

THE JUDICIARY OF UGANDA

THE STRUCTURE & FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY

Sarah Langa Siu - Chief Registrar

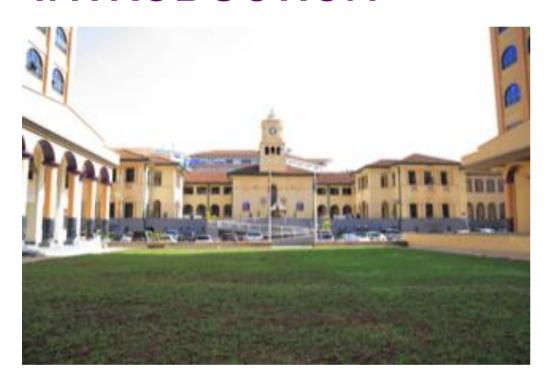
INDUCTION OF RECENTLY APPOINTED JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE LOWER BENCH 18th March 2024 – Colline Hotel Mukono

OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

- 1) Mandate of the Judiciary
- 2) Operations and Structure of the Judiciary
- 3) Structural Leadership in the Judiciary Hierarchy and Departments
- 4) Structural Highlights of The Judiciary under the Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020
- 5) Key Functions of the Judiciary



INTRODUCTION



- Judicial power is derived from the people - Article 126 (1) of the Constitution
- Article 128 asserts the Independence of Judiciary

The Judiciary is an arm of Government

- Established under Chapter 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda
- The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020



MANDATE

Core mandate is adjudication of civil and criminal matters under Article 126 (2) of the Constitution. Guiding principles:

- a. justice shall be done to all irrespective of their social or economic status;
- b. justice shall not be delayed;
- c. adequate compensation shall be awarded to victims of wrongs;
- d. reconciliation between parties shall be promoted; and
- e. substantive justice shall be administered without undue regard to technicalities.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

The Judiciary not a consumer but plays a role in the economic transformation of the economy and in creating wealth to drive Uganda to middle income status, in line with the country's Vision 2040, and the National Development Plan III inter alia, through:

- a) Revenue collection through court fees and fines;
- b) Creating peaceful societies by keeping away murderers, terrorists, robbers, embezzlers and all other criminals;
- c) Resolution of commercial and land disputes thereby liberating money and other factors of production

VISION, & MISSION & CORE VALUES

VISION: Justice for All

MISSION: To efficiently and effectively administer justice



CORE VALUES

INDEPENDENCE AND IMPARTIALITY

The Judiciary will ensure that it operates freely in its own best judgment, without taking directives from, or being controlled by, any person or authority.

TRANSPARENCY

The Judiciary will be open at all times in dealing with all partners in the administration of justice, documenting its operations and freely disseminating information. The Judiciary will endeavor to win the confidence and trust of all Ugandans and the international community through the quality of its services.

PROFESSIONALISM

The 3udiciary will endeavor to have well trained, professionally competent and self-confident staff that will administer justice to all.

INTEGRITY

The Judiciary will carry out its activities in an nonest and truthful manner, and will take all reasonable measures to prevent willful wrongdoing by its officials.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The Judiciary will take full responsibility for its actions, and will always be answerable to the people of Uganda and to its partners.

EQUALITY AND RESPECT

The Judiciary will uphold the principles of equality, equal opportunities and affirmative action in respect to gender and other disadvantaged groups.

Article 129 (1) provides the structure under which the Judiciary operates;

- The Supreme Court
- The Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court
- The High Court (Divisions and Circuits)
- Magistrates Courts



Supreme Court: Articles 130-132 of the Constitution

- Established under Article 130
- Headed by the Hon. Chief Justice
- Final Court of appeal and has original jurisdiction in Presidential elections under the Presidential Elections Act, as amended.

Court of Appeal/Constitutional Court:

- Established under Articles 134 -137 of the Constitution
- Headed by the Deputy Chief Justice
- Determines appeals from the High Court and
- Is a final appellate Court for Parliamentary and LC V elections petitions under the Parliamentary Elections Act and The Local Government Act, as amended.

