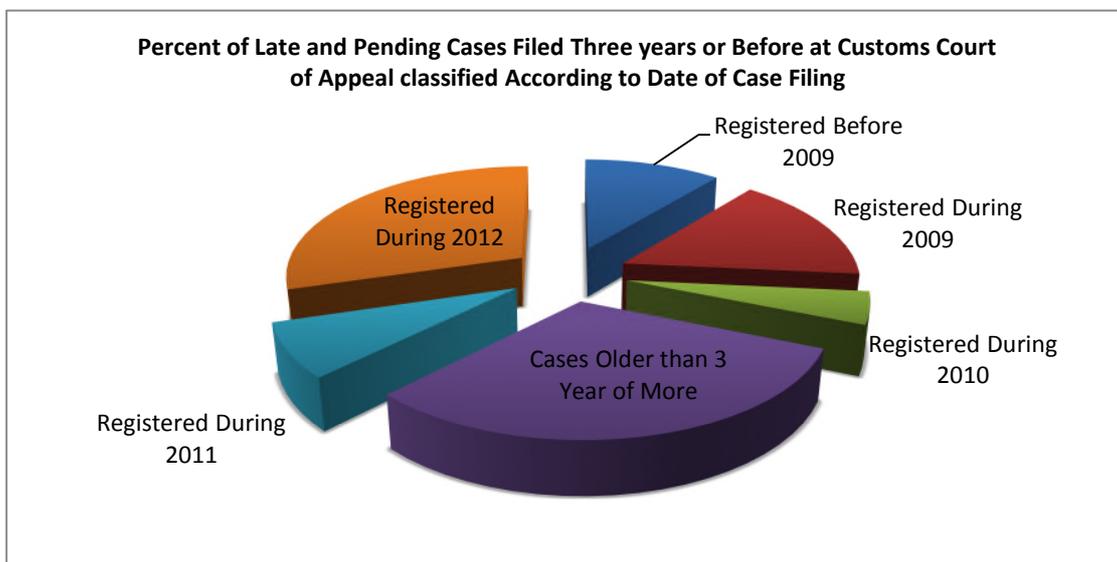


Late and Pending Caseload before the Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Court during 2012

Statistics results generated by the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of cases still pending before the Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Court up till the end of 2012 amounted to 44 cases, the majority of which, 19 cases (43.2%) were filed during 2012. The percent of cases that were filed in 2011 was 11.4%. As for the number of pending cases that were filed three years ago in 2010 or before, their number was 20 cases, constituting 45.5% of total number pending caseload.

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Court classified According to Date of Case Filing							
Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Aged 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total	

7	10	3	20	5	19	44
15.9%	22.7%	6.8%	45.5%	11.4%	43.2%	100%



10. Performance Indicators for the State Properties Court

The State Properties Court is presided over by a cassation level judge and the membership of two judges appointed by the Judicial Council in addition to their duties. The public prosecution before it is represented by the attorney general or the state lawyer each according to his / her jurisdiction. The court convenes at the place and time designated by its chief judge. Article 4 of the Protection of the State Properties Law No. 17 of 1996 specifies the jurisdiction of the court as follows:

1. The jurisdiction of this court is to conduct trials related to any movable or immovable property that was leaked to any person by any employee or the accused or the person who has committed the civil violation and who is believed to have sold, donated, leased or mortgaged the property in order to prevent its seizure by the state.
2. Investigate any movable or immovable property which the employee or the accused or the person who has committed the civil violation is believed to have improved, built a building on, planted on any trees or conducted any other measure as a result of illegally obtaining the property of the state, whether such movable or immovable property is filed under his name or that of his wife, relatives or any other foreign person.
3. The court applies the provisions of this law to any person or employee who was proved definite by the decision of the competent court or by his / her written admission, to have transferred state property to his ownership by virtue of his trust to manage, supervises, or receives such property, even if not prosecuted criminally, for any reasons whatsoever.
4. If the acts which the employee, the accused, or the person who has committed the civil violation were committed during the period in which he occupied the position, then all immovable property filed in the name of the convicted employee since assuming the position, or those filed under the name of his parents, children, wife or siblings shall be considered the property of the

State, unless the person was able to prove that the immovable asset filed under his name is not from among said property.

5. Conduct a trial in any civil violation, and determine the amount of compensations due to the State as the result of the acts committed by the accused or the person who has committed the civil violation and the party responsible for payment.

The law authorizes the State Properties Court the power to prevent anyone from traveling, place precautionary attachment any assets which the Attorney General or the State Lawyer request until the results of the case proceedings are issued.

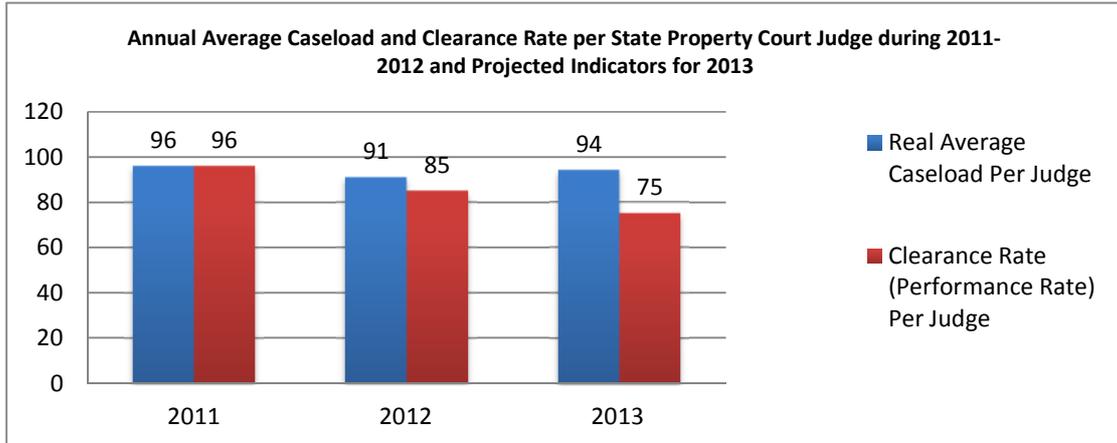
Court proceedings are held in camera, unless it deems otherwise. Its judgments can be appealed to the Court of Cassation according to the provisions of the Civil Procedures Code. The right to appeal is that of the Attorney General, the State Lawyer or the sentenced within thirty days from the date of which the judgment was pronounced, if issued in the presence of the parties, or from the date the notice is served in the event the judgment is issued in absentia. The amount of funds ruled by the court is recovered from the convicted or the civil offender in accordance with the Collection of State Funds Law.

The number of cases filed at the State Properties Court are witnessing a downward trend whereby the number of case filings dropped from 94 cases in 2011 to 91 cases in 2012, a decrease of 3.2%. It is expected that the number will further decrease to 88 cases in 2013. The same applies to the number of disposed cases which dropped from 96 to 85 cases, a drop of 11.6%, during the same period. Following are the main conclusions:

- The average caseload per judge decreased from 96 cases in 2011 to 91 cases in 2012. This decrease was the result of the decline in the number of cases filed at the court.
- The number of disposed cases from the total number of new cases dropped from 102.1% in 2011 to 93.4% in 2012. This lead to an increase in backlog for 2013.

State Property Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	1	1	1
No. of Pending Cases	2	0	6
No. of New Cases	94	91	88
No. of Disposed Cases	96	85	75
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	96	91	94
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	%102.1	%93.4	85.4%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	96	91	94
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	96	85	75
Disposed Cases /(New + Pending Cases)	100.0%	93.4%%	80%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	8	8	8

1. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 3.3%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 11.6%.



11. Performance Indicators for the Lands and Water Settlement Court

The Lands and Water Settlement Court is formed of a single judge who is appointed in accordance to the Regular Courts Formation Law. It has jurisdiction over reviewing and adjudicating all objections filed by concerned parties on the table of rights pertinent to issues related to land and water settlements.

Land and water settlement means the resolution of all issues and disputes related to any right of action, ownership, or benefit, or any other rights related to land or water and are subject to registration. The term (land) here refers to state public lands that are pledged or owned as well as buildings, trees and anything other thing that is fixed in the ground.

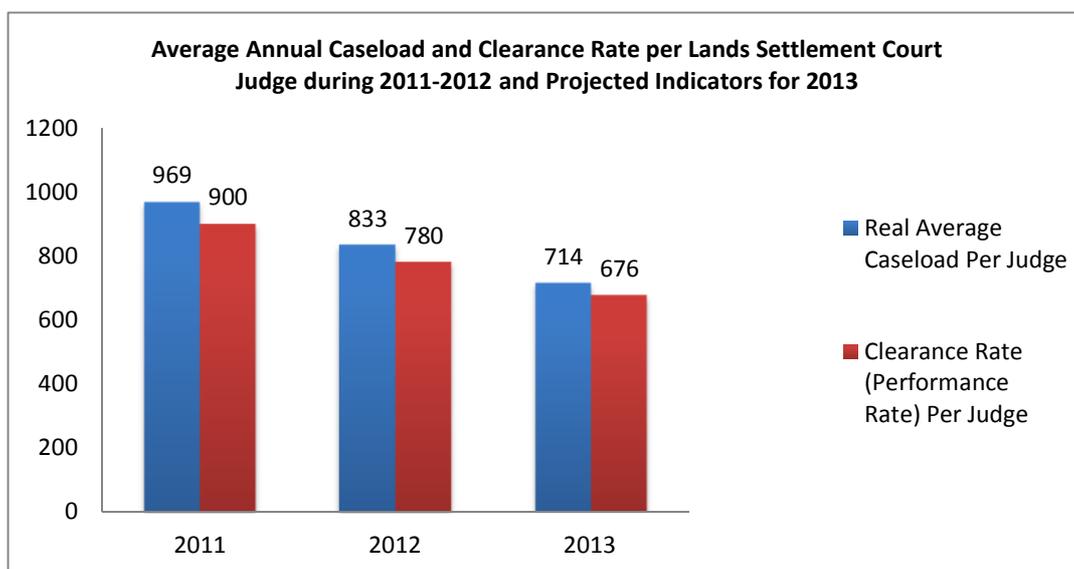
The number of cases filed at the Lands Settlement Court over the last two years was going down, whereby the number of case filings dropped from 2,639 cases in 2011 to 2289 cases in 2012, and a decrease of 13.3%. It is expected that the number of new filings in 2013 will drop to 1985 cases if the percent remained constant. Also, the number of disposed cases during the same period dropped from 2907 to 2498 cases, a drop of 13.3%. The drop in the number of disposed cases is expected to continue in 2013 to reach 2134 cases if the percent remained constant. Following are the main results:

- The average annual caseload per judge dropped from 969 cases in 2011 to 833 cases in 2012 as a result of the decline in the number of cases filed. In 2013, this number is expected to further drop to 714 cases.
- The average clearance rate per judge dropped from 900 to 780 cases during the same period as a result of the decrease in the number of disposed cases. This number is expected to drop to 676 cases in 2013 if the clearance rate per judge remained constant.

Lands and Water Settlement Court Performance Indicators for 2010 – 2011 and Projected Indicators for 2012			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	3	3	3
No. of Pending Cases	268	209	158
No. of New Cases	2639	2289	1985
No. of Disposed Cases	2700	2340	2028

Total No. of New and Pending Cases	2907	2498	2143
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	102.3%	102.2%	102.1%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	969	833	714
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	900	780	676
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	92.9%	93.7%	94.6%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	81	69	60

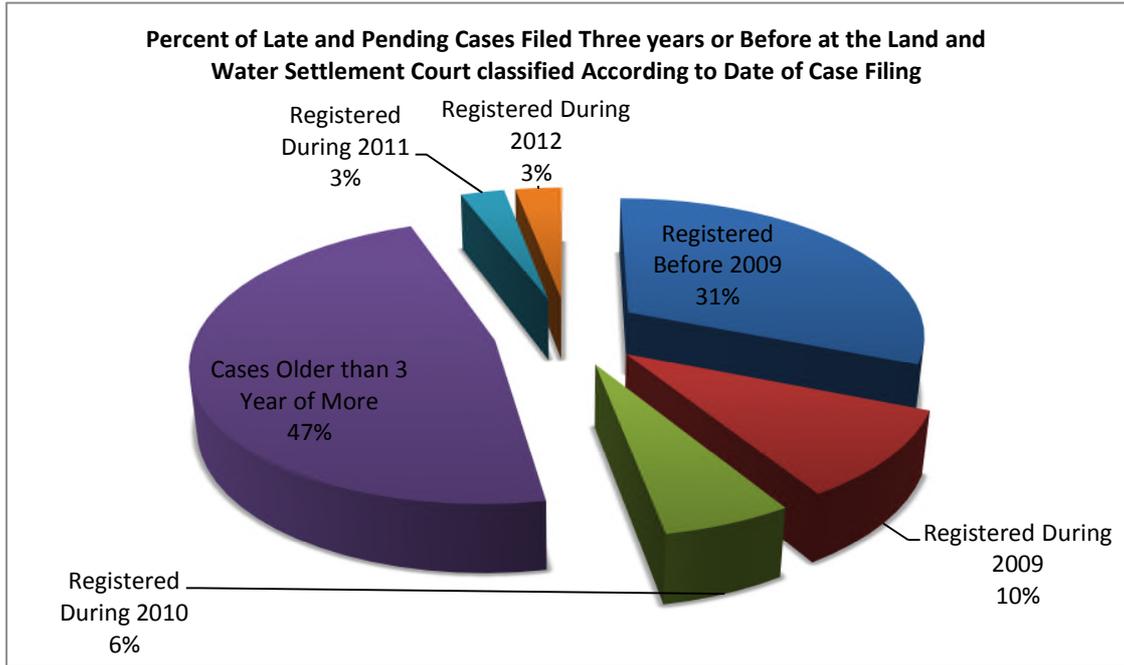
1. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 13.3%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 13.3%.



Late and Pending Caseload before the Land and Water Settlement Court during 2012

Statistics results generated from the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of cases still pending before the Land and Water Settlement Court up till the end of 2012 amounted to 449 cases, the majority of which, 400 cases (89.1%) were filed during or before 2010. As for the number of pending cases that were filed during 2011 and 2010 amounted to 49 cases, constituting 10.9% of total number pending caseload.

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at the Land and Water Settlement Court classified According to Date of Case Filing						
Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Aged 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
264	86	50	400	24	25	449
58.8%	19.2%	11.1%	89.1%	5.3%	5.6%	100%



12. Performance Indicators for the Income Tax First Instance Court

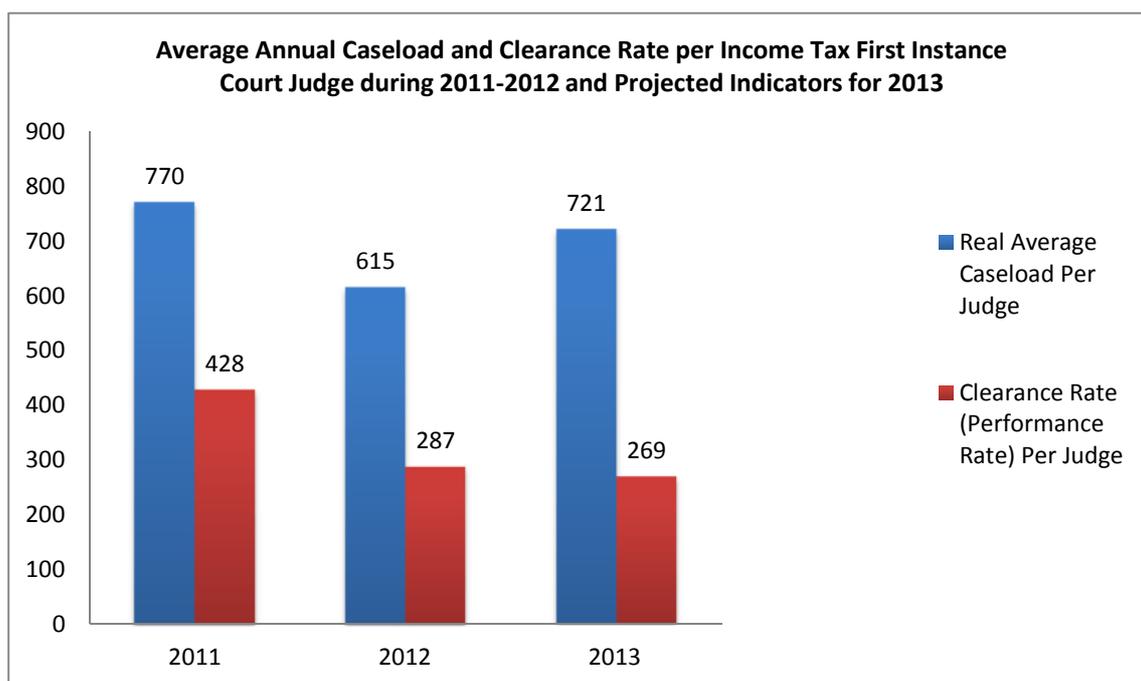
The Income Tax First Instance Court was established to be specialized in reviewing what is filed by the tax payer in valuation and revaluation decisions under the provisions of the Income Tax Law. It also reviews claims for fines and additional amounts, and any amounts that must be discounted, paid or deducted as a final tax or payment on account in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law.

The number of cases filed at the Income Tax First Instance Court during the past two years was rising, whereby the number of cases filed increased from 2,453 cases in 2011 to 2,597 in 2012. The number of case filings in 2013 is expected to rise to 2,749 cases if the percent remained constant. On the other hand, the number of disposed cases decreased from 2,140 cases in 2011 to 2,006 cases in 2012, a decrease of 6.3%, and is expected to further drop to 1880 cases if the percent remained constant. Following are the main results:

- The average annual caseload per judge decreased from 770 cases in 2011 to 615 cases in 2012. This decrease was the result of the increase in the number of judges from 5 to 7. It is expected that in 2013 the caseload per judge will increase to 721 cases provided that the number of judges, remains constant.
- The average annual clearance rate per judge during the same period decreased from 428 to 287 cases. It is expected that the annual average will decrease to 269 cases if the number of judges remained constant.
- It is expected that, if the clearance rate pace continues and the number of new filings continues to increase, there will be a significant increase in the number of backlog and pending cases.

Income Tax First Instance Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	5	7	7
No. of Pending Cases	1396	1709	2300
No. of New Cases	2453	2597	2749
No. of Disposed Cases	2140	2006	1880
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	3849	4306	5049
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	87.2%	77.2%	68.4%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	770	615	721
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	428	287	269
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	55.6%	46.6%	37.2%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	64	51	60

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 5.9%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 6.3%.



13. Performance Indicators for the Aqaba Income Tax First Instance Court

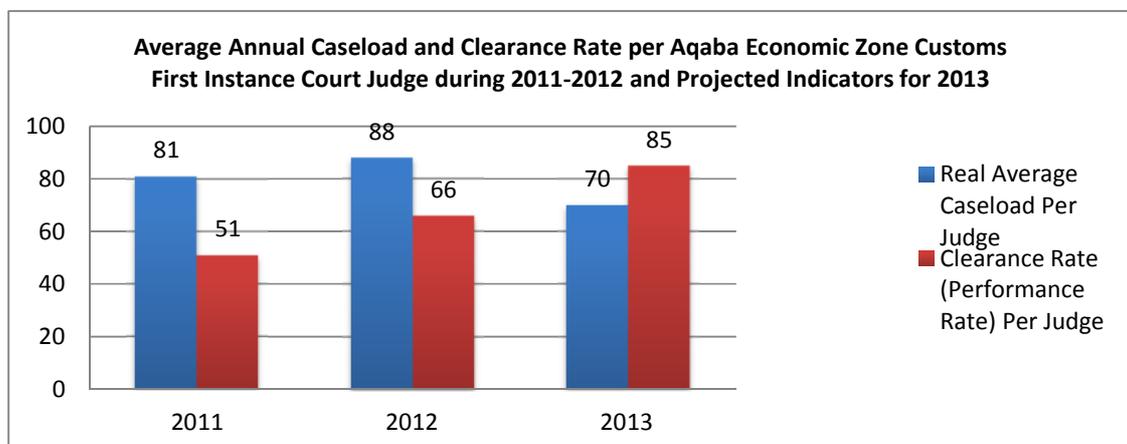
The Aqaba Income Tax First Instance Court is the competent court to review appeals made by tax payers in Aqaba related to decisions pertaining to valuation and revaluation decisions under the provisions of the Income Tax Law, claims for fines and additional amounts, and any amounts that must be discounted, paid or deducted as a final tax or payment on account according to the provisions of the Income Tax Law.

Results listed in the below table show that the number of cases filed at the Aqaba Income Tax First Instance Court is going downward, as the number of filings decreased from 61 cases in 2011 to 54 cases in 2012, a decrease of 11.5%. The number of filings in 2013 is expected to further decrease to 48 cases if the percent remained constant. The number of disposed cases during the same period increased significantly from 51 to 66 cases, an increase of 29.4%. It is expected that the number of disposed cases in 2013 will increase to 85 if the percent remained constant. Following are the main results:

- The real caseload per judge increased from 81 cases in 2011 to 88 cases in 2012, and is expected to increase to 179 cases in 2012. This increase in caseload was the result of the increase in the number of case filings; the decrease in the number of disposed cases while the number of judges remained constant.
- The average rate of case disposition per judge increased from 51 to 66 cases and is expected to reach 85 cases in 2012 in 2013.

Aqaba Economic Zone Customs First Instance Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	1	1	1
No. of Pending Cases	20	34	22
No. of New Cases	61	54	48
No. of Disposed Cases	51	66	85
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	81	88	70
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	83.6%	122.2%	178.7%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	81	88	70
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	51	66	85
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	63.0%	75%	122.4%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	7	15	6

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 11.5%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 29.4%.



14. Performance Indicators for First Instance Courts

Article 4 of the Regular Courts Formation Law that first instance courts shall be established in governorates, districts or any other place in accordance to a regulation that defines the geographic jurisdiction of each. Each court of formed of a chief judge and a number of judges. First instance courts have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases that have not been assigned to any other court (possessing general jurisdiction). They are formed of a chief judge and a number of judges as needed and are spread over different regions of the Kingdom. Criminal proceedings are convened as follows:

1. A single judge when reviewing misdemeanors that do not fall within the jurisdiction of a conciliation judge according to Conciliation Courts Law.
2. Two judges when reviewing felony cases that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Major Felonies pursuant to its law.
3. Three judges when presiding over criminal cases that are punishable by capital punishment, hard labor for life, life imprisonment, temporary arrest, temporary hard labor for a period not less than fifteen years, and which fall outside the jurisdiction of the Major Felonies pursuant to its law.

1. Overall Performance Indicators for First Instance Courts

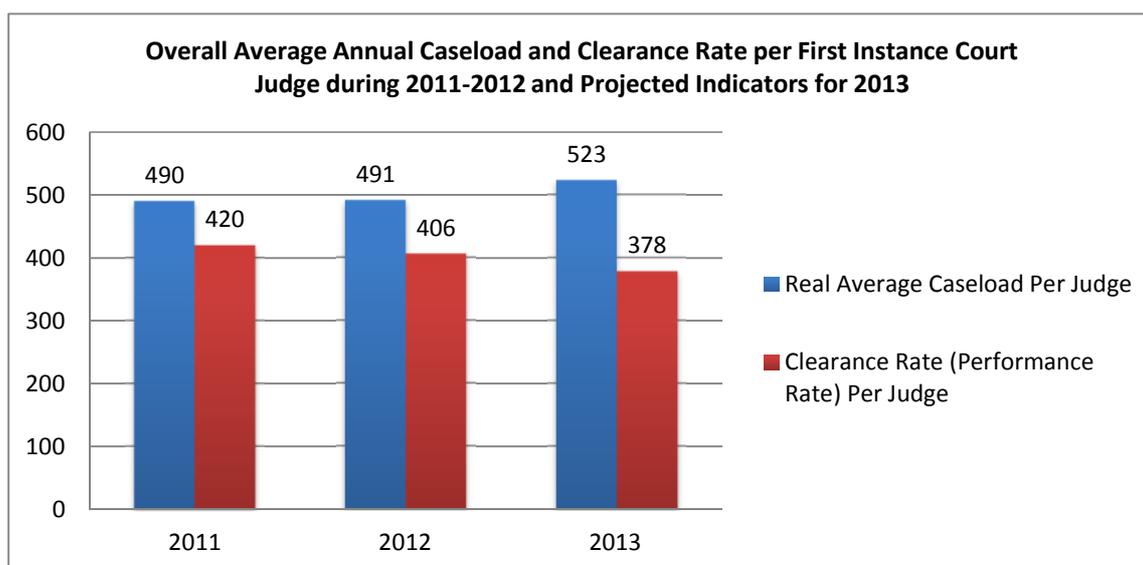
There are 16 first instance courts in Jordan spread across the governorates of the Kingdom. There are four courts in the northern part which are as follows: Irbid First Instance Court, Jerash First Instance Court, Ajloun First Instance Court, and Mafrq First Instance Court. In the central part of the country there are eight first instance courts: Amman First Instance Court, East Amman First Instance Court, North Amman First Instance Court, West Amman First Instance Court, South Amman First Instance Court, Salt First Instance Court, Zarqa First Instance Court and Madaba First Instance Court. As for the south, there are four courts which are: Maan First Instance Court, Aqaba First Instance Court, Tafilah First Instance Court and Karak First Instance Court.

The following table shows the performance indicators of all first instance courts. Results show a decrease in the number of first instance judges from 202 in 2011 to 194 in 2012, a decrease of 4%. The number of cases filed at first instance courts witnessed a slight increase from 80,315 cases in 2011 to 82,569 cases in 2013, an increase of 2.8%. It is expected that in 2013 the number of new filings will further increase to 84,773 cases if the percent of increase remained constant. Furthermore, the number of disposed cases dropped from 84,766 cases in 2011 to 78,892 cases in 2012, a decrease of 6.9%. In 2013 the case disposition rate is expected to further decrease to 73,441 cases if the percent remained constant. Following are the main results:

- The real average caseload per judge across all first instance courts increased from 490 cases in 2011 to 491 cases in 2012. It is expected that in 2013 the average annual caseload per judge will increase to 523 cases as a result of an increase in the number of case filings the while the number of judges will remain constant.
- On the other hand, the case disposition rate per judge during the same period decreased from 420 to 406 cases. It is expected that in 2013, the average rate of case disposition per judge will reach 378 cases.

First Instance Court Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	202	194	194
No. of Pending Cases	18570	12709	16701
No. of New Cases	80315	82569	84873
No. of Disposed Cases	84766	78892	73441
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	98885	95278	101574
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	105.5%	95.5%	86.5%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	490	491	523
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	420	406	378
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	85.7%	82.8%	72.3%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	41	41	44

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 2.8%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 6.9%.



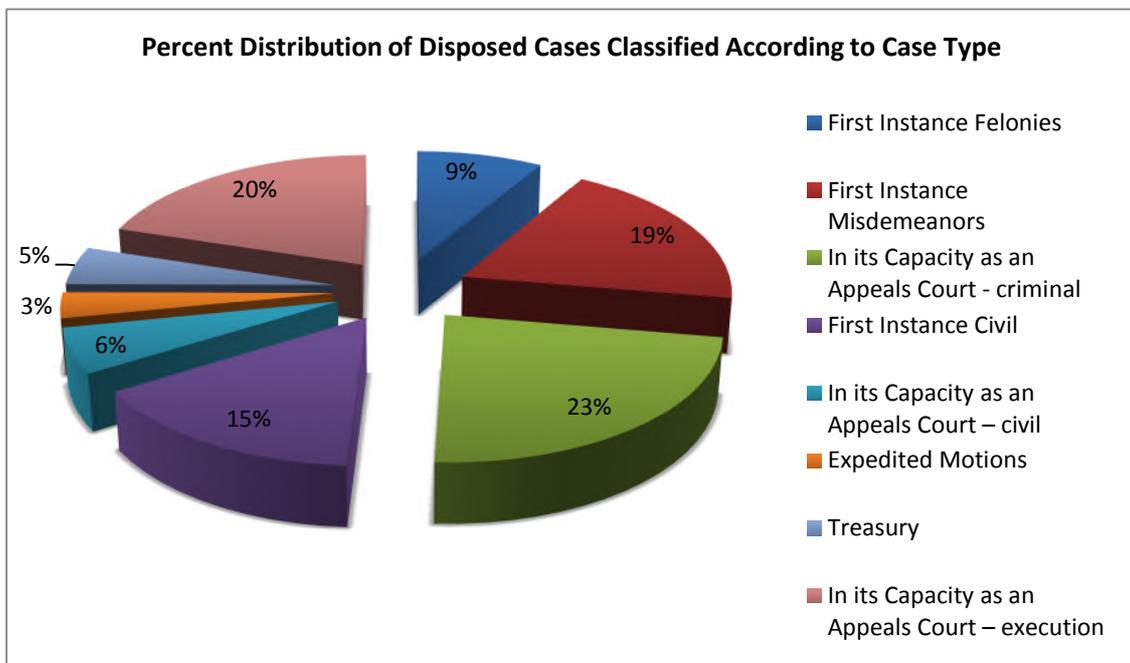
2. Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts According to Case Type

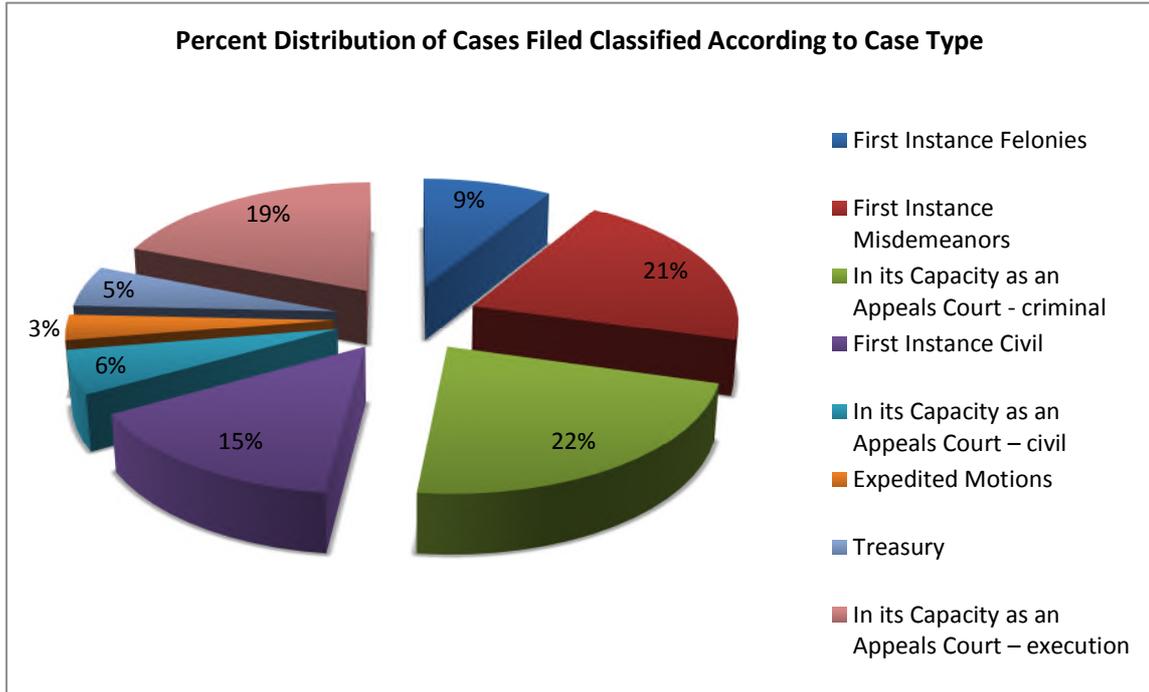
The table below lists the performance indicators of first instance courts classified according to the type of cases filed and disposed which are as follows: felonies, misdemeanors, cases appealed from conciliation courts, civil cases and treasury cases. The total number of cases filed at first instance courts amounted to 80,582 cases and the number of disposed cases reached 76,581.

The percent of criminal cases filed at first instance courts in their capacity as courts of appeal was the highest, comprising 22.5% of total cases filed. The same applies to disposed cases whereby the percent of criminal cases disposed by first instance courts in their capacity as courts of appeal was 23.1%. This is followed by criminal misdemeanor cases whereby they represented (20.6%) of cases filed and 19.2% of

disposed cases. Ranking third are execution appeal cases, which constituted 19.1% of cases filed and 20.1% of cases, disposed, while the percent of civil cases filed was 15.1% and those disposed was 15.3%. Total number of disposed cases was less than the number of cases filed with a case disposition rate of 95%. This lead to an increase in backlog by 5%.

2012 Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts Classified According to Case Type						
Case Type	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	Total No. of Pending & New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of New Filings	Disposed Cases / (Pending + New Cases)
First Instance Felonies	2381	096	6512	9477	91.8%	68.7%
First Instance Misdemeanors	2602	16570	14711	19172	88.8%	76.7%
In its Capacity as an Appeals Court - criminal	295	18145	17690	18440	97.5%	95.9%
First Instance Civil	6733	12146	11711	18879	96.4%	62%
In its Capacity as an Appeals Court – civil	110	4396	4343	4506	98.8%	96.4%
Expedited Motions	548	2628	2494	3176	94.9%	78.5%
Treasury	0	4206	3708	4206	88.2%	88.2%
In its Capacity as an Appeals Court – execution	27	15382	15399	15409	100.1%	99.9%
Subrogation	4	13	13	17	100%	76.5%
Total	12700	80582	76581	93282	%95	%82.1





3. Change in the Number of New Filings and Case Disposition at First Instance Courts

There are 16 first instance courts in the Kingdom that are distributed over the governorates in the center, north and south. The change in the number of new case filings and case disposition varied between the different first instance courts. Some witnessed a significant increase in the number of filings and disposition; some witnessed a mild increase, while others had either a minor or significant drop in the number of news filings and disposed cases.

The below table shows the percent of change (increase or decrease) in the number of new cases filed at first instance courts in 2012 compared to 2011 as a base year. From the results, it can be noted that in the general, the number of new cases filed during 2012 at first instance courts across the Kingdom witnessed a slight increase (0.3%) compared to 2011. On the other hand, the number of disposed cases witnessed a considerable decrease of 9.7%. This means that first instance judges were unable to keep up with the small increase in the number of new case filings by adjudicating all new cases, because of the drop in the number of judges from 202 to 194 during the same period. This lead to an increase in backlog and number of cases carried over to 2013 and an increase in the caseload per judge. As for number pertaining to each court, the following can be noted:

- **New Filings:** 10 first instance courts witnessed an increase in the number of new filings in 2012 compared to 2011. The percent of increase varied from one court to the other, ranging between a minimum of 0.1% and 0.5%, such as in the case of Ajloun and West Amman first instance courts, and a maximum of 29.5% and 25.7%, as in the case of Maan and North Amman first instance courts respectively. The rest of the courts, six courts, witnessed a substantial decrease in the number of case filings at varying degrees. The drop in case filings at said courts ranged between a minimum of 10.9%, 18.1% and 18.2% at each of the Zarqa, Tafilah, and East Amman

first instance courts respectively, and a maximum of 44.1% and 26% at Karak and Jerash first instance courts respectively.

- **Disposed Cases:** 11 first instance courts witnessed a decline in the number of cases that were disposed in 2012 compared to 2011, whereby only five first instance courts witnessed a number increase. The percent of drop varied from one court to the other ranging between a minimum of 2.2% and 4.9% at Ajloun and Madaba first instance courts, and a higher drop rate of 46.7% and 28% at Karak and Jerash first instance courts respectively. The rest of the courts, five courts, witnessed an increase case disposition rate, which ranged on the lower end between 2.2% and 4.9%, such as in the case of Ajloun and Madaba first instance courts, and a higher end of 46.7% and 20.6% at Karak and East Amman first instance courts respectively.

Comparison between the Percent of Change in the Number of New Case Filings and Number of Cases Disposed in 2011 and 2012		
First Instance	% Change in Case Filings	% Change in Disposition Rate
Amman First Instance Court	12.8%	0.5%
East Amman First Instance Court	-18.2%	-20.6%
West Amman First Instance Court	0.5%	-6.8%
North Amman First Instance Court	25.7%	18.2%
South Amman First Instance Court	5.8%	-14.6%
Irbid First Instance Court	10.7%	0.5%
Zarqa First Instance Court	-10.9%	-19.8%
Salt First Instance Court	14.8%	-5.8%
Mafraq First Instance Court	15.7%	3.7%
Karak First Instance Court	-44.1%	-46.7%
Ajloun First Instance Court	0.1%	-2.2%
Jerash First Instance Court	-26%	-28%
Maan First Instance Court	29.5%	25.7%
Aqaba First Instance Court	14.2%	2.4%
Madaba First Instance Court	1.5%	-4.9%
Tafilah First Instance Court	18.1%	-18%
Total	2.8%	-6.9%

4. Change in the Average Caseload Per Judge and Clearance Rate at First Instance Courts

The overall average of the annual caseload per judge across all first instance courts underwent a slight decrease from 490 cases in 2011 to 481 cases in 2012, despite the drop in the number of judges from 202 to 194 and despite the increase in the number of new filings during the same period. This drop is attributed to the significant drop in pending cases from 18570 in 2011 to 12700 in 2012, a drop of 31.6%. The clearance rate per judge also dropped from 420 cases in 2011 to 395 cases in 2012. This decrease is due to the substantial drop in the number of disposed cases, which went down from 84477 to 76581 cases, dropping 9.7% during the same period. Following are the main conclusions drawn related to the per judge caseload and clearance rate:

- The increase in the per judge caseload in some instances might in some cases be an incentive for judges to increase their efforts and maximize their disposition rate, or it could be a disincentive and reduce their efforts, depending on the court, type of cases being reviewed

among other factors. Eight courts witnessed an increase in the annual caseload per judge as follows:

- **Amman First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge increased from 393 to 399 cases, and the number of judges dropped by 2 from 50 to 48 judges. Despite the drop in the number of judges and the increase in the number of case filings from 16,185 in 2011 to 16,278 in 2012, an increase of 0.6%, the performance rate per judge, during the same period decreased from 337 to 304 cases.
- **West Amman First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge in this court increased from 367 to 376 cases, and the number of judges decreased from 15 to 14 judges. Despite the decrease in the number of judges and the increase in the number of new case filings from 4473 cases in 2011 to 4496 cases in 2012 (0.5% increase), the clearance rate per judge maintained its average at around 315 cases.
- **North Amman First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge increased from 535 to 648 cases, while the number of judges during 2011 – 2012 remained constant. The increase in the average caseload per judge is due to the increase in the number of cases filed from 6469 cases in 2011 to 8165 cases in 2012. Despite this, the annual average clearance rate increased from 431 to 510 cases during the same period. This means that judges at this court increased their efforts and were able to keep up with the increase in new case filings, which was 25.7%.
- **Irbid First Instance Court:** the average caseload per judge at this court increased from 591 to 623 cases. At the same time, the number of judges, during the same period, dropped from 27 to 27 judges. The average caseload per judge increased as a result of the increase in the number of new case filings from 13,182 cases in 2011 to 14,596 cases in 2012. Despite this, the clearance rate per judge, during the same period increased from 526 to 548 cases. This means that judges at this court increased their efforts and were able to keep up with the increase in the new case filings, which was 10.7%.
- **Mafraq First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge increased from 355 to 359 cases, while during the same period the number of judges (8 judges) remained constant. The average caseload per judge increased as a result of the increase in the number of new case filings from 2112 cases in 2011 to 2444 cases in 2012. This means that judges at this court increased their efforts and were able to keep up with the increase in the new case filings, which was 15.7%.
- **Ajloun First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge increased significantly from 607 to 676 cases, despite the decrease in the number of judges by 1, from 6 to 5 judges, and the slight increase during the same period in the number of new case filings from 2893 cases in 2011 to 2985 cases in 2012. However, the performance rate per judge during the same period increased from 493 to 578 cases. This means that judges at this court increased their efforts, made up for the drop in the number of judges and were able to keep up with the increase in the number of new case filings.
- **Maan First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge increased from 143 to 291 cases. Despite the decrease in the number of judges from 5 to 4, and the increase in the number of new case filings from 603 cases in 2011 to 781 cases in 2012 (an increase of 29.5%), the case

disposition rate during the same period increased from 125 cases to 262 cases. This means that judges at this court increased their efforts, made up for the drop in the number of judges and were able to keep up with the increase in the number of new case filings.

- **Aqaba First Instance Court:** the average annual caseload per judge increased from 422 cases in 2011 to 448 cases in 2012, while during the same period the number of judges remained constant at 4. The increase in the average caseload per judge is due to the rise in the number of new case filings from 1431 cases in 2011 to 1634 cases in 2012. The performance rate per judge during the same period also increased from 381 to 390 cases. This means that judges at this court increased their efforts and were able to keep up with the increase in the new case filings, which was 14.2%.
- The rest of the first instance courts witnessed a decrease in the average annual caseload per judge due to the drop in the number of new case filings, which accordingly decreased their disposition rates.

In general there is a significant decrease across all first instance courts in the percent of disposed cases from the total number of case filings. The percent dropped from 105.5% in 2011 to 95.7% in 2012, which means that courts do not dispose cases equivalent to the number of cases that were filed in 2012, which led to an increase in backlog for 2013 by 5%. Only two courts disposed cases equivalent to the number of case filings during 2012 which are the East Amman First Instance Court which filed a disposition rate of 100.2%, and the Maan First Instance court which filed a case disposition rate of 100.8%.

Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013											
Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	% of Disposed Cases of Total New Cases	Real Average Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Amman First Instance Court	2011	50	3479	16185	16826	19664	104.0%	393	337	85.6%	33
	2012	48	2875	18257	16909	21132	92.6%	440	352	80%	36
	2013	48	223	20594	16993	24817	82.5%	517	354	68.5%	43
East Amman First Instance Court	2011	9	815	5307	5475	6122	103.2%	680	608	89.4%	57
	2012	9	614	4341	4349	4955	100.2%	551	483	87.8%	46
	2013	9	606	3551	3455	4157	97.3%	462	384	83.1%	38
West Amman First Instance Court	2011	15	1032	4473	4735	5505	105.9%	367	316	86.0%	31
	2012	14	770	4496	4412	5266	98.1%	376	315	83.8%	31
	2013	14	854	4519	4111	5373	91%	384	294	76.5%	32
North Amman First Instance Court	2011	15	1523	6496	6470	8019	99.6%	535	431	80.7%	45
	2012	15	1548	8165	7647	9713	93.7%	648	510	78.7%	54
	2013	15	2066	10263	9038	12329	88.1%	822	603	73.3%	68
South Amman First Instance Court	2011	14	2206	5908	6994	8114	118.4%	580	500	86.2%	48
	2012	14	1150	6249	5971	7399	95.6%	529	427	80.7%	44
	2013	14	1428	6610	5098	8038	77.1%	574	364	63.4%	48
Irbid First Instance Court	2011	27	2784	13182	14189	15966	107.6%	591	526	88.9%	49
	2012	26	1619	14597	14260	16216	97.7%	623	548	88%	52
	2013	26	1947	16164	14331	18111	88.7%	697	551	79.1%	58
Zarqa First Instance Court	2011	16	1641	9843	10379	11484	105.4%	718	649	90.4%	60
	2012	15	1048	8775	8321	9823	94.8%	655	555	84.7%	55
	2013	15	1502	7823	6671	9325	85.3%	622	445	71.5%	52
Salt First Instance Court	2011	10	1543	3681	4291	5224	116.6%	522	429	82.1%	44
	2012	10	937	4224	4040	6161	95.6%	516	404	78.3%	43
	2013	10	1121	4847	3804	5968	78.5%	597	380	63.7%	50

Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013											
Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	% of Disposed Cases of Total New Cases	Real Average Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Mafraq First Instance Court	2011	8	724	2112	2293	2836	108.6%	355	287	80.9%	30
	2012	8	424	2444	2377	2868	97.3%	359	297	82.9%	30
	2013	8	491	2828	2464	3319	87.1%	415	308	74.2%	35
Karak First Instance Court	2011	7	990	4251	4076	5241	95.9%	749	582	77.8%	62
	2012	8	534	2378	2173	2912	91.4%	364	272	74.6%	30
	2013	8	739	1330	1158	2069	87.1%	259	145	56%	22
Ajloun First Instance Court	2011	6	748	2893	2955	3641	102.1%	607	493	81.2%	51
	2012	5	483	2895	2889	3378	99.8%	676	578	85.5%	56
	2013	5	489	2897	2824	3386	97.5%	677	565	83.4%	56
Jerash First Instance Court	2011	7	499	2204	2171	2703	98.5%	386	310	80.3%	32
	2012	6	279	1681	1614	1960	96%	327	269	82.3%	27
	2013	6	346	1207	1127	1553	93.4%	259	188	72.6%	22
Maan First Instance Court	2011	5	114	603	626	717	103.8%	143	125	87.3%	12
	2012	3	91	781	787	872	100.8%	291	262	90.3%	24
	2013	3	85	1012	989	1097	97.8%	366	330	90.2%	30
Aqaba First Instance Court	2011	4	255	1431	1523	1686	106.4%	422	381	90.3%	35
	2012	4	156	1592	1518	1748	95.4%	437	380	86.8%	36
	2013	4	230	1866	1598	2096	85.6%	524	399	76.2%	44
Madaba First Instance Court	2011	5	155	1349	1375	1504	101.9%	301	275	91.4%	25
	2012	5	129	1369	1307	1498	95.5%	300	261	87.2%	25
	2013	5	191	1389	1242	1580	89.4%	316	248	78.6%	26
Tafilah First Instance Court	2011	4	62	397	388	459	97.7%	115	97	84.5%	10
	2012	4	52	325	318	377	97.8%	94	80	84.4%	8
	2013	4	59	266	261	325	98%	81	65	80.2%	7

Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

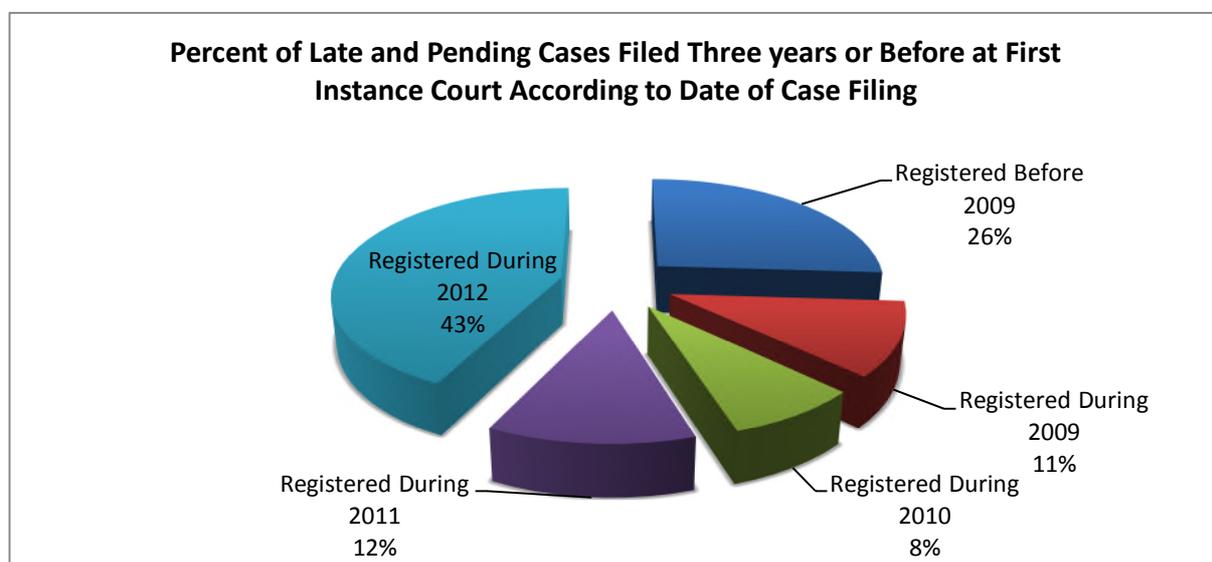
Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	% of Disposed Cases of Total New Cases	Real Average Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Total First Instance Courts	2011	202	18570	80315	84766	98885	105.5%	490	420	85.7%	41
	2012	194	12709	82569	78892	95278	95.5%	491	407	82.8%	41
	2013	194	16701	84873	73441	101574	86.5%	523	378	72.3%	44

Late and Pending Caseload before First Instance Courts during 2012

Statistics results generated by the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of civil and criminal cases (misdemeanors, minor felonies and expedited motions) still pending before the first instance up till the end of 2012 amounted to around 33617 cases distributed according to year of registration as follows:

1. The majority of pending cases were filed during 2012 and amounted to 14340 cases, comprising 42.7% of total late and pending caseload. The number of cases that were filed in 2011 and are still pending was 4107 cases, comprising 12.2% of total caseload.
2. The number of cases that have been pending for three years or more and were filed during or before 2010 was 4107 cases (12.2%).

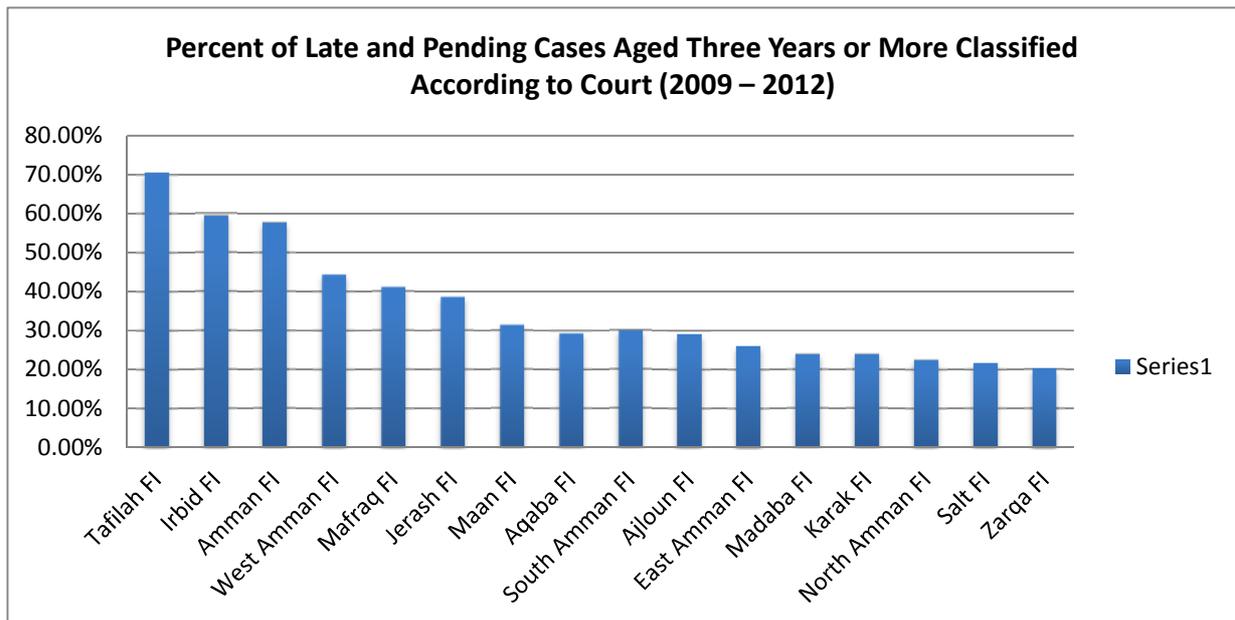
Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at First Instance Courts classified According to Date of Case Filing							
Case Type	Filed Before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Older than 3 Year of More	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Minor felonies, civil & misdemeanors	3509	3123	2026	8658	3194	11934	23786
Expedited Motions	5219	613	680	6512	913	2406	9831
Total	8728	3736	2706	15170	4107	14340	33617
Percent	26%	11.1%	8%	45.1%	12.2%	42.7%	100%



As for late and pending cases across all courts, it can be noted that the highest percent was that at Amman First Instance Court, comprising more than one third (36.8%) of total number of late and pending cases. The percent of cases that have been pending for three or more years at the Amman First Instance Court was 47.1% of the total number of cases aged three years or more. Second came Irbid First Instance court, which captured 16.7% of total late and pending cases, with 22% of cases that have been pending three years or more.

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at First Instance Courts classified According to Date of Case Filing

Court	Filed Before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Older than 3 Year of More		Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total	%
				Number	Percent				
Irbid First Instance Court	1012	1783	544	3339	59.47%	503	1773	5615	16.7%
Tafilah First Instance Court	71	27	14	112	70.44%	12	35	159	0.5%
Aqaba First Instance Court	15	34	36	85	29.21%	46	160	291	0.9%
Mafraq First Instance Court	137	213	1010	451	41.07%	129	518	1098	3.3%
Zarqa First Instance Court	153	90	107	350	20.11%	197	1193	1740	5.2%
Salt First Instance Court	140	51	113	304	21.56%	268	838	1410	4.2%
Karak First Instance Court	31	102	97	230	23.98%	192	537	959	2.9%
Jerash First Instance Court	94	73	54	221	38.5%	94	259	574	1.7%
South Amman First Instance Court	192	175	180	547	29.79%	227	1100	1874	5.6%
East Amman First Instance Court	117	51	74	242	25.88%	147	546	935	2.8%
North Amman First Instance Court	235	126	232	593	22.56%	464	1571	2628	7.8%
Ajloun First Instance Court	97	92	53	242	28.95%	107	487	836	2.5%
Amman First Instance Court	5684	677	789	7150	57.8%	1245	3976	12371	36.8%
Madaba First Instance Court	31	16	25	72	24%	46	182	300	0.9%
Maan First Instance Court	26	13	8	47	31.33%	17	86	150	0.4%
West Amman First Instance Court	693	213	279	1185	44.27%	413	1079	2677	8%
Total	8728	3736	2706	15170	45.13%	4107	14340	33617	100%



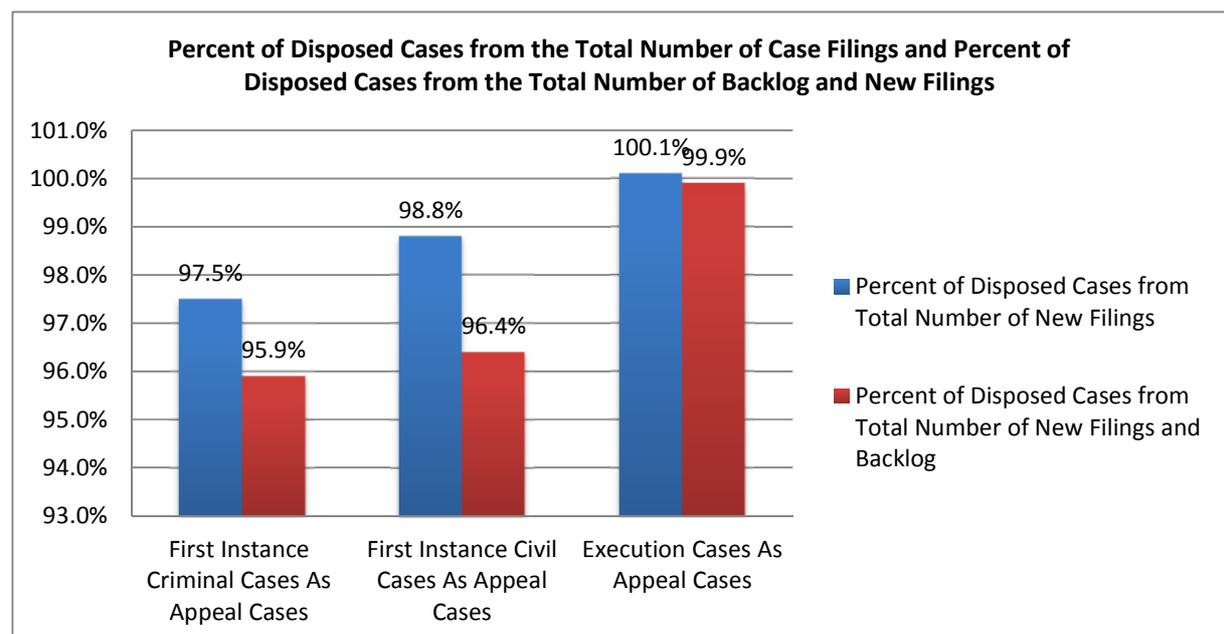
15. Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts in the Capacity of Courts of Appeal

First instance courts in their appeals capacity review conciliation court judgments which the Conciliation Courts Law stipulates that they be appealed to first instance courts. Conciliation court judgments in infraction cases are appealed to first instance courts, unless the judgment entailed a fine payment, which is considered final, as well as in other cases in which the sentence does not exceed one month imprisonment and a fine of thirty (30) Jordanian dinars. Otherwise, conciliation court judgments are objected to before the court of appeal.

1. Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts in their Capacity as Courts of Appeal Classified According to Case Type

The results listed in the table below show that the number of cases appealed to all first instance courts in their appeals capacity in 2012 amounted to 37,923 cases of which 18,145 were criminal first instance cases as appeal cases, constituting 47.8% of total first instance appeal cases. The remaining cases were execution cases as appeal cases which amounted to 18145 cases (40.6%) and first instance civil appeal cases that reached 4369 cases (11.6%). Total number of disposed cases reached 37,437 cases, of which 17690 were first instance criminal appeal cases, comprising 47.3% of total disposed cases, a total of 15399 execution appeal cases were disposed (41.1%), and finally civil first instance appeal cases which amounted to 4396 cases (11.7%). The percent of case disposed from the total number of new and pending case amounted to 98.7%, meaning that only 1.3% of the cases were indisposed in 2012 and were carried over to 2013.

Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts in their Capacity as Courts of Appeal Classified According to Case Type				
Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts in their Capacity as Courts of Appeal	First Instance Criminal Cases As Appeal Cases	First Instance Civil Cases As Appeal Cases	Execution Cases As Appeal Cases	Total
Pending Cases	295	110	27	432
Cases Filed	18145	4396	15382	37923
Disposed Cases	17690	4343	15399	37432
Total Number of Pending and New Cases	18440	506	15409	38355
Percent of Disposed Cases from Total new Filings	97.5%	98.8%	100.1%	98.7%
Percent of Disposed Cases from Total new Filings and Backlog	95.9%	96.4%	99.9%	97.6%



1. Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts in their Capacity as Courts of Appeal Classified According to Court and Case Type

The results listed in the table below show that the total number of cases appealed to all first instance courts in their appeals capacity in 2012 amounted to 37,923 cases of which 47.8% were criminal first instance cases as appeal cases, and 40.6% were execution appeal cases, and 11.6% were first instance civil appeal cases.

Total number of disposed cases reached 37,437 cases, of which 47.3% were first instance criminal appeal cases, 41.1% were execution appeal cases, and the remaining 11.6% were civil first instance appeal cases. The percentage of cases appealed from the total cases appealed varied from one court to another as follows:

- **Irbid First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranks first in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 9731 cases, comprising 25.7% of total appealed cases. The number of disposed cases during the same period amounted to 9712 cases. The percent of disposed cases from case filings amounted to 99.8%, which means that the court has no pending cases carried over to the following year.
- **Zarqa First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranked second in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 4989 cases at a percent of 13.2% of total filings. The number of disposed cases amounted to 5009 cases, at a case disposition rate from total filings of 100.4%, and a disposition rate from the total number of new and pending cases of 98.8%.
- **North Amman First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranked third in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 3,999 cases, comprising 10.5% of total case filings. The number of disposed cases amounted to 3,872 cases, at a case disposition rate from total filings of 96.8%, and a disposition rate from the total number of new and pending cases of 94.3%.
- **Amman First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranked fifth in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 3575 cases, comprising 9.4% of total case filings. The number of disposed cases amounted to 3150 cases, at a case disposition rate from total filings of 88.1%, and a disposition rate from the total number of new and pending cases of 87.7%. This means that the percent of pending cases carried over to 2013 was around 11.9%.
- **South Amman First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranked fifth in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 3302 cases, comprising 8.7% of total case filings. The number of disposed cases amounted to 3313 cases, at a case disposition rate from total filings of 100.3%, and a disposition rate from the total number of new and pending cases of 98.2%.
- **East Amman First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranked sixth in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 2591 cases, comprising 6.8% of total case filings. The number of disposed cases amounted to 2590 cases, at a case disposition rate from total filings of 100%, and a disposition rate from the total number of new and pending cases of 97.5%. This means that the court has no pending cases carried over to the following year.
- **Salt First Instance Courts in the capacity of courts of appeals:** this court ranked seventh in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 2476 cases, comprising 6.5% of total case filings. The number of disposed cases amounted to 2480 cases, at a case disposition rate from total

filings amounted of 101.4%. As for the rate of disposition from the total number of new and pending cases, it amounted to 99.4%.

- **Mafrq First Instance Court in the capacity of an appeals court:** this court ranked eighth in terms of the number of cases filed during the year and which amounted to 1241 cases, comprising 3.3% of total case filings. The number of disposed cases amounted 1258 cases, at a case disposition rate from total filings of 101.4, and a disposition rate from the total number of new and pending cases of 99.8%.
- **The rest of First Instance Courts in their capacity of courts of appeals:** the number of cases filed at the rest of first instance courts constitute only 15.9% of appeal cases filed during 2012. Said courts disposed the equitant of the new and pending cases and no cases were carried over to the next year.

2012 Performance Indicators of First Instance Courts in their Appeals Capacity							
Court	Case Type	Pending Cases	New Filings	Disposed Cases	Total Pending and New Filings	% of Disposed Cases from New Filings	% of Dispsed Cases from Backlog + New Finlings
Amman First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	15	2441	2087	2456	85.5%	85%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	3	1134	1063	1137	93.7%	93.5%
	Total Court Caseload	18	3575	3150	3593	88.1%	87.7%
East Amman First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	35	1167	1169	1202	100.2%	97.3%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	20	364	361	394	99.2%	91.6%
	Execution / Appeal	0	1060	1060	1060	100%	100%
Total Court Caseload	65	2591	2590	2656	00%	97.5%	
West Amman First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	27	1232	1253	1269	101.7%	98.7%
	Execution / Appeal	1	826	827	827	100.1%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	39	2058	2080	2096	101.1%	99.2%
North Amman First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	108	2711	2586	2819	95.4%	91.7%
	Execution / Appeal	0	1288	1286	1288	99.8%	99.8%
	Total Court Caseload	108	3999	3872	4107	96.8%	94.3%
South Amman First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	71	2148	2159	2219	100.5%	97.3%
	Execution / Appeal	0	1154	1154	1154	100%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	71	3303	3312	3373	100.3%	98.2%
Irbid First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	0	3085	3073	3085	99.6%	99.6%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	0	1709	1702	1709	99.6%	99.6%
	Execution / Appeal	0	4937	4937	4937	100%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	0	9731	9712	9731	99.8%	99.8%
Zarqa First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	9	2058	2055	2067	99.9%	99.4%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	65	739	759	804	102.7%	94.4%
	Execution / Appeal	6	2192	2195	2198	100.1%	99.9%
Total Court Caseload	80	4989	5009	5069	100.4%	98.8%	
Salt First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	18	1425	1429	1443	100.3%	99%
	Execution / Appeal	0	1051	1051	1051	100%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	18	2479	2480	2494	100.2%	99.4%
Mafrq First Instance Court	Execution / Appeal	19	1241	1258	1260	101.4%	99.8%
	Total Court Caseload	19	1241	1258	1260	101.4%	99.8%
Karak First Instance Court	Execution / Appeal	0	752	752	752	100%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	0	752	752	752	100%	100%
Ajloun First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	0	294	294	294	100%	100%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	2	199	201	201	101%	100%
	Execution / Appeal	0	323	323	323	100%	100%

	Total Court Caseload	2	816	818	818	100.2%	100%
Jerash First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	0	601	601	601	100%	100%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	6	117	123	123	105.1%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	6	718	724	724	100.8%	100%
Maan First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	0	141	140	141	99.3%	99.3%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	0	49	49	49	100%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	0	190	189	190	99.5%	99.5%
Aqaba First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	2	370	372	372	100.5%	100%
	Execution / Appeal	1	171	169	172	98.8%	98.3%
	Total Court Caseload	3	541	541	544	100%	100%
Madaba First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	0	360	360	360	100%	100%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	3	65	64	68	8.5%	94.1%
	Execution / Appeal	0	387	387	387	100%	100%
	Total Court Caseload	3	812	811	815	99.9%	99.5%
Tafilah First Instance Court	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	0	112	112	112	100%	100%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	1	20	21	21	105%	100%
	Execution / Appeal	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
	Total Court Caseload	1	132	133	133	100.8%	100%
Total – All First Instance Courts	First Instance Criminal / Appeal	295	18145	17690	18440	97.5%	95.9%
	First Instance Civil / Appeal	110	4369	4343	4506	98.8%	96.4%
	Execution / Appeal	27	15382	15399	15409	100.1%	99.9%
	Total Court Caseload	432	37923	37432	38355	98.7%	97.6%

16. Performance Indicators for Conciliation Courts

Conciliation Courts are formed of a single judge and are scattered across the various governorates, provinces and districts of the kingdom. They are established by a regulation issued by the Council of Ministers on the basis of Article (3 / a) of the Law on the Formation of Regular Courts No. (17) Of 2001 that defines its geographic jurisdiction, and exercise the authority vested in it under the Conciliation Courts Law, or any law or regulation in force, and shall in accordance with its law have jurisdiction over the following:

1. Civil Cases: this pertains to trade cases related debt, movable or immovable assets, provided that the value of the claim disputed over does not exceed seven thousand dinars. It also presides over damage claims, provided that its value also does not exceed seven thousand dinars, as well as eviction cases, division of joint immovable property, regardless of its value among others. Conciliation courts also has subject matter jurisdiction over all labor cases pursuant to article 137 / of Labor Law No. 8 of 1996.
2. Criminal cases: conciliation courts have jurisdiction over all infraction cases, and perjury crimes arising in conciliation cases. They also have jurisdiction over misdemeanor cases with maximum penalty not exceeding two years, except for misdemeanors outlined in section one of chapter two of the Penal Code No. 16 of 1960, which are misdemeanors related to internal and external state security, in addition to misdemeanors specifically cited in other laws to fall within the jurisdiction of another court, other than conciliation courts.

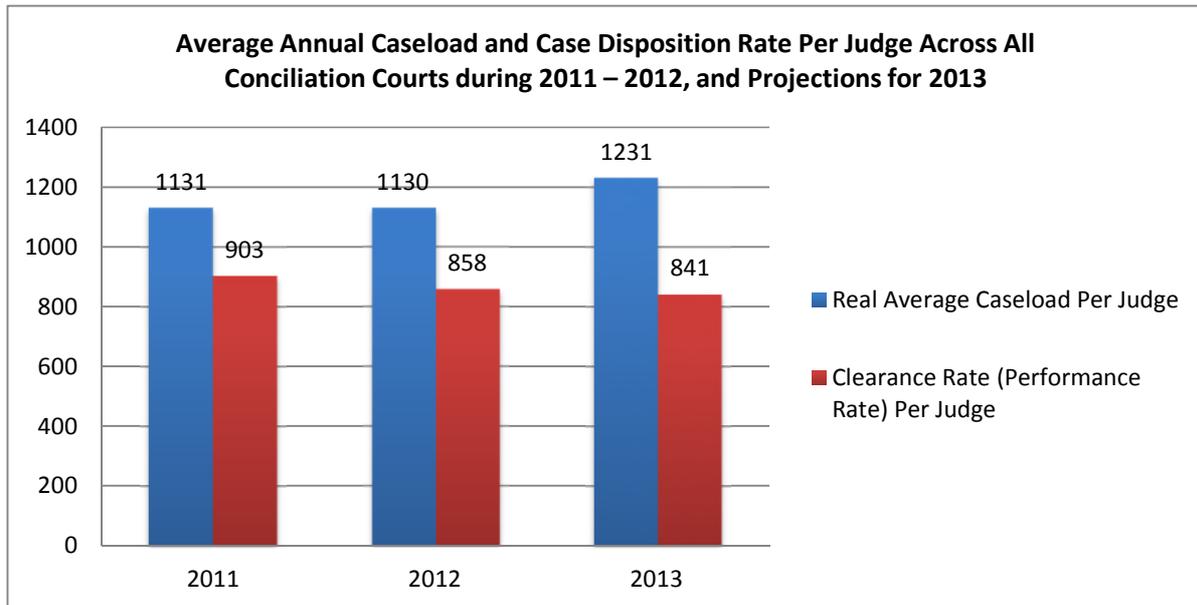
1. Performance Indicators of All Conciliation Courts

There are 48 conciliation courts in the Kingdom distributed across different areas, three of which were established in 2011 in each of Al Wasatiyyeh, Bseira and Al Hasa. The following table lists the performance indicators of all conciliation courts during 2011 – 2012 as well as projected indicators for 2013. From the table the following can be deduced:

- **Number of judges:** the number of conciliation judges in the Kingdom increased from 242 judges in 2011 to 247 judges in 2012.
- **New cases:** the number of new cases across all conciliation courts over the past two years witnessed an upward trend, increasing from 214674 cases in 2011 to 224441 cases in 2012, an increase of 4.5%. It is expected that in 2013 the number of cases will continue to rise and will reach 236749 cases if the percent remained constant.
- **Disposed cases:** the number of disposed cases across all conciliation courts over the past two years witnessed a downward trend, dropping from 218,501 cases in 2011 to 211 826 cases in 2012, and a decline of 3.1%. It is expected that the number of disposed cases in 2013 will decrease to 207,817 cases if the percent remained constant. It can be noted here that the percent of increase in the number of new filings was not matched by an increase in judges' disposition rates, despite the increase in the number of judges.
- **Percent of disposed cases from the total number new filings:** the percent of disposed cases from the total number new filings dropped from 101.8% in 2011 to 94.4% in 2012. This means that judges were unable to dispose cases equivalent to the number of cases filed, which led to an increase in backlog by 5.5%.
- **Average annual caseload per judge:** the average annual caseload per judge was stable at around 1130 cases in 2011 – 2012 whereby the increase in the number of new filings was balanced with the increase in the number of judges.
- **Average annual rate of case disposition per judge:** the average annual rate of case disposition per judge also witnessed a downward trend, dropping from 903 cases in 2011 to 858 cases in 2012, a decrease of 5%. It is expected that the case disposition rate in 2013 will drop to 841 cases if the percent remained constant.

Conciliation Courts Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	242	247	247
No. of Pending Cases	58899	54601	67216
No. of New Cases	214783	224441	236749
No. of Disposed Cases	218606	211826	207817
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	273682	279042	303965
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	101.8%	94.5%	87.8%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	1131	1130	1231
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	903	858	841
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	79.9%	75.9%	68.4%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	94	94	102

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 4.5%.
2. Percent of decrease during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 3.1%.



2. Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts Classified by Court

New Filings and Disposed Cases: generally, the number of new case filings increased in most of the conciliation courts, while the number of disposed cases tended to decline. Twenty-seven courts witnessed an increase in the number of new filings, ranging between slight and high increase rates. As for disposed cases, twenty six courts saw a decline that ranged between high, medium and low rates. Nine courts witnessed a significant rise in the number of cases that were filed in 2012 compared with 2011. The highest increase was in Jaffer Conciliation Court 86.1%, followed by the Hasa Conciliation Court 76.2%, Wasatiyyeh Conciliation Court 42.3%, Petra Conciliation Court 36.2%, Rowaished and Qaser Conciliation Courts 35%, Northern Ghor Conciliation Court 27.7%, and Ghor Safi and Ajloun Conciliation Courts 24.1%. the rate of increase at other courts ranged between medium (Mafraq Conciliation Court 14.5%, East and West Amman Conciliation Courts 11%, Irbid Conciliation Court 10.3%), and marginal increase in the rest of the courts.

As for the courts that witnessed a drop in the number of case filings, which were 21 conciliation courts, the percent drop varied. It ranged at the higher end between 35.6%, (Rowaished Conciliation Court), 20.5% (Quweirah Conciliation Court) and 16% at Sahab and Aye Conciliation courts, and at the lower end it was 1% at Amman Conciliation Court, 1% at the Northern Badia Conciliation Court, and 2% at Ein Al Basha Conciliation Court.

With regard to disposed cases, the rate of decline ranged between 41.2% in the Muwaqqar Conciliation Court, 36.6% in Aye Conciliation Court, 30.9% in Rowaished Conciliation Court and 24% in Taybeh and Quweirah Conciliation Courts, at the high end, and between 1.4% in North Amman Conciliation Court and 2.9 in Madaba Conciliation Court at the lower end.

Average Annual Caseload and Clearance Rate per Judge: in general, the average annual caseload per judge is around 1130 cases each year. In 2012, there were 13 courts where the annual caseload per judge was higher than the overall average. Also, at 12 of said courts, the annual case disposition rate per judge was higher than the overall average, which is 858 cases per year. These courts need new judges to ease the caseload currently witnessed by judges and which the next table outlines:

The highest caseload per judge was at Mafraq Conciliation Court, which was 1819 cases per year per judge, higher than the overall average by 61%. The case disposition rate per judge was also higher than the overall average by 77.4%. It is worthy to note that the number of judges dropped from seven in 2011 to five in 2012. Ranking second after Mafraq court in terms of caseload and case disposition rates per judge is Jerash Conciliation Court, which was 1713 annual caseload per judge, 51.6% higher than the overall average, and a higher than average case disposition rate per judge by 48.1%. The number of judges during both years remained constant at 5 judges. At Irbid and Aqaba conciliation courts, the average caseload per judge is higher than the overall average by 35%, with a higher case disposition rate per judge of 22.6% and 39.7% respectively.

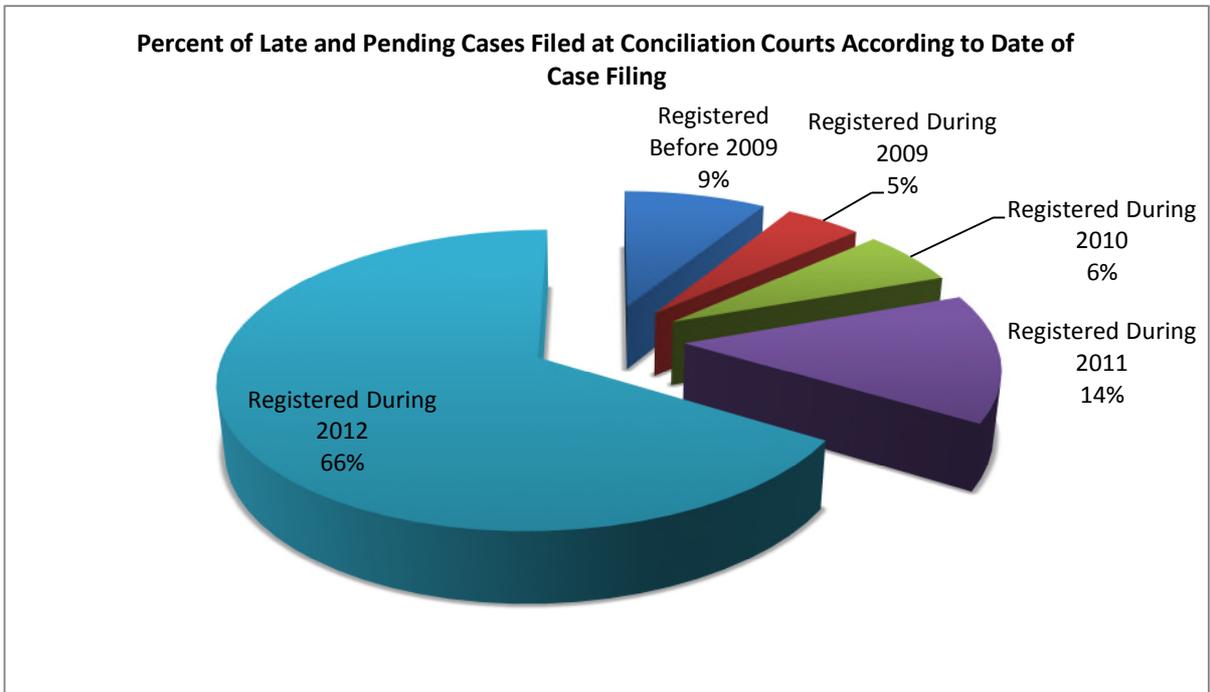
Courts that in 2012 Had An Average Annual Caseload Per Judge Higher than the Overall Average of 1130 cases, and Which Had An Annual Case Disposition Rate Per Judge Higher than the Overall Average of 858 cases				
Court	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	% Higher than Overall Average / Annual Caseload Per Judge	Annual Case Disposition Rate Per Judge	% Higher than Overall Average / Annual Case Disposition Rate Per Judge
Mafraq Conciliation Court	1819	61%	1522	77.4%
Jerash Conciliation Court	1713	51.5%	1271	48.1%
Irbid Conciliation Court	1535	35.8%	1052	22.6%
Aqaba Conciliation Court	1528	35.2%	1199	39.7%
Ramtha Conciliation Court	1499	32.7%	1065	24.1%
Ajloun Conciliation Court	1414	25.1%	1010	17.7%
Russeifah Conciliation Court	1331	17.8%	1027	19.7%
Koura Conciliation Court	1325	17.3%	781	9%
Bani Obeid Conciliation Court	1287	13.9%	978	14%
East Amman Conciliation Court	1246	10.3%	1020	18.9%
Sahab Conciliation Court	1253	10.9%	1019	18.8%
Petra Conciliation Court	1219	7.9%	1095	27.6%
Karak Conciliation Court	1142	1.1%	904	5.4%

Late Civil and Criminal Cases before Conciliation Courts as of the End of 2012:

Statistics results generated by the automated case management application MIZAN show that the total number of civil and criminal conciliation cases and expedited motions still pending before conciliation court up till the end of 2012 amounted to around 72046 cases of which 35.9% were criminal cases, 55.4% were civil cases, and 8.7% were expedited motions distributed according to year of registration as follows:

1. The number of backlog cases that are three years old or more and were filed either during or before 2010 was 14081 cases, representing 19.5% of the total case backlog. Of those cases, 34.6% were criminal cases, 43.2% were civil cases and 22.1% were expedited motions.
2. The majority of pending cases were filed during 2012 and amounted to 47715 cases, comprising 66.2% of total late and pending caseload. Around 37.8% of those cases were criminal cases, 57.2%, were civil cases and 5% were expedited motions.
3. The number of cases that were filed in 2011 and are still pending was 10,250 cases, comprising 14.2% of total caseload. Around 28.7% of said cases are criminal cases, 63.6% are civil cases and 7.6% are expedited motions.

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at Conciliation Courts classified According to Date of Case Filing							
Case Type	Filed 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Older than 3 Year of More	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Criminal Conciliation	2001	1674	1202	4877	2943	18018	25838
Percentage	7.7%	6.5%	4.7%	18.9%	11.4%	63.7%	100%
Conciliation Civil	1825	1510	2751	6086	6523	27393	39902
Percentage	4.6%	3.8%	6.9%	23.6%	16.3%	68.4%	100%
Expedited Motions	2468	237	413	3118	784	2404	6306
Percentage	39.1%	3.8%	6.5%	49.4%	12.4%	38.1%	100%
Total	6294	4321	4366	14081	10250	47715	72046
Total Percentage	8.7%	4.7%	6.1%	19.5%	14.2%	66.3%	100%



Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Amman Conciliation Court	2011	49	9935	40585	-0.96%	40230	-9.2%	50520	99.1%	1031	821	79.6%	86
	2012	46	10290	40197		36510		50487	90.8%	1098	794	72.3%	91
	2013	46	13977	39813		33134		53790	83.2%	1169	720	61.6%	97
East Amman Conciliation Court	2011	13	2894	12315	11.9%	12788	3.7%	15209	103.8%	1170	984	84.1%	97
	2012	13	2414	13784		13257		16198	96.2%	1246	1020	81.8%	104
	2013	13	2941	15428		13743		18369	89.1%	1413	1057	74.8%	118
West Amman Conciliation Court	2011	12	2735	10697	11.2%	11031	0.3%	13432	103.1%	1119	919	82.1%	93
	2012	13	2392	11890		11064		14282	93.1%	1099	851	77.5%	92
	2013	13	3218	13216		11097		16434	84%	1264	854	67.5%	105
North Amman Conciliation Court	2011	20	4618	17066	7.9%	17767	0.7%	21684	104.1%	1084	888	81.9%	90
	2012	20	3936	18421		17886		22357	97.1%	1118	894	80%	93
	2013	20	4471	19884		18006		24355	90.6%	1218	900	73.9%	101
South Amman Conciliation Court	2011	12	2813	11140	8.7%	11500	-1.4%	13953	103.2%	1163	958	82.4%	97
	2012	13	2449	12107		11336		14556	93.6%	1120	872	77.9%	93
	2013	13	3220	13158		11174		16378	84.9%	1260	860	68.2%	105

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Irbid Conciliation Court	2011	20	8741	24139	10.3%	24030	0.7%	32880	99.5%	1644	1202	73.1%	137
	2012	23	8674	26634		24197		35308	90.9%	1535	1052	68.5%	128
	2013	23	11111	29387		24365		40498	82.9%	1761	1059	60.2%	147
Zarqa Conciliation Court	2011	15	3925	18000	-6.9%	18458	-13.6%	21925	102.5%	1462	1231	84.2%	122
	2012	18	3449	16750		15947		20199	95.2%	1122	886	78.9%	94
	2013	18	4252	15587		13778		19839	88.4%	1102	765	69.4%	92
Salt Conciliation Court	2011	6	1430	4005	-3.9%	3981	-3.7%	5435	99.4%	906	664	73.2%	75
	2012	5	1454	3850		3834		5304	99.6%	1061	767	72.3%	88
	2013	5	1470	3701		3692		5171	99.8%	1034	738	71.4%	86
Mafraq Conciliation Court	2011	7	2290	6271	14.5%	6551	16.2%	8561	104.5%	1223	936	76.5%	102
	2012	5	1915	7182		7612		9097	106%	1819	1522	83.7%	152
	2013	5	1485	8225		8845		9710	107.5%	1942	1769	91.1%	162
Karak Conciliation Court	2011	5	986	4353	8.3%	4316	4.8%	5339	99.2%	1068	863	80.8%	89
	2012	5	995	4714		4522		5709	95.9%	1142	904	79.2%	95
	2013	5	1187	5105		4738		6292	92.8%	1258	948	75.3%	105

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Ajloun Conciliation Court	2011	5	1476	4638	24.1%	4555	10.9%	6114	98.2%	1223	911	74.5%	102
	2012	5	1313	5757		5051		7070	87.7%	1414	1010	71.4%	118
	2013	5	2019	7146		5601		9165	78.4%	1833	1120	61.1%	153
Jerash Conciliation Court	2011	5	1511	6251	3.4%	5599	13.5%	7762	89.6%	1552	1120	72.1%	129
	2012	5	2098	6465		6353		8563	98.3%	1713	1271	74.2%	143
	2013	5	2210	6686		7209		8896	107.8%	1779	1442	81%	148
Maan Conciliation Court	2011	3	270	2666	-3.1%	2706	-9.4%	2936	101.5%	979	902	92.2%	82
	2012	3	230	2584		2452		2814	94.9%	938	817	87.1%	78
	2013	3	362	2505		2222		2867	88.7%	956	741	77.5%	80
Aqaba Conciliation Court	2011	4	1388	4879	2.1%	5136	-6.6%	6267	105.3%	1567	1284	82.0%	131
	2012	4	1128	4982		4796		6110	96.3%	1528	1199	78.5%	127
	2013	4	1314	5087		4479		6401	88%	1600	1120	70%	133
Madaba Conciliation Court	2011	4	778	3277	9.4%	3439	-2.9%	4055	104.9%	1014	860	84.8%	84
	2012	5	616	3586		3339		4202	93.1%	840	668	79.5%	70
	2013	5	863	3924		3242		4787	82.6%	957	648	67.7%	80

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Tafilah Conciliation Court	2011	4	358	1567	-11.9%	1733	-24.4%	1925	110.6%	481	433	90.0%	40
	2012	3	179	1381		1311		1560	94.9%	520	437	84%	43
	2013	3	249	1217		992		1466	81.5%	489	331	67.7%	41
Naour Conciliation Court	2011	2	542	1179	12.8%	1417	-14.5%	1721	120.2%	861	709	82.3%	72
	2012	2	303	1330		1211		1633	91.1%	817	606	74.2%	68
	2013	2	422	1500		1035		1922	69%	961	517	53.8%	80
Russeifah Conciliation Court	2011	6	2029	6763	-6.7%	7119	-13.5%	8792	105.3%	1465	1187	81.0%	122
	2012	6	1673	6312		6159		7985	97.6%	1331	1027	77.15	111
	2013	6	1826	5891		5328		7717	90.4%	1286	888	69%	107
Theban Conciliation Court	2011	1	95	370	-9.5%	376	-17.3%	465	101.6%	465	376	80.9%	39
	2012	1	92	335		311		427	92.8%	427	311	72.8%	36
	2013	1	116	303		257		419	84.8%	419	257	61.3%	35
Southern Mazar Conciliation Court	2011	2	637	1594	-3.6%	1726	-15.9%	2231	108.3%	1116	863	77.4%	93
	2012	2	508	1536		1451		2044	94.5%	1022	726	71%	85
	2013	2	593	1480		1220		2073	82.4%	1037	610	58.8%	86

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Northern Mazar Conciliation Court	2011	1	183	526	12.2%	558	1.3%	709	106.1%	709	558	78.7%	59
	2012	1	151	590		565		741	95.8%	741	565	76.2%	62
	2013	1	176	662		572		838	86.4%	838	572	68.3%	70
Aye Conciliation Court	2011	1	42	149	-16.1%	161	-36.6%	191	108.1%	191	161	84.3%	16
	2012	1	30	125		102		155	81.6%	155	102	65.8%	13
	2013	1	53	105		65		158	61.6%	158	65	40.9%	13
Al Qaser Conciliation Court	2011	1	210	580	35.5%	595	26.7%	790	102.6%	790	595	75.3%	66
	2012	1	193	786		754		979	95.9%	979	754	77%	82
	2013	1	225	1065		955		1290	89.7%	1290	955	74.1%	108
Rowaished Conciliation Court	2011	1	8	160	-35%	149	-30.9%	168	93.1%	168	149	88.7%	14
	2012	1	21	104		103		125	99%	125	103	82.4%	10
	2013	1	22	68		71		90	105.3%	90	71	79.5%	7
Ein Al Basha Conciliation Court	2011	4	875	3176		3358		4051	105.7%	1013	840	82.9%	84
	2012	4	701	3109	-2.1%	2843	-15.3%	3810	91.4%	953	711	74.6%	79
	2013	4	967	3043		2407		4010	79.1%	1003	602	60%	84

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Deir Alla Conciliation Court	2011	2	685	2040		2375		2725	116.4%	1363	1188	87.2%	114
	2012	3	334	2215	8.6%	2290	-3.6%	2549	103.4%	850	763	89.8%	71
	2013	3	259	2405		2208		2664	91.8%	888	736	82.9%	74
Southern Shouneh Conciliation Court	2011	2	307	1378		1426		1685	103.5%	843	713	84.6%	70
	2012	2	261	1173	-14.9%	1189	-16.6%	1434	101.4%	717	595	82.9%	60
	2013	2	245	998		991		1243	99.3%	622	496	79.7%	52
Sahab Conciliation Court	2011	3	930	3522		3615		4452	102.6%	1484	1205	81.2%	124
	2012	3	814	2944	-16.4%	3056	-15.5%	3758	103.8%	1253	1019	81.3%	104
	2013	3	702	2461		2583		3163	105%	1054	861	81.7%	88
Al Jeeza Conciliation Court	2011	2	299	1991		1997		2290	100.3%	1145	999	87.2%	95
	2012	2	290	1764	-11.4%	1653	-17.2%	2054	93.7%	1027	827	80.5%	86
	2013	2	401	1563		1368		1964	87.5%	982	684	69.7%	82
Muwaqqar Conciliation Court	2011	1	373	727		924		1100	127.1%	1100	924	84.0%	92
	2012	1	204	620	-14.7%	543	-41.2%	824	87.6%	824	543	65.9%	69
	2013	1	281	529		319		810	60.4%	810	319	39.4%	67

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Ghor Safi Conciliation Court	2011	1	275	1065	24.5%	1074	8.3%	1340	100.8%	1340	1074	80.1%	112
	2012	2	264	1326		1163		1590	87.7%	795	582	73.1%	66
	2013	2	427	1651		1259		2078	76.3%	1039	630	60.6%	87
Husseiniyyah Conciliation Court	2011	1	24	213	-11.3%	215	-16.7%	237	100.9%	237	215	90.7%	20
	2012	1	16	189		179		205	94.7%	205	179	87.3%	17
	2013	1	26	168		149		194	88.9%	194	149	76.9%	16
Shobak Conciliation Court	2011	1	29	178	9.6%	166	14.5%	207	93.3%	207	166	80.2%	17
	2012	1	35	195		190		230	97.4%	230	190	82.6%	19
	2013	1	40	214		217		254	101.8%	254	217	85.7%	21
Jaffer Conciliation Court	2011	1	30	244	86.1%	246	89%	274	100.8%	274	246	89.8%	23
	2012	1	29	454		465		483	102.4%	483	465	96.3%	40
	2013	1	18	845		863		863	102.2%	863	863	100%	72
Petra Conciliation Court	2011	2	131	1667	36.2%	1630	34.2%	1798	97.8%	899	815	90.7%	75
	2012	2	168	2270		2189		2438	96.4%	1219	1095	89.8%	102
	2013	2	249	3091		2940		3340	95.1%	1670	1470	88%	139

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Quweirah Conciliation Court	2011	1	47	430	-20.5%	447	-24.4%	477	104.0%	477	447	93.7%	40
	2012	1	30	342		338		372	98.8%	372	338	90.9%	31
	2013	1	34	272		256		306	94%	306	356	83.5%	26
Northern Ghor Conciliation Court	2011	3	615	1937	27.7%	2103	15%	2552	108.6%	851	701	82.4%	71
	2012	3	437	2474		2419		2911	97.8%	970	806	83.1%	81
	2013	3	492	3160		2782		3652	88.1%	1217	927	76.2%	101
Ramtha Conciliation Court	2011	5	1428	4102	5.2%	3852	10.6%	5530	93.9%	1106	770	69.7%	92
	2012	4	1681	4316		4261		9557	98.7%	1499	1065	71.1%	125
	2013	4	1736	4541		4713		6277	103.8%	1569	1178	75.1%	131
Kura Conciliation Court	2011	2	679	1758	8.9%	1760	-11.3%	2437	100.1%	1219	880	72.2%	102
	2012	2	735	1914		1562		2649	81.6%	1325	781	59%	110
	2013	2	1087	2084		1386		3171	66.5%	1585	693	43.7%	132
Bani Kenana Conciliation Court	2011	2	831	1608	14.2%	1888	-13.2%	2439	117.4%	1220	944	77.4%	102
	2012	3	527	1837		1639		2364	89.2%	788	546	69.3%	66
	2013	3	725	2099		1423		2824	67.8%	941	474	50.4%	78
Bani Obeid Conciliation Court	2011	3	948	2706	10.2%	2905	1%	3654	107.4%	1218	968	79.5%	102
	2012	3	879	2981		2935		3860	98.5%	1287	978	76%	107
	2013	3	925	3284		2965		4209	90.3%	1403	988	70.5%	117

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Azraq Conciliation Court	2011	1	81	326	17.5%	344	7.8%	407	105.5%	407	344	84.5%	34
	2012	2	63	383		371		446	96.9%	223	186	83.2%	19
	2013	2	75	450		400		525	88.9%	262	200	76.2%	22
Teebah Conciliation Court	2011	1	165	561	-10.3%	582	-24.1%	726	103.7%	726	582	80.2%	61
	2012	1	144	503		442		647	87.9%	647	442	68.3%	54
	2013	1	205	451		336		656	74.4%	656	336	51.2%	55
Faqou' Conciliation Court	2011	1	54	327	-7.6%	350	-20.6%	381	107.0%	381	350	91.9%	32
	2012	1	41	302		278		343	92.1%	343	278	81%	29
	2013	1	65	279		221		344	79.2%	344	221	64.2%	29
Northern Badia Conciliation Court	2011	1	185	776	-1.3%	788	-3.8%	961	101.5%	961	788	82.0%	80
	2012	1	203	766		758		969	99%	969	758	78.2%	81
	2013	1	2011	756		729		967	96.4%	967	729	75.4%	81
Wasatiyyeh Conciliation Court	2011	1	0	293	42.3%	193	91.2%	293	65.9%	293	193	65.9%	24
	2012	1	110	417		369		527	88.5%	527	369	70%	44
	2013	1	158	593		705		751	118.9%	751	705	93.9%	63
Bseira Conciliation Court	2011	1	0	378	-2.9%	254	57.5%	378	67.2%	378	254	67.2%	32
	2012	1	119	367		400		486	109%	486	400	82.3%	41

Per Court Performance Indicators of Conciliation Courts during 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013

Court	Year	No. of Judges	No. of Pending	No. of New Cases	% change in the No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% change in the No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
	2013	1	86	356		442		442	124%	442	442	99.9%	37
Hasa Conciliation Court	2011	1	0	101		88		101	87.1%	101	88	87.1%	8
	2012	1	13	178	76.2%	171	94.3%	191	96.1%	191	171	89.5%	16
	2013	1	20	314		332		334	105.9%	334	332	99.6%	28
Total Conciliation Courts	2011	242	58885	214674	4.5%	218501	-3.1%	273559	101.8%	1130	903	79.9%	94
	2012	247	54601	2244422		211826		279042	94.4%	1130	858	75.9%	94
	2013	247	67216	236749		207817		303965	87.8%	1231	841	68.4%	103

17. Performance Indicators for Civil Case Management Departments At First Instance Courts

Civil case management departments at first instance courts is among the modern management techniques that aim at expediting litigation procedures, saving the time of the court and reducing the number of administrative and judicial procedures that delay case resolution, and which compel the subject matter judge to postpone hearings several times before concluding the case.

Civil case management is based on the principle of placing early judicial control over cases and subjecting cases to the direct supervision of judges who oversee the monitoring of all case related procedures. This includes the soundness of case filing and registration procedures, exchange of pleadings, notifications and completing the collection of evidences. This is followed by meeting the parties to the case, agreeing on the points of agreement and disagreement, defining the core subject matter of the dispute, and submitting along with the hearing minutes to the subject matter judge who will handle the case.

The Case Management Department at the Amman First Instance Court officially started operation on 1/ 10/ 2002 with the aim of roiling it out to all first instance courts across the Kingdom pursuant to the repeated article 59 of the Civil Procedures Code and which states that “a judicial administration, called the civil case management department, shall be established at the first instance court. The Minister of Justice shall determine the courts in which such department shall be established.”

1. Performance Indicators of All Civil Case Management Departments at First Instance Courts

The number of civil case management departments that were operating in 2011 was 13 out of 16 first instance courts in the Kingdom. In 2012 this number was increased to 15 after adding the Salt Case Management Department and Maan Case Management Department. The number of case management judges remained constant at 14 judges where one judge was assigned to each civil case management department, except for the department at the Amman First Instance Court where 2 judges were assigned to it. In 2012, to additional judges were assigned to the Salt and Maan case management departments, increasing the number of case management judges to 16 judges.

Results show that the number cases filed at civil case management departments tends to increase. In 2011 a total of 4,914 cases were filed at all case management departments that increased by an average of 3.7% in 2012 to reach 5095 cases. It is expected that in 2013 the number of new filings will increase to 5,283 cases if the percent remained constant. Also, the number of disposed cases is witnessing an upward trend whereby in 2011 a total of 4,679 cases were disposed, increasing modestly by 8.8% in 2012 to reach 5091 cases, and this number is expected to reach 5539 cases in 2013 if the percent of increase remained constant. The percent of increase in new filings was higher that the increase in disposition rate.

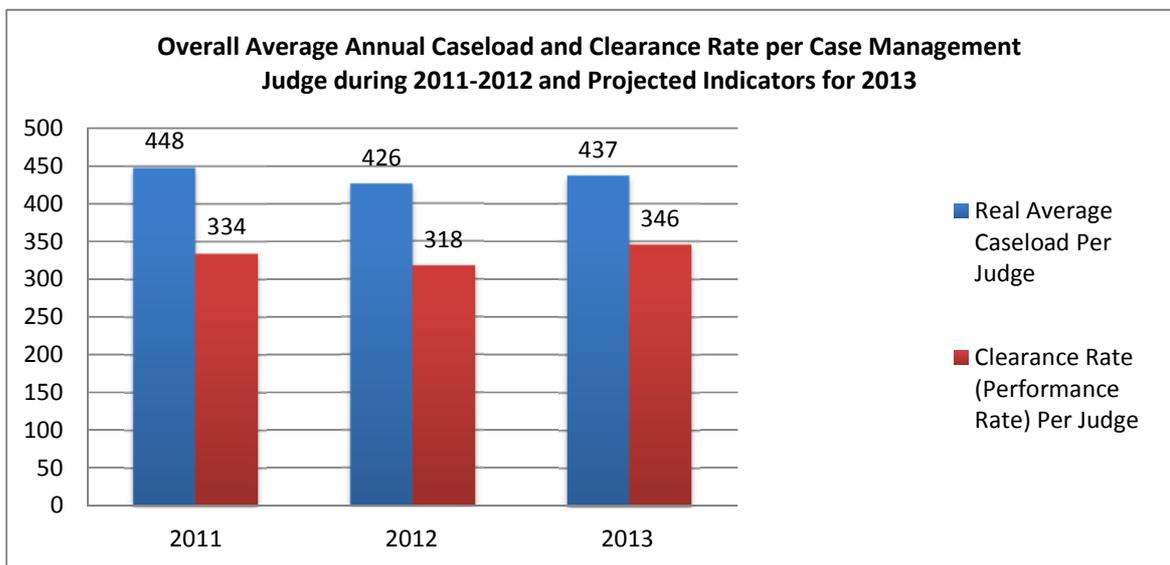
- **Annual average caseload per judge:** the average annual caseload per judge is tending to decrease, whereby it dropped from approximately 488 cases per judge in 2011 to 426 cases in 2012. The drop is attributed to the rise in the number of case management judges by assigning two judges to the new case management departments. In 2013, the annual average caseload per judge is expected to increase to 437 cases due to the increase in the number of case filings and the constant number of judges.
- **Annual average case disposition rate per judge:** the rate of annual case disposition per judge also decreased from 334 cases in 2011 to 318 cases in 2012 as a result of the increase in the number of

judges. It is expected that in 2013 the annual disposition rate per judge will increase again to 346 cases.

- **Percent of disposed cases from the total number of pending cases:** judges were able to dispose cases equivalent to the total number of filings at a disposition rate of 99.9%.

Civil Case Management Departments Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	14	16	16
No. of Pending Cases	1361	1713	1717
No. of New Cases	4914	5095	5283
No. of Disposed Cases	4679	5091	5539
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	6277	6808	7000
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	95.2%	99.9%	104.9%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	448	426	437
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	334	318	346
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	74.5%	74.8%	79.1%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	37	35	36

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 3.7%.
2. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 8.8%.



2. Performance Indicators of Each First Instance Civil Case Management Department

The table below shows the percent of increase and decrease in the number of new and disposed cases in 2012 at civil case management departments compared to 2011 figures classified by court. The results show that the percent of change in the number of new and disposed cases varied between one department and the other.

Some witnessed and increase while other witnessed a decrease. In general, the overall number of new case filings in 2012 increased by 3.7%, while the number of disposed cases increased at a higher rate of 8.8%. On the department level, following were the main observations:

2.1 New cases: six out of thirteen case management departments witnessed an increase in the number of new filings. The increase ranged on the higher end between 19.8% and 18.1% at both North Amman First Instance Court and East Amman First Instance Court respectively. The number of new cases filed at North Amman First Instance Court during 2011 amounted to 521 cases, increasing to 624 cases in 2012. At East Amman First Instance Court the number of new cases filed during the same period increased from 155 to 183 cases. The lowest percent of increase in new filings was that at Madaba First Instance Court (2%) and Amman First Instance Court (4.2%).

The remaining seven departments witnessed a decrease in the number of new filings. The highest percent of decrease was at Tafilah First Instance Court which dropped from 38 cases in 2011 to 18 cases in 2012, a decrease of 52.6%, followed by Ajloun First Instance Court dropping from 632 cases in 2011 to 426 cases in 2012, a drop of 32.6%. The number dropped least at Aqaba First Instance Court, which witnessed a drop of 6%.

2.2 Disposed cases: seven of the 13 case managements departments filed an increase in the number of disposed cases. The increase ranged on the higher end between 26.8% and 25% at both Irbid and Jerash case management departments respectively. The number of disposed cases at Irbid First Instance Court during 2011 amounted to 544 cases, increasing to 690 cases in 2012. The number of disposed cases at Jerash First Instance Court increased from 120 to 150 cases during the same period. The lowest percent of increase in cases disposition was at both West Amman First Instance Court (1%) and Aqaba First Instance Court (13.5%).

The other six case management departments witnessed a decrease in the number of disposed cases. The highest rate of decrease was at Tafilah Case Management Departments (51.4%) followed by Ajloun First Instance Court (37.7%).

2.3 Average annual caseload and case disposition rate per judge: the average annual caseload and case disposition rate per judge increased at five case management departments, while they decreased at 8 departments. The highest case load and case disposition rates per judges were that of Amman First Instance Court whereby the caseload and disposition rates per judge increased from 990 and 658 cases in 2011 to 1122 and 779 in 2012 respectively. The court that had the second highest caseload and case disposition rates per judge was Irbid First Instance Court with average per judge caseload of 947 and case disposition of 690 cases, followed by West Amman First Instance Court with a caseload per judge of 707 cases and a case disposition rate per judge of 528 cases.

2.4 Percent of Disposed Cases from Total Number of New Filings: during 2012 seven departments were able to dispose a number of cases equivalent to the number of cases filed. The highest case disposition rate was filed at Jerash First Instance Court (137.6%), followed by Aqaba First Instance Court (106.3%), and Irbid First Instance Court (105.8%). As for the remaining 5 case management departments, their judges were not able to dispose the equivalent number of new filed cases. Their 2012 case disposition rate from new filings ranged at the lower end between 81.4% at Madaba First Instance Court and the higher end of 98.6% at Amman First Instance Court.

Percent Change (Increase / Decrease) in the Number of New Case Filings and Cases Disposed at First Instance Civil Case Management Departments during 2011 – 2012		
Court	New Case Filings	Cases Disposed
Amman First Instance Court	4.2%	18.4%

North Amman First Instance Court	19.8%	15.6%
East Amman First Instance Court	18.1%	24.5%
South Amman First Instance Court	16.7%	-7.5%
West Amman First Instance Court	14.9%	0.6%
Zarqa First Instance Court	-18.3%	-21.3%
Jerash First Instance Court	-22.1%	25%
Ajloun First Instance Court	-32.6%	-37.7%
Mafraq First Instance Court	-19.3%	-11.5%
Aqaba First Instance Court	-6%	13.5%
Tafilah First Instance Court	-52.6%	-51.4%
Irbid First Instance Court	2%	26.8%
Madaba First Instance Court	-12.2%	-23.9%
Total	3.7%	8.8%

Performance Indicators of Civil Case Management Departments at First Instance Courts for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013 Classified According to Court

Court	Year	No. of Judge	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Real Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Amman First Instance Court	2011	2	464	1515	1315	1979	86.8%	990	658	66.4%	82
	2012	2	664	1579	1557	2243	98.6%	1122	779	69.4%	93
	2013	2	686	1646	1844	2332	112%	1166	922	79.1%	97
North Amman First Instance Court	2011	1	155	521	520	676	99.8%	676	520	76.9%	56
	2012	1	156	624	601	780	96.3%	780	601	77.1%	65
	2013	1	179	747	695	926	92.9%	926	695	75%	77
East Amman First Instance Court	2011	1	15	155	155	170	100.0%	170	155	91.2%	14
	2012	1	16	183	193	199	105.5%	199	193	97%	17
	2013	1	6	216	222	222	102.8%	222	240	100%	19
South Amman First Instance Court	2011	1	105	257	305	362	118.7%	362	305	84.3%	30
	2012	1	73	300	282	373	94%	373	282	75.6%	31
	2013	1	91	350	261	441	74.5%	441	261	59.1%	37
West Amman First Instance Court	2011	1	191	491	525	682	106.9%	682	525	77.0%	57
	2012	1	143	564	528	707	93.6%	707	528	74.7%	59
	2013	1	179	648	531	827	82%	827	531	64.2%	69
Zarqa First Instance Court	2011	1	14	175	188	189	107.4%	189	188	99.5%	16
	2012	1	5	143	148	148	103.5%	148	148	100%	12
	2013	1	0	117	117	117	99.7%	117	117	99.7%	10
Jerash First Instance Court	2011	1	34	140	120	174	85.7%	174	120	69.0%	15
	2012	1	55	109	150	164	137.6%	164	150	91.5%	14

Performance Indicators of Civil Case Management Departments at First Instance Courts for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013 Classified According to Court

Court	Year	No. of Judge	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Real Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
	2013	1	14	85	99	99	116.5%	99	99	100%	8
Ajloun First Instance Court	2011	1	125	632	650	757	102.8%	757	650	85.9%	63
	2012	1	107	426	405	533	95.1%	533	405	76%	44
	2013	1	128	287	252	415	87.9%	415	252	60.8%	35
Mafrq First Instance Court	2011	1	26	218	200	244	91.7%	244	200	82.0%	20
	2012	1	44	176	177	220	100.6%	220	177	80.5%	18
	2013	1	43	142	157	185	110.2%	185	157	84.6%	15
Aqaba First Instance Court	2011	1	21	84	74	105	88.1%	105	74	70.5%	9
	2012	1	30	79	84	109	106.3%	109	84	77.1%	9
	2013	1	25	74	95	99	128.3%	99	95	96%	8
Tafilah First Instance Court	2011	1	6	38	37	44	97.4%	44	37	84.1%	4
	2012	1	7	18	18	25	100%	25	18	72%	2
	2013	1	7	9	9	16	102.7%	16	9	56.4%	1
Irbid First Instance Court	2011	1	200	639	544	839	85.1%	839	544	64.8%	70
	2012	1	295	652	690	947	105.8%	947	690	72.9%	79
	2013	1	257	665	875	922	131.6%	922	875	94.9%	77
Madaba First Instance Court	2011	1	7	49	46	56	93.9%	56	46	82.1%	5
	2012	1	10	43	35	53	81.4%	53	35	66%	4
	2013	1	18	38	27	56	70.6%	56	27	47.8%	5
Maan First Instance Court	2011										
	2012	1	24	46	53	70	115.2%	70	53	75.7%	6
	2013										
Salt First Instance Court	2011										
	2012	1	84	153	170	237	111.1%	237	170	71.7%	20
	2013										
Total First Instance Courts	2011	14	1363	4914	4679	6277	95.2%	448	334	74.5%	37
	2012	16	1713	5095	5091	6808	99.9%	426	318	74.8%	35
	2013	16	1717	5283	5539	7000	104.9%	437	346	79.1%	36

18. Performance Indicators for Mediation Departments

Mediation is one of the alternative methods to resolving civil disputes and which aims at reducing time, effort and expenses. The first mediation department was officially opened on 1/ 1/ 2006 at the Amman First Instance Court, as an initial step towards establishing similar departments at the rest of the first instance courts of the Kingdom. This was done to put into practice Mediation Law No. 12 of 2006 for Resolution of Civil Disputes and which stipulated that at the premises of each first instance court a department called the “mediation department” shall be established and the minister of justice shall determine the first instance courts at which such department shall be established.

The principle of mediation can briefly be described as having a neutral person with expertise, competence and integrity employ his / her acquired negotiations management skills, and through carrying out a set of closed proceedings, for assisting the parties to the conflict bridge their views, and settle their disputes amicably based on consensus and compromise, outside court proceedings. This is carried out to reach conciliation between the parties to the conflict away from complex and lengthy litigation proceedings.

In terms of types of mediation there is judicial mediation, private mediation and consensus mediation. Judicial mediation is conducted through first instance and conciliation judges, called mediation judges, who are selected by the chief judge of the first instance court to carry out the mediation task. Private mediation is conducted by retired judges, lawyers, professionals and other specialists known for their objectivity and integrity who are named by the chief justice upon the recommendation of the minister of justice to serve as private mediators. There’s also consensus mediation that is conducted by a mediator agreed upon by parties to the conflict. There are certain terms related to mediation the most important of which are the following:

1. Attendance of the parties to the conflict: In order to hold the mediation sessions it is required that the parties to the conflict and their lawyers, as appropriate, attend the sessions. Alternatively, a person authorized by the parties to the settle the conflict must attend without the presence of the legal representatives.
2. Confidentiality: mediation procedures and concessions made during mediation proceedings cannot be appealed before any court or any other body.
3. Mediation should be concluded within a period of three months from the date of referral of the case to mediation.
4. A mediation judge cannot preside over a case which he / she reviewed before in the capacity of mediation judge and which might render proceedings as null.

1. Performance Indicators of All Mediation Departments

Eight mediation departments were established in the Kingdom, seven of which are located in the central part of the country and which are as follows: Mediation Department at the Amman First Instance Court, Mediation Department at the North Amman First Instance Court, Mediation Department at the East Amman First Instance Court, Mediation Department at the West Amman First Instance Court, Mediation Department at the South Amman First Instance Court, Mediation Department at the Zarqa First Instance Court, and Mediation Department at the Salt First Instance Court. One mediation department was established in the northern part of the country at the Irbid First Instance Court.

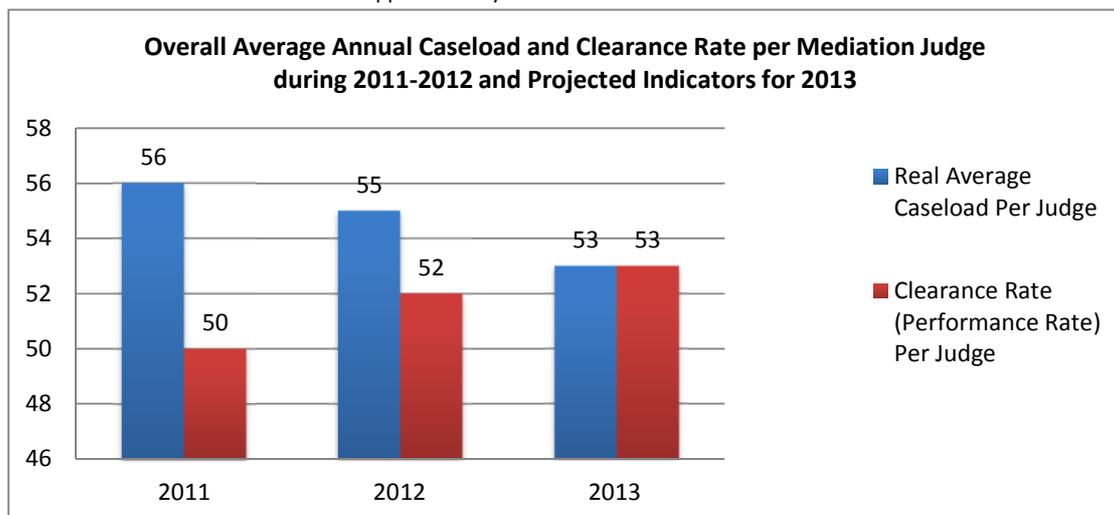
The results of all mediation departments show that the number of mediators in 2011 and 2012 amounted to 28. The number of cases referred to all mediation departments increased from 1,357 cases in 2011 to 1368

cases in 2012, an increase of 0.8%. It is expected that in 2013 the number of cases will increase to 1379 cases if the percent remained constant. In addition, the number of disposed cases during the same period increased by 3.8% from 1395 to 1448 cases. Number of disposed cases in 2013 is expected to increase to 1478 if the percent remained constant. Following are the main observations:

- The annual caseload per mediation judge is witnessing a slight decline from 56 cases in 2011 to 55 cases in 2012, while the number of mediators remained constant. The decrease in the caseload per mediation judge is attributed to the decrease in the number of backlog cases.
- The annual clearance rate per mediation judge is increasing whereby it increased, during the same period, from 50 to 52 cases and is expected to continue to increase in 2013 to reach 53 cases if the percent remained constant.
- A number of cases equivalent to the number of new filings was disposed during the year in addition to 5.8% of backlog cases from previous years.

Mediation Departments Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Mediation Judges	28	28	28
No. of Pending Cases	216	179	99
No. of New Cases	1357	1368	1379
No. of Disposed Cases	1395	1448	1478
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	1573	1547	1478
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	102.8%	105.8%	107.2%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	56	55	53
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	50	52	53
Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	88.7%	93.6%	100%
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	5	5	4

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 0.8%.
2. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 3.8%.



2. Performance Indicators of Mediation Departments at Each Court

The below table shows that, over the past two years, all mediation departments witnessed an increase in the number of case referrals and cases disposed. At the individual department level, four departments witnessed an increase in the number of case referrals whereby South Amman Mediation Department filed the highest rate at 66.1% and had a commensurate increase in the number of cases disposed which reached 73.3%, followed by East Amman First Mediation Department with an increase in referral rate by 13% and a disposition rate increase of 18.9%. The highest drop was that of Zarqa Mediation Department, which filed a decrease of 68.4%.

Results show that the overall average of the annual caseload per judge across all mediation departments during 2012 was 55 cases, while the average annual rate of case disposition was 52 cases. The highest caseload and case disposition rate per mediation was at South Amman Mediation Department which reached 108 and 104 cases respectively, followed by Amman Mediation Department at annual caseload per judge of 74 cases and case disposition rate per judge of 69 cases.

Percent Change (Increase / Decrease) in the Number of New and Disposed Cases at First Instance Mediation Departments in 2012 Compared to 2011 as Base Year		
Court	% Change in the No. of New Filings	% Change in the No. of Disposed Cases
Mediation Department – Amman First Instance Court	0.6%	3.2%
Mediation Department – North Amman First Instance Court	13%	18.9%
Mediation Department – East Amman First Instance Court	-21.8%	-24.1%
Mediation Department – South Amman First Instance Court	66.1%	73.3%
Mediation Department – West Amman First Instance Court	-27.8%	-28.1%
Mediation Department – Zarqa First Instance Court	-68.4%	-68.2%
Mediation Department – Salt First Instance Court	0%	40%
Mediation Department – Irbid First Instance Court	-66.7%	600%
Total – All Mediation Departments	0.8%	3.8%

Performance Indicators of Mediation Departments at First Instance Courts for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013 Classified According to Court											
Court	Year	No. of Judge	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Real Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Mediation Department - Amman First Instance Court	2011	17	191	1101	1139	1292	103.5%	76	67	88.2%	6
	2012	17	153	1108	1175	1261	106%	74	69	93.2%	6
	2013	17	86	1115	1201	1201	107.7%	71	71	100%	6
Mediation Department - North	2011	1	7	54	53	61	98.1%	61	53	86.9%	5
	2012	1	8	61	63	69	103.3%	69	63	91.3%	6

Performance Indicators of Mediation Departments at First Instance Courts for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013 Classified According to Court

Court	Year	No. of Judge	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Real Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Amman First Instance Court	2013	1	6	69	75	75	108.7%	75	75	100%	6
Mediation Department - East Amman First Instance Court	2011	2	3	55	58	58	105.5%	29	29	100%	2
	2012	2	1	43	44	44	102.3%	22	22	100%	2
	2013	2	0	34	33	34	99.3%	17	17	99.3%	1
Mediation Department - South Amman First Instance Court	2011	1	3	62	60	65	96.8%	65	60	92.3%	5
	2012	1	5	103	104	108	101%	108	104	96.3%	9
	2013	1	4	171	175	175	102.3%	175	180	100%	15
Mediation Department - West Amman First Instance Court	2011	1	7	54	57	61	105.6%	61	57	93.4%	5
	2012	1	4	39	41	43	105.1%	43	41	95.3%	4
	2013	1	2	28	29	30	104.7%	30	29	97.8%	3
Mediation Department - Zarqa First Instance Court	2011	1	5	19	22	24	115.8%	24	22	91.7%	2
	2012	1	2	6	7	8	116.7%	8	7	87.5%	1
	2013	1	1	2	2	3	117.6%	3	2	76.9%	0.2
Mediation Department - Salt First Instance Court	2011	2	0	6	5	6	83.3%	3	4	83.3%	0
	2012	2	1	6	7	7	116.7%	4	4	100%	0.3
	2013	2	0	6	6	6	100%	3	5	100%	0.3
Mediation Department - Irbid First Instance Court	2011	3	0	6	1	6	16.7%	2	0	16.7%	0
	2012	3	5	2	7	7	350%	2	2	100%	0.2
	2013	3	0	1	1	1	100%	0.2	16	100%	35
Grand Total	2011	28	216	1357	1395	1573	102.8%	56	50	88.7%	5
	2012	28	179	1368	1448	1547	105.8%	55	52	93.6%	5
	2013	28	99	1379	1478	1478	107.2%	53	54	100%	4

19. Performance Indicators of Municipalities Courts and Public Prosecution Departments before Them

Municipal courts are established according to special regulations issued pursuant to the Municipalities Courts Formation Law. A municipality court is considered a conciliation court in all respects within the meaning set forth in the Regular Courts Formation Law, the Conciliation Courts Law, and any other applicable law. Municipal courts shall consider the crimes committed within the limits of the municipality contrary to the provisions of the following laws or any laws that replace them, as well as any regulations issued under any of them, and as appropriate:

1. Crafts and Industries Law No. (16) of 1953
2. Municipalities Law No. 29 of 1955.
3. Municipalities, villages and Buildings Organization Law No. 79 of 1966.
4. Public Health Law No. 21 of 1971 pertaining to crimes related to health nuisances and malaria prevention.
5. Agriculture Law No. 20 of 1973 related to prevention of animal diseases, animal quarantine, and animals slaughtering and butchering.
6. Traffic law No. (47) Of 2001.
7. Professional Offices Licensing Services Fees for the City of Amman Law No. 7 of 1977, concerning Greater Amman Municipality Court.
8. Professions Licensing Offices in Municipal Areas Law No. 21 of 1985.
9. Professions Licensing Offices Law for the City of Amman No. 20 of 1985, with respect to Greater Amman Municipality Court.
10. Professions Licensing Law No. 28 of 1999.
11. Any other legislation that authorizes the municipal court to consider the crimes covered by its provisions, and which are committed within the boundaries of the municipality.

1. Performance Indicators of All Municipalities Courts and Public Prosecution Departments before Them

The following two tables show the performance indicators of all municipal courts and public prosecution departments before them.

The municipal courts table shows that the number of cases filed at municipal courts is undergoing a slight increase. The number of new case filings increased from 82,017 cases in 2011 to 83,476 cases in 2012, an increase of 1.8%. Similarly, the number of disposed cases is also on the rise increasing from 82,341 to 83,389 cases during the same period, an increase of 1.3%, and the number is expected to further increase during 2013 to 51,395 is the percent remained constant.

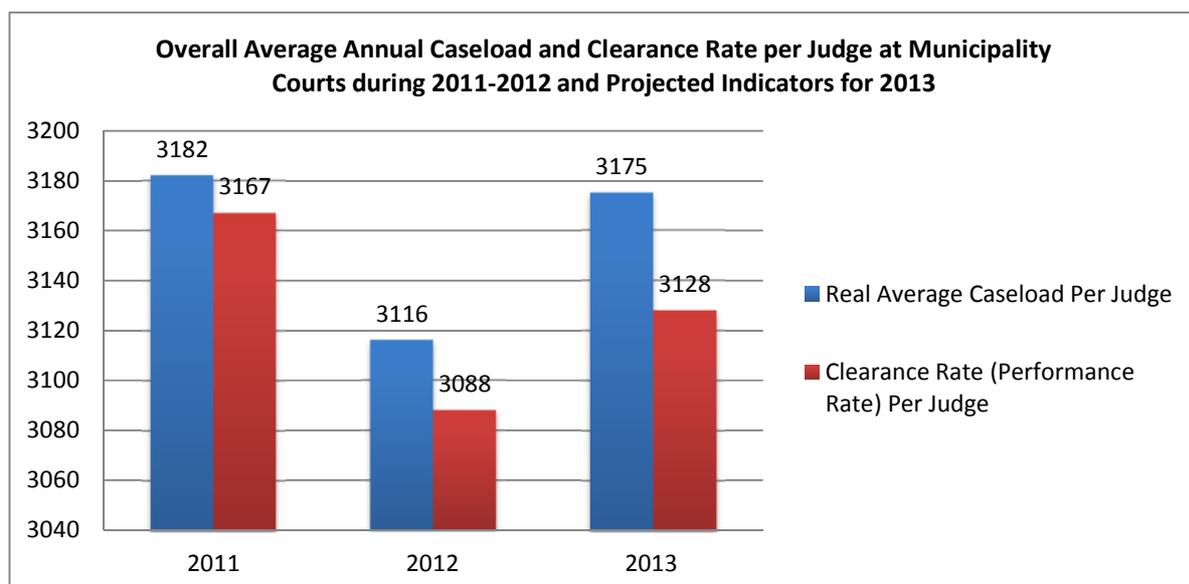
With regard to the number of cases filed before municipal public prosecution departments, they witnessed a significant increase from 16632 cases in 2011 to 29237 cases in 2012, an increase of 75.8% and the number is expected to further increase in 2013 to 51395 if the percent remained constant. On the other hand, and despite that the number of judges remained unchanged at 26 judges, the number of disposed cases dropped significantly from 111419 cases in 2011 to 8579 cases in 2012, a decrease of 92.3%. The next tables show the following:

- For municipality courts, the number of cases that were disposed during 2012 was equivalent to the number of new cases filed during the year, with a case disposition rate of 100%. No cases were carried
- Over to subsequent years. As for cases related to the public prosecution before municipal courts, the percent of disposed cases from new case filings dropped significantly by 29.3% as a result of the decline in the number of cases that were disposed during 2012, which led to increasing backlog for the following year by 81.5%.

- Average annual caseload per judge dropped slightly from 3182 cases in 2011 to 3116 cases in 2012, a decrease of 2.8%. This is due to the increase in number of judges from 26 to 27 judges. Similarly, the average annual case disposition rate per judge during the same period dropped from 3182 to 3088 cases. As for the average annual caseload per public prosecutor, it dropped from 4960 cases in 2011 to 1779 cases in 2012 as a result of the significant decrease in the number of pending cases while the number of prosecutors remained constant. Also, the average annual case disposition rate per judge during the same period dropped by 92.3% because of the decrease in the number of cases disposed in 2012 compared to 2011.

Municipal Courts Performance Indicators for 2011 – 2012 and Projected Indicators for 2013			
Indicator	2011	2012	2013
No. of Judges	26	27	27
No. of Pending Cases	702	668	755
No. of New Cases	82017	83476	84961
Total No. of New and Pending Cases	82719	84144	85716
No. of Disposed Cases	82341	83389	84450
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	100.4%	105.8%	107.2%
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases + Previous Backlog	99.5%	99.1%	98.5%
Real Average Caseload Per Judge	3182	3116	3175
Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	3167	3088	3128
Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge	265	260	265

1. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of new cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 1.8%.
2. Percent of increase during two years (2011 as a base year and 2012) in the number of disposed cases and the forecasted ones for 2013 is approximately 1.3%.



2. Performance Indicators of Municipalities Courts and Public Prosecution Departments before Them Classified by Court

The following two tables show the performance indicators of municipal courts and public prosecution departments before them classified by municipality.

Results show that in 2012 the number of backlog cases reached 668 cases while the number of cases filed during the year amounted to 83476 cases and the number of cases disposed was 83398 cases. With regard to public prosecution departments at municipal courts, the number of backlog cases was 17026, number of new cases filed was 29237 and the number of cases that were disposed reached 8579 cases.

Backlog, New Filings and Disposed Cases: the majority of cases filed before the municipal prosecutor are from the Amman Municipality Court which reached 25210 cases, accounting for 86.2% of the total cases filed, while the number of pending cases from previous years reached 16,364 cases, comprising 96.1% of total pending caseload. The number of cases that were disposed by the prosecutor before the Amman Municipality Court was 41574 cases, which constituted 89.9% of total cases disposed by municipal courts. Public prosecution before Irbid Municipality Court ranks second after the Amman Municipality Court with a number of new case filings and cases disposed reaching 1475 and 1466 cases respectively.

As for municipal courts, the highest number of new case filings was that at the Amman Municipality Court which reached 43820 cases, comprising 52.2% of total number of new filings, followed by the new Quweirah Municipality court with new case filings of 13,373 cases, representing 16% of total number of new filings. Ranking third was Irbid Municipality Court with a number of new filings of 9954, which accounted for 11.9% of total number of new filings before municipal courts.

With regard to case disposition, the number of cases disposed by the Amman Municipality Court was 43,661 cases, accounting for 52.4% of total number of cases disposed by municipal courts, followed by the new Quweirah Municipality Court whereby the number of disposed cases reached 13,373, accounting for 16% to total number of cases disposed.

2012 Performance Indicators of Municipalities Courts Classified by Court										
Municipality	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Disposed Cases / (new + Pending Cases)	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate Per Judge	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
The Municipality Court of Irbid	1	0	9954	9954	9954	%100	100%	9954	9954	830
The Municipality Court of Jerash	1	15	0	15	0	%0.0	0.0%	15	0	1
The Municipality Court of Ajloun	1	1	862	863	841	%97.6	97.5%	863	841	72
The Municipality Court of Salt	1	6	774	780	775	%100.1	99.4%	780	775	65
The Municipality Court of Madaba	1	1	441	442	429	%97.3	97.1%	442	429	37
The Municipality Court of Karak	1	6	1851	1857	1851	%100	99.7%	1857	1851	155
The Municipality Court of Mafraq	1	50	1194	1244	1240	%103.9	99.7%	1244	1240	104
The Municipality Court of Maan	1	19	179	198	195	%108.9	98.5%	198	195	17
The Municipality Court of Zarqa	1	227	0	227	0	%0	0%	227	0	19
The Municipality Court of Russeifah	1	61	1446	1507	1474	%101.9	97.8%	1507	1474	126
The Municipality Court of Zarqa	1	1	68	69	67	%98.5	97.1%	69	67	6

2012 Performance Indicators of Municipalities Courts Classified by Court

Municipality	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Disposed Cases / (new + Pending Cases)	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate Per Judge	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
The Municipality Court of Ramtha	1	19	1248	1267	1257	%100.7	99.2%	1267	1257	106
The Municipality Court of Southern Ghor	1	3	76	79	78	102.6%	98.7%	79	78	7
The Municipality Court of Rowaished	1	0	4	4	4	%100.0	100.0%	4	4	0
The Municipality Court of Deir Alla	1	0	4	4	4	%100	100%	4	4	0
The Municipality Court of Amman	4	92	43820	43912	43661	%99.6	99.4%	10978	10915	915
The Municipality Court of Muath bin Jabal	1	1	392	392	392	%100	99.7%	393	292	33
The Municipality Court of Deir Abu Saeed	1	6	670	676	667	%99.6	98.7%	676	667	56
The Municipality Court of Al Safawi	1	0	11	11	11	%100.0	100.0%	11	11	1
The Municipality Court of Al Sharah	1	0	5	5	5	%100.0	100.0%	5	5	0
The New Municipality Court of Shobak	1	31	92	123	122	%132.6	99.2%	123	122	10
The Municipality Court of Al Wasatiyyeh	1	1	147	148	135	%91.8	91.2%	148	135	12
The New Municipality Court of Quweirah	1	0	13373	13373	13373	100%	100%	13373	13373	1114
The Municipality Court of Muath and Southern Mazar	1	127	1526	1653	1551	%101.6	93.8%	1653	1551	138
Total	27	668	83476	84144	83389	%99.9	99.1%	3116	3088	260

2012 Performance Indicators of Public Prosecution Departments at Municipalities Courts Listed According to Each Court

Municipality	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Pending + New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Annual Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
The Municipality of Irbid	1	0	1475	1475	1466	%99.4	99.4%	1375	1466	123
The Municipality of Jerash	1	0	0	0	0	%0.0	0.0%	0	0	0
The Municipality of Ajloun	1	0	112	112	90	%80.4	80.4%	112	90	9
The Municipality of Salt	1	53	11	64	11	%100	17.2%	64	11	5
The Municipality of Madaba	1	2	94	96	54	%57.4	56.3%	96	54	8
The Municipality of Karak	1	0	984	984	598	%60.8	60.8%	984	598	82
The Municipality of Mafraq	1	57	352	409	150	%42.6	36.7%	409	150	34
The Municipality of Maan	1	3	69	72	10	%14.5	13.9%	72	10	6
The Municipality of Zarqa	1	0	0	0	0	%0	0%	0	0	0
The Municipality of Russeifah	1	32	268	300	190	%70.9	63.3%	300	190	25
The Municipality of Azraq	1	12	37	49	42	%113.5	85.7%	49	42	4
The Municipality of Ramtha	1	60	0	60	0	%0	0%	60	0	5
The Municipality of Southern Ghor	1	1	20	21	11	55%	52.4%	21	11	2
The Municipality of Rowaished	1	0	0	0	0	%0	0%	0	0	0
The Municipality of Deir Alla	1	396	74	470	402	%534.2	85.5%	470	402	39
The Municipality of Central Shouneh	1	12	0	12	0	0%	0%	12	0	1
The Municipality of Amman	1	16364	25210	41574	5156	20.5%	12.4%	41574	5156	3465
The Municipality of Muath bin Jabal	1	0	0	0	0	%0	0%	0	0	0
The Municipality of Deir Abu Saeed	1	31	85	116	38	%44.7	32.8%	116	38	10
The New Municipality of Shobak	1	0	76	76	27	%35.5	35.5%	76	27	6
The New Municipality of Al Mazar	1	0	246	246	242	98.4%	98.4%	246	242	21
The Municipality of Muath and Southern Mazar	1	3	124	127	92	%74.2	72.4%	127	92	11
The Municipality of Al Wasatiyyeh	1	0	0	0	0	%0	0%	0	0	0
The Municipality of Al Sharah	1	0	0	0	0	%0	0%	0	0	0
The Municipality of Safawi	1	0	0	0	0	%0	0%	0	0	0
Total	26	17026	29237	46263	8579	%29.3	18.5%	1779	330	148

20. Performance Indicators of Civil Execution Departments

Execution Law No. 25 of 2007 constitutes the basic framework for the work of execution departments. The law consists of 117 articles covering the following topics: management of the execution process, jurisdiction, executive authority, detailed description of execution procedures, imprisonment of the debtor and travel ban, execution against the debtor's funds, and the distribution of execution proceeds.

The law states that "executable bonds stipulated in this Law shall be enforced by a department called "the Execution Department" at each first instance court, headed by a judge called the head of the execution department that holds a rank not less than the fourth and is assisted by one or more judges the most senior of who shall serve in his / her place during his / her absence." The law outlines for the jurisdiction of execution departments, their heads and staff. As per Article (6) of the same Act, executable bonds are of two types:

1. Judgments issued by civil and shari'a courts, criminal courts judgment related to personal rights, as well as any decisions issued by any court or board or other authority their own laws stipulates that the Department shall enforce them, or any foreign judgments that must be enforced pursuant to any agreement.
2. Official and ordinary bonds and tradable commercial paper securities.

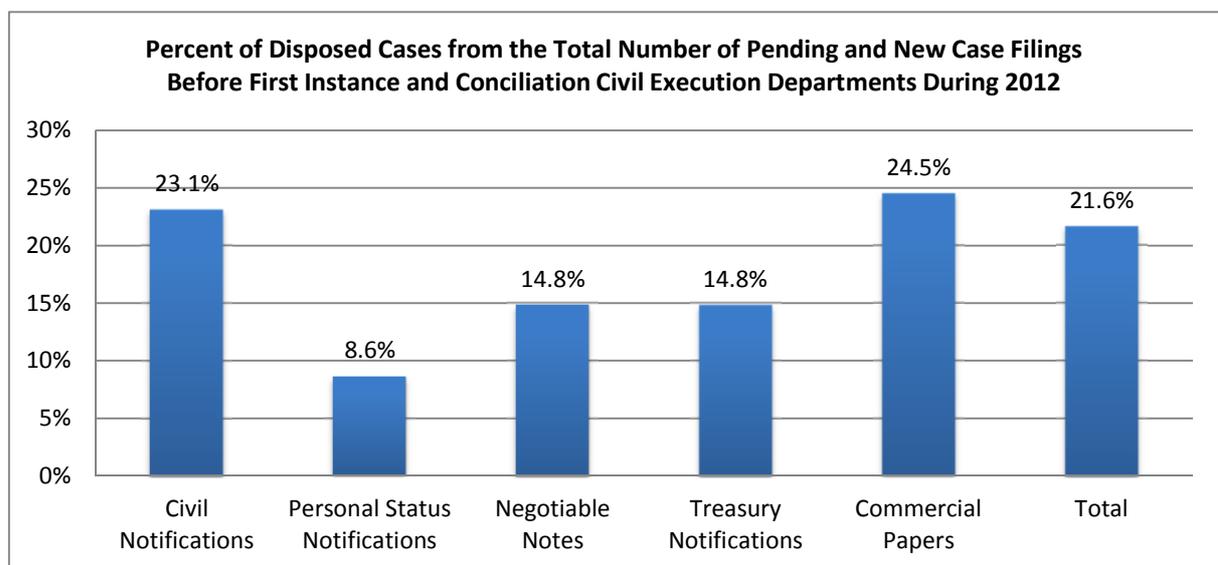
The below data outline the key performance indicators of civil execution departments and first instance and conciliation courts:

1. Performance Indicators of First Instance and Conciliation Courts Execution Cases

First instance and conciliation courts review and dispose execution cases filed before it. Said cases vary in type covering civil and shari'a notifications, treasury notices, notary notices and commercial notes. Previous civil and criminal backlog cases, both first instance and conciliation cases, before execution departments constitute the largest segment of cases pending before said departments which amounted to 199,828 cases, and which are around double the number of cases filed in any year. The following table outlines the performance indicators of civil and criminal execution departments and first instance and conciliation courts. Following are the main conclusions:

- Total number of first instance and conciliation civil cases filed before execution departments during 2012 amounted to around 103,730 cases, of which civil notifications was 67,615 cases, comprising 65.2% of total cases filed, followed by commercial papers which amounted to 29,350 cases (28.3%), and negotiable notes which amounted to 4719 cases (4.5%). The rest are treasury and personal status notifications, which constituted 2% of total case filings.
- With regard to the number of cases that were disposed by first instance and conciliation execution department, their number reached 65,651 cases of which 43,069 were civil notifications, comprising 65.6% of total cases disposed, followed directly by commercial papers which totaled 17,811 (27.1%), and personal status notifications which amounted to 2409 cases (3.7%). The rest were treasury notifications and negotiable notes, which amounted to 3.6% of total disposition rate.
- Civil and first instance execution departments were unable to dispose a number of cases that was equivalent to the number of cases civil cases filed during 2012. The percent of cases disposed amounted to 63.3%, which led to an increase in backlog for 2013 by 36.7%. The percent of civil notifications disposed out of the total number of filings amounted to 63.7%, while the number of personal status notifications disposed was 743.5%, and the percent of negotiable notes was 26%, treasury notifications was 65.9% and lastly the percent of commercial papers was 60.8%.

Performance Indicators of All First Instance Civil Execution Departments for 2012						
Indicator	Civil Notifications	Personal Status Notifications	Negotiable Notes	Treasury Notifications	Commercial Papers	Total
No. of Pending Cases	119144	27779	3556	5958	43391	199828
No. of New Cases	67615	324	4719	1722	29350	103730
Total No. of New & Pending Cases	186759	28103	8275	7680	72741	303558
No. of Disposed Cases	43069	2409	1227	1135	17811	65651
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	63.7%	743.5%	26%	65.9%	60.7%	63.3%
% Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	23.1%	8.6%	14.8%	14.8%	24.5%	21.6%



3. Performance Indicators of Civil Execution Departments at First Instance Courts

3.1. First Instance Civil Execution Cases Classified by Case Type:

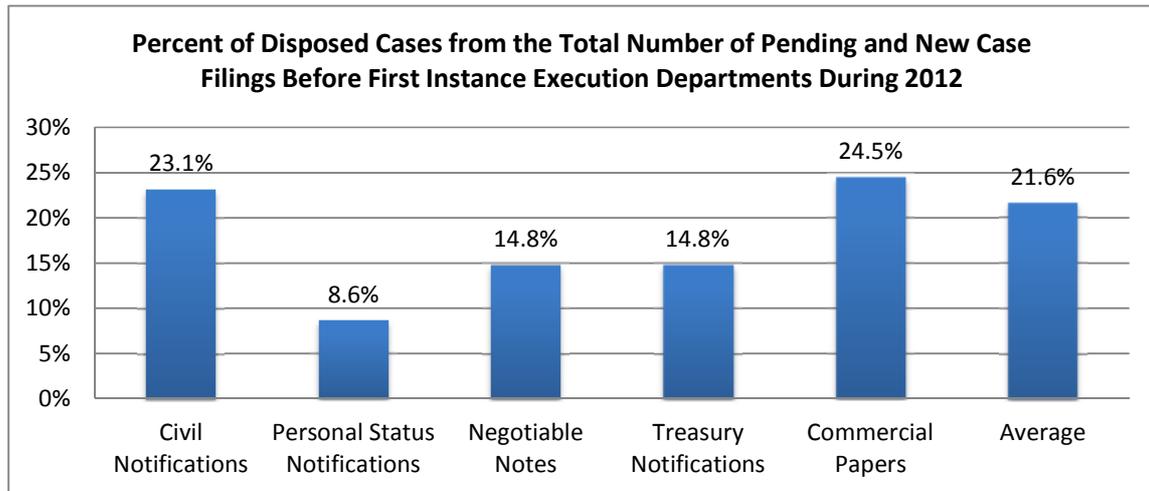
Pending civil execution cases, which amounted to 152 896 cases, constitute about two times the number of new case filings which in 2012 reached 75 143 cases, with a total number of disposed cases reaching 49,936 cases, about 66.5% of the total cases filed. This means that 33.5% of the new cases filed will be carried over to 2013. As for the percent of disposed cases from the total number of new filings plus previous backlog, it amounted to 21.9%. At the overall level of cases, the following can be noted:

- The majority of cases filed before first instance execution departments are civil notifications which amounted to 48,242 case, 64.2% of the total number of cases filed, followed in terms of number of case filings by cases related to commercial papers which reached 20479 cases, 27.3% of total case filings. Third in place were negotiable notes, which did not exceed 6.1%, and treasury notifications,

which amounted to 4581 cases, 2% of total filings, and personal status notifications, which numbered 304 cases, 0.4%.

- The majority of disposed cases pertain to civil notifications, which amounted to 33,128 cases, 66.3% of total number of cases disposed, and to commercial papers which reached 12715 cases, 25.4% of total cases disposed. As for the disposition rate of personal status, negotiable notes and treasury, they amounted to 2.4%, 2.4% and 2.1% respectively.
- The percent of cases that were disposed from the total number of cases filed was 66.5%. This means that the number of cases that were disposed did not match the number of new filings, resulting in an increase in backlog by 33.5%. Only personal status notifications were fully disposed in addition to cases that were pending from previous periods. The percent of cases disposed from total filings in civil notifications was 68.7%, in treasury cases it was 67.5%, and in commercial papers it was 62.1%.
- At the department level, the highest case disposition rate was achieved by West Amman Execution Department, which reached 70.7% of total number of cases filed and previous pending caseload. Total new filings and backlog at said court constitutes 2.9% of the total filings and backlog at national level. Second in terms of case disposition rate comes South Amman Execution Department (50.3%) whereby the percent of new filings and previous backlog at this court from total filings and backlog at all departments level is only 4.3%. The lowest case disposition rate was that at the Zarqa Execution Department, which was 7.4% of the total cases filed and pending caseload, whereby the percent of cases filed before the court and its backlog constitutes 11.9% of new filings and previous backlog across all departments' level.

Performance Indicators of All First Instance Civil Execution Departments for 2012 Pertaining to Civil Cases						
Indicator	Civil Notifications	Personal Status Notifications	Negotiable Notes	Treasury Notifications	Commercial Papers	Total
No. of Pending Cases	90292	17628	3365	5679	35932	152896
No. of New Cases	48242	304	4581	1537	20479	75143
Total No. of New & Pending Cases	138534	17932	7946	7216	56411	228039
No. of Disposed Cases	33128	1871	1185	1037	12715	49936
% of Disposed Cases to Total New Cases	68.7%	615.5%	25.9%	67.5%	62.1%	66.5%
% Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	23.9%	10.4%	14.9%	14.4%	22.5%	21.9%



First Instance Civil Execution Cases Classified by Department:

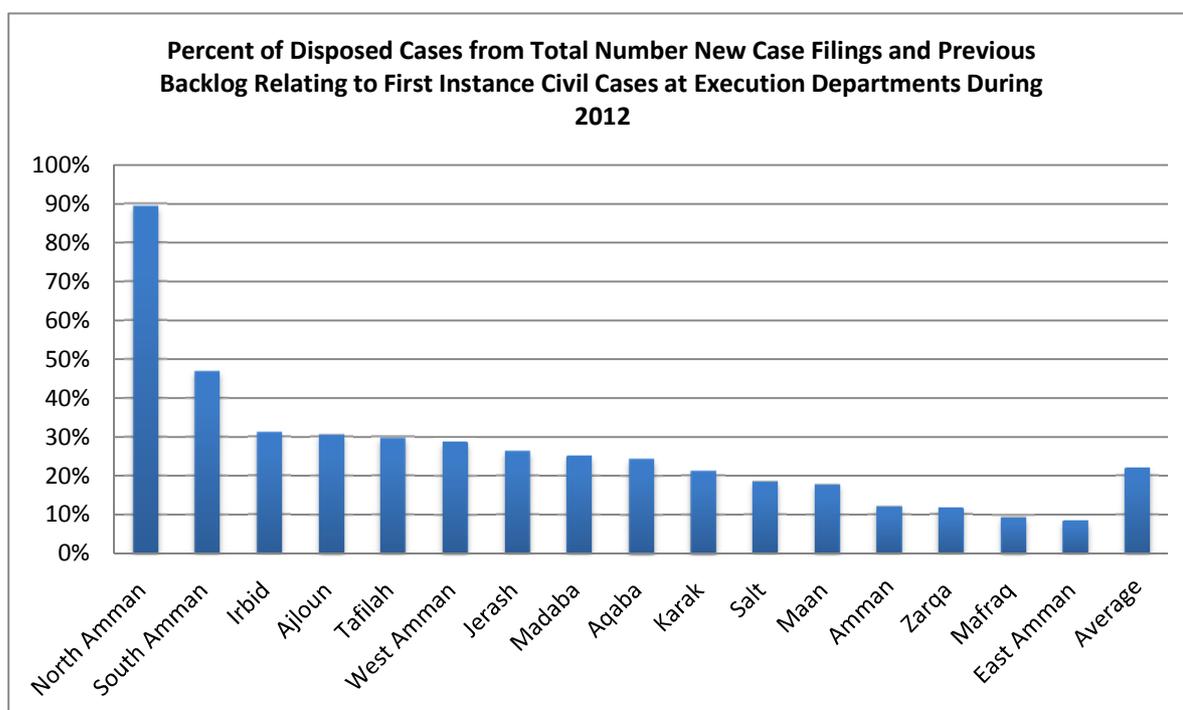
The following table shows the performance indicators related to civil cases at first instance civil execution departments classified by department. Backlog from previous years at the Amman First Instance Execution Department, which reached 38 777 cases, constitutes 25.4% of total backlog across all departments. Ranking second in terms of the number of backlog cases is that at Irbid First Instance Execution Department amounting to 22898 cases (15%). Ranking third is Zarqa Civil Execution Department, with a total of 18380 cases, followed fourth by East Amman Civil Execution Department with a total number of cases of 18277 (12%) and capturing 11.9% of the total pending caseload across all execution departments.

New Case Filings: from the table below it can be noted that there are five civil execution departments that capture 63.8% of the total number of new case filings. These departments are the following: ranking first is the Amman Execution Department with the highest number of case filings reaching 20520 (27.3%), followed second by Irbid Execution Department with the number of case filings reaching 9550 cases, around 12.7% of total filings. Third place is Zarqa Execution Department with a total of 7353 new cases filings, which constitutes 9.8% of total filings, fourth is North Amman Execution Department whereby the number of new filings reached 5503 cases (7.3%), and fifth came South Amman Execution department that had a total of 5003 new cases filed, 6.7% of total cases across all execution departments.

Disposed Cases: in terms of the number of cases disposed, the highest number was that at Irbid Execution Department which reached 10083 cases (20.2%), followed second by North Amman Execution Department with a total of 8739 disposed cases (17.5%), followed third by Amman Execution Department that disposed a total of 7232 cases (14.5%) despite it being the largest in terms of the number of new filings, followed fourth by South Amman Execution Department with a total number of 4536 cases that were disposed (6.7%).

Percent of Cases Disposed from New Case Filings: It can be noted that in 2013 only three execution departments were able to dispose the equivalent to all new cases filed in addition to a percent of pending cases from previous years. The three execution departments were the following: North Amman Execution Department with a case disposition rate of 158.8%, Irbid Execution Department with a disposition rate of 105.6%, and Jerash Execution Department (111.4%). Other departments could not dispose cases equivalent to the number of new filings. The lowest percent of disposition was that of Amman Execution Department which was 35.2%, despite the fact that it has the highest number of new case filings.

2012 Performance Indicators of Civil First Instance Execution Departments Classified by Department						
Department	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Percent of Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)
Amman Execution Department	38777	20520	59297	7232	35.2%	12.2%
East Amman Execution Department	18277	4594	22871	1915	41.7%	8.4%
West Amman Execution Department	3353	3128	6481	1863	59.6%	28.7%
North Amman Execution Department	4269	5503	9772	8739	158.8%	89.4%
South Amman Execution Department	4660	5004	9664	4536	90.6%	46.9%
Irbid Execution Department	22898	9550	32448	10083	105.6%	31.1%
Zarqa Execution Department	18380	7353	25733	2979	40.5%	11.6%
Salt Execution Department	3093	1380	4473	833	60.4%	18.6%
Mafraq Execution Department	15161	3728	18889	1791	48%	9.5%
Karak Execution Department	2881	1908	4789	1015	53.2%	21.1%
Ajloun Execution Department	4198	2395	6593	2018	84.3%	30.6%
Jerash Execution Department	9416	2912	12328	3245	111.4%	26.3%
Maan Execution Department	586	247	833	148	59.9%	17.8%
Aqaba Execution Department	2029	1571	3600	874	55.6%	24.3%
Madaba Execution Department	3806	4499	8305	2083	46.3%	25.1%
Tafilah Execution Department	1112	851	1963	582	68.4%	29.6%
Total	152896	75143	228039	49936	66.5%	21.9%

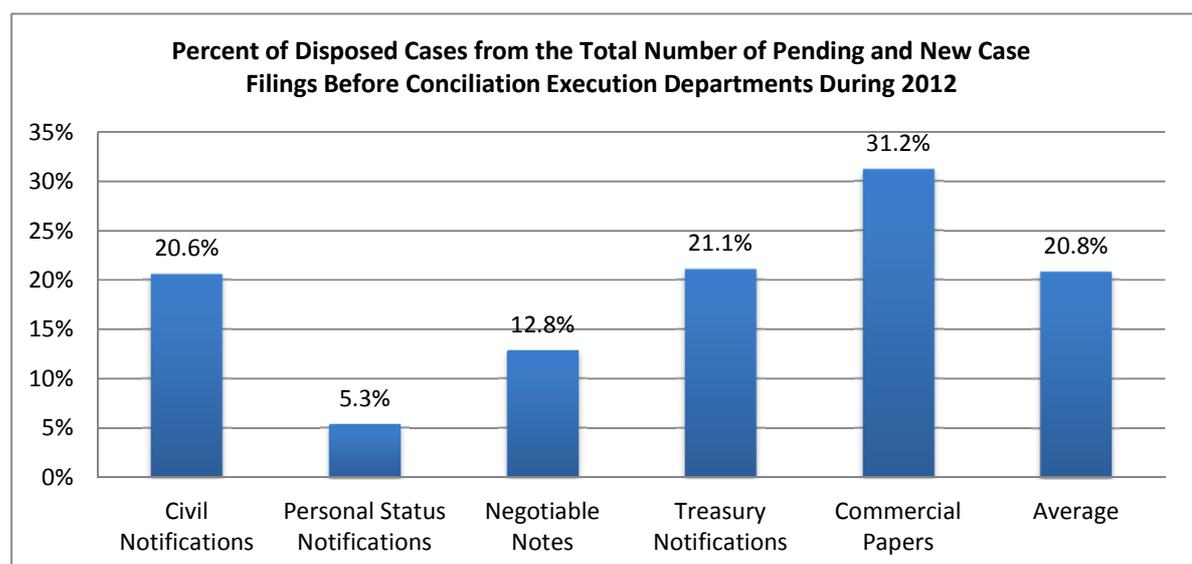


4. Performance Indicators of Civil Execution Departments at First Instance Courts

Previous backlog constitute the largest number in terms of pending cases before conciliation execution departments totaling 46932 cases. As for the number of new cases filings, in 2012 the number of cases reached 28587 cases. During the same year, the number of cases disposed reached 23517 cases, which amounts to a disposition rate of 82.3% from new filings, meaning that 17.7% of cases will add to the 2013 backlog. With regard to type of cases, the following can be noted:

- The majority of cases filed before conciliation execution departments relate to civil notifications which was 19373 cases, comprising 67.8% of new filings. In terms of number this is followed by commercial paper cases which reached 8871 cases, approximately 31% of new filings. The rest of cases are personal status cases, negotiable notes and treasury notifications which amounted to 1.2% of total filings.
- The majority of disposed cases are civil notifications cases which reached 9941 cases, 63.3% of total cases disposed. This is followed for commercial paper cases at 5096 cases (32.4%). As for the disposition rate of personal status, treasury, and negotiable notes, they do not exceed 4.3%.

Performance Indicators of All Conciliations Civil Execution Departments for 2012 Pertaining to Civil Cases						
Indicator	Civil Notifications	Personal Status Notifications	Negotiable Notes	Treasury Notifications	Commercial Papers	Total
No. of Pending Cases	28852	10151	191	279	7459	46932
No. of New Cases	19373	20	138	185	8871	28587
Total No. of New & Pending Cases	48225	10171	329	464	16330	75519
No. of Disposed Cases	9941	538	42	98	5096	15715
% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	51.3%	2690%	30.4%	53%	57.4%	55%
% Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	20.6%	5.3%	12.8%	21.1%	31.2%	20.8%



The following table shows that the number of previous backlog constitute the biggest percent of pending cases across all conciliation execution departments. With respect to new filings, the largest number was at Northern Ghor Execution Department which reached 2923 cases, 10.2% of total filings, followed by Koura at 2041 cases (7.1%), and Bani Obeid Execution Department at 2024 cases (7.1%).

The highest rate of case disposition was that of Ramtha Execution Department which reached 2475 cases, capturing 15.7% of total cases disposed across all conciliation execution departments, followed by Deir Alla Conciliation Execution Department with a number of disposed cases reaching 1279 cases (8.1%). In third place was Northern Ghor Execution Department that disposed with 1277 cases (8.1%), followed by Bani Obeid Execution Department that cleared 1271 cases (8.1%).

From the results it can be noted that only two departments were able to dispose the equivalent to all new cases filed in addition to a percent of pending cases from previous years. These departments are Ramtha Execution Departments with a case disposition rate of 129.2% and Azraq Execution Department that achieved a case disposition rate of 133.3%. The rest of the departments could not dispose cases equivalent to the number of new filings, which led to an increase in the accumulation of backlog at varying degrees, averaging around 45%.

2012 Performance Indicators of Civil Conciliation Execution Departments Classified by Department						
Department	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	No. of Disposed Cases	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Percent of Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)
Naour Execution Department	764	463	1227	236	51%	19.2%
Russeifah Execution Department	13135	1293	14428	325	25.1%	2.3%
Theiban Execution Department	182	879	1061	151	17.2%	14.2%
Southern Mazar Execution Department	1994	691	2685	355	51.4%	13.2%
Northern Mazar Execution Department	1733	1706	3439	1216	71.3%	35.4%
Aye Execution Department	130	257	387	189	73.5%	48.8%
Al Qaser Execution Department	2271	412	2683	365	88.6%	13.6%
Rowashed Execution Department	32	80	112	26	32.5%	23.2%
Ein Al Basha Execution Department	1969	1026	2995	722	70.4%	24.1%
Deir Alla Execution Department	2418	1766	4184	1279	72.4%	30.6%
Southern Shouneh Execution Department	403	450	853	359	79.8%	42.1%
Sahab Execution Department	1234	662	1896	285	43.1%	15%
Al Jeeza Execution Department	303	1229	1532	242	19.7%	15.8%
Muwaqqar Execution Department	276	242	518	135	55.8%	26.1%
Safi Ghor Execution Department	1010	756	1766	461	61%	26.1%
Husseiniyyah Execution Department	36	238	274	113	47.5%	41.2%
Shobak Execution Department	80	161	241	66	41%	27.4%
Jaffer Execution Department	1	20	21	6	30%	28.6%
Petra Execution Department	75	255	330	181	71%	54.8%
Quweirah Execution Department	19	88	107	49	55.7%	45.8%
Northern Ghor Execution Department	3371	2923	6294	1277	43.7%	20.3%
Ramtha Execution Department	3228	1915	5143	2475	129.2%	48.1%

Koura Execution Department	3535	2041	5576	1131	55.4%	20.3%
Bani Kenana	2770	2258	5028	1271	56.3%	25.3%
Bani Obeid	3409	2024	5433	376	18.6%	6.9%
Azraq Execution Department	826	469	1295	625	133.3%	48.3%
Taybeh Execution Department	1728	1483	3211	1071	72.2%	33.4%
Faqou' Execution Department	0	1045	1045	435	41.6%	41.6%
Northern Badia Execution Department	0	1755	1755	293	16.7%	16.7%
Total	46932	28587	75519	15715	55%	20.8%

Effective Criminal Justice Pillar

The representatives of the public prosecution each within their specialization handle criminal proceedings, prosecution, and follow-up of cases in accordance with the code of criminal procedure and other laws. The Public Prosecution Authority is formed in the Court of Cassation of one judge called Chief Public Prosecutor, and of one judge in the Court of Appeal called the Attorney General, as for the Court of First Instance the judge is called a Public Prosecutor. Also, a public prosecutor can be appointed in any court of Conciliation.

1. Public Prosecution:

The progress of the public prosecution that took place over the past years aimed to promote the independence of the prosecution and all of its investigations, where the prosecution is the underlying base of the judicial work through exercising its powers according to provisions of the law. The function of the prosecution is to prosecute on behalf of the society, monitor the judicial enforcement, enforce the penal code and execute judgments to ensure safety of the community and protection of the rights of citizens without discrimination. Based on the importance of this topic, the strategic plan for the next three years dedicated a main pillar and five objectives in addition to many activities and programs to realize the objectives to achieve effective Justice. The Public Prosecution has complementary and integrated relationships between its bodies and with the various security agencies, several meetings were held where senior officials participated of the different bodies to look into issues of common concern in the following components:

- Procedures with the Judicial Execution Department in respect to all various types of warrants.
- Procedures with the Administration of Reform and Rehabilitation Centers in respect to all arrest, ruling warrants and release announcements.
- Pillar of the samples and the results sent to and from the Forensic Laboratory.
- Pillar on the members of the security forces in terms of attendance, signing their names, and organizing mechanism of the testimonies and seizure reports.

Because of the importance of this topic, one of the main pillars of the Strategic Plan for the judiciary (2012 – 2014) was the Public prosecution, it included a number of objectives, most notably the institutionalization of the Public Prosecution relationship with the different security agencies and other relevant institutions on clear bases, including the bar association and civil society organizations, in order to ensure compliance with enforced laws and adhere to the international standards for human rights and dissemination of knowledge aimed at strengthening the rule of law and integrity.

Such collaboration is part of a comprehensive plan governing this process and it gives the civil society organizations enough space and freedom to do their job as needed. It also ensures that the members of public prosecutors don't practice any pressure on the accused and provide proper treatment for them ensuring protection of their dignity and rights; in addition it offers guarantees for the prisoners and oversight of detention and reform centers, as well as receiving complaints from prisoners and following them up.

The implementation plan for the years 2012 – 2014 included a number of programs and activities to achieve the objectives to promote the Public Prosecution and to empower its judges, as follows:

1. **Legislations Program:** the implementation plan focused, within the framework of this program, on the importance of developing and modernizing the legislation that organize the work of public prosecution by amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, and reviewing the relevant legislations including: juvenile law, the law of the reform and rehabilitation centers, and including the alternative penal code.
2. **Training and Specialization Program:** The implementation Plan developed a comprehensive training program for prosecutors during the three years; the part for 2012 was implemented and the rest will be implemented over the next two years. The following training topics that were implemented in 2012 and will be implemented in the coming two years:
 - Anti-money laundering and terrorism financing law.
 - In office corruption crimes (bribery, embezzlement and abuse of functions)
 - Crime scene management and dealing with supporting agencies
 - Interrogations skills.
 - The role of public prosecution in assessment of evidence.
 - Execution of judgments
 - Standards of arrest and detention
 - Domestic violence crimes
3. **Institutional Capacity Building and Human Resources Program:** Under this program the implementation plan included providing the public prosecution with the qualified judicial staff, developing and upgrading the automated system, developing and upgrading the infra structure.

2. Performance Indicators of the Criminal Court:

The Court's areas of jurisdiction are crimes of murder, rape, indecent assault, criminal kidnap, or attempt of any of these crimes. The Criminal Court is held in the form of tripartite bodies headed by a judge his degree is not less than the second, and two Judges as members where their degree is not less than a third. A special body consisting of the Attorney General two of the assistants and prosecutors handles the prosecution duties before it when needed. The judges and the members of the public prosecution are subject to the legal terms and conditions that apply to regular judges. The court is held in Amman, or anywhere else in the kingdom assigned by the chief judge of the Court (the Criminal Court holds monthly meetings of one week length in the governorates of Irbid and Aqaba to decide on cases that took place in the northern and southern governorates), Regular civil courts procedures and regulations apply to its proceedings, sessions and decision making.

The table below shows the performance indicators of the Criminal Court.

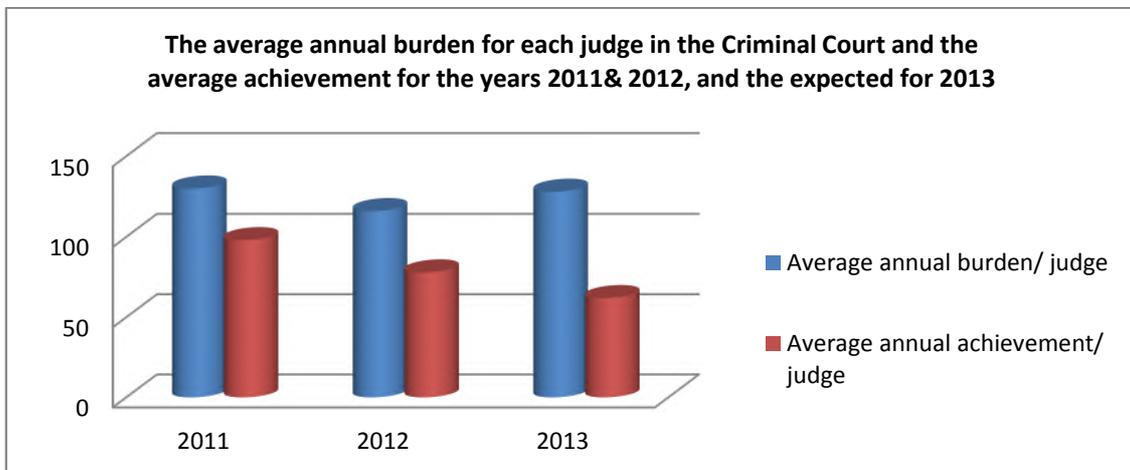
Results show that the number of cases New at the court tend to increase, where the number was 1544 cases in 2011 it has increased to 1673 cases in 2012, the average of the increase is 8.4%. The number is expected to continue to increase to 1813 cases in 2013 if the ratio of increase remains constant. In regards of the disposed cases, the number tends to decrease, where they were 1967 cases in 2011 and decreased to 1568 cases in 2012 in an average of 20.3%. The number is expected to continue to decrease to 1250 cases in 2013 if the ratio remained constant. Key findings are as follows:

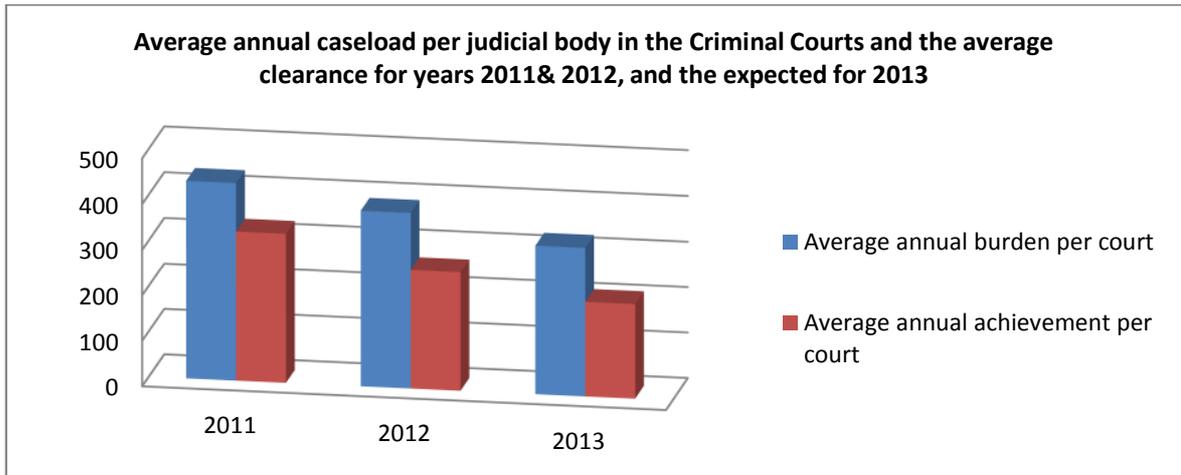
- The annual rate of the judge's caseload decreased from 130 cases in 2011 to 116 cases in 2012 due to decrease in the pending cases from the previous year of 2011. And the caseload is expected to increase to 128 cases in 2013 due to the expected increase of the new cases and the fixed number of judges. This applies to the average caseload of the cases tried before the courts.

- The annual rate of disposition per judge decreased from 98 cases in 2011 to 78 cases in 2012 due to the low number of the disposed cases and the fixed number of judges. The number is expected to decrease to 62 cases in 2013.

Performance indicators for Criminal Court for the two years (2011 – 2012) and the expected for 2013			
Years	2011	2012	2013
The number of judges	20	20	20
The number of bodies	6	6	6
Cases pending	1064	642	747
New cases	1544	1673	1813
Disposed cases	1967	1568	1250
The total of the new and pending cases	2608	2315	2560
Disposed cases to the New ones	127.4%	93.7%	69.0%
Actual average of the annual caseload per judge	130	116	128
Actual average of the annual caseload per body	434	386	427
Completion average (performance) per judge	98	78	62
Completion average (performance) per body	328	261	208
Disposed cases / New and pending	75.4%	67.7%	48.8%
Monthly average of the caseload of the judge	11	10	11

1. The average increase of the New cases during the two years (2011 as a base year, and 2012) is around 8.4%, and the expected for 2013.
2. The average decrease of the disposed cases during the past years (2011 as the base year, and 2012) is around 20.3% and the expected for the year 2013.



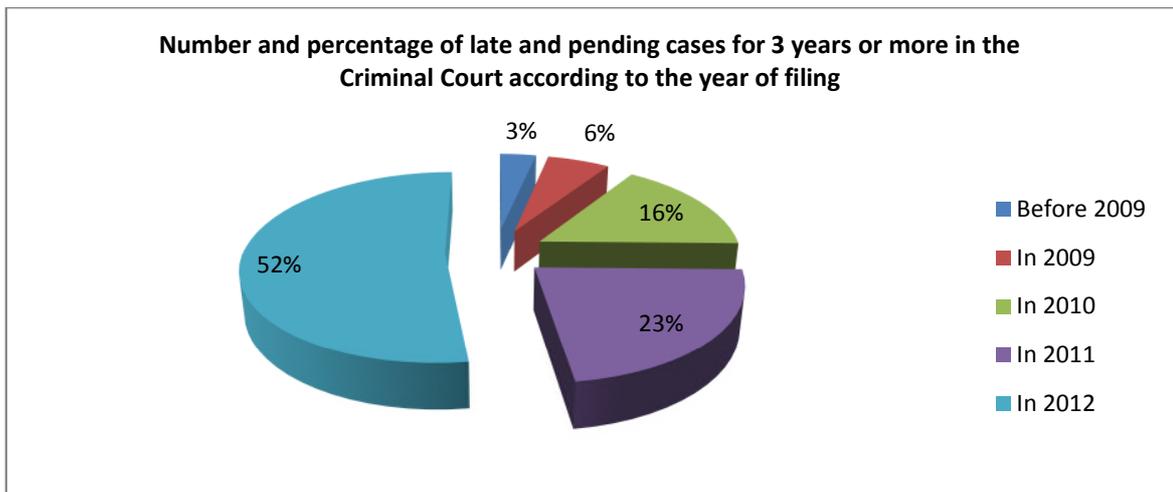


Late and pending cases in the Criminal Court until the end of 2012:

Results of the data in al Mizan showed that pending and late cases by the end of 2012 in the Criminal Court reached 1550 cases filed according to the following stated years:

1. Late and filed cases in 2010 and earlier years reached 392 cases in a percentage of 25.3%. The number of filed cases before 2009 is 52 cases in a percentage of 3.4%.
2. The majority of the indisposed and filed cases in 2012 are 809 cases in a percentage of 52.2% of the total indisposed and pending cases, and the number of the filed cases in 2011 reached 349 cases in a percentage of 22.5%.

Number and Percentage of Late and pending cases for more than three years in Criminal Court by the date of its registration							
Year of case filing	Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Pending for 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Number of cases	52	92	248	392	349	809	1550
Percentage	3.4%	5.9%	16.0%	25.3%	22.5%	52.2%	100.0%



3. Performance indicators of Juvenile(Minors) Courts:

Article 2 of the Juvenile law No. 24 for 1968 defines the minor (juvenile) as: “any male or female who is 17 years old and has not yet been 18 years of age”, the boy is “who is seven years old and has not yet been 12 years of age”, the adolescent is “who is 12 years old and has not yet been 15 years of age”. The provisions, of the juvenile’ law, are applied to all of those categories, and the ones who are under the age of seven are not prosecuted if they commit a crime at that age. The conciliation courts are the competent courts for juvenile, they are specialized to adjudicating in all violations and misdemeanors juveniles are accused of, in addition to adjudicating in the care or protection arrangements , where Article 31 of the juvenile’ law states that he/she is considered to be in need of protection or care.

The Juvenile’ Court has the right to decide to keep the minor in care homes until the case is disposed, if his/ her interest requires that, and it has the right to issue its decision in the absence of the minor who is in need of protection or care. The Court of First Instance is the competent court to act in its capacity as Juvenile’ Court in adjudicating the criminal offences and felonies. Cases involving minors are considered urgent, convicting the minor of a crime is not filed as a precedent in his/ her criminal record, and the minor court is treated with confidentiality. No one is allowed to enter the court other than the behavior probation officer, the minor’s parents, the guardian or his/her lawyer, and persons who have a direct relationship to the case. An investigation cannot be conducted with a minor without the presence of the parents, the guardian, the person responsible for him/her or the lawyer, and if none of them can attend, the behavior probation officer is invited to attend the hearings.

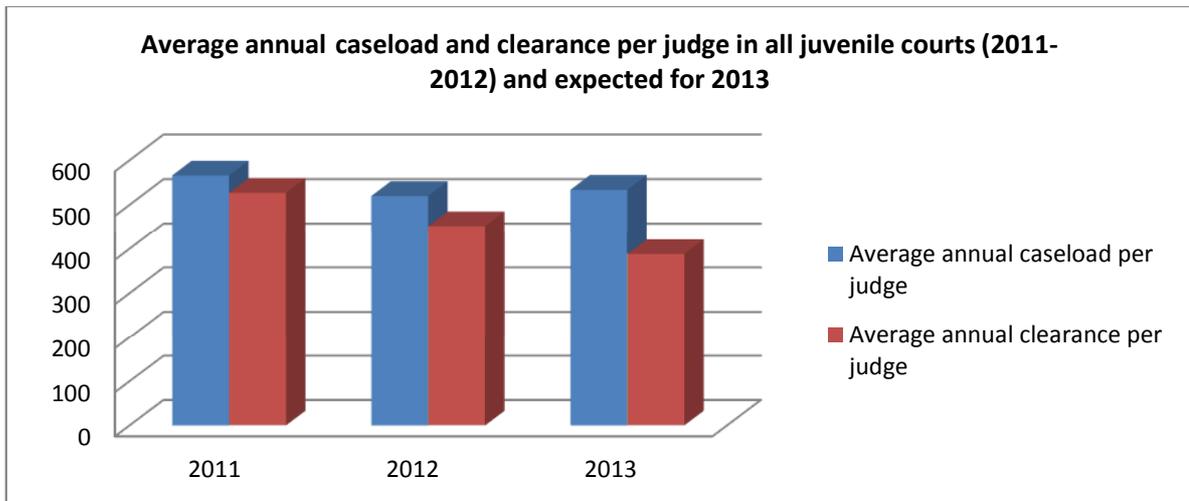
Performance of all of the Juvenile courts:

There are three Juvenile Courts in the kingdom; Amman Juvenile court, Zarqa Juvenile Court and Irbid Juvenile Court. The results in the table shows that the number of the New cases in the court are decreasing, where there were 1492 in 2011 the number decreased to 1445 cases in 2012, in a percentage of 3.2% the number is expected to decrease to 1399 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant. Moreover, the disposed cases decreased from 1580 cases in 2011 to 1357 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 14.1% and it is expected to decrease to 1165 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant. The following are most important results:

- **The annual average of the judge’s caseload:** the number of the judges in the juvenile courts remained the same where there is a judge for each court. The annual average of the judge’s caseload decreased from 566 cases in 2011 to 520 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 8.1%; it is attributed to the decrease of the new cases and the fixity of the number of the judges. The number is expected to decrease to 534 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant.
- **The annual clearance per judge:** the average of the clearance decreased from 527 cases in 2011 to 452 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 14.2% and it is expected to decrease to 388 cases in 2013 in it remains constant.
- The average of the disposed cases to the new ones decreased from 105.9% in 2011 to 93.9% in 2012, which means that the judges in these courts didn’t dispose all of the cases new during the year, which led to an increase in pending cases in a percentage of 6.1% for the 2013.

Performance indicators for the juvenile courts for the employees in 2011-2012, and what expected for 2013			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	3	3	3

Pending cases	207	114	202
New cases	1492	1445	1399
Disposed cases	1580	1357	1165
Total of the New & Pending cases	1699	1559	1601
Ratio of disposed to New cases	105.9%	93.9%	83.3%
Average of the real annual caseload per judge	566	520	534
Average of the clearance per judge	527	452	388
Disposed / New & Pending cases	93.0%	87.0%	72.8%
Average of monthly caseload per judge	47	43	44



1. The percentage of the decrease of the new cases in the years of (2011 as a base year, and 2012) is around 3.2% and what is expected for 2013.
2. The percentage of the decrease of the disposed cases in the years of (2011 as a base year, and 2012) is around 14.1% and what is expected for 2013.

1. Performance indicators for the juvenile courts according to the court:

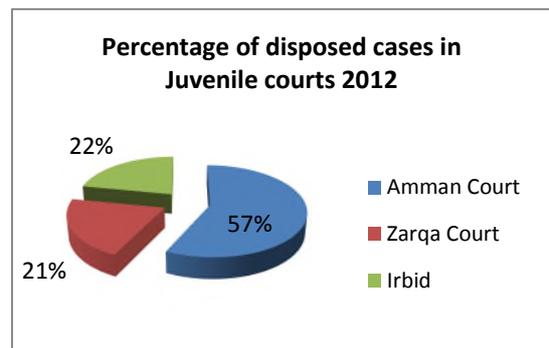
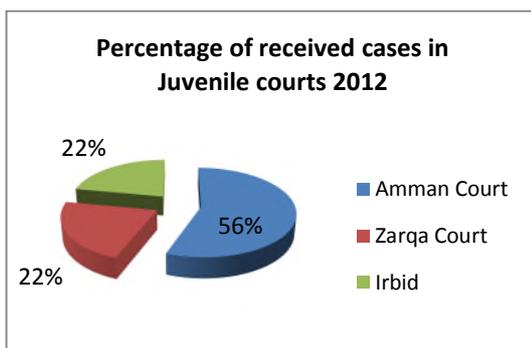
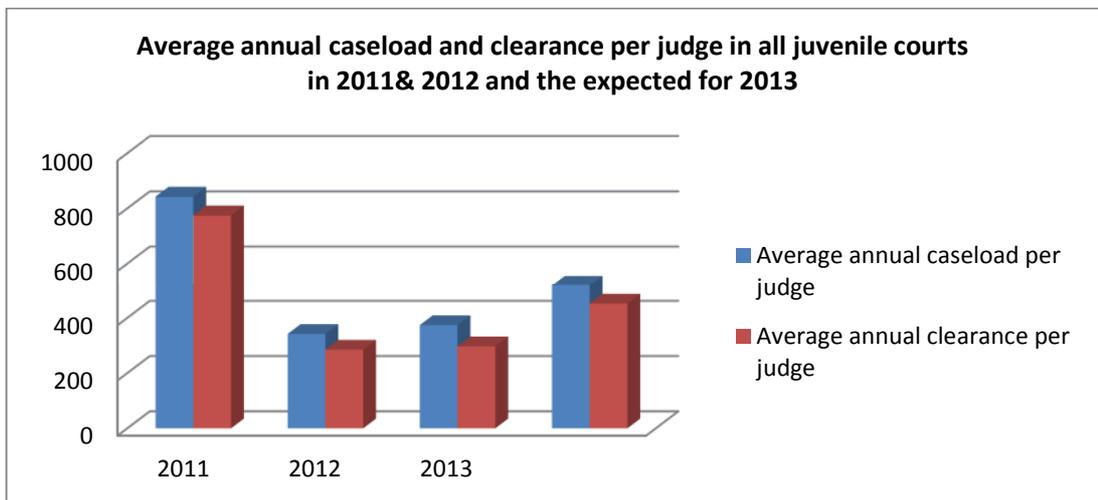
New cases: the new juvenile' cases during the year were distributed to the three courts, where Amman Juvenile Court receives most of the New cases in a percentage of 55.8%. Of the total of the new cases, followed by Zarqa Juvenile court which receives 22.2%, and then Irbid Juvenile Court which receives 21.9% of the cases of the total number of the cases. The three courts witnessed a decreased in the new cases in 2012 in a percentage of 3.2% comparing with 2011, where Zarqa Juvenile court witnessed the highest decrease in the new cases. From 354 cases in 2011 to 321 in 2012 in a percentage of 7%, followed by Amman Juvenile Court from 834 cases to 807 cases in a percentage of 3.2% in the same period, where Irbid Juvenile Court witnessed a slight increase in the new cases from 313 to 317 cases in a percentage of 1.3% in the same period.

Disposed cases: the percentage of the disposed cases in Amman Juvenile Court is 57.1% of the total of the disposed cases in 2012, which is the highest comparing with the other courts. It is followed by Irbid Juvenile Court in a percentage of 21.9% and Zarqa Juvenile Court in a percentage of 21%. The three courts in general witnessed a significant reduction in the disposed cases in 2012 in a percentage of 14.1% comparing with 2011, where Irbid Juvenile Court witnessed the highest decrease in the disposed cases from 371 cases in 2011 to 297 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 19.9%, and Zarqa Juvenile court from 354 cases 285 cases in a decrease percentage of 19.5% during the same period.

The decrease percentage in Amman Juvenile Court is 9.4% from 855 cases to 775 cases in the same period.

Average caseload and clearance per judge: the average of a judge's caseload in Amman Juvenile court is 843 cases, and the average of his/her clearance is 775 cases, where the average of a judge's caseload in Zarqa Juvenile court is 342 cases, and the average of his/her clearance is 285 cases. Regarding Irbid Juvenile court, the caseload's average is 374 cases and the clearance is 297 cases in 2012.

The percentage change in the New and disposed cases in the Juvenile Courts in 2012 comparing to 2011		
The court's name	New cases	Disposed cases
Amman Juvenile court	-3.2%	-9.4%
Zarqa Juvenile court	-7.0%	-19.5%
Irbid Juvenile court	1.3%	-19.9%
All of the courts	3.2%	-14.1%



Performance indicators of the juvenile courts for the employees according to the court in 2011& 2012 and the expected for 2013											
Courts	Years	No of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	Disposed cases	Total: Disposed & pending	Disposed to New	Average: actual annual caseload/judge	Average achievement/judge	Disposed, pending & New cases	Average: monthly caseload/ judge
Amman Juvenile Court	2011	1	57	834	855	891	102.5%	891	855	96.0%	74
	2012	1	36	807	775	843	96.0%	843	775	91.9%	70
	2013	1	68	781	702	849	90.0%	849	702	82.8%	71
Zarqa Juvenile Court	2011	1	35	345	354	380	102.6%	380	354	93.2%	32
	2012	1	21	321	285	342	88.8%	342	285	83.3%	29
	2013	1	57	299	229	356	76.8%	356	229	64.5%	29
Irbid Juvenile Court	2011	1	115	313	371	428	118.5%	428	371	86.7%	36
	2012	1	57	317	297	374	93.7%	374	297	79.4%	31
	2013	1	77	321	238	398	74.1%	398	238	59.7%	33
All of the courts	2011	3	207	1492	1580	1699	105.9%	566	527	93.0%	47
	2012	3	114	1445	1357	1559	93.9%	520	452	87.0%	43
	2013	3	202	1399	1165	1601	83.3%	534	388	72.8%	44

3 Performance indicators of the investigative cases in the department of public prosecution for the first instance and conciliation courts:

Jordan took essential steps in conciliation between the criminal justice and international conventions on human rights, and the knowledge of the prosecutors' in subjective and procedural criminal laws, where article (208) of the Code of Criminal Procedure obliges the court to appoint a lawyer for the accused, when he/she is prosecuted for a crime that could be sentenced with a death penalty, life imprisonment with hard labor, and life imprisonment, shall the accused is not financially able to hire a lawyer. The direct relationship of cooperation and coordination between prosecutors, security agencies, civil society organizations and other institutions is the priority for the Public Prosecution. This is because of the essential role played by all parties in the monitoring and control of crime in society according to international standards of human rights and the dissemination of knowledge aimed at strengthening the rule of law. The objective of reviving this relationship is to create a mutual trust between the prosecutors and citizens through systematic outreach programs to raise the awareness of citizens on their basic rights in accordance with the provisions of national legislation and international conventions ratified by the government.

The members' of the public prosecution high competence and experience in the subjective and procedural criminal law is of great assistance to the enforcement of criminal justice. They have the ability to anticipate emerging problems during the proceedings and to effectively cooperate between the public prosecutors and the courts.

Amending the Law of Criminal Procedure and the provision of guarantees of a fair trial, as well as providing specialized judicial officer in the judicial setting are the most prominent aspirations for the future in the field of the development of the criminal justice system and strengthening its judges. In addition to the continuous work to develop a permanent understanding to organize the coordination and cooperation process between the public prosecutor, security centers, the judgment execution, and other relevant authorities. And to develop mechanisms to protect witnesses, the accused and the victims from threats to which they may be exposed to from the other parties in the case, in addition to other issues related to human rights in the field of criminal justice, and the necessity of activating the approach to the use of terms and provisions of the international conventions when drafting regulations and pleadings.

3.1. The departments of the Public Prosecution in the first instance courts:

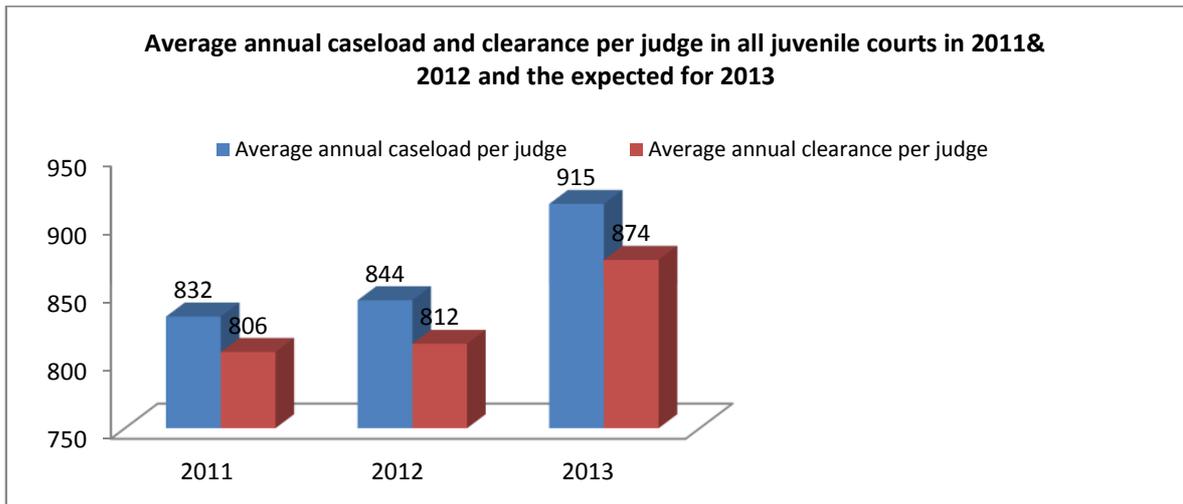
The table below shows the indicators of the investigative proceedings in the Public Prosecution in the first instance courts. It is noted from the table that the number of New cases by the first instance courts tends to rise; where it was 36 368 cases in 2011 and rose to 39281 cases in 2012, in a percentage of 8% and the number is expected to reach 42 427 cases in 2013 if the ratio remains constant. For disposed cases, it increased due to the high number of judges from 45 to 48 judges, where it reached 36258 cases in 2011 and increased to 38999 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 7.6%, and is expected to increase to 41947 cases in 2013 in the case of the ratio and the judges' number remains constant. And the following indicators are also noted:

- **Annual average caseload per judge:** the average of the caseload of judges tends to increase as a result of the high number of new cases, where the judges' caseload increased from 832 cases in 2011 to 844 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 1.4% and is expected to increase to 915 cases due to the expected increase in the number of New cases in 2013 if the percentage remain constant and the number of Judges remains stable.
- **Annual rate of completion/ clearance per judge:** completion rate tends to decline from 806 cases in 2011 to 812 cases in the year 2012, an increase of 1% due to the high number of the disposed cases and the number of judges. The rate is expected to continue increasing to 874 cases in 2013 if the disposed cases keep increasing.
- **Average of the disposed cases from the new filings:** judges could not dispose all the new cases in 2012, which led to an increase in pending cases for next year of 2013 in a percentage of 3.7%.

Indicators of the investigative proceedings in the departments in the Public Prosecution in the first instance courts for 2011& 2012 and the expected for 2013.			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	45	48	48
Pending cases	1092	1209	1491
New cases	36368	39281	42427
New and pending cases	37460	40490	43918
Disposed cases	36258	38999	41947
Disposed to new cases	99.7%	99.3%	98.9%

Average annual caseload per judge	832	844	915
Average annual clearance per judge	806	812	874
Disposed cases/ pending and new cases	96.8%	96.3%	95.5%
The monthly caseload per judge	69	70	76

1. The percentage increase in the new cases in the years of 2011 as a base year and 2012 is around 8% and the expected for 2013.
2. The percentage of the increase in the disposed cases in the years of 2011 as a base year and 2012 is around 8% and the expected for 2013.



The following table shows the rates of change in the number of the new and disposed cases in 2012 compared to 2011, according to the department. It is noted that the number of the new and disposed cases in the departments has increased in the year 2012 compared to 2011 in a percentage of 8% and 7.6%, respectively.

The 11 departments witnessed increase in a number of new cases, where the ratio of the increase ranged between 52.1% as the highest percentage of increase in Karak Public Prosecution Department, immediately followed by the Department of Northern Amman in a percentage of 29.5%, and the lowest increase percentage was in Mafraq Public Prosecution Department in a percentage of 4.6% and Zarqa Public Prosecution Department in a percentage of 8.4%. The rest of the five departments witnessed a decline in the new cases, where the decrease degree ranged from 30.3% in Salt Public Prosecution Department as the highest average of decline, immediately followed by Ma'an Public Prosecution Department in a percentage of 9.3%, and the lowest decline in Amman Public Prosecution Department in a percentage of 3.7%.

Regarding the disposed cases, the number decreased in only 4 departments, where the other departments witnessed an increase between 52.8% and 4.4% as up to a maximum in Karak Public Prosecution Department, and minimum in Mafraq Public Prosecution Department. Regarding the departments that the disposed cases were decreased, the cases ranged between 29.9% and 4.1% in the departments of Salt and Jerash, respectively.

The rate of the change in the disposed and New cases for the public prosecution in the first instance courts in 2012 comparing with 2011.		
Department	Change in number of the new cases	Change in number of disposed cases
Amman Public Prosecution	- 3.7%	- 4.2%
Eastern Amman Public Prosecution	9.9%	6.4%
Western Amman Public Prosecution	18.3%	18.0%

The rate of the change in the disposed and New cases for the public prosecution in the first instance courts in 2012 comparing with 2011.

Department	Change in number of the new cases	Change in number of disposed cases
Northern Amman Public Prosecution	29.5%	27.2%
Southern Amman Public Prosecution	19.9%	20.3%
Irbid Public Prosecution	9.3%	7.2%
Zarqa Public Prosecution	8.4%	6.5%
Salt Public Prosecution	- 30.3%	- 29.9%
Mafraq Public Prosecution	4.6%	4.4%
Karak Public Prosecution	52.1%	52.8%
Ajloun Public Prosecution	7.5%	8.8%
Jerash Public Prosecution	- 7.6%	- 4.1%
Maan Public Prosecution	- 9.3%	- 6.6%
Aqaba Public Prosecution	- 7.7%	4.7%
Madaba Public Prosecution	27.7%	27.1%
Tafilah Public Prosecution	14.2%	11.6%
Total	8.0%	7.6%

The highest number of new cases in Amman Public Prosecution Department reached 8838cases, followed by the North of Amman Public Prosecution Department which reached 4422 cases and 4222 cases in Irbid Public Prosecution Department. The lowest number of new cases is in Tafilah Public Prosecution Department which reached to 282 cases, followed by Maan Prosecution Department which had 361 cases. Regarding the disposed cases, the highest number in Amman Prosecution Department, which reached to 8763 cases, followed immediately Northern Amman Public Prosecution Department which reached 4405 cases in 2012.

Regarding the annual caseload for a judge, the highest average of the caseload for a judge is in Eastern Amman Public Prosecution Department which reached 1172 cases, followed by Northern Amman Public Prosecution Department which reached 1121 cases. And the lowest average is in Tafilah Public Prosecution Department which reached 143 cases in 2012.

Regarding the judge clearance average, the highest average of clearance per judge in Eastern Amman Public Prosecution Department which reached 1114 cases, followed by Northern Amman Public Prosecution Department which reached 1101 cases. The lowest clearance average was in Tafilah Public Prosecution Department which reached 139 cases in 2012.

Indicators of the investigative suits in all departments of prosecution in the first instance courts according to the court for 2011 &2012 and the expected for 2013

Court	year	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Amman Public Prosecution	2011	8	213	9180	9393	9149	99.7%	1174	1144	97.4%	98
	2012	8	219	8838	9057	8763	99.2%	1132	1095	96.8%	94
	2013	12	294	8509	8803	8393	98.6%	734	699	95.3%	61
Eastern Amman	2011	3	81	3134	3215	3142	100.3%	1072	1047	97.7%	89

Public Prosecution	2012	3	74	3443	3517	3343	97.1%	1172	1114	95.1%	98
	2013	3	174	3782	3956	3557	94.0%	1319	1186	89.9%	110
Western Amman Public Prosecution	2011	3	94	2239	2333	2253	100.6%	778	751	96.6%	65
	2012	3	81	2649	2730	2658	100.3%	910	886	97.4%	76
	2013	3	72	3134	3206	3136	100.1%	1069	1045	97.8%	89
Northern Amman Public Prosecution	2011	3	107	3415	3522	3462	101.4%	1174	1154	98.3%	98
	2012	4	60	4422	4482	4405	99.6%	1121	1101	98.3%	93
	2013	4	77	5726	5803	5605	97.9%	1451	1401	96.6%	121
Southern Amman Public Prosecution	2011	2	108	3223	3331	3183	98.8%	1666	1592	95.6%	139
	2012	4	148	3863	4011	3828	99.1%	1003	957	95.4%	84
	2013	4	183	4630	4813	4604	99.4%	1203	1151	95.6%	100

Indicators of the investigative suits in all departments of prosecution in the first instance courts according to the court for 2011 &2012 and the expected for 2013

Court name	year	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Irbid Public Prosecution	2011	5	112	3861	3973	3856	99.9%	795	771	97.1%	66
	2012	5	119	4222	4341	4135	97.9%	868	827	95.3%	72
	2013	5	206	4617	4823	4434	96.0%	965	887	91.9%	80
Zarqa Public Prosecution	2011	4	111	3678	3789	3675	99.9%	947	919	97.0%	79
	2012	4	114	3987	4101	3915	98.2%	1025	979	95.5%	85
	2013	4	186	4322	4508	4171	96.5%	1127	1043	92.5%	94
Salt Public Prosecution	2011	2	12	1086	1098	1080	99.4%	549	540	98.4%	46
	2012	2	28	757	785	757	100.0%	393	379	96.4%	33
	2013	2	28	528	556	531	100.6%	278	265	95.5%	23
Mafraq Public Prosecution	2011	2	60	1398	1458	1405	100.5%	729	703	96.4%	61
	2012	2	53	1463	1516	1467	100.3%	758	734	96.8%	63
	2013	2	49	1531	1580	1532	100.0%	790	766	96.9%	66
Karak Public Prosecution	2011	2	1	747	748	743	99.5%	374	372	99.3%	31
	2012	2	5	1136	1141	1135	99.9%	571	568	99.5%	48
	2013	2	6	1728	1734	1734	100.4%	867	867	100.0%	72
Ajloun Public Prosecution	2011	2	12	825	837	814	98.7%	419	407	97.3%	35
	2012	2	18	887	905	886	99.9%	453	443	97.9%	38
	2013	2	19	954	973	964	101.1%	486	482	99.1%	41
Jerash Public Prosecution	2011	2	27	1077	1104	1104	97.7%	552	526	95.3%	46
	2012	2	52	995	1047	1047	101.4%	524	505	96.4%	44
	2013	2	38	919	957	957	104.1%	479	479	100.0%	40

Indicators of the investigative suits in all departments of prosecution in the first instance courts according to the court for 2011 & 2012 and the expected for 2013											
Court name	year	Number of	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Maan Public Prosecution	2011	2	8	398	406	393	98.7%	203	197	96.8%	17
	2012	2	13	361	374	367	101.7%	187	184	98.1%	16
	2013	2	7	327	334	334	102.0%	167	167	99.9%	14
Aqaba Public Prosecution	2011	2	80	1128	1208	1060	94.0%	604	530	87.7%	50
	2012	2	170	1041	1211	1110	106.6%	606	555	91.7%	50
	2013	2	101	961	1062	1062	110.5%	531	531	100.0%	44
Madaba Public Prosecution	2011	1	61	732	793	742	101.4%	793	742	93.6%	66
	2012	1	52	935	987	943	100.9%	987	943	95.5%	82
	2013	1	44	1194	1238	1198	100.3%	1238	1198	96.8%	103
Tafilah Public Prosecution	2011	2	5	247	252	249	100.8%	126	125	98.8%	11
	2012	2	3	282	285	278	98.6%	143	139	97.5%	12
	2013	2	7	322	329	310	96.4%	164	155	94.4%	14
Totals	2011	45	1092	36368	37460	36258	99.7%	832	806	96.8%	69
	2012	48	1209	39281	40490	38999	99.3%	844	812	96.3%	70
	2013	48	1491	42427	43918	41947	98.9%	915	874	95.5%	76

3.2. Public Prosecution Departments in the Conciliation Courts:

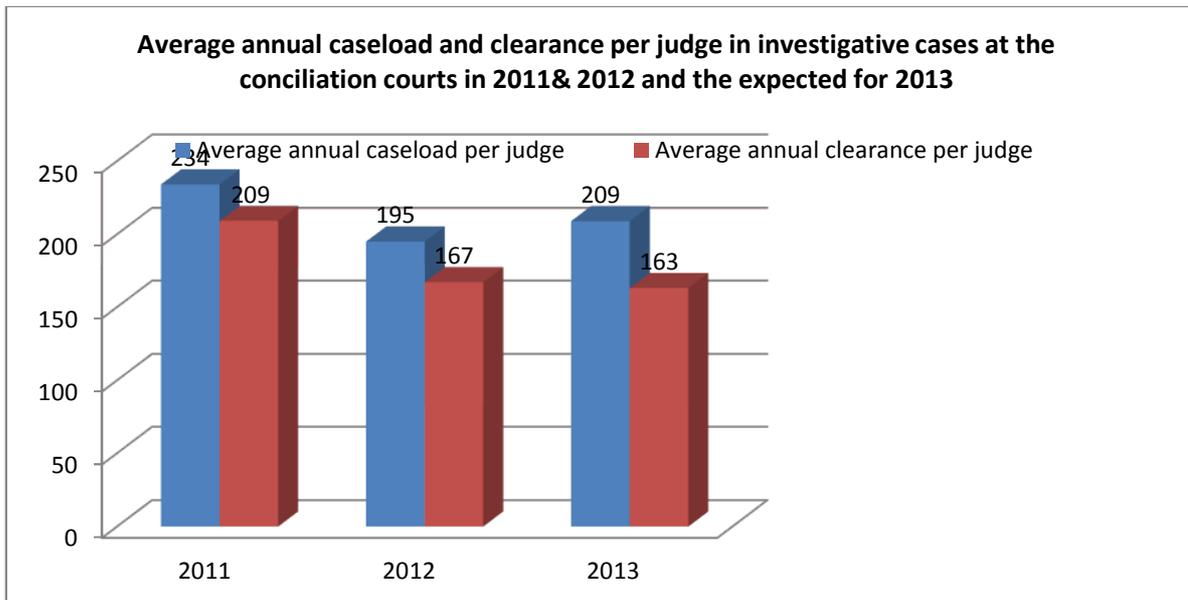
The below table shows indicators for the Public Prosecution Departments in the Conciliation Courts. We infer from the table that the number of the new cases to all of the departments in the conciliation courts tends to increase. All of the new cases increased in all the departments from 10679 cases in 2011 to 10943 in 2012 in a percentage of 2.5%, and the number is expected to increase to 11214 cases in 2013 if the average remains constant. Regarding the disposed cases, they decreased from 10650 cases in 2011 to 10379 cases in 2012 in a decline percentage of 2.5% and the number is expected to decrease to 10115 cases in 2013 if the percentage and the number of the judges remain constant.

- **The average of the annual caseload for a judge:** it tends to decline due to the increase of the number of the judges. So, the caseload decreases from 234 cases to 195 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 16.7%. The average is expected to increase somehow to 209 cases in 2013 if the percentage and the number of the judges remain constant.
- **The average of the annual clearance for a judge:** it tends to decline from 209 cases in 2011 to 176 in 2012 in a percentage of 20.1%. The average is expected to continue decreasing to 163 cases in 2013 if the percentage and the number of the judges remain constant.

Performance indicators of the investigative prosecution in the Public Prosecution Departments for the Conciliation Courts for 2011 & 2012 and the expected for 2013.			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	51	62	62

Pending cases	1240	1170	1734
New/ incoming cases	10679	10943	11214
New and pending cases	10650	10379	10115
Disposed cases	11919	12113	12948
Disposed to new cases	100.0%	94.8%	90.2%
Average annual caseload per judge	234	195	209
Average annual clearance per judge	209	167	163
Disposed cases/ pending and new cases	89.4%	85.7%	78.1%
Monthly caseload per judge	20	16	17

1. The percentage of the increase in the New cases in 2011 as a base year and 2012 is 2.5% as well as the expected for 2013.
2. The decline in the disposed cases in 2011 as a base year and 2012 is 2.5% as well as the expected for 2013.



The below table shows the work of the Public Prosecution Departments for the Conciliation Courts according to the court. The highest number of the new cases to Russeifah Public Prosecution Department is 2111 cases, followed by Sahab Public Prosecution Department which is 990 cases and Bani Obeid which is 948 cases. And the lowest number of new cases is in Aye Department which is 13 cases, followed by Faqou' Public Prosecution Department which is 23 cases. Regarding the disposed cases, the highest number is in Russeifah Public Prosecution Department which is 2019 cases, immediately followed by Sahab Public Prosecution Department which is 1000 cases.

The average of the annual caseload for the judge: the highest average is in Ramtha Public Prosecution which is 339 cases, followed by Jeeza and Russeifah Public Prosecutions which is 333 cases for each of them. The lowest average of caseload is in Aye Public Prosecution which is 19 cases, Faqou' which is 28 cases and Shobak Public Prosecution which is 34 cases.

The average of the annual clearance for the judge: the highest average of the annual clearance per judge is in Bani Obeid Public Prosecution which is 301 cases annually, followed by Jeeza and Russeifah Public Prosecution which is 288 cases, and the lowest clearance average was in Aye Public Prosecution Department which is 17 cases, Shobak which is 26 cases and Faqou' Public Prosecution Department which is 28 cases.

Performance Indicators of the investigative prosecution in all departments of prosecution in the first instance courts according to the court for 2011 & 2012 and the expected for 2013

Court	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Al Azraq	1	23	116	115	139	99.1%	139	115	82.7%	12
Northern Ghor	3	44	674	667	718	99.0%	239	222	92.9%	20
Northern Badia	1	35	234	244	269	104.3%	269	244	90.7%	22
Petra	2	17	175	154	192	88.0%	96	77	80.2%	8
Jaffer	1	26	51	58	77	113.7%	77	58	75.3%	6
Jeeza	2	50	616	576	666	93.5%	333	288	86.5%	28
Hasa	1	3	53	49	56	92.5%	56	49	87.5%	5
Husseiniyyah	1	9	61	58	70	95.1%	70	58	82.9%	6
Russeifah	7	220	2111	2019	2331	95.6%	333	288	86.6%	28
Ramtha	3	235	782	756	1017	96.7%	339	252	74.3%	28
Rowaished	1	12	44	43	56	97.7%	56	43	76.8%	5
Shobak	1	4	30	26	34	86.7%	34	26	76.5%	3
Southern Shouneh	2	31	353	344	384	97.5%	192	172	89.6%	16
Taybeh	1	15	106	103	121	97.2%	121	103	85.1%	10
Qaser	2	7	107	92	114	86.0%	57	46	80.7%	5
Quweirah	1	5	136	140	141	102.9%	141	140	99.3%	12
Koura	2	50	242	205	292	84.7%	146	103	70.2%	12
Southern Mazar	2	13	215	197	228	91.6%	114	99	86.4%	10
Northern Mazar	3	14	182	170	196	93.4%	65	57	86.7%	5
Muwaqqar	1	21	240	199	261	82.9%	261	199	76.2%	22
Wasatiyyeh	1	6	74	65	80	87.8%	80	65	81.3%	7
Bseira	1	2	69	66	71	95.7%	71	66	93.0%	6
Bani Obeid	3	48	948	903	996	95.3%	332	301	90.7%	28
Bani Kenana	2	44	257	228	301	88.7%	151	114	75.7%	13
Deir Alla	2	8	416	416	424	100.0%	212	208	98.1%	18
Theiban	1	7	144	119	151	82.6%	151	119	78.8%	13
Sahab	4	100	990	1000	1090	101.0%	273	250	91.7%	23
Aye	1	6	13	17	19	130.8%	19	17	89.5%	2
Ein Basha	4	35	768	718	803	93.5%	201	180	89.4	17
Safi Ghor	2	20	232	214	252	92.2%	126	107	84.9	11
Faqou'	1	5	23	23	28	100.0%	28	23	82.1%	2
Naour	2	55	481	395	536	82.1%	268	198	73.7	22
Total	62	1170	10943	10379	12113	94.8%	195	167	85.7%	16

4 Criminal Prosecutor/ investigation:

The below table shows performance indicators of Criminal Prosecutor. The new cases to the Criminal Prosecutor/ investigation tend to decline, where the number reached 1707 cases in 2011 and declined to

1647 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 3.5%. It is expected to reach 1589 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant. Regarding the disposed cases, there was a slight increase from 1585 cases in 2011 to 1660 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 4.7%, and it is expected to increase to 1739 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant.

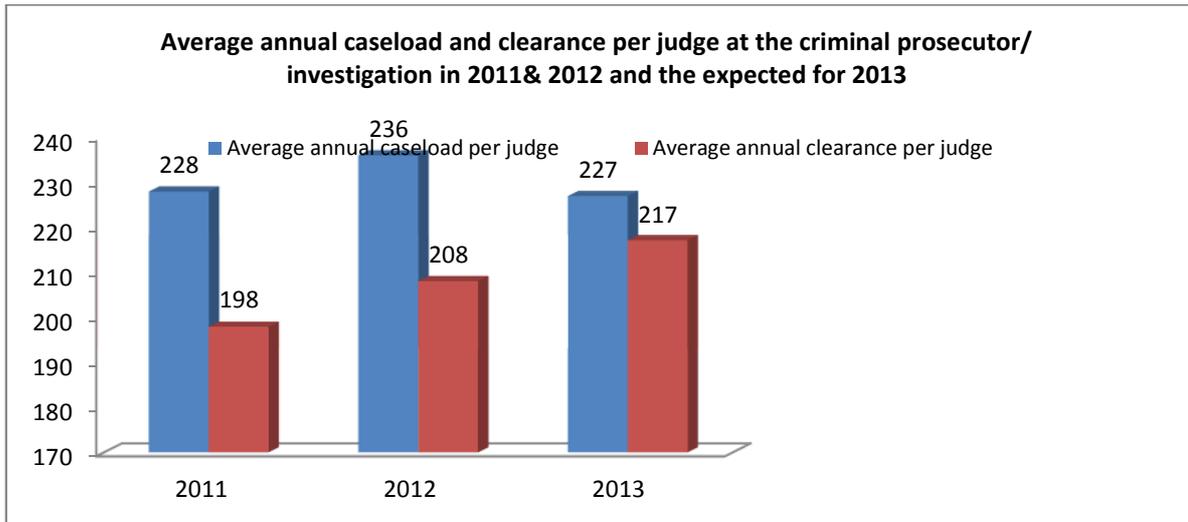
Average annual caseload per judge: it is increasing due to the increase of the pending cases from the last year and the constant number of the judges. The caseload increased from 228 cases in 2011 to 236 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 3.3%, and it is expected to decline from 227 cases due to the decrease of the number of the pending cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant.

Average annual clearance per judge: it is slightly increasing due to the increase from 198 cases in 2011 to 208 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 4.8% due to the increase of the disposed cases in the same percentage and consistently the number of judges, and the number is expected to increase to 217 cases in 2013 in case the percentage is constant.

Percentage of the disposed to the new cases: the number of the disposed to the new cases is 92.9% in 2011 to 100.8% in 2012, which means that the judges disposed almost all of the new cases in the year and 0.8% of the retrained cases from the last years. The percentage of the disposed to the new cases is expected to increase to 109.4% in 2013.

Indicators of the work of the Criminal Prosecutor/ investigation in 2011 and 2012 and the expected for 2013			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	8	8	8
Pending cases	115	237	224
New/ incoming cases	1707	1647	1589
New and pending cases	1585	1660	1739
Disposed cases	1822	1884	1813
Disposed to new cases	92.9%	100.8%	109.4%
Average annual caseload per judge	228	236	227
Average annual clearance per judge	198	208	217
Disposed cases/ pending and new cases	87.0%	88.1%	95.9%
Monthly caseload per judge	19	20	19

1. Average decline in the new cases in 2011 as a base year and 2012 is about 3.5% and the expected for 2013.
2. Average increase in the disposed cases in 2011 as a base year and 2012 is about 4.7% and the expected for 2013.



5 Performance Indicators of the effectiveness of the execution cases at the prosecution departments in the first instance and conciliation courts:

Execution of the civil and penal judgments is the highest level of justice, where it should not be used as a rightful revenge against a particular person, but it is a means of social defense. It protects the public order and the interests of the kingdom and protects the security and property of people, and helps in the reform and rehabilitation of criminals to re-introduce them to the family, social and professional environment. From the other hand, the execution of judgments, issued by the judicial authorities, reflects the power of the state, its presence and extend its sovereignty. We can judge any state whether it is a state of law or not, if it has a strong judicial system, where it protects people's rights and punish the condemned, not only by judging them, but also by enforcing the law. The criminal cases are executed by the first instance courts, were there are 16 courts that are distributed over the different places in the kingdom.

Execution of the judgments of the disposed cases was important in the strategic plan of the judicial authority of the years (2012- 2014), and it dedicated a main objective and activities in its action plan to ensure fast execution of the disposed cases in order to achieve justice. Execution is a main pillar of the rule of law and the enforcement of justice, there are many reasons for slow execution of the disposed cases, many studies were conducted to assess the reasons and propose solutions. Some of the reasons for the delay in the execution are because weaknesses in the law, in some cases there is inaction in the administration of the execution of the judgment, flaws in the communications, and poor communication channels between the execution departments and other relevant departments in addition to other reasons. The plan included a number of activities that help to accelerate the execution of disposed cases without prejudice to justice including amending the execution law, and preparing standardized manual for procedures in the execution departments, and increase the number of staff to support the execution departments, and the development of training programs for the judges and other staff.

5.1. Performance Indicators for all the execution departments in the first instance courts:

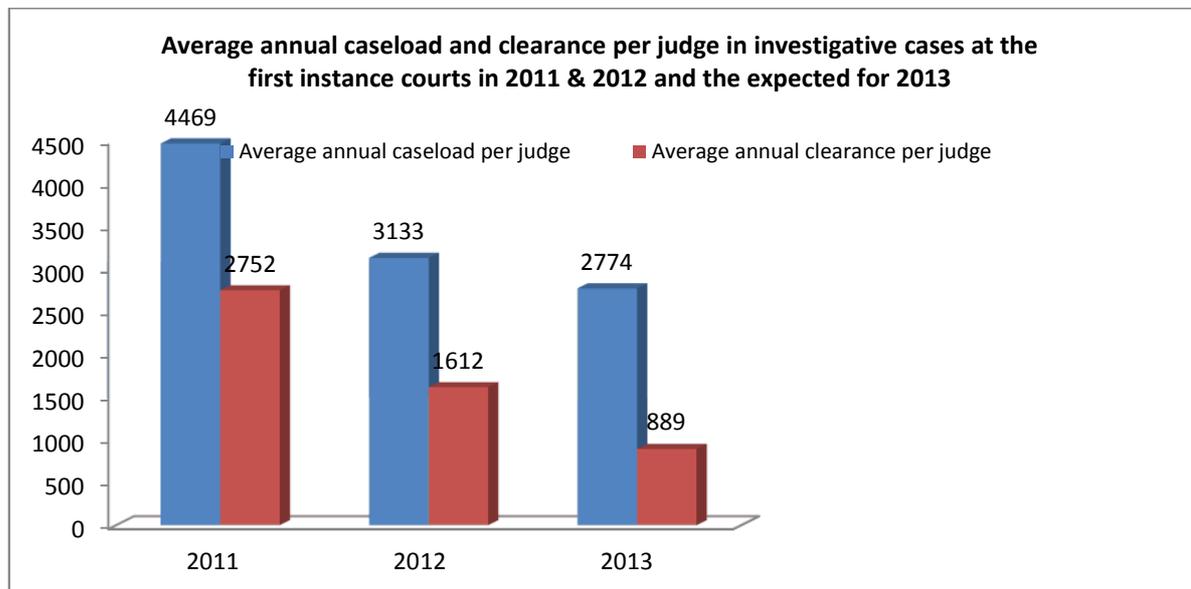
The following table shows that the new cases in the execution departments are decreasing, where the new cases decreased from 68365 cases in 2011 to 64780 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 5.2%. The number is expected to continue decreasing to 61383 cases in 2013. The disposed cases also witnessed a significant decrease from 143201cases in 2011 to 78979 in 2012 in a significant decrease percentage of 44.8%, and the

number is expected to continue decreasing to 43559 cases in 2013. As illustrated in the following table of results:

- **Annual average of the caseload per judge:** the judge's caseload tends to decrease due to the decrease of the New cases, where it decreased from 4469 cases in 2011 to 3133 in 2012 in a percentage of 29.9%, and it is expected to decrease to 2774 cases because of the significant expected decrease in the number of the New cases in 2013 if the percentage and the number of the judges remain constant.
- **Annual average of the clearance per judge:** it decreased due to the significant decrease in the disposed cases from 2754 cases in 2011 to 1612 cases in 2012 in a decrease percentage of 41.5%, and it is expected to decrease to 889 cases in 2013 if the percentage and the number of the judges remain constant.

Indicators of the work of the executive prosecution in the public prosecution departments in the first instance courts in 2011 and 2012 and the expected for 2013			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	52	49	49
Pending cases	164003	88727	74528
New/ incoming cases	68365	64780	61383
New and pending cases	143201	78979	43559
Disposed cases	232368	153507	135911
Disposed to new cases	209.5%	121.9%	71.0%
Average annual caseload per judge	4469	3133	2774
Average annual clearance per judge	2754	1612	889
Disposed cases/ pending and new cases	61.6%	51.4%	32.0%
Monthly caseload per judge	372	261	231

1. The average decrease in the new cases in 2011 as a base year and 2012 is about 5.2% and the expected for 2013.
2. The average decrease in the disposed cases in 2011 as a base year and 2012 is about 44.8 % and the expected for 2013.



Performance indicators for the execution departments in the first instance courts according to the court:

The following table shows the indicators of the work of the public prosecution execution departments in the first instance courts in 2012 according to the departments. The following has the most important issues:

- **New cases:** the results show that the highest new cases were in Amman Public Prosecution Department, where the number of the cases was 14837 in 2011 and decreased to 13627 cases in 2012, and immediately followed by Irbid Public Prosecution Department where it was 13374 cases, and Zarqa Public Prosecution Department which had 7011 cases. The lowest number was in Tafilah Public Prosecution Department which was 296 cases.
- **Disposed cases:** the highest disposed cases in 2012 was in Amman Public Prosecution Department, where the number of the cases in 2011 was 35949 cases and decreased to 14452 cases in 2012, it is immediately followed by Irbid Public Prosecution Department which had 30480 cases, and Zarqa Public Prosecution Department which had 6279 cases. The lowest number was in Tafilah Public Prosecution Department which was 232 cases.
- **Annual average of judge's caseload:** the highest average for the annual caseload is in Irbid Public Prosecution Department which was 8692 cases, followed by Amman Public Prosecution Department which had 4251cases, and Zarqa Public Prosecution Department is in the third level which had Zarqa Public Prosecution Department cases. The lowest average was in Tafilah Public Prosecution Department which was 205cases.
- **Annual average of the judge's clearance:** the highest average for the annual clearance is in Irbid Public Prosecution Department which was 6096 cases, followed by Eastern Amman Public Prosecution Department which had 2286 cases, and Northern Amman Public Prosecution Department is in the third level which had 1218 cases. The lowest average was in Ajloun Public Prosecution Department which was 407 cases, followed by Salt Public Prosecution Department which was 378 cases.
- The percentage of the disposed cases to the new cases: three departments only could dispose almost all of the new cases in 2012 and some of the disposed cases. These departments are: Amman Prosecution Department in a percentage of 106.1%, Eastern Amman Public Prosecution Department in a percentage of 165.6%, Irbid Department in a percentage of 227.9%. The rest of the departments could not dispose almost most of the new cases during the year which caused to increase the pending cases for the next year of 2013.

Change percentages (increase or decrease) in the New and the disposed cases in the Public Prosecution Departments in the first instance courts in 2012 comparing with 2011 as a basic year.		
The departments in the first instance courts	Change percentage in the new cases	Change percentage in disposed cases
Amman Public Prosecution	- 8.2%	- 59.8%
Eastern Amman Public Prosecution	- 58.3%	7.3%
Western Amman Public Prosecution	28.8%	- 24.8%
Northern Amman Public Prosecution	54.2%	10.6%
Southern Amman Public Prosecution	2.6%	- 64.9%
Irbid Public Prosecution	62.9%	94.6%
Zarqa Public Prosecution	- 33.1%	- 74.2%
Salt Public Prosecution	- 27.9%	- 55.1%
Mafrqa Public Prosecution	- 15.2%	- 50.5%
Karak Public Prosecution	- 2.5%	- 28.4%
Ajloun Public Prosecution	- 49.7%	- 73.9%
Jerash Public Prosecution	14.6%	- 66.8%
Maan Public Prosecution	17.6%	- 76.1%

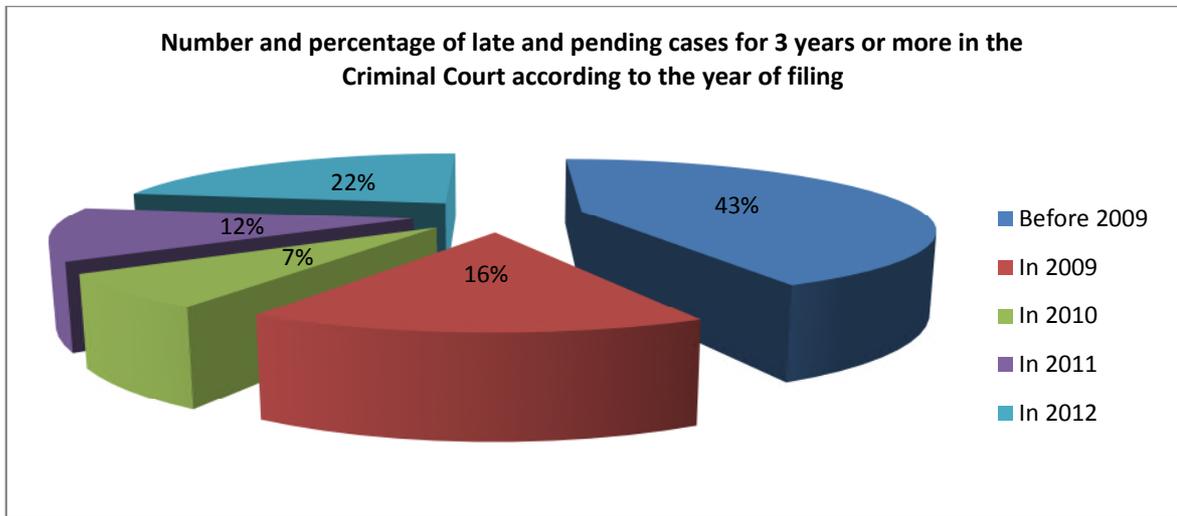
Aqaba Public Prosecution	89.5%	- 34.4%
Madaba Public Prosecution	- 19.3%	- 69.2%
Tafilah Public Prosecution	- 33.6%	- 98.8%
Average	- 5.2%	- 44.8%

Pending and late cases in the Judgment Execution in Public Prosecution Departments in the first instance courts until the end of 2012:

The results of al Mizan Program show that the total number of the late and pending cases until the end of 2012 the Execution Public Prosecution Departments in the first instance courts was 107314 cases filed according to the following years:

1. Pending and filed cases until 2012 are 70532cases in a percentage of 65.7% from the total of Late and pending cases.
2. The percentage of new cases filed in 2012 which were not disposed is 22.4% from the total of late and pending cases. Regarding the percentage of the filed cases in 2011, it is 11.9% of the total.

Number and Percentage of Late and pending cases for more than three years in Judgment Execution Public Prosecution Departments in the first instance courts by date of its registration							
Year of case filing	Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Pending for 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Total No. of departments	45896	16887	7749	70532	70532	23996	107314
Percentage of the total	42.8%	15.7%	7.2%	65.7%	11.9%	22.4%	100.0%

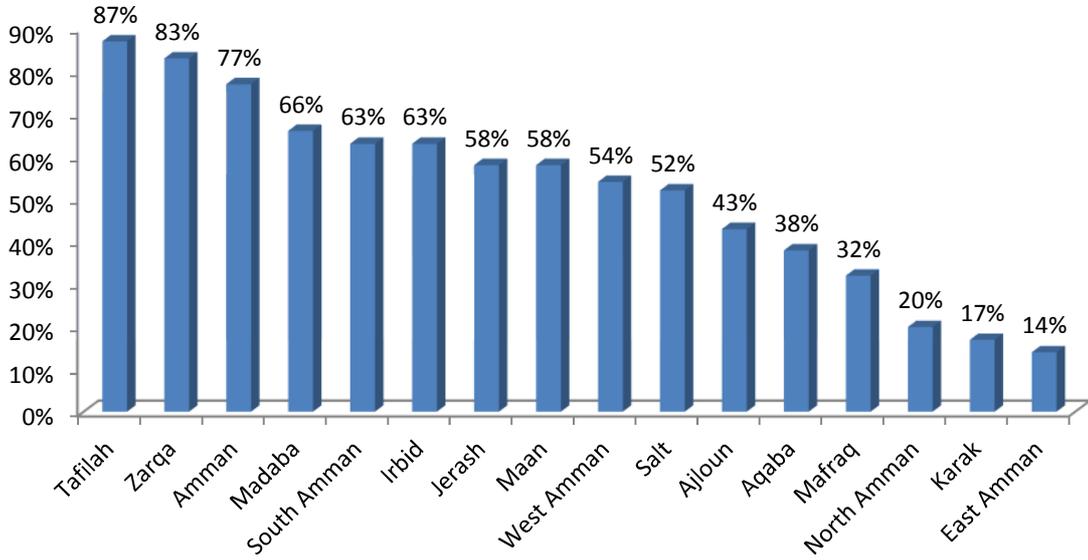


Regarding the indisposed and pending cases in the courts, it is noticed that the highest percentage of the cases is in Amman Public Prosecution Execution department in the first instance court which forms about one third of the total of the indisposed and pending cases in all of the courts in a percentage of 32.5%, and the percentage of pending cases for three years or more in Amman Court is 38.1% of the total of pending cases for three years or more in all of the departments, followed by Irbid Court in a percentage of 13%.

All late and pending cases in the public prosecution execution department in the first instance court according to department and the date of registration until the end of 2012

Departments	Before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Pending cases for three years or more		Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total	Percentage from total
				Number	Percent				
Zarqa Public Prosecution execution	6912	9413	1577	17902	83.4%	1054	2512	21468	20.0%
Salt Public Prosecution execution	22	892	403	1317	52.3%	423	776	2516	2.3%
Tafilah Public Prosecution execution	163	551	150	864	86.7%	55	78	997	0.9%
Aqaba Public Prosecution execution	128	69	85	282	37.7%	59	408	749	0.7%
Karak Public Prosecution execution	18	38	39	95	17.4%	101	349	545	0.5%
Mafrag Public Prosecution execution	87	337	157	581	31.6%	365	895	1841	1.7%
Irbid Public Prosecution execution	6589	1441	1113	9143	62.7%	1179	4251	14573	13.6%
Jerash Public Prosecution execution	863	185	298	1346	57.7%	192	794	2332	2.2%
Southern Amman Public Prosecution execution	3849	563	417	4829	63.1%	816	2008	7653	7.1%
Eastern Amman Public Prosecution execution	270	214	277	761	13.7%	3281	1512	5554	5.2%
Northern Amman Public Prosecution execution	134	309	440	883	20.1%	1100	2414	4397	4.1%
Ajloun Public Prosecution execution	350	83	73	506	43.1%	205	463	1174	1.1%
Amman Public Prosecution execution	23670	1785	1432	26887	77.1%	2842	5156	34885	32.5%
Western Public Prosecution execution	1302	249	343	1894	54.4%	418	1169	3481	3.2%
Madaba Public Prosecution execution	887	599	798	2284	65.5%	564	641	3489	3.3%
Maan Public Prosecution execution	652	159	147	958	57.7%	131	570	1660	1.5%
Total	45896	16887	7749	70532	65.7%	12785	23996	107314	100.0%

Percentage of late and pending cases for more than 3 years in the public prosecution execution department in the first instance court according to department



Indicators of the executive prosecution in the public prosecution in the first instance courts in 2012											
Court	Year	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Amman Public Prosecution	2011	11	45742	14837	60579	35949	242.3%	5507	3268	59.3%	459
	2012	9	24630	13627	38257	14452	106.1%	4251	1606	37.8%	354
	2013	9	23805	12516	36321	5810	46.4%	4036	646	16.0%	354
E. Amman Public Prosecution	2011	3	4238	9934	14172	6391	64.3%	4724	2130	45.1%	394
	2012	3	7869	4141	12010	6858	165.6%	4003	2286	57.1%	334
	2013	3	5152	1726	6878	7359	426.3%	2293	2453	107.0%	191
W. Amman Public Prosecution	2011	3	2576	2550	5126	3192	125.2%	1709	1064	62.3%	142
	2012	3	1934	3284	5218	2401	73.1%	1739	800	46.0%	145
	2013	3	2817	4229	5218	1806	42.7%	2349	602	25.6%	196
N. Amman Public Prosecution	2011	4	3607	4107	7714	4406	107.3%	1929	1102	57.1%	161
	2012	4	3308	6333	9641	4873	76.9%	2410	1218	50.5%	201
	2013	4	4768	9765	14533	5389	55.2%	3633	1347	37.1%	303
S. Amman Public Prosecution	2011	4	11679	4787	16466	11458	239.4%	4117	2865	69.6%	343
	2012	4	5008	4910	9918	4027	82.0%	2480	1007	40.6%	207
	2013	4	5891	5036	10927	1415	28.1%	2732	354	13.0%	228
Irbid Public Prosecution	2011	5	37534	8210	45744	15659	190.7%	9149	3132	34.2%	762
	2012	5	30087	13374	43461	30480	227.9%	8692	6096	70.1%	724
	2013	5	12981	21786	34767	59329	272.3%	6953	11866	170.6%	579
Zarqa Public Prosecution	2011	6	23372	10481	33853	24332	232.2%	5642	4055	71.9%	470
	2012	4	9521	7011	16532	6279	89.6%	4133	1570	38.0%	344
	2013	4	10253	4690	14943	1620	34.5%	3736	405	10.8%	311
Salt Public Prosecution	2011	2	1962	2612	4574	3758	143.9%	2287	1879	82.2%	191
	2012	2	925	1882	2807	1686	89.6%	1404	843	60.1%	117
	2013	2	1121	1356	2477	756	55.8%	1239	378	30.5%	103

Indicators of the public prosecution execution department in the first instance courts in 2012											
Court	Year	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Mafraq	2011	2	3047	2509	5556	3902	155.5%	2778	1951	70.2%	232
	2012	2	1654	2128	3782	3902	90.8%	1891	967	51.1%	158
	2013	2	1849	1805	3654	958	53.1%	1827	479	26.2%	152
Karak	2011	2	634	1576	2210	1817	115.3%	1105	909	82.2%	92
	2012	2	393	1537	1930	1301	84.6%	965	651	67.4%	80
	2013	2	629	1499	2128	932	62.1%	1064	466	43.8%	89
Ajloun	2011	2	1701	1700	3401	2353	138.4%	1701	1177	69.2%	142
	2012	2	453	855	1308	613	71.7%	654	307	46.9%	55

	2013	2	695	430	1125	160	37.1%	563	80	14.2%	47
Jerash	2011	2	3741	1745	5486	4590	263.0%	2743	2295	83.7%	229
	2012	2	896	2000	2896	1525	76.3%	1448	763	52.7%	121
	2013	2	1371	2292	3663	507	22.1%	1832	253	13.8%	153
Maan	2011	2	2021	744	2765	2086	280.4%	1383	1043	75.4%	115
	2012	2	679	875	1554	499	57.0%	777	250	32.1%	65
	2013	2	1055	1029	2084	119	11.6%	1042	60	5.7%	87
Aqaba	2011	1	1325	745	2070	1563	209.8%	2070	1563	75.5%	173
	2012	2	529	1412	1941	1025	72.6%	2070	513	52.8%	81
	2013	2	916	2676	3592	672	25.1%	1796	336	18.7%	150
Madaba	2011	2	1997	1382	3379	2585	187.0%	1690	1293	76.5%	141
	2012	1	728	1115	1843	795	71.3%	1843	795	43.1%	154
	2013	1	1048	900	1948	244	27.2%	1948	244	12.6%	162
Tafilah	2011	1	18827	446	19273	19160	4296.0%	19273	19160	99.4%	1606
	2012	2	113	296	409	232	78.4%	205	116	56.7%	17
	2013	2	177	196	373	3	1.4%	187	1	0.8%	16
Total	2011	52	164003	68365	232368	143201	209.5%	4469	2754	61.6%	372
	2012	49	88727	64780	153507	78979	121.9%	3133	1612	51.4%	261
	2013	49	74528	61383	135911	43559	71.0%	2774	889	32.0%	231

5.2. Performance Indicators for all the execution departments in the public prosecution offices in the conciliation courts:

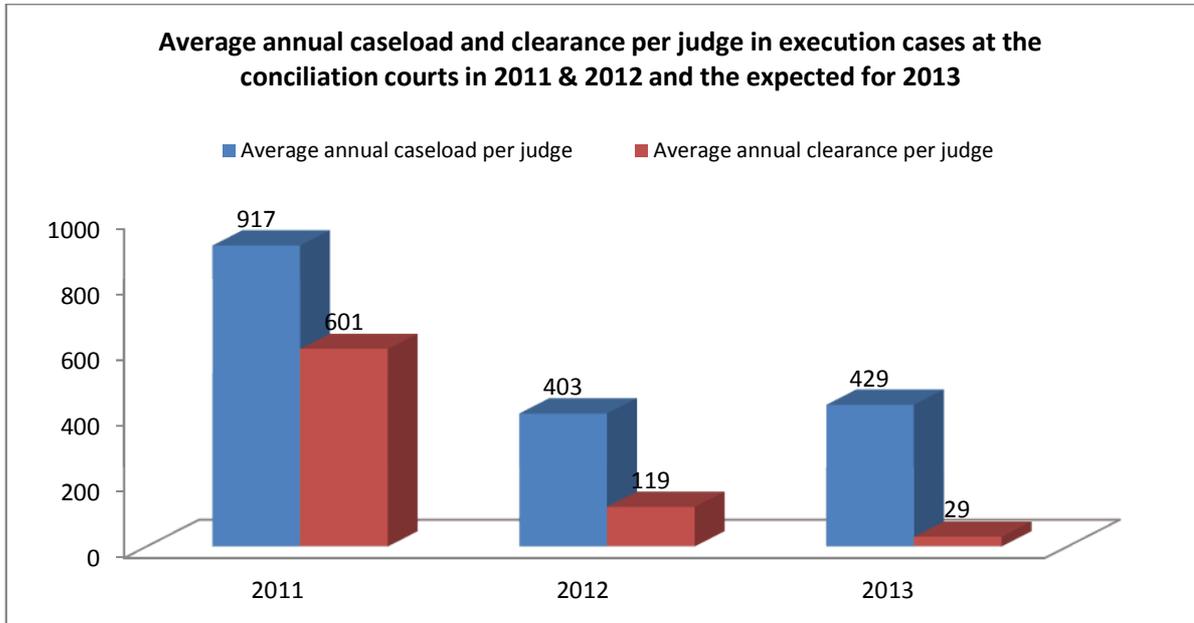
The following table shows the indicators of work of all the execution departments in the public prosecution offices. It shows that the number of new cases to the conciliation departments is decreasing, where it was 10962 cases in 2011 and decreased to 10023 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 8.6%, and it is expected to be 9164 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant. Regarding the disposed cases, it decreased significantly from 30643 cases in 2011 to 7505 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 75.5%, and it is expected to decrease to 1838 cases in 2013 if the average and the number of the judges remain constant.

- **Annual caseload per judge:** it tends to decrease due to the decrease of the number new cases and the increase of the number of the judges. The caseload decreased from 917 cases in 2011 to 403 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 56.1%, and it is expected to increase to 429 cases in 2013 due to the significant increase in the pending cases if the number of the judges remains constant.
- **Average of the judge's clearance:** decreased significantly from 601 cases in 2011 to 119 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 80.2% due to decreasing the number of the disposed cases and increasing the number of the judges, and the average is expected to decrease to 29 cases in 2013.

The indicators of the work of the executive prosecution in the public prosecution departments of the conciliation courts in 2011 & 2012 and the expected for 2013.			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	51	63	63
Pending cases	35819	15368	17886
New/ incoming cases	10962	10023	9164
New and pending cases	30643	7505	1838
Disposed cases	46781	25391	27050
Disposed to new cases	279.5%	74.9%	20.1%

Average annual caseload per judge	917	403	429
Average annual clearance per judge	601	119	29
Disposed cases/ pending and new cases	65.5%	29.6%	6.8%
Monthly caseload per judge	76	34	36

1. The percentage decrease in the New cases in 2011 as a base year & 2012 is about 8.6% and the expected for 2013.
2. The percentage decrease in the disposed cases in 2011 as a base year & 2012 is about 75.5 % and the expected for 2013.



1. Performance indicators for the execution departments in the public prosecution at the conciliation courts:

The new and disposed cases in the departments: the highest number of the executive cases in the public prosecution departments of conciliation was in Sahab Public Prosecution which was 1873 cases in a percentage of 18.7% of the total of the new cases, and the number of the disposed cases is 930 cases in a percentage of 12.4%, followed by Russeifah Public Prosecution Department which is 1214 cases in a percentage of 12.1% of the total of the new cases, and a percentage of 12.1% of the disposed cases. In the third place comes Ein Al Basha Public Prosecution Department which has 961 new cases in a percentage of 9.6%, where the percentage of the disposed cases is 10.6%. In the fourth and fifth place come Deir Alla and Ramtha respectively, where the percentage of the new cases is 8.3% and 8.1% respectively, where it is 7.4% and 9.4% respectively for the disposed cases. The rest of the 27 departments of conciliation form a percentage of 43.2% of the total of the new cases, and a percentage of 48.5% of the disposed cases in 2012.

The average caseload and clearance per judge: The annual average of the of the judge's caseload in 32 departments in the Public prosecution execution department of conciliation is about 397 cases and the clearance's average is 117 cases. There are eight departments where the caseload average is higher than the overall average, which are:

- The caseload's average in Jeeza Department is 2582 cases, and the clearance's average is 217 cases.
- The caseload's average in Ramtha Department is 899 cases, and the clearance's average is 176cases.
- The caseload's average in Deir Alla Department is 664 cases, and the clearance's average is 277 cases.
- The caseload's average in Naour Department is 608 cases, and the clearance's average is 276cases.
- The caseload's average in Koura Department is 603 cases, and the clearance's average is 276 cases.
- The caseload's average in Russeifah Department is 503 cases, and the clearance's average is 101cases.

- The caseload's average in Muwaqqar Department is 503cases, and the clearance's average is 409cases.
- The caseload's average in Sahab Department is 440 cases, and the clearance's average is 155cases.

Performance indicators for the execution departments in the public prosecution at the conciliation courts according to the court in 2012										
Court	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Naour	2	721	494	1215	551	111.5%	45.3%	608	276	51
Ruseifah	9	3311	1214	4525	906	74.6%	20.0%	503	101	42
Theiban	1	25	130	155	76	58.5%	49.0%	155	76	13
Southern Mazar	2	112	175	287	179	102.3%	62.4%	144	90	12
Northern Mazar	1	100	74	174	63	85.1%	36.2%	174	63	15
Aye	1	12	21	33	21	100.0%	14.6%	33	21	3
Qaser	1	33	166	199	122	73.5%	61.3%	199	122	17
Rowaished	1	11	2	13	2	100.0%	15.4%	13	2	1
Ein Al Basha	4	1860	961	2821	793	82.5%	28.1%	705	198	59
Deir Alla	2	498	830	1328	554	66.7%	41.7%	664	277	55
Southern Shouneh	2	335	370	705	251	67.8%	35.6%	353	126	29
Sahab	6	765	1873	2638	930	49.7%	35.3%	440	155	37
Jeeza	1	2232	350	2582	217	62.0%	8.4%	2582	217	215
Muwaqqar	1	173	330	503	409	123.9%	81.3%	503	409	42
Safi Ghor	2	45	210	255	158	75.2%	62.0%	128	79	11

The rate of the disposed cases to the new cases: Only six departments of the public prosecution execution department of conciliation could dispose almost all of the new cases in the year and some of the pending cases, the departments are: Naour Department 112%, the Southern Mazar Department 102%, Rowaished100%, Muwaqqar Department 124%, Koura Department 103% and Faqou 100%, where the other departments could not dispose the new cases in the year, which caused the increase of the pending cases in 2013 in a percentage of 25%.

Indicators of the public prosecution/ execution at the conciliation courts according to the court in 2012										
Court	Number of Judges	Pending cases	New cases	New & pending cases	Disposed cases	Disposed to new cases	Average Caseload per judge	Average clearance per judge	Disposed, pending and new cases	Monthly average of caseload
Husseiniyyah	1	5	25	30	11	44.0%	36.7%	30	11	3
Shobak	1	1	20	21	12	60.0%	57.1%	21	12	2
Jaffer	1	4	6	10	4	66.7%	40.0%	10	4	1
Petra	2	24	138	162	100	72.5%	61.7%	81	50	7
Quweirah	1	4	23	27	18	78.3%	66.7%	27	18	2
Northern Ghor	3	190	539	729	388	72.0%	53.2%	243	129	20

Ramtha	4	2786	811	3597	704	86.8%	19.6%	899	176	75
Koura	2	975	231	1206	237	102.6%	19.7%	603	119	50
Bani Kenana	2	172	156	328	121	77.6%	36.9%	164	61	14
Bani Obeid	3	654	527	1181	457	86.7%	38.7%	394	152	33
Al Azraq	1	56	23	79	21	91.3%	26.6%	79	21	7
Taybeh	1	189	146	335	102	69.9%	3.8%	335	102	28
Faqou	1	13	15	28	15	100.0%	53.6%	28	15	2
The Northern Badia	1	31	68	99	24	35.3%	24.2%	99	24	8
Bseira	1	29	31	60	22	71.0%	36.7%	60	22	5
Hasa	1	2	29	31	22	75.9%	71.0%	31	22	3
Wasatiyyeh	1	0	35	35	15	42.9%	42.9%	35	15	3
Annual disposition average	63	15368	10023	25391	7505	74.9%	29.6%	403	119	34

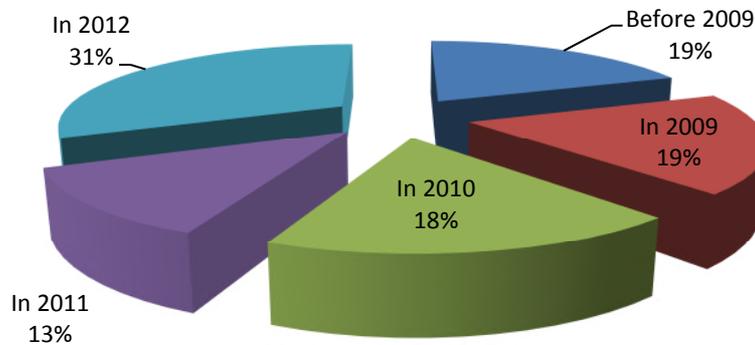
Late and pending cases in the public prosecution execution departments at conciliation courts until the end of the year 2012:

The results of Mizan Program showed that the total of the indisposed and pending cases until the end of 2012 in the public prosecution execution department for conciliation reached 14612 filed cases according to the following years:

1. Pending filed cases in 2010 and before is 8226 cases in a percentage of 56.3 %, and the number of the filed cases in 2009 is 2842 cases in a percentage of 19.4 %.
2. The majority of the indisposed cases are filed in 2012 where its number is 4580 cases in a percentage of 31.3 %, and the number of the filed cases in 2009 is 2842 cases in a percentage of 19.4 % of the total of the not filed and pending cases, and the not filed cases in 2011 is 1806 cases in a percentage of 12.4%.

The rate of late and pending cases for three years or more in the execution public prosecution departments in all of the conciliation courts according to the date of registration.							
Date of case filing	Filed before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Pending for 3 years or more	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Total departments	2842	2758	2626	8226	1806	4580	14612
Percentage of the overall total	19.4%	18.9%	18.0%	56.3%	12.4%	31.3%	100.0%

Number and percentage of late and pending cases for 3 years or more in the Public Prosecution Execution departments at conciliation courts according to the date of registration



6 Performance indicators for the criminal public prosecution department for the execution cases:

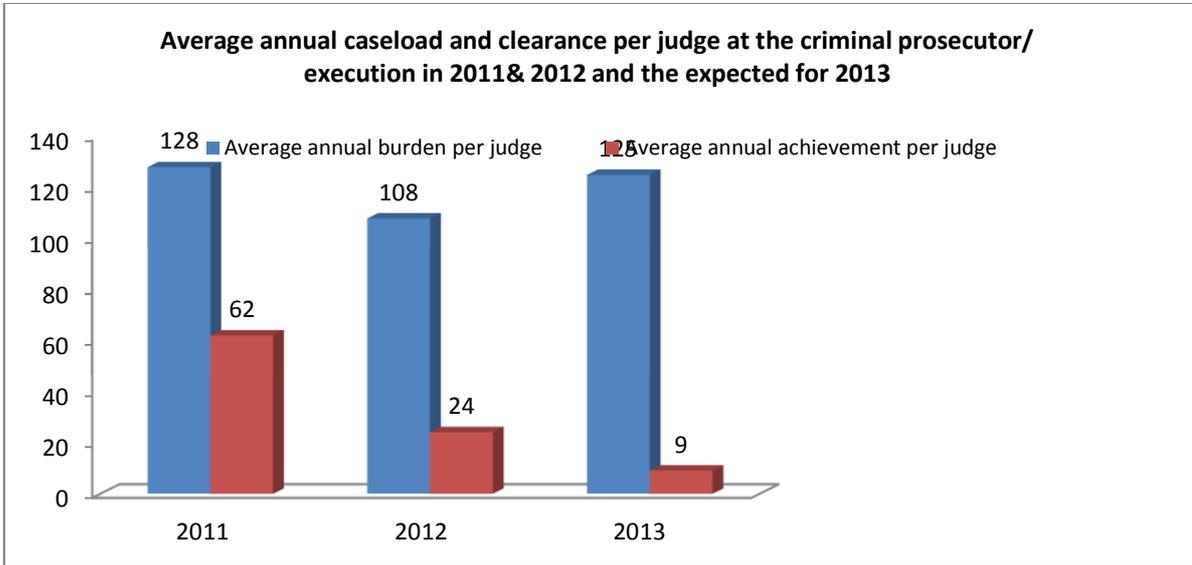
The below table shows the number of the new cases at the criminal public prosecutor tend to decrease, where it reached 340 cases in 2011 and decreased to 333 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 2.1%, and it is expected to reach 326 cases in 2013 if the percentage remains constant. Regarding the disposed cases, it also decreased significantly from 492 cases in 2011 to 192 cases in 2012 in a decrease percentage of 7% and it is expected to decrease to 75 cases in 2013 if the percentage and the number of the judges remain constant.

- **The annual average caseload per judge:** it tends to decrease due to the increase of the disposed cases and the constancy of the number of the judges, where the caseload decreased from 128 cases in 2011 to 108 cases in 2012 in a percentage of 18.5%, and it is expected to decrease to 9 cases due to the expected decrease in the number of the New cases and the constancy of the number of the judges.
- **The annual clearance average for the judge:** it also tends to decrease from 62 cases in 2011 to 24 cases in 2012 in a decrease percentage of 61.3% due to the decrease of the number of the disposed cases and the constancy of the number of the judges.
- **The rate of disposed to new cases:** it decrease from 145% in 2011 to 57.7%, where in this year the judges could not dispose all the New cases which cased the pending cases to increase in a percentage of 42.3%.

The indicators of the work of criminal prosecutor/ execution for the years of 2011& 2012 and the expected 2013.			
Years	2011	2012	2013
Number of judges	8	8	8
Pending cases	685	533	674
New/ incoming cases	340	333	326
New and pending cases	492	192	75
Disposed cases	1025	866	1000
Disposed to new cases	145.0%	57.7%	23.0%
Average annual caseload per judge	128	108	125
Average annual clearance per judge	62	24	9
Disposed cases/ pending and new cases	48.0%	22.2%	7.5%

Monthly caseload per judge	11	9	10
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1. The percentage decrease in the new cases in 2011 as a base year & 2012 is about 2.1% and the expected for 2013.
2. The percentage decrease in the new cases in 2011 as a base year & 2012 is about 7.0% and the expected for 2013.



Cooperation Relations between the Judicial Authority and the Ministry of Justice Pillar

COOPERATION RELATIONS BETWEEN THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY AND THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE PILLAR

The relation between the judicial authority and the Ministry of Justice has a great importance in the strategy of the judiciary authority for the three coming years from 2012-2014, and it ends the controversy on the nature of the relation between the judiciary and the executive authority represented by the Ministry of Justice. The fourth objective of the medium term of the strategic plan is aspiring to institutionalize the relations between them and laying the foundations of independency in the judiciary both on the legislative and institutional sides, and embodying the royal vision which is the separation of powers and the independency of the judiciary under the activation of integration and cooperation amongst them in their common interests.

The implementation strategic plan includes establishing several programs and activities by the judiciary authority to institutionalize the relation between the Ministry of Justice and the Judiciary Authority. One of the most prominent activities is to form a permanent committee from the representatives of the Judicial Authority and the Ministry of Justice to serve as a reference committee, where decisions and policies are made and plans of action are built of the concern of the parties according to the competence and responsibilities of each.

As a result of the overlapping between the mandates and jurisdictions of the Judicial Authority and the Ministry of Justice, enactment of legislation is essential whether it is a code or regulations to regulate the relations of the Ministry of Justice in the Judiciary Authority in many areas including; infrastructure and services of the courts, supporting and administrative staff, public and international relations, information and communication technology and the annual budget. And working on drafting of a joint action plan where the common issues and work on implementation by establishing a commission or committee in charge of determining the responsibilities, dividing the work and building joint operational plans in an institutional framework based on the distribution of roles and the division of the work, to ensure the implementation and monitoring and evaluation within the specialization and to avoid duplication or overlap in the work. It is emerged from this committee of reference technical committees as needed to assist them in the implementation of business in accordance with the shared vision and consistent with the themes and objectives Strategic Plan of the judiciary. The following are the main activities to be undertaken by the Committee:

- Drafting legislation (system / instructions) to regulate the relations of the Ministry of Justice with the judicial authority in the common areas.
- Developing mechanisms to coordinate the relations between the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary in the following areas: the annual budget, infrastructure and the services of the courts, supporting and administrative staff, public and international relations, the field of information and communication technology, as well as other development projects.
- Developing operational plans for joint activities including implementation and following-up mechanisms, performance indicators and evaluation mechanisms.
- Submitting periodic reports regarding the progress of the implementation of the strategic plans for each of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice.
- Improving the efficiency and the development of human resources capabilities for the supporting jobs according to a study of training needs.
- Developing a training curriculum that meets the needs of the courts, and equips the courts with supporting qualified staff according to the needs of each court.
- Coordinating the development of local, regional and international relations, and any other developmental issues.

- Developing notary public departments in the fields of legislation, procedures, and automation.
- Building on what has been achieved to develop the nongovernmental departments such as: legislation, procedures, and automation.
- Building on what has been achieved from the development of reporting in the area of: legislation, procedures, and automation.
- Developing a plan to improve information services in all courts.
- Developing of offices for liaison officers in the kingdom's courts.

Achievements of the Ministry of Justice in 2012:

The Ministry of Justice played a prominent role in strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law, achieving prompt justice, protecting rights and freedoms, and upgrading the performance and services of the judiciary, the legal and administrative systems. Moreover, it promotes the judicial cooperation, building relations and coordination with local and international actors. Where the achievements of the Ministry of Justice focused in 2012 on the following areas:

1. Achievements of Financial Disclosure Department:

There is a department in the Ministry of Justice called (Department financial disclosure), that is directly linked to the Minister of Justice, the department headed by an Appeal Judge elected by the Judicial Council, and assisted by the required number of staff in the department. The department is specialized in receiving private financial disclosures including those who are applied to the provisions of this law and any data, clarifications and news that are related to it.

Date	Number of the designates	The legally informed persons	The number of the persons referred to the Attorney General
1/1/2008- 31/12/2009	3953	754	137
1/1/2010- 11/110/2011	3232	754	81
12/10/2011- 13/12/2012	1080	238	15

2. Achievements of the policies and institutional development unit:

The policies and institutional development unit in the Ministry of Justice handles revision of projects documentations and submitted proposals of programs to support the justice sector, and to provide the Ministry of Planning with the Ministry feedback and remarks. This unit has achieved the following:

- 1- Follow-up on the progress of projects provided by the European Union, mainly project in criminal justice and juvenile justice.
- 2- Project of supporting the justice sector, both in its preparatory stage, and the stage of supporting the justice sector through the budget.
 - Participating in the Steering Committee for Criminal Justice Project, to follow- up the progress of work on the project and approval of operational plans.
 - Participating in the National Committee for Criminal Justice on the preparation of a national strategy for criminal justice.
 - Participating in the workgroups for the legal assistance pillar.
 - Following-up with the project for completing and correcting the information of parties' filing cases to complement the criminal record system.

- Reviewing and modifying the organizational structures for the following directorates: the Directorate of Information Systems, Directorate of Financial Affairs, and the department of financial disclosure.
- Reviewing the courts services cards and amend them in coordination with the Directorate of communication.

3. Achievements of the Directorate of International Cooperation:

The following conventions have been completed:

- Convention with the headquarters of the "Euro-Arab Network for Judicial Training".
- Twinning agreement between "the Jordanian Court of Cassation, and the French Court of Cassation".
- Participating in the assessment and preparation of the cooperation agreement in the area of transfer of convicts- with penalties depriving of liberty (imprisoned) - between Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Work is underway on the assessment of a number of bilateral agreements in the field of judicial law.
- Executing a number of notifications, judicial referrals, extradition and transfer of convicts.
- Participating in the opening conference of the third phase of the Euro-Med Justice Program 2012 – 2014 which was held in Brussels, the unit coordinated with the Judicial Council to nominate the judges participating in workshops which were held within the program framework in three emanating pillars, which are:
 - 1- Access to justice and legal assistance Pillar.
 - 2- Across the borders Family disputes Pillar, with the participation of Supreme Judge Department.
 - 3- Penal codes and prison laws Pillar.
- Technical Committee for execution of Security Council resolutions emanating from the National Committee for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Committee for the Joint Jordanian-European work on justice, security and internal affairs.
- Member of the Intergovernmental workgroup on Technical Assistance to follow up the implementation of the United Nations Convention against corruption.
- Preparing and reviewing the bilateral legal and judicial cooperation agreements, and the need of Jordan ratification or accession to some international conventions.
- The Committee of Experts to review the convicts and wanted law.
- Technical Committee to review the Beijing Convention and Beijing Protocol.
- Point of contact and a liaison officer with the European Council to discuss and agree on action plan of cooperation in the field of judiciary and the courts.
- Membership of the Committee of the European relations.
- Participating in the work of the Steering Committee of the Criminal Justice Project.
- Coordinating with international organizations to provide technical support to the Constitutional Court and the Administrative Court in the light of the latest constitutional amendments.

4. Achievements of the Directorate of Human Resources:

The needs of the human resources were indentified and updated on the database for the year 2012; it was worked also on the following:

- Issuance of a periodic on the needs of the ministry, the courts and departments.
- Completion of the recruitment procedures for hiring 114 employees in the first category, 15 employees in the second category, and 98 employees in the third category with a total of 227 employees.
- Archiving of requests and incoming letters related to job applications and keeping an electronic version of them.
- Handling requests for transfers and different appointments of the staff of the ministry and the courts in the Kingdom of the various categories and jobs.
- Completion of the draft table of jobs structures in 2012.
- Completion of organizing lists of employees eligible for promotion in 2012 from the first and second categories.
- Completion of decisions on technical and supervisory bonuses for employees.
- Completion of the archiving of administrative decisions issued during the year of 2012.
- Following-up on English language courses for the judges held at the American Institute of Languages.
- Holding 116 training programs for 835 employees from different regions and on different subjects.
- Following-up on staff annual evaluation process and the submission of the annual reports for the year 2011 of the ministry and the courts staff using computerized system; revising and archiving them. Formation of a committee to look into objections to the annual reports of 2011 and provide the Civil Service Bureau with electronic and hard copies.
- Following up on scientific missions and scholarships provided by Civil Service Bureau and coordinating with the Bureau regarding the delegated staff.
- Holding special courses for the programmers in external training centers in coordination with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology.
- Following up on students delegated to Judicial Studies Diploma in Judicial Institute, including the decisions on the academic scholarships and following up with the delegations.
- Appointment of staff that is on probation and deserve appointment during the year of 2012.

5. Achievements of the Directorate of Administrative Affairs:

5.1 Supplies Department's achievements: the following has been achieved in this field:

- Moving and preparing the following buildings: moving Southern Amman Public Prosecution Department to the Criminal Court, moving the Criminal Court to Juwaideh, and moving Madaba Court of First Instance to the new Palace of Justice.
- Moving out of the old Palace of Justice in preparation to proceed in the implementation of the supreme royal honorarium in it.
- Organizing the process of receiving in-kind funding from donors to prevent waste of available resources and organizing the process of receiving, and benefit from these funds.
- Providing the courts with the needed supplies from the stores based on the role of the court and in implementation of the decentralization to meet the needs of the distant courts to save time, effort and expense in Irbid, Karak, Salt and Maan.
- Internal coordination with all the departments and strategic stakeholders to serve the interest of the work.
- Activating the product card in stores.
- Upgrading and developing the characteristics of new cases, receive and disburse them to the courts.

- Purchasing medical chairs for stenographers in the courts appropriate with the nature of their work.
- Identifying the needs of Zarqa and Ajloun Justice Palaces to prepare them in 2013.

5.2 Achievements of motion and transport Department:

- Meeting the needs of the ministry and the courts and its subsidiaries with respect to the movement of large, small and medium-sized vehicles either to transfer supplies or staff delegations.
- Following-up on the vehicles provided for the judges, the department's cars, the vans distributed to the courts and the scooters in regards of maintenance, licensing and insurance in accordance with periodic follow-up records.

6. Achievements of the Directorate of Information Technology:

The Ministry of Justice's joined the fourth e-government portal (SGN4), it also developed servers and applications in the ministry to connect to the safe government network. It also continued the cooperation with the e-government program to conduct awareness workshops on the e-government programs. The following were achieved in the field of Information Technology:

- Increasing the number of electronic services provided by the Ministry of Justice, such as electronic link to the Directorate of Public Security, the Jordanian Customs Service, and the Anti-Corruption Commission.
- Participating with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology to upgrade and develop the mechanism of operations in the e-government program.
- Completing the main part of the alternative computer center in the process (Data Replication) with the main computer center.
- Providing the required funds in collaboration with the United Nations agency for combating crime and drugs (UNODC) to finance upgrades of al Mizan Program in 2013 related to the juvenile' courts to comply with international standards.
- Application of the service to issue a no criminal record certificate in all first instance courts in the districts.
- Applying a unified financial system for all government ministries, with the Ministry of Finance. GFMS.
- Activating the inquiry service on cases in the e-government portal.
- Participating in the conference of Euro-Mediterranean Partnership within six countries, where the experience of the Ministry of Justice in automation of the Judiciary work placed the ministry in the first place.
- Participating in a number of workshops to transfer the knowledge of the Ministry of Justice experience in automation to several Arab delegations, such as the delegation of the Iraqi Ministry of Justice.
- Upgrading, developing and increasing the additional memory for a large number of older computers to meet the needs of judges and the courts.
- Request for quotations and bids to purchase servers and office computers, laser printers and inks, and scanners.
- Acquiring computers from the Rule of Law to meet some of the needs of the courts.
- Installing internal computer networks in the new buildings: Koura Conciliation Court, Hasa Conciliation, Court Wasatiyyeh Conciliation Court and juvenile' court.

- Expanding the internal computer networks in the courts of Ramtha First Instance Court, Irbid Execution Department, Northern Amman First Instance Court, and Eastern Amman First Instance Court.
- Agreement with the Ministry of Communications to utilize from the project (Lync Server) to connect courts networks.
- Replace the current network cabling between the courts used in automation with a new technology (MPLS technology), which allows for increasing the speed and reducing the cost of monthly fees as a pilot in six locations.
- Completing the analysis, design and programming of the new following systems: Management Information System of judges of the future, the system of the un-executable cases deposits which was also linked electronically with court revenues system, the system of follow-up of complaints against public sector employees at the ministry investigation committees.
- Implementing the following systems: Incoming/ outgoing system at Al-Mafraq First Instance Court, and the automation of work procedures for the complaints and suggestions committee in the ministry.
- Providing Judges Department with computerized system for the Ministry's Social security Fund.
- Making the necessary additions, improvements and programming modifications: Mizan System, automated demarcation system and court revenue system in regards to the deposits from execution of the rents and tax issues judgments at the courts of first instance, Employees affairs system, Payroll and salary system. And providing users with the needed training, instructions and manuals.
- Implementing the legal execution system and monitoring its implementation by the technical field support team from implementation of systems at the following courts: Jerash First Instance Court, Irbid First Instance Court, Mafraq First Instance Court, Zarqa First Instance Court, Salt First Instance Court, Aqaba First Instance Court, Madaba First Instance Court, Amman Court First Instance Court, Maan Court of First Instance, Northern Amman Court of First Instance, Southern Court of First, Eastern Amman First Instance Court, Western Amman First Instance Court, Tafilah First Instance Court and Karak Court of First Instance.
- Creating many electronic accounts and e-mail service for judges and court staff, following-up and sustaining its effectiveness as well as solving its emergent problems and activating the required service adherence with the given authorizations. Continuing to provide internal troubleshooting maintenance services and periodic preventive maintenance for desktop computers, laptops, their accessories and other systems in the ministry and courts.
- Continuing to provide troubleshooting, preventive and periodic maintenance services for the intranet (internal network) in the ministry and all courts, in addition to updating Adala Program.
- Continuing to provide technical support services by the technical support staff in first instance courts to the conciliation courts that do not have technical support staff.
- Renewing several maintenance contracts with several companies for the maintenance and follow-up of the Oracle databases and the main computer center.
- Renewing the maintenance contracts for computers, printers, monitors and laptops.
- Implementing a work environment similar to that of al Mizan System and data base to transfer the knowledge from the rule of law project and the implementing company to the directorate staff.
- Implementing internal training courses for the IT staff at al Abdali Palace of Justice, such as Windows Server 2008.
- Implementing training for IT staff and the quality assurance staff, and workshops on a number of systems such as: Dash Board system, archiving system and al Mizan of systems.

7. Achievements of the Directorate of buildings and projects:

- Madaba court was moved to the newly received Justice Palace building.
- The Directorate of buildings and projects is following-up on the project of building Russeifah First Instance Court in coordination with the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Housing.
- The Directorate and through its maintenance department carries out preventive and emergency maintenance of court buildings in the various districts of the Kingdom in addition to the processing of maintenance contracts for the maintenance of elevators, air conditioning, fire extinguishing systems and other works that require maintenance contracts.
- Al-Zarqa Justice Palace and Ajloun Justice Palace Buildings were newly received, and the courts will be moved to the buildings during the first quarter of the year of 2013.

8. Achievements of the unit of criminal record:

- The directorate has implemented workshops at the judicial institute on the work of the judicial criminal record unit for the institutional, quality and development specialists.
- The directorate started monitoring the errors in entries (that exceeded 150,000 errors) in collaboration with the Directorate of Information Technology and al Mizan services, most of these errors were corrected in collaboration with the court quality management staff.
- The directorate reported addressing the issues that appeared in examining of samples.
- Revised statements and statistics were issued on the issues to be amended.
- Work teams were selected at the courts to start correcting data of the litigating parties in the cases recorded and to determine mechanisms that will be adopted.
- Letters were sent to all courts and the Public Security Directorate regarding the availability of all data related to the different case parties that are entered in Mizan system.

9. Achievements of alternative solutions support and case management Unit:

Based on the judiciary development strategy and the pillar on the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system and the development of the judicial proceedings, the strategy included the development of a plan to expand management experience mediation to all of the first Instance Courts in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid and Salt. The achievements of the unit are:

- An annual report for the year 2011 was prepared to show the progress and achievements of the mediation departments at the courts, indicating the reality and status of those departments in terms of infrastructure and their judicial and administrative staff.
- The Mediation program in the courts has been subject to evaluation and assessment to identify problems these departments face and the causes of challenges, and so weaknesses were identified and appropriate solutions were developed to address those problems.
- The unit created archiving system for paper files for all mediation departments for the year of 2012, where a special file is created to keep all relevant documents, especially the monthly schedule.
- The unit corresponded with the mediation departments in the courts to discuss their needs, and so the ministry provided those departments with all of their needs.
- Awareness booklets and brochures were distributed in all departments of mediation to spread the idea of mediation and to clarify the concept among all community groups.

10. The complementary relationship between the judiciary and its institutions and the Ministry of Justice on the one hand and electronic media on the other hand:

Media plays an important role in the community, because it is an important channel of direct communication between the judiciary and the public, media has the means needed to raise awareness and disseminate knowledge on judicial procedures, methods of litigation, public and private requirements to access to justice. The more the knowledge of the public is raised on the importance and ways to litigation and judicial authority achievements, the more the trust between employees of the judiciary and litigants in particular and community in general is strengthened.

Building a genuine partnership based on clear and organized foundations, and agreed upon between the judiciary and the media is built on understanding and common interest. Therefore, achieving this requires the judiciary to prepare a special media plan in partnership with media institutions to send clear messages to involve in spreading legal awareness among the public and to lay the foundations of democracy and the sovereignty of the state of law in the community.

The implementation plan for the building strategy of the judicial authority for the years (2012 – 2014) included a number of programs and activities to institutionalize the relationship between the judiciary and the media in the various forms. The following are the major activities and programs that the implementation plan included in this area:

- Developing a strategic media plan reflecting and responding to the themes and objectives of the judicial authority strategic plan in cooperation with media institutions.
- Developing a training plan in media for the judges and to the media department staff.
- Qualifying the staff of media department in managing media and outreach relations.
- Implementing training programs for judges on how to deal with media in cooperation with journalists.
- Developing a training curriculum for the judges and the media department staff.
- Developing mechanisms to coordinate with media institutions to implement joint training programs.
- Developing regulating rules of the relation between judges and the media.
- Holding press conferences and meetings on regular basis to strengthen and enhance cooperation relations with the press.
- Following up the media and conducting news analysis related to the judiciary under the supervision of a competent authority under the judicial authority.
- Preparing media and promotional material to raise awareness targeting citizens at all levels and culture aiming at introducing the efforts of the judiciary authority.

Cooperation Relations between the Judiciary and Other Institutions Pillar

The integration and cooperation between the judiciary and other official, non-official institutions, and local community organizations is one of the factors that has supported and will continue to support the laying of the foundations for the independence of the judiciary and the promotion of individual independence of judges as well as prompting justice. This requires the strengthening of the communication channels between the judiciary and its stakeholders and partners from various official and non-official institutions, including civil society organizations, to achieve the integration of work and enhance transparency by supporting cooperation relations with the Bar Association, law schools, civil society organizations, media institutions, and developing the relations with the security services and the official institutions in order to raise awareness of the role of the judiciary and to support the efforts to achieve independence of the judicial and developmental efforts on one hand , on the other hand to find a legal culture supporting the awareness of the community, and lay the foundation for building a modern state based on partnership , accountability and the rule of law. This theme includes five main objectives, representing the active and affective partners to enhance the performance of the judiciary and support independency.

The strategic plan of the judicial authority focused within its objectives and implementation plan for the next three years (2012 – 2014) on the importance of the institutionalization of the relations between the judiciary from one hand and from the other official and non-official institutions, including the Bar Association, media institutions and educational institutions (universities, institutes and schools) and civil society organizations as follows:

- 1- **Legislations Program:** this program requires revising the legislations relevant to law profession and the Bar Association.
- 2- **Studies, research, planning and opinion polls program:** it is essential in this program to work on development of a plan that contributes to the development of the profession of law, and conducting training courses and workshops with the Bar Association to discuss the concerns and needs of lawyers in accordance with their work requirements within the judiciary. And the participation of judges with expertise in the teaching process in law schools and universities, which contributes to improving the outcomes of the educational process.
- 3- **Communication program:** In order to institutionalize the cooperation relation between the judiciary and the Bar Association, a committee to promote bilateral cooperation shall be established. Channels of communication are available with law schools to supply them with legal developments, as well as activating and developing the relation and communication with civil society organization, and contributing to public awareness of the role of judiciary and publicize its efforts in the field of judicial development.
- 4- **Awareness and education program:** in judicial and legal awareness it is important to work on enriching the university libraries with studies, specialized legal research, and organizing for awareness-raising campaigns for university students to introduce the judicial system and spread the legal culture. Moreover, holding educational programs for the civil society organization regarding the role of the judiciary in various fields, and design programs and joint campaigns to raise awareness in the community on the principle of the rule of law.

1. Achievements of the National Centre for Human Rights:

The National Center for Human Rights is an independent national centre for national public service, where it has under law no. (51) for the year 2006 a legal character with financial and administrative independency and it is independent in exercising intellectual, political and humanitarian activities related to human rights. The centre started its work at the beginning of June 2003. The National Center for Human Rights is one of the important partners for the judiciary.

National Center implemented several activities and events during the year 2012 to promote the culture of human rights in the institutions of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice through training and awareness programs on the implementing of international conventions and protecting human rights guaranteed in the national legislation and agreements and international standards. The following is a summary of the most important activities and events for the center with respect to the judiciary and its institutions during the year under study:

- 1- Holding a training course on "collecting and documenting information related to the juvenile system in Jordan", where the participants in the training were judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and some cadres of public security, social protection institutions and child labor network and others. The objective of the training is to raise awareness on children's rights as stated in the national legislation and international standards relevant to the mechanism of monitoring and documentation of the Centre.
- 2- Holding a workshop on "measurement indicators for juvenile' justice in accordance with international standards and national legislation."The target group is the lawyers' network and civil society organization. The objective of the workshop is training on how to measure the indicators related to juvenile' justice according to relevant international standards such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 3- Holding a training course on "The extent of harmonization of national legislation with international standards of juvenile' justice". The target group is the previous category, and the objective of the course is defining the international standards on the rights of juvenile, juvenile' law and its amendments and compare it with international standards, and the behavior monitoring law and compare it with international standards.

The activities implemented within the project related to the judiciary authority and the Ministry of Justice		
Name of training / activity	The target group	The objective
Holding a meeting of the Steering Committee in the project of supporting the legal and institutional capacity of the juvenile' justice system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judges. 2. Public prosecutors. 3. Lawyers Network / under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. 4. Cadres of Public Security and the Family Protection Department. 5. Employee in the institutions of social defense / Ministry of Social Development. 6. Rights of the Child network in Jordan/ under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. 	Selecting the cadres that will be trained by the center and selects the national team to facilitate the task of the team in the process of collecting, documenting and monitoring information to contribute to the evaluation the juvenile' justice system in Jordan.
Holding a training course on "collecting and documenting information on the juvenile' justice system in Jordan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judges. 2. Public prosecutors. 3. Lawyers Network / under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. 	Training the target on the children rights in conflict with the law as stated in the national legislation and relevant international

The activities implemented within the project related to the judiciary authority and the Ministry of Justice		
Name of training / activity	The target group	The objective
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Cadres of Public Security and the Family Protection Department. 5. Employee in the institutions of social defense / Ministry of Social Development. 6. Rights of the Child network in Jordan/ under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. 	standards, and the monitoring mechanism and documentation carried out by the center. Presenting the role of the parties that directly with this group of children so as to enable staff to participate in the implementation of the various project activities.
Holding a workshop on “measurement indicators for juvenile justice in accordance with international standards and national legislation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lawyers Network / under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. 2. Civil society organization related to children’s rights (Your Hand with Mine Network) 	Training them on how to measure the indicators related to juvenile’ justice, according to relevant international standards such as the Convention on the Children’s Rights.
Implementing a field visit to the juvenile’ House of Education and Rehabilitation/ Irbid.	The house management with juvenile delinquents.	Monitoring of the house in terms of the comfort of the environment in which the juveniles live according to international standards so as to determine the conditions of those children by collecting, documenting and monitoring information to contribute to the evaluation of the juvenile justice system based on international standards within the national indicators.
Implementing a field visit to the House Education and Rehabilitation of Amman girls.	The house management with juvenile delinquents.	Monitoring the house in terms of the comfort of the environment in which the juveniles live in according to international standards and conducting personal interviews in order to determine the conditions of these children by collecting, documenting and monitoring information to contribute to the evaluation of the juvenile justice system based on international standards within the national indicators.
Juvenile Police Department/ Amman.	Management of the police station with existing Juvenile at the police station.	Conducting personal interviews and stand on the situation of the administration of juvenile centers in order to collect, document and monitor information to contribute to the evaluation of the juvenile justice system
Implementing a field visit to juvenile girls’ jail / Amman	Juvenile girls’ jail/ Amman.	Conducting personal interviews and stand on the situation of

The activities implemented within the project related to the judiciary authority and the Ministry of Justice		
Name of training / activity	The target group	The objective
		juvenile jail centers with the aim of collecting, documenting and monitoring information to contribute to the evaluation of the juvenile justice system, and monitoring the jails in terms of the comfort of the environment in which the juveniles live in according to international standards.
Implementing a field visit to the juvenile court / Amman	Juvenile Court / Amman	Conducting personal interviews.
Implementing a field visit to the juvenile court / Zarqa	Juvenile Court / Zarqa	
Holding the fourth meeting of the Steering Committee within the project.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judges. Public prosecutors. Lawyers Network / under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. Cadres of Public Security and the Family Protection Department. Employee in the institutions of social defense / Ministry of Social Development. Your Hand with Mine Network/ under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. 	
Holding a training course on "The extent of harmonization of national legislation with international standards of juvenile justice"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judges. Public prosecutors. Lawyers Network / under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. Cadres of Public Security and the Family Protection Department. Employee in the institutions of social defense / Ministry of Social Development. Local Community Institution. 	<p>Knowledge of international standards on the juveniles' rights.</p> <p>Knowledge of juvenile law, as amended, and compared with International standards.</p> <p>Knowledge of the behavior monitoring law and compared with international standards.</p> <p>Establishing a steering committee to prepare a report on juvenile justice</p>
Holding the second meeting of the Advisory Committee and the Steering Committee to prepare a report on juvenile justice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judges. Public prosecutors. Lawyers Network / under the umbrella of the National Centre for Human Rights. Cadres of Public Security and the Family Protection Department. Employee in the institutions of social defense / Ministry of Social Development. Local Community Institution. 	

2. Cooperation with the American lawyers and judges Association:

The American lawyers and judges Association with the support of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Noble Judicial Council implemented a range of programs during the year 2012 as follows:

- 1- Sixth Moot Court Competition in 2012 for students of law faculties in Jordanian universities, and participated in the 16 judges in arbitration of the Conciliation, the first instance, Appeals and discrimination courts. The competition was held on May 5, 2012 at the Palace of Justice with the participation of 28 students from seven universities. The theme of the competition was on human rights.
- 2- Fellowship learning program in collaboration with the Legal Network for Arab women, where 60 female Judges participated in the program, 30 modern judges enrolled along with 30 experienced judges. The program was carried out during the period between October 2011 and until April 2012.
- 3- A training course for students program (Judges of the future) on the concepts of human rights held on two phases in September and October, where 48 new graduates participated in it.
- 4- in cooperation with the Jordan program/ American lawyers and judges Association hosted Judge Ginsburg of the Supreme Court in America via live video to participate in a number of female Jordanian judges in special sessions presenting the U.S. experience in the old cases of women's rights faced by the courts in addition to their own experience as a judge in a court.

3. National Council for Family Affairs:

"A seminar on Promoting international human law and its implementation at the national level for the civil society organization - Sunday 12/10/2012 at the Belle Vue Hotel.

4. Media institutions and electronic publishing:

Media and outreach plays an important role in publishing the legal culture. One of the major achievements of the judiciary in this area is the website of the judicial authority which is frequented by hundreds of thousands for their achievements. The following table shows the number of who people who visited the website online from around the world. As the table shows that the number of visitors to the website who visited the website online has increased from 180.5 thousand visitors in 2011 to 350.3 thousand visitors in 2012 an increase of 94.1%. In the year 2012, there was about 72 countries visited the website, where 12 countries were added to the list in 2011. The number of visitors who visited the website from Jordan is about 331.4 thousand visitors (94.6%), and Saudi Arabia and the UAE 1.4%. The average time it took about is about 3.4 minutes. The number of people who browse our website via the Internet Browser is 5.5 million in 2012, in an increase percentage of 607% in 2011.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2011													
Screens	33684	32842	39014	33132	32083	27450	19404	8004	18970	23537	17680	5776	291576
Internet	37817	42165	52859	69451	79193	89237	69269	35856	86480	91149	74062	22240	749778
2012													
Screens	1164	1116	646	6871	19764	9963	10559	3055	8154	6043	6403	6151	79889
Internet	974	1151	1783	260059	578453	932400	551296	555904	638452	649864	573873	755041	5499250

Type and number of visitors to the web site and the average time of the visit in minutes and seconds for two years of 2011 & 2012.				
Year	Type of the visitor	Number of visitors	The percentage	Average visit time
2011	Visitors for more than one time	134,515	74.5%	4:29
	New visitors	46,009	25.5%	
	The total of the visitors' number	180,524	100.0%	
2012	Returning of the old visitors	271,965	77.6%	3:39
	New visitors	78,329	22.4%	
	The total of the visitors	350,294	100.0%	

Number of visits to the query through the online website according to the country, the average number of pages and the time of the visit in 2012.						
No.	The country	Number of the visits	Average of the pages' number in each visit	Average time of the visit	Percentage of new visits for the first time	Percentage of browsing only
1	Jordan	331,383	8.21	00:06:41	21.54%	10.58%
2	(unknown)	7,125	6.39	00:06:00	25.85%	15.09%
3	KSA	3,198	8.15	00:04:23	47.94%	24.05%
4	Imarets	1,643	7.95	00:04:35	33.29%	18.56%
5	USA	1,575	6.42	00:04:48	51.11%	35.30%
6	Egypt	1,117	6.20	00:04:30	42.08%	27.04%
7	Kuwait	919	5.05	00:03:33	63.87%	46.35%
8	Malaysia	387	2.43	00:03:41	4.91%	55.04%
9	UK	382	4.04	00:07:40	22.25%	22.25%
10	Germany	324	11.45	00:05:35	17.90%	16.98%
11	Canada	294	4.63	00:03:13	15.99%	16.67%
12	Qatar	218	5.40	00:05:53	52.75%	29.82%
13	Iraq	170	3.78	00:02:59	36.47%	25.88%
14	Palestine	169	9.57	00:05:19	53.25%	24.85%
15	France	165	8.35	00:06:23	10.30%	9.09%
16	Bahrain	141	5.04	00:03:01	32.62%	20.57%
17	Lebanon	139	4.24	00:02:56	25.90%	34.53%
18	Oman	124	5.81	00:05:09	31.45%	15.32%
19	Nigeria	88	1.85	00:01:42	84.09%	72.73%
20	Libya	62	4.76	00:05:49	43.55%	22.58%
21	Swayed	60	6.45	00:04:27	61.67%	18.33%
22	Morocco	59	2.76	00:02:49	76.27%	45.76%
23	China	45	6.69	00:19:14	20.00%	17.78%
24	Syria	36	8.50	00:06:45	69.44%	33.33%
25	Turkey	35	4.63	00:03:32	42.86%	20.00%
26	Austria	30	3.53	00:03:19	80.00%	13.33%
27	Ukraine	27	5.15	00:04:09	85.19%	37.04%
28	Yemen	25	2.28	00:02:36	92.00%	68.00%
29	Denmark	20	7.40	00:05:35	40.00%	20.00%
30	Philippines	17	3.94	00:01:59	23.53%	5.88%

Number of visits to the query through the online website according to the country, the average number of pages and the time of the visit in 2012.

No.	The country	Number of the visits	Average of the pages' number in each visit	Average time of the visit	Percentage of new visits for the first time	Percentage of browsing only
31	Italy	14	3.14	00:01:35	78.57%	42.86%
32	Australia	13	7.62	00:12:19	92.31%	23.08%
33	Russia	11	9.45	00:07:52	81.82%	18.18%
34	Tunisia	11	1.73	00:00:40	81.82%	54.55%
35	Belgium	10	5.70	00:03:05	80.00%	20.00%
36	India	10	2.20	00:00:46	80.00%	60.00%
37	Uzbekistan	10	7.60	00:05:45	0.00%	10.00%
38	Romania	9	18.00	00:04:40	100.00%	77.78%
39	Belarus	7	4.71	00:05:14	14.29%	14.29%
40	South Africa	7	7.57	00:05:33	28.57%	28.57%
41	Greece	6	2.33	00:01:45	33.33%	50.00%
42	Venezuela	6	2.50	00:01:51	66.67%	50.00%
43	Afghanistan	5	4.20	00:02:17	40.00%	0.00%
44	Switzerland	5	4.60	00:03:26	80.00%	40.00%
45	Hong Kong	5	6.20	00:03:33	40.00%	0.00%
46	Haiti	5	6.60	00:05:00	80.00%	40.00%
47	Holland	5	6.40	00:10:19	100.00%	0.00%
48	Norway	5	3.60	00:03:03	100.00%	20.00%
49	Pakistan	5	1.20	00:00:39	100.00%	80.00%
50	Singapore	5	3.00	00:01:13	40.00%	20.00%
51	Iran	4	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
52	Spain	3	2.67	00:03:03	66.67%	0.00%
53	Japan	3	2.33	00:00:36	33.33%	33.33%
54	Thailand	3	3.33	00:01:46	66.67%	33.33%
55	Cyprus	2	6.00	00:01:34	100.00%	50.00%
56	South Korea	2	2.00	00:00:31	100.00%	50.00%
57	Nigeria	2	1.00	00:00:00	50.00%	100.00%
58	Poland	2	3.00	00:02:22	100.00%	0.00%
59	Argentina	1	4.00	00:04:14	100.00%	0.00%
60	Brunei	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
61	Côte d'Ivoire	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
62	Hungary	1	2.00	00:00:49	100.00%	0.00%
63	Indonesia	1	3.00	00:01:59	100.00%	0.00%
64	Jamaica	1	9.00	00:02:55	100.00%	0.00%
65	Macau	1	14.00	00:10:23	100.00%	0.00%
66	Maldives	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
67	New Zealand	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
68	Sudan	1	2.00	00:00:16	100.00%	0.00%
69	Togo	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
70	Taiwan	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%
71	Vietnam	1	1.00	00:00:00	100.00%	100.00%

Enhance Confidence in the Rule of Law Pillar

The most important condition of citizenship in the community is related to the individuals' duties and rights towards each other and towards the land on which they live and the system that they have chosen to govern them. These rights and duties are protected by a set of laws and regulations, in order to participate in these laws and regulations as active citizens, Jordanian youth under the age of shall thirty, who make up 74% of the population, should be aware of their rights and duties and to understand the constitutional Jordanian judicial system, which in turn works to reflect these rights and duties on the ground and protect them. In addition to the need for knowledge of the concept and principles of the rule of law, where equally right in front of the judiciary is the most important pillars of fair and democratic communities, regardless of race, religion, economic status or political orientation. The trust of the citizens in judiciary contributes to the economic and social development.

The judiciary has paid a special attention to the issue of public awareness of the role of the judiciary in establishing justice, trust the rule of law and make them aware of their rights and duties. This is achieved by facilitating citizens' access to justice to ensure that they get their rights to take several actions in terms of educating the public role of the judiciary and improving the infrastructure in the courts and to facilitate access to justice and mitigating the procedures and other measures. On the other hand, the judiciary seeks to contribute to the integration of the legal culture in the educational systems, and introduce students to the concepts of citizenship based on equality and human dignity and the relationship of citizenship with sustainable and overall development. Media plays a major role in the dissemination of legal awareness as a fundamental pillar in the process of functioning of the judiciary in establishing justice among people and respects the law.

The strategic operational plan for the construction of the judiciary created a special program to raise awareness and education, where the program includes 17 activities spread over three axes and seven objectives. The awareness program extends to the judges, supporting administrative staff, the various categories of citizens and various educational levels and ages. The following are the main activities included in this program:

1. Developing a media plan where its message is clear and reflects the themes and objectives of the strategic plan for the judiciary. It also includes the provision of information material awareness targeting citizens of all levels and culture, and focuses on the definition of the role of the judiciary, and informative article written in the form of brochures and posters distributed widely, especially in schools and universities.
2. Working to raise awareness of the rules of the Judicial Code of Behavior, and establish an accountability system in case of violation of the rules of the Code of Behavior and drafting a training material.
3. Working on the development of legal education with the participation of judges, and enrich universities' libraries with specialized legal researches and studies, and preparing field programs and awareness campaigns for university students to know about the judicial system and projects for developing the judiciary, and spreading the judicial culture and raise the awareness of the role of the judiciary. Organizing workshops, where they are held with the participation of judges by inviting specialists to provide working papers on legal education.

4. Holding educational programs for local community organizations regarding the role of the judiciary in various fields and designing programs and joint campaigns to raise awareness in the community on the principle of the rule of law.
5. Popularizing and standardizing of signs in all courts of the Kingdom, and the issuance of guidelines for the services provided by the courts.

Conclusions and Recommendations of the Annual Report 2012

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2012

The methodology for preparing the annual report for the year 2012 differs from the previous year, because it adopted programs of the operational plan for judiciary building strategy of the year (2012 – 2014) as a frame of reference for documenting the achievements of the judiciary at various levels during the year 2012, with the adoption of the main axes that the strategy adopted in documenting these achievements. Considering that this year is the first year of its work and achievements in the context of its strategic plan which has been prepared by the Judicial Council and honored by the master of the country his Majesty the king Abdullah II at the end of 2011.

The operational plan for the construction strategy for the judiciary included six main programs, where each program included many activities carried out within specific timetables and the main sub objectives in the plan were achieved. Many of the mentioned activities in the executive plan 2012 have been implemented, especially those activities New within the program of legislation and the training specialization program, institutional capacity-building program and human resources. The following is a summary of the main conclusions and recommendations for the work and achievements of the judiciary during the year 2012 in the light of the programs and activities of the operational plan:

1. Legislation Program:

This program includes the amendment of regulatory legislation of the judiciary to devote the principle of its independency and individual independency per judge and issuing new legislation in line with constitutional amendments and revision of the organizing legislation of the work of the courts to improve the procedures and speed up the disposition of cases, as well as legislation governing the work of public prosecutors and execution departments. This program includes 25 public activists distributed on five themes and 12 objectives.

1.1 Key Conclusions:

This program aims to strengthening the institutional independence of the judiciary, and to provide a supporting legal environment for the independence of the individual judge, and enable and enhance the capacity of the Judicial Inspection Authority, the Judicial Institute, Department of the Attorney General, the public prosecution, development of their work methodology and enable their judges and shortening the litigation and ensure the immediate implementation of the New cases, and decrease the work caseload of the courts and improve their performance. The following are the main conclusions and recommendations in this program:

- The Judicial authority completed a draft law on administrative court on two levels, the draft law of the independence of the judiciary, the Code of Civil prosecution procedures, Code of Criminal prosecution procedures, the implementation of the law in line with the constitutional amendments and laying the foundations for the independence of the judiciary.
- The legislation related to judicial inspection were not reviewed this year in the area of transfer of ownership of the Judicial Inspection to the Board of Judicial, legislation on how to choose the inspector,

the inspector job stability, immunity and accountability of the Inspectors, reviewing and developing the criteria of inspection to ensure transparency and fairness in the inspection process.

- Within the plan of the Department of the Public Attorney General, it is being worked on a draft of a project to amend the law on the government to the competent authorities, where the Government Claims Law No. 25 of the year of 1958, it no longer meets the required purpose. And an amendment to the organizational structure of the department to keep in track with the development and the way the work goes in order to improve the collection of funds means treasury through the legal ways to preserve the public money.
- Integration and cooperation between the judiciary and other institutions, formal and informal institutions, civil society organization of the factors that helped and will help to lay the foundations for the independence of the judiciary and promote independence individual judges and prompt justice. In this context, none of the legislation relating to the nature relation between the judiciary and, Bar Association, the media, the educational institutions and civil society organization was revised during the year of 2012.
- The judiciary law draft focused on the importance of independence of individual judges in the judiciary and non-interference in their jobs by the executive authority, and non-interference in hiring, removing, upgrading and disciplining judges. Regarding Review legislation relating to alternative means to resolve disputes (mediation) to ease the caseload of the courts in human rights issues that have not been worked on during this year.
- In the area of the institutionalization of the relation between the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, it has not worked during this year on the development and review of legislation that govern the relation between them in various fields, including: infrastructure and services in the courts, the supporting administrative staff, public and international relations, the field of information and communication technology, and the annual budget, and drafting a joint action plan to identify the joint issues and implement them, in an institutional framework based on the distribution of roles and division of labor.
- In the area of strengthening the institutional capacity of the Judicial Institute, the legislative framework relating to the Judicial Institute in terms of judicial subservience to the Ministry of Justice and the nature of its relation with the judiciary has not reviewed.
- Despite the significant achievements carried out by the supporting administrative units for the Judicial Council in various fields, especially in the legislation, training programs and specialization in 2012, which have been mentioned in detail in this report, it has developed and strengthened the capacity of administrative units and institutionalize its work. On the contrary, it has been reducing its staff, and has not been working to improve coordination between them and the Judicial Council and its institutions, and did not take the role assigned to it in evaluating and following up with the implementation of programs and activities in accordance with the operational plan.

1.2 Key Recommendations:

There are plenty of opportunities to lay the foundations for the independence of the judiciary and the individual independence of the judge, most notably the royal vision that supports the independence of the judiciary and the disposition of powers and the judges' situation to be with the judiciary. In addition the independence of the judiciary and individual independence of the judge taking a lot of space in the building strategy of the judiciary in the years of 2012- 2014. Below are the most important recommendations that came out of the report:

- There are four legislations that require amendments in order to strengthen the principle of the independence of the judiciary, which are independence of the judiciary law, the Judicial Inspection law, the Public Prosecution law, the Public Prosecution Civil Law as well as to modifying the system of the Judiciary Institute to be supervised by the Judicial Council, not the Ministry of Justice.
- The required modifications to the independence of the Judiciary law limit the validity of the hiring judges to the Judicial Council and cancel the Minister of Justice for hiring of judges.
- Canceling the subordination of the public prosecutor to the Minister of Justice and stop the powers of the minister on the decisions of prosecutors, in addition to modifying the system of the Judicial Institute to attach it directly to the judicial council.
- The laws draft which was completed during the year 2012, where it was not presented to the nation council and it is still in the Legislation and Opinion Bureau. The accelerate of presenting it to the Council of the Nation, approve and publish it in the Official newspaper is a requirement of the Judicial Council in order to achieve the royal vision to devote to the independence of the judiciary and the individual independence of the judge, court relief, and prompt and justice as soon as appropriate.
- An objective study should be conducted to determine the feasibility of a dependency of the Judicial Inspection Directorate and the Judicial Institute of the Ministry of Justice and identify strengths and weaknesses in improving the performance of judges and their development, evaluation and review of inspection standards and the method of selection of judicial inspectors.
- The importance of working on the completion of the draft amendment to the law on public civil lawyer, which is the law of government, suits No. 25 of the year 1958. It is no longer meets the requirements of modernity and flexibility in the representation of the relevant government departments, especially civil defense gendarmerie, general intelligence and others. It also requires an amendment to the organizational structure of the department to keep in track with the developments and the proper functioning in order to preserve public money.
- Working to improve work processes and develop it legislatively and regulatory in the department of civil and public lawyer, especially in the field of the department's relations to the ministries, departments and government institutions that oblige them to comply and cooperate with the Department of Civil Attorney General, and implementation of New applications and provide them with information and documents for the defense of the rights of the Treasury.
- Institutionalizing the relations between the Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice legislatively and institutionally, and put an end to interference in the work of the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, and in the job of each in an institutional framework based on the distribution of roles and division of work. This is achieved through the development of draft (legislation/ system) to help governing this relation in the common areas and a mechanism to coordinate relations in the following areas, for example: the annual budget, infrastructure and services of courts, the Judicial Institute, the judicial and supporting administrative staff, public and international relations, information and communication technology, and other development projects.
- The importance to work on institutionalizing the relations legislatively and institutionally between the judiciary and formal and informal institutions, the Bar Association, the institutions of local community on issues of concern to all parties in accordance with the specialization and responsibilities of each.

2. Training and specialization program:

This program aims to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary through continuous training for judges and supporting staff to them in the courts to keep up with developments and updates in the legislation and the diversity of disciplines in the field of judicial work of the judiciary. And develop the capacity of the supporting staff in courts and strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of the human resources units in the departments of the Judiciary authority through training and rehabilitation, according to the training needs based on job description and job tasks.

2.1 Key Recommendations

There are several parties to do the training for the judicial staff and the supporting employee in the courts, including supporters of the Judicial Council during the administrative units, the Ministry of Justice through the Judicial Institute, international and local community relevant institutions. What distinguishes the work of these institutions is the lack of systematic coordination among them. Each of these entities implements their own training plan away from coordination with the others, which leads to duplication and repetition in some training topics without knowing the degree of the need of the training or training priorities by the staff. The following are the main conclusions in this area:

2.1.1 Ministry of Justice through the Judicial Institute: Judicial Institute is the official academic institution in the Kingdom. It is responsible for the rehabilitation of lawyers to take various judicial offices, and continuous training for judges and their associates of the supporting staff in the courts to keep them in the track with the latest legal, technical and procedural developments related to the nature of their work in accordance with the best international practices. The following are the findings in the area of the work of judicial Institute:

- Preparatory training program: is one of the important programs which carried out by the Judicial Institute. It is non-academic rehabilitation program for holders of bachelor's at least in the law. The ones who pass this program successfully will be given the Judicial Institute diploma. There are about 61 students of whom 50% are females in the schools of 2011-2012.
- Continuous training and specialist program: it includes continuous training courses, seminars and workshops for judges and their supporters, delegates, judges and non-Jordanians jurists. The continuous training and specialist program takes into account the continuing training program focus on modern methods of litigation and new legal matters, and keep pace with modern legislative amendments and what comes from it of procedures and applications. The number of sessions that were held during the year 2012 amounted to 29 including 14 training course specialized for judges and prosecutors, and six sessions for government agencies. The number of participants in these courses is 769 participants, including 228 judges and prosecutors in the Justice Department and 93 judges of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), and the rest are staff from in the Ministry of Justice, where their number is 237 employees and seven community service institutions.
- Seminars and workshops on the local, Arab and international cooperation: the Judicial Institute participated in many workshops, regional, Arab and international seminars about a variety of topics including: human rights, and the reduction of domestic violence, environmental law and other.

2.1.2 Support Administrative Units at the Judicial Council: the Affairs Unit in the administrative units implemented many internal and external training events, where many judges of different grades and disciplines attended them. The number of participants in the internal events was 998 judges, and the number of participants in external events was 129 judges carried out in 30 neighboring countries. It should be noted that the administrative units have committed themselves to the implementation of the terms of the operational plan (training and specialization plan) emanating from the strategic Plan for the judiciary in 2012. Below is a summary of the training topics and proposals that carried out during the year 2012:

- Internal and external participations: it was carried out in the framework of internal participations at the country level 14 events involved 1060 judges. In the context of external participations, 129 judges participated including 30 countries, including 11 Arab countries, where 40 judges participated. And 62 judges participated in 12 European countries and seven judges in the United States and the rest participated in the Asian Muslim countries.
- Training courses: holding workshops to discuss the proposed amendments to the rules of criminal procedure, and the origins of civil procedure, and implementation, as well as the reasons for delay disposing the prosecutions. Special workshops for alternative sentences, and training courses on crime scene management and financial and electronic crimes to public prosecutions members.

2.1.3 National Centre for Human Rights and the American Lawyers and judges Association and: the association implemented many activities to promote the culture of human rights in the institutions of the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice, and raise awareness about the implementation of international conventions and legislation related to the juveniles' justice and others. The assembly implemented a moot court competition for students of law faculties in Jordanian universities, and a seminar on the U.S. experience in the special cases of women's rights.

2.2 Key recommendations:

Originally a national training plan should be available within a comprehensive training program agreed upon by all partners related to the judiciary, starting with judiciary institutions and the Ministry of Justice, ending with the Bar Association, the institutions of community service and international institutions. It has specific contents & topics with well defined objectives, target groups and specific timetables. These institutions follow up with the implementation of the course training, each institution according to its competence and in accordance with the schedules and priorities. This training plan ensures harmony between the works of the various parties, where each one contributes according to its competence and in order to avoid duplication and repetition in training programs and target groups and to prevent the implementation of special training agendas and not in the priorities. But to success, it requires the following work:

- There must be a comprehensive training manual to show in an unambiguous way the training procedures to determine the training objectives, starting with the mechanism of the preparation and adoption of the training material and the criteria for the selection of trainers and target groups of trainees, ending with the final assessment of training (training environment, training material, and the trainer), and writing the report.

- Conducting periodic surveys to identify the need assessment for judges and supporting staff to take into account the competency, qualifications, and years of experience and labeled and job description. Training courses will be prepared based on the survey programs.
- Developing a medium-term plan to prepare trainers from various specializations for the judicial staff and supporting staff to train trainers on different topics.

3. Program of institutional capacity-building and human resources:

This program is one of the highest costs of programs because it includes many areas of development and modernization with regard to infrastructure for the courts of buildings, maintenance, expansion, the necessary equipment and logistical support, including information technology and means of communication, in the area of employment in the various departments of the judiciary, including judges and the Ministry of Justice. In order to improve the capacity of institutional various departments and agencies of the judiciary and improve and simplify the procedures of litigation and Procedures services provided to the public. And decrease the caseload of courts and judges and supporting staff in the courts of various levels.

3.1 Key Recommendations:

3.1.1 Performance Indicators for courts and judges' caseloads & clearance rates:

This report contains a large number of indicators that measure the caseload of courts and judges' and the number of the received cases by the courts of various levels during the year and the pending uncounted for cases from previous years. The number of received cases for all courts and departments of the judicial authority during the year 2012 was more than half a million cases, 594.5 thousand cases, in addition to the filed cases from previous years which were 186.5 thousand cases. There are 918 judges to follow up with these cases. The following summary summarizes the conclusions in this area:

- New cases: the decrease or increase of the number of new cases or caseload the judge cannot be considered an indicator of the progress or development in the work of the courts. In general, the decrease in the number of new cases by the courts can be considered as a positive phenomenon in some courts. For example, the Court of Cassation that considers appeals by the decisions issued the Appeal courts, where the decrease of the new cases is an improvement in the accuracy of the provisions foreseen in the Appeal courts which is not supposed to be distinguished.
- Disposed cases: the increase in the number of disposed cases in all courts and various degrees generally considered a positive indicator if it takes into account the qualitative aspect of the justice of the rule, and the type of the disposed cases and its complexity. The indicator of the number of disposed cases should not be treated as a criterion to the clearance of the court. The increase of the number of cases is may be attributed to the increase of the number of judges in the court or an increase in the number of cases in some cases, or resorting to the easy cases and avoid the difficult issues at other times.
- The annual average caseload of the judge: it equals the New and trained cases divided by the number of judges. The annual caseload rate of the judge of the New and pending cases in all courts and departments is about 851 cases. It should be noted that this rate does not reflect the true and fair image of the caseload of the judges. This caseload varies from one court to another, where the caseload reaches 3133 cases in the executive prosecutions in the departments of the primitive public prosecution courts, 3116 cases in the

municipal courts and 1130 cases in the conciliation courts. While it reaches 27 cases only in the Aqaba Court of Appeal of Special Economic Customs.

- The annual rate of clearance per judge: it equals the New and trained cases divided by the number of judges. The annual clearance rate of the judge of the New and pending cases in all courts and departments is about 851 cases. It should be noted that this rate does not reflect the true and fair image of the clearance of the judges. It varies from one court to another and one department to another, where it reaches 3088 cases in the executive prosecutions, 1612 cases in the departments of the primitive public prosecution courts, 858 cases in the conciliation courts. While it is 23 cases only in the Aqaba Court of Appeal of Special Economic Customs.
- There are no clear criteria to be taken to judge the average rate of the caseload and clearance whether big or small. It is attributed to the difference between the work of the courts and departments in large cities compared with the work of the courts in the villages and small towns. In addition to the type and complexity of the cases, the experience of the judges, their specialties and other factors.
- Distribution of the judges on the courts is not based on a scientific basis and according to approved objective criteria, which link between the average rate of caseload and the average rate of clearance and the future expectations of the average of the New and disposed cases, in order to plan for supplementing the judiciary with new judges to support them and manage the movement of the judges between the courts and the departments on objective basis.

3.1.2 Information technology and communication:

The judiciary authority and the Ministry of Justice manage their institutions through a number of computerized programs since almost ten years ago. These programs have been developed and modernized to meet the needs and requirements of the work. The most prominent and recent program of these programs is Mizan Program 2, which schedule all the work of the courts and document all the cases and documents, where the information system run by the Ministry of Justice and used by the courts. So, it benefits the users, decision-makers, judges, supporting staff in the Judiciary Authority and the Ministry of Justice in addition to the lawyers, litigants and the official and non-official public institution. The following are the main conclusions in this area:

- Mizan 2 Program is one of the largest programs used by the judiciary and the Ministry of Justice and contains hundreds of quantitative and qualitative indicators on cases of various kinds while they are seen or not seen and documents for each case. Obviously, the majority of data users do not know the size of the data and information that can be provided and the huge possibilities the program to help in the decision-making in the field of planning and development and foreseeing future prospects.
- It was noticed that there is a mismatch between the data extracted from Mizan Program of the New, disposed and pending cases for all courts with the data produced by the technical office of the same data. The reason for the mismatch is attributed to the difference of concepts and all of the methodologies and computerization them, especially for the disposed and non - disposed and New cases the Appeal courts of first instance, where are considered in some courts of instance as New, while it is not considered in some other courts according to the President of the Court. In addition, there are other reasons shown by a study conducted by the quality control unit in the judiciary on the reasons for the difference in results between the Mizan and written reports of the Court, where the study concluded the following results:

- 1- In the monthly report issued by the courts, there is no one report form for all courts where there is a difference in the classification of the prosecutions in the report, such as Treasury issues which are considered in some courts as cases in the first instance or conciliation courts, while in other courts, they are not in the court of conciliation and considered to be in as a disposed classification.
 - 2- Some courts adjust the monthly received reports manually to have the final total match the actual, because the problems in the previous round were not resolved and differences in each month in the issued reports.
 - 3- There is a difference in Mizan system between the agenda of the Court and detailed disclosure of the cases and judges in terms of the total average of the cases in both reports.
 - 4- Errors in the pending cases are not modified, but can be modified in the New and disposed to equal the previous number.
- It has not been working on the evaluation of the information system and assessment of the impact of the system workflow and improvement of the performance as well as the suitability of the equipment and technical support and computer networks with the requirements of the system and the needs of users. And the extent of the need for qualified human resources and the type of qualification and experience. And to identify weak and strong point of the information system and opportunities for development and modernization.

3.1.3 Human resources:

Within the framework of institutional capacity building program, it is being worked on activating case management, which would contribute to ease the work of the courts, and distribute the judicial staff based on the actual needs of the courts, and supplement the courts with qualified judicial staff meet the needs of the courts. Modernizing and developing the system documentation and archiving of files and develop the performance of the judgments in courts. Regarding the number of the judges, it has increased steadily over the last four years; the number has increased from 754 judges in 2009 to 911 judges in 2012, in an increase percentage of 20.8% or an annual average of 5.2%.

The courts staff and supporting administrative staff face big problems and challenges with regard to the working environment in terms of infrastructure and suitable logistical support to the working conditions, or the regarding the administrative part in terms of the need for more staff, the cases related to the career description and job functions, overlapping of tasks, caseload and others. The following are the main conclusions regarding judges and the courts staff:

- the lack of objective criteria determine the size of the monthly and annual caseload of a judge, which it is not allowed to be crossed and link it with the annual and monthly average of clearance, and the type of unforeseen cases, under which determine the need of courts to judges to ease the caseload on them and prompt justice in the suitable time.
- Not activating the principle of judicial specialization on all courts as well as the principle of specialization in the work of the Public Prosecution.
- Descriptions and Job Titles for the majority of staff in the courts are not applicable on the ground due to lack of staff and the lack of matching of the requirements of professions with the job description, both of

the academic degree or the experience. The absence of appropriate descriptions to fit with what exists on the ground, and the ambiguity of the organizational structure leads to interference in work references and lack of clarity of the functional responsibilities and powers. It also leads to some of the staff to work with something out of their job description.

- Pressure at work in some sections and departments in the big courts doesn't fit with the number of employees, and because of the large number of customers at most times.
- Hiring staff is often not based on any objective grounds or a specific methodology in terms of academic qualification or years of experience or personal skills. Where some of the staff lacks legal knowledge or experience necessary to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. This leads to a number of errors in the work that can be remedied by having the foundations set clear and specific.
- The courts lack an appropriate system of incentives based on a realistic assessment of the performance of staff in line with clear objectives defined and agreed upon in advance. On the one hand, employees are evaluated by people who are not directly familiar with their job and work, and by using an evaluation form which lacks objective measurement tools to measure various performance elements. It also doesn't take the privacy of the work into consideration which affects the accuracy and credibility.

3.2 Key Recommendations:

One of the most prominent problems and challenges faced by the staff in the courts is the lack of sufficient staff to do the required work. Moreover, the descriptions and job titles are not applicable on the ground due to lack of staff and non - matching of the requirements with the job description, whether from the academic degree or the experience or so with available staff. As well as the lack of the necessary financial funds allocated. The absence of accurate job descriptions and a clear organizational structure leads to ambiguity and overlap in work references and lack of clarity of the functional responsibilities and powers. It also leads to some of the staff to work out of their job description, and to duplication of administrative supervision process. In this context, we recommend the following:

- Commitment to the implementation of the training plan which was approved and keeps pace with the developments and updates in the legislation and the diversity of specialization in the area of judicial work. It includes the judges of various positions and titles. As well as the designing a training to organize field training mechanism in the new courts and judges.
- Laying objective foundations and criteria for the selection of qualified and experienced trainers from different specializations. And a comprehensive program to send judges for scholarships for Foreign Affairs to be compatible with the needs of the judicial work according to objective grounds. It is necessary to work on the preparation of a clear, unified and modern organizational structure, where it has job description and job titles in line with the work nature and the basic work references, and the entities that shall monitor the performance of staff, clearly and specifically assess and supervise their work.
- The administrative units of the Judicial Council should be re-activating in order to fulfill its role in the system of administrative units under Article (45) of (the Independence of the Judiciary Law No. 15) for the year 2001. Its role should be re-activating through supplying them with qualified staff with experience, and train based on the methods of scientific research, performance evaluation, data

analysis, report writing and strategic planning to be able to support the Judicial Council and supplement it with scientific information to assist in decision-making on objective grounds.

- Increasing the number of staff and attract appropriate competencies in addition to encouraging existing staff to improve their performance better.
- Developing programs to build the capacity of staff in various aspects needed in their work, these programs should be set up based on Training Needs Assessment, which takes into account the job description for the employees and their current qualifications. This assessment should include all employees whether judges or the staff.
- The need to develop Mizan Program to fit with the work procedures and develop a comprehensive plan to computerize all files and cases that are still not entered on the system during a specified period. And conduct an evaluation study of the programs in terms of efficiency, the way of input and the nature of the indicators used by the users of the data and develop an action plan on training program for users of the program.
- Reviewing the structure and contents of the statistical reports, to give a clearer more realistic picture and about the performance and achievements of the departments of the courts. And identifying the concepts in a clear and uniform way, especially for the concepts used for the reasons for the delay related to the disposing of these cases, some concepts are: abandoned, new, filing appeal, under execution, appeal list, suspended and on hold.
- The infrastructure of the courts is one of the biggest challenges facing its performance, in playing their role to the fullest and to provide appropriate services for the clients. Which require substantial action by monitoring the financial allocations for expansion and maintenance; providing adequate space for staff and query offices and signboards for clients and evidence for court proceedings and others.
- Conducting a study to monitor the needs of departments and sections of devices, equipment, computers and other.

4. The Communication Program:

4.1 Key Conclusions:

There was no work done in 2012 to build a strong relation between the judiciary, the official, non-official institutions and civil society organizations, universities and institutes in the framework of building a real and effective partnership. The relation is based on the routine interests and their work requirements. This relation could be characterized as follows:

- Lack of communication between the judiciary and other institutions for the institutional work within the framework of joint committees, memoranda of understanding or joint action plan governing the activities and events of common interest during implementation, follow-up and evaluation.
- At the level of coordination between the judiciary and the Bar Association, No work was done on developing this relation during the year 2012, and remained at the minimum without any joint action plan.

- No work was done on building permanent channels of communication between the judiciary and law schools to prepare joint action plan to govern activities and events of common interest with clear mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating performance.
- The website of the judiciary was upgraded and developed in terms of the form and content, where a mechanism for updating data and information was designed to update it constantly with regard to the rights and duties of citizens and to open the way for the citizens to express their opinions and to know their attitudes in this area.
- Permanent channels of communication were not opened between the representatives of the judiciary, media institutions and journalists in 2012, there was no Joint media and outreach activities that carry an agreed upon clear message, neither were mechanisms for continuous communication and follow-up on the implementation and evaluation.

4.2 Recommendations:

Development of the relations between the judiciary and other institutions, and improving the mechanism of communication with them in order to build a real partnership, can be only done through the institutionalization of this relation through a memorandum of understanding and a joint committee with the following tasks:

- Developing a joint action plan that reflects the interests and specialties of both parties, where it does not depart from the objectives of the strategic plan of the judicial authority and take into account the priorities of its work.
- Developing mechanisms for implementation within specific timetables, mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, determine the roles, responsibilities and costs.

5. Awareness and education program:

In light of the great achievements Jordan is witnessing in the judiciary, and that are of pride to all the Jordanian community, and in light of the growing calls for reform and enhance the concepts of state of institutions, the rule of law and the fight against corruption in all its forms, in addition to the steps that were taken to positively support the constitutional reforms. It is required to push the reform process forward by raising legal awareness, establishing and consolidating the culture of the community about their rights, duties and fundamental freedoms within the strategy of the judiciary.

5.1 Key Conclusions:

The judiciary has paid special attention to raise public awareness of the role of the judiciary in establishing justice and the rule law and raise awareness of their rights and duties. Media has received much attention in the strategy of the judicial authority for the year 2012 -2014, where a special program was devoted to outreach and media that includes 17 activities and events. These awareness activities include in addition to judges and supporting administrative staff, the various groups of citizens of various educational backgrounds and ages in addition to the educational sector schools and universities. However, not many of these activities were implemented during the year 2012, especially the ones in the field of informative and educational activities at the level of educational institutions. The following are the main conclusions in this area:

- Lack of clarity of the media message adopted by the Judicial Council, which reflect the pillars, themes and objectives of its strategic plan and so there are no materials on the role of the judiciary and the importance of the rule of law that could target the citizens from various educational backgrounds and students of all ages to introduce them to the concept of citizenship, their rights and duties.
- Training programs have not been implemented for judges to address the media, neither for awareness for staff working in courts.

5.2 Key Recommendations:

The main recommendations in the field of awareness and education should be focused in the educational facilities and institutions especially at schools aiming at growing a generation that is aware of their rights and duties, and to outreach to the student communities, this requires the following:

- Issuance of a referential manual for school teachers on the concepts of the rule of law, judicial independence, individual independency of the judge, courts, citizenship, rights, duties, and other terms and concepts relevant to the judicial authority. This manual aims at introducing these concepts to teachers enabling them to convey the right information and knowledge to their students.
- Work on integrating legal concepts and terms in school curricula particularly curricula in the basic (mandatory) phase.
- Development of a media and outreach plan with a clear message that reflects the pillars, themes and goals of the strategic plan of the judicial authority, the plan shall include informational and educational awareness material that targets citizens from different groups, academic backgrounds, and ages aiming at definition and introduction of the judicial authority role. In addition to written and printed material (brochures, pamphlets, posters) to be distributed on a large scale particularly in schools and universities.
- Work on development of the legal education and engaging judges in that, enrich libraries at universities with specialized legal studies and researches, prepare field programs and awareness campaigns targeting universities' students to introduce the judicial system and the judiciary development projects, spread legal culture within the students and raise their awareness on the role of the judiciary, organize workshops with participation of judges, and invite professionals to present special papers on the legal education.
- Organize educational programs for civil society organizations regarding the role of the judicial authority in the different fields of specialization, design joint programs and campaigns to raise public awareness on the rule of law principle.
- Engage specialized experienced judges in the implementation of the awareness programs.

6. Studies, researches, plans and polls program:

6.1 Key Conclusions:

The program includes fields on the development and improvements of the scientific and academic research in the justice sector institutions, carrying out studies legal researches, encourage judges to develop papers on

judicial issues in regards of new legal issues and cases, judicial procedures, and others. In addition to conducting surveys and polls to survey citizens opinions to increase efficiency in providing services, by developing mechanism to measure level citizens satisfaction in general and of courts' users- litigants and service seekers in particular.

1. A field assessment was conducted at the execution departments in West Amman and Zarqa First instance courts as a pilot to identify the logistic, and knowledge gaps between the reality of those courts and from another hand the work requirements and the staff needs to enhance the work and performance. The results of the study were circulated to different courts to identify their needs in light of the study findings.
2. A procedural manual was not prepared for the work in execution departments during 2012 according to the plan of preparation to unify work procedures.

6.2 Key Recommendations:

There was a number of studies that were proposed in the implementation plan that were not implemented during 2012, however they are considered of high importance therefore there is a need to implement them during the coming year 2013:

1. A prospective study to identify judges and support staff attitudes and aspects on the criteria and standards of transfers, recruitment, appointment, secondment, and dismissal aiming at the development and endorsement of subjective and fixed criteria.
2. Comprehensive assessment on the backlog and pending cases to identify its size, causes, and to propose recommendations to speed the process of case disposition.
3. Monitor and revise execution department's procedures and prepare procedures manual for all of the procedures in preparation of unification of those procedures.
4. Prepare a training action plan in partnership with the public prosecution that integrates with the pillars, themes and goals of the strategic plan for the coming three years.
5. Conduct studies on the problems of the legislations regulating criminal trial.
6. Develop a plan to engage judges in the educational process at law schools at universities to enhance and improve the education process outcomes.

Summary of Indicators Related to the Performance of All Court Types and Court Levels during 2012

Court	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Real Average Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Percent of Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Court of Cassation	33	2605	12016	12498	14621	104%	443	379	85.5%	37
Court of Higher Justice	6	142	542	506	684	93.4%	114	84	74%	10
Major Felonies Court	20	642	1673	1568	2315	93.7%	116	78	67.7%	10
Amman Appeals Court	78	5052	48741	48959	53793	100.4%	690	628	91%	57
Irbid Appeals Court	29	401	17230	17063	17631	99%	608	588	96.8%	51
Maan Appeals Court	7	62	1405	1449	1514	99.8%	216	207	95.7%	18
Income Tax Appeals Court	10	265	841	910	1106	108.2%	111	91	82.3%	9
Customs Appeals Court	6	186	789	821	975	%104.1	163	137	84.2%	14
Special Economic Zone Customs Court of Appeals	3	13	69	70	82	%101.4	27	23	85.4%	2
Courts of Appeal	133	5979	69122	69272	75101	%100.2	565	521	92.2%	47
Customs First Instance Court	8	1164	1139	1082	2303	%95	288	135	47%	29
Special Economic Zone Customs Court First Instance Court	1	480	60	60	108	%100	108	60	55.6%	9
State Property Court	1	0	91	85	91	%93.4	91	85	93.4%	8
Lands Settlement Court	3	209	2289	2340	2498	%102.2	833	780	93.7%	69
Income Tax First Instance Court	7	1709	2597	2006	4306	%77.2	615	287	46.6%	51
Aqaba Income Tax First Instance Court	1	34	54	66	88	%122.8	88	66	75%	7
Total Caseload of First Instance Courts	194	12709	82569	78892	95278	%95.5	491	407	82.8%	41
Total Caseload of Conciliation Courts	247	54601	224441	211826	279042	%94.4	1130	858	75.9%	94
Case Management Department	16	1713	5059	5091	2808	%99.9	426	318	74.8%	35
Mediation Department	28	179	1368	1448	1547	%105.8	55	52	43.6%	5
Juvenile Courts	3	114	1445	1357	1559	93.9%	520	452	87%	43
Total for All Courts, Excluding Municipalities Courts	701	81848	404501	388097	486349	%95.9	694	554	79.8%	58
Total Municipalities Courts	53	17694	91968	130407	81.6%	2442	1735	71%	203	

Summary of Indicators Related to the Performance of All Court Types and Court Levels during 2012

Court	No. of Judges	No. of Pending Cases	No. of New Cases	No. of Disposed Cases	Total No. of Cases (Pending + New)	% of Disposed Cases of Total No. of New Cases	Real Average Caseload Per Judge	Clearance Rate (Performance Rate) Per Judge	Percent of Disposed Cases / (New + Pending Cases)	Average Monthly Caseload Per Judge
Total for All Courts, Including Municipalities Courts	754	98542	517214	480065	615756	%92.8	817	637	78%	68
Public Prosecution Before the Court of Higher Justice	2	61	259	226	320	%87.3	160	113	70.6%	13
Public Prosecution at the Major Felonies Court / Investigation	8	237	1647	1660	1884	%100.8	236	208	88.1%	20
Investigation Cases at Public Prosecution Departments at First Instance Court	48	1209	39281	38999	40490	%99.3	844	812	96.3%	70
Investigation Cases at Public Prosecution Departments at Conciliation Court	62	1170	10943	10343	12113	%95.7	195	167	85.7%	16
Execution Cases at Public Prosecution Department at Major Felonies Court	8	533	333	192	866	%57.7	108	24	22.2%	9
Execution Cases at Public Prosecution Departments at First Instance Court	49	88727	64780	78979	153507	%121.9	3132	1612	51.4%	261
Execution Cases at Public Prosecution Departments at Conciliation Court	63	15368	10023	7505	25391	%74.9	403	119	29.6%	34
Total Caseload of Courts and Public Prosecution Departments	994	206847	644480	618005	851327	%95.9	857	622	72.6%	71

Number and Percent of Late and Pending Cases Filed Three years or Before at First Instance Courts classified According to Date of Case Filing

Court	Filed Before 2009	Filed 2009	Filed 2010	Cases Older than 3 Year of More	Filed 2011	Filed 2012	Total
Irbid Case Management Department	1	3	11	15	22	96	133
Zarqa Case Management Department	8	1	0	9	0	26	35
West Amman Case Management Department	20	9	8	37	22	181	240
Court of Cassation	90	78	320	488	72	1567	2127
Major Felonies Court	52	92	248	392	349	809	1550
Income Tax Appeals Court	76	114	145	335	181	268	784
Irbid Court of Appeal	21	48	220	289	903	1641	2833
Customs Court of Appeal	15	63	225	303	370	453	1126
Amman Court of Appeal	2455	672	2262	5389	2744	5271	13404
Maan Court of Appeal	5	9	96	110	187	240	37
Tafilah First Instance Court / As Appeal Court	2	10	2	15	3	2	20
Aqaba First Instance Court / As Appeal Court	1	14	25	40	9	7	56
West Amman Criminal Court / Felonies	23	3	8	34	26	116	176
South Amman First Instance Court / As Appeal Court	0	1	4	5	5	22	32
North Amman First Instance Court / As Appeal Court	0	1	3	4	14	175	193
Ajloun First Instance Court / As Appeal Court	5	4	3	12	14	42	68
Irbid First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	87	28	39	154	67	402	623
Zarqa First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	20	13	16	49	39	360	448
Salt First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	19	8	18	45	59	237	341
Tafilah First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	0	3	2	5	0	6	11
Karak First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	1	5	1	7	2	15	24
Mafraq First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	16	5	9	30	26	143	199
Jerash First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	17	21	2	40	7	67	114
South Amman First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	5	12	18	35	36	249	320
East Amman First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	22	3	7	32	20	109	161
North Amman First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	13	7	14	34	29	190	253
Ajloun First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	5	1	4	10	6	45	61
Amman First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	25	15	32	72	43	221	336
Madaba Amman First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	1	2	0	3	4	55	62
Maan First Instance – Criminal (minor felonies)	3	2	3	8	0	14	22
Irbid First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	77	23	21	121	56	448	625
Customs First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	63	76	121	260	244	407	911
Zarqa First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	48	10	17	75	43	487	605
Salt First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	14	9	10	33	34	278	345
Tafilah First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	4	3	1	8	1	7	16
Aqaba First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	1	2	2	5	1	42	48
Karak First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	0	3	3	6	3	20	29
Mafraq First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	12	6	8	26	13	125	164
Jerash First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	16	6	5	27	0	60	87
South Amman First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	46	25	31	102	46	428	576
East Amman First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	40	15	20	75	27	150	252
North Amman First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	23	11	33	67	76	443	586
Ajloun First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	7	2	1	10	1	12	23
Amman First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	98	44	69	211	91	643	945
West Amman First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	49	22	23	94	53	231	378
Madaba First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	1	2	2	5	2	53	60
Maan First Instance – Criminal (misdemeanors)	1	4	2	7	0	12	19

Aqaba Customs First Instance – Criminal	7	10	3	20	5	19	44
Irbid First Instance – Civil	799	1650	406	2855	296	753	3904
Zarqa First Instance – Civil	68	62	52	182	99	258	539
Salt First Instance – Civil	69	26	56	151	155	233	539
Tafilah First Instance – Civil	66	17	10	93	11	21	125
Aqaba First Instance – Civil	6	6	9	21	38	84	143
Karak First Instance – Civil	28	87	64	179	133	334	646
Mafraq First Instance – Civil	86	189	73	348	84	229	661
Jerash First Instance – Civil	58	44	46	148	74	119	341
South Amman First Instance – Civil	132	123	109	364	114	324	802
East Amman First Instance – Civil	52	24	37	113	70	240	423
North Amman First Instance – Civil	153	82	146	381	271	675	1327
Ajloun First Instance – Civil	83	88	45	216	97	386	699
Amman First Instance – Civil	1014	291	414	1719	705	2040	4464
West Amman First Instance – Civil	188	112	130	430	224	589	1243
Madaba First Instance – Civil	15	4	13	32	23	43	98
Maan First Instance – Civil	21	6	3	30	15	54	99
Lands and Water Settlement	264	86	50	400	24	25	449
Northern Ghor Public Prosecution – Execution	100	72	57	229	32	158	419
Petra / Wadi Musa Public Prosecution – Execution	4	1	0	5	7	39	51
Russeifah Public Prosecution – Execution	15	205	171	391	168	541	1100
Ramtha Public Prosecution – Execution	201	1079	1084	2364	375	384	3123
Zarqa Public Prosecution – Execution	6912	9413	1577	17902	1054	2512	21468
Salt Public Prosecution – Execution	22	892	403	1317	423	776	2516
Shobak Public Prosecution – Execution	34	20	37	91	10	13	114
Southern Shouneh Public Prosecution – Execution	215	213	145	573	218	223	1014
Tafilah Public Prosecution – Execution	163	551	150	864	55	78	997
Taybeh Public Prosecution – Execution	86	34	33	153	25	55	233
Aqaba Public Prosecution – Execution	128	69	85	282	59	408	749
Al Qaser Public Prosecution – Execution	22	3	5	30	19	53	102
Quweirah Public Prosecution – Execution	10	10	5	25	0	7	32
Karak Public Prosecution – Execution	18	38	39	95	101	349	545
Koura Public Prosecution – Execution	120	146	117	383	92	96	571
Southern Mazar Public Prosecution – Execution	0	45	45	90	81	84	255
Northern Mazar Public Prosecution – Execution	0	1	2	3	5	24	32
Mafraq Public Prosecution – Execution	87	337	157	581	365	895	1841
Muwaqqar Public Prosecution – Execution	269	30	76	375	12	86	473
Irbid Public Prosecution – Execution	6589	1441	1113	9143	1179	4251	14573
Bani Obeid Public Prosecution – Execution	897	281	232	1410	175	279	1864
Bani Kenana Public Prosecution – Execution	42	18	37	97	16	71	184
Jerash Public Prosecution – Execution	863	185	289	1346	192	794	2332
South Amman Public Prosecution – Execution	3849	563	417	4829	816	2008	7653
Deir Alla Public Prosecution – Execution	262	25	41	328	74	342	744
Theiban Public Prosecution – Execution	27	33	19	79	20	61	160
Sahab Public Prosecution – Execution	402	83	125	610	257	1114	1981
East Amman Public Prosecution – Execution	270	214	277	761	3281	1512	5554
North Amman Public Prosecution – Execution	134	309	440	883	1100	2414	4397
Ajloun Public Prosecution – Execution	350	83	73	506	205	463	1174
Amman Public Prosecution – Execution	23670	1785	1432	26887	2842	5156	34885
Ein Al Basha Public Prosecution – Execution	136	380	295	811	192	498	1501
West Amman Public Prosecution – Execution	1302	249	343	1894	418	1169	3481
Safi Ghor Public Prosecution – Execution	0	54	61	115	16	96	227
Madaba Public Prosecution – Execution	887	599	798	2284	564	641	3489
Maan Public Prosecution – Execution	652	159	147	958	131	570	1660
Naour Public Prosecution – Execution	0	25	39	64	12	356	432

North Amman / Execution	0	1	0	1	851	4628	5480
Amman / Execution	156720	23777	15129	195626	14273	16798	226697
West Amman / Execution	5	492	1025	1522	3080	3539	8141
Irbid Conciliation / Criminal	488	115	47	650	255	1932	2837
Northern Ghor Conciliation / Criminal	16	2	3	21	28	174	223
Russeifah Conciliation / Criminal	28	29	29	86	145	784	1015
Ramtha Conciliation / Criminal	14	17	27	58	67	457	582
Zarqa Conciliation / Criminal	144	56	44	244	161	1276	1681
Salt Conciliation / Criminal	54	85	56	195	90	438	723
Shobak Conciliation / Criminal	2	1	0	3	1	23	27
Southern Shouneh Conciliation / Criminal	31	52	8	91	7	55	152
Tafilah Conciliation / Criminal	16	16	5	37	13	37	87
Taybeh Conciliation / Criminal	17	3	3	23	4	49	76
Aqaba Conciliation / Criminal	15	19	12	46	42	317	405
Safi Ghor Conciliation / Criminal	3	5	33	41	48	107	196
Al Aqser Conciliation / Criminal	2	19	14	35	6	63	104
Quweirah Conciliation / Criminal	4	4	4	12	3	18	33
Karak Conciliation / Criminal	11	68	15	94	34	270	398
Koura Conciliation / Criminal	2	4	4	10	49	171	329
Southern Mazar Conciliation / Criminal	10	42	59	111	46	171	328
Northern Conciliation / Criminal	10	2	1	13	2	57	72
Mafraq Conciliation / Criminal	53	18	9	80	89	517	686
Muwaqqar Conciliation / Criminal	7	4	2	13	28	89	130
Irbid Juveniles Conciliation / Criminal	0	13	109	122	0	44	166
Bani Obeid Conciliation / Criminal	71	12	4	87	69	364	520
Bani Kenana Conciliation / Criminal	10	12	19	32	37	170	239
Jerash Conciliation / Criminal	301	50	28	379	144	659	1182
South Amman Conciliation / Criminal	128	37	39	204	147	79	1330
Deir Alla Conciliation / Criminal	29	87	135	251	205	512	968
Theiban Conciliation / Criminal	12	36	8	56	6	35	97
Sahab Conciliation / Criminal	19	22	10	51	13	172	236
East Amman Conciliation / Criminal	65	37	40	142	165	1078	1385
North Amman Conciliation / Criminal	75	45	44	164	189	1394	1747
Ajloun Conciliation / Criminal	70	101	17	188	47	382	617
Amman Conciliation / Criminal	78	258	215	551	511	3271	4333
Ein El Basha Conciliation / Criminal	23	128	68	219	77	423	719
West Amman Conciliation / Criminal	143	89	51	283	167	1051	1501
Faqou' Conciliation / Criminal	0	2	2	4	1	12	17
Madaba Conciliation / Criminal	31	168	37	236	22	243	501
Maan Conciliation / Criminal	17	13	1	31	9	109	149
Naour Conciliation / Criminal	2	3	9	14	16	115	145
Irbid Conciliation / Civil	355	171	293	819	848	6394	8061
Northern Ghor Conciliation / Civil	11	6	16	33	21	146	200
Northern Badia Conciliation / Civil	0	7	10	17	29	67	113
Petra / Wadi Musa Conciliation / Civil	0	2	3	5	13	64	82
Jeeza Conciliation / Civil	10	8	11	29	37	83	149
Russeifah Conciliation / Civil	56	42	73	171	105	443	719
Ramtha Conciliation / Civil	14	37	41	92	131	737	960
Rowaished Conciliation / Civil	0	1	1	2	0	0	2
Zarqa Conciliation / Civil	91	55	96	2442	304	1412	1958
Salt Conciliation / Civil	43	79	139	261	261	508	1030
Southern Shouneh Conciliation / Civil	12	17	8	37	49	49	135
Tafilah Conciliation / Civil	21	8	9	38	7	124	169
Taybeh Conciliation / Civil	0	6	5	11	24	103	138
Aqaba Conciliation / Civil	9	27	40	76	117	413	606

Safi Ghor Conciliation / Civil	3	17	59	79	55	203	337
Al Qaser Conciliation / Civil	7	11	20	38	34	71	143
Quweirah Conciliation / Civil	0	3	2	5	5	13	23
Karak Conciliation / Civil	35	31	53	119	107	463	689
Koura Conciliation / Civil	11	25	46	82	123	453	658
Southern Mazar Conciliation / Civil	106	78	112	296	131	259	686
Northern Mazar Conciliation / Civil	4	2	7	13	13	60	86
Mafraq Conciliation / Civil	41	20	43	104	116	471	691
Muwaqqar Conciliation / Civil	7	11	15	33	21	66	120
Bani Obeid Conciliation / Civil	31	14	29	74	68	256	398
Bani Kenana Conciliation / Civil	13	32	22	67	86	272	425
Jerash Conciliation / Civil	53	43	90	186	193	513	892
South Amman Conciliation / Civil	62	47	90	199	229	985	1413
Deir Alla Conciliation / Civil	21	29	60	110	92	141	343
Theiban Conciliation / Civil	4	10	3	17	18	32	67
Sahab Conciliation / Civil	12	14	26	52	44	156	252
East Amman Conciliation / Civil	27	27	59	113	173	932	1218
North Amman Conciliation / Civil	81	60	173	314	444	1604	2362
Ajloun Conciliation / Civil	62	83	89	234	120	1125	1479
Amman Conciliation / Civil	397	298	739	1434	1890	6728	10052
Aye Conciliation / Civil	4	5	6	15	7	23	45
Ein El Basha Conciliation / Civil	27	36	51	114	88	275	477
West Amman Conciliation / Civil	134	92	148	374	343	1148	1865
Faqou' Conciliation / Civil	0	7	4	11	11	23	45
Madaba Conciliation / Civil	9	27	27	63	83	261	497
Maan Conciliation / Civil	3	2	8	13	30	117	160
Naour Conciliation / Civil	49	20	25	94	53	100	247
Total of late and pending cases	215906	51516	36263	303685	50649	122153	476488
Percentage of Total	45.3%	10.8%	7.6%	63.7%	10.6%	25.6%	100%