High Court: Articles 138-140 of the Constitution

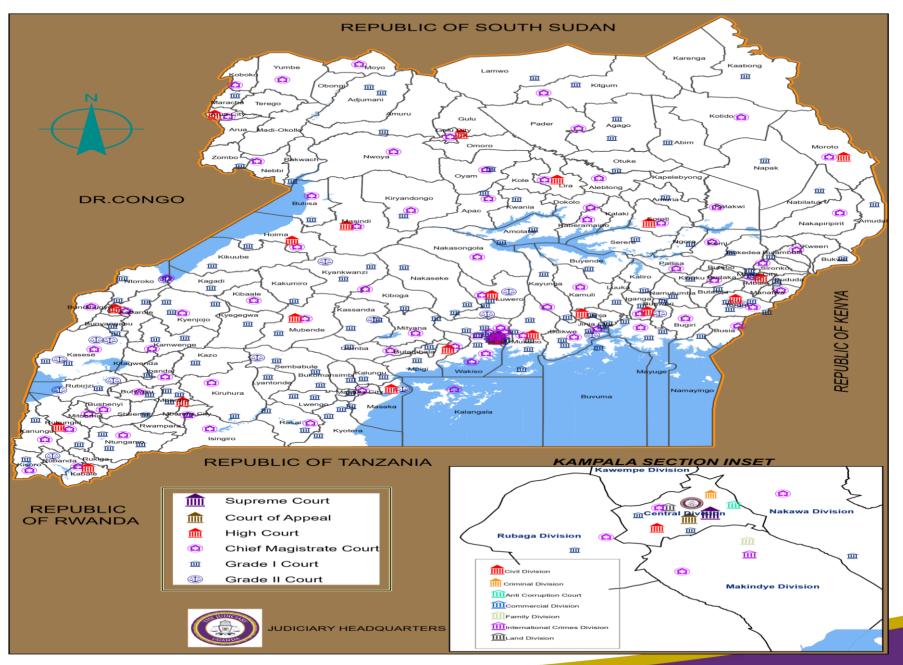
- Established under Article 138 of the Constitution
- Headed by the Principal Judge
- Has unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters and also determines appeals from subordinate courts
- Exercises general powers of supervision over Magistrate's
 Courts S. 17 of the Judicature Act, as amended.
- 24 operational Circuits across the country, out of the 38 now gazetted.
- 7 Divisions in Kampala (Civil, Criminal, Land, ICD, ACD, Commercial & Family)

Magistrates Courts:

- One of the subordinate Courts provided for under Article 129
 (1) (d) of the Constitution.
- Magisterial areas and their establishment is provided for under Sections 2 and 3 of Magistrates Courts Act (MCA) - Currently 82/160 Chief Magisterial areas
- Grades of Magistrates S.4 (2) of the MCA as amended by Act
 7/2007 provides for three grades of Magistrates;
 - Chief Magistrate
 - Magistrate Grade I
 - Magistrate Grade II (phase out ongoing)



COVERAGE OF THE JUDICIARY



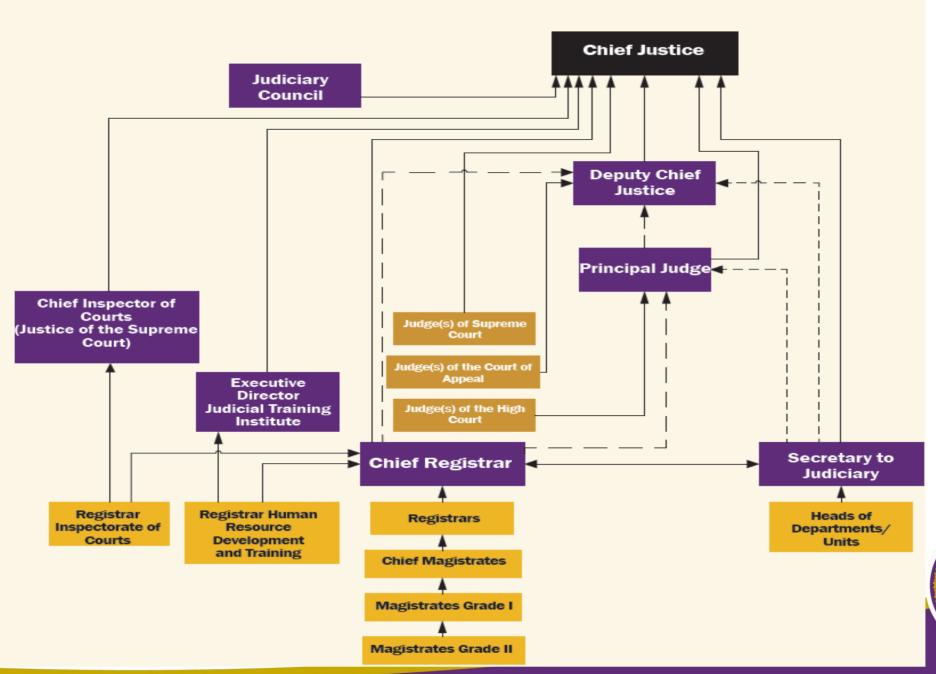


THE STRUCTURAL LEADERSHIP

OF THE JUDICLARY



The Judiciary Macro Structure





Chief Justice

- Head of the Judiciary and responsible for the administration and supervision of all courts in Uganda- Article 133 (1)
- Issue orders and directions to courts necessary for the proper and efficient administration of justice- Article 133 (2)
- Assign administrative duties of a higher status to a judicial officer for a specified period of time- S. 3 (a) AJA, 2020
- Establish performance and evaluation systems for the Judiciary-S.
 3 (b) AJA, 2020
- Chairperson of the Judiciary Council- S. 4 (2) AJA, 2020



Deputy Chief Justice

- Deputize the Chief Justice as and when the need arises-Article 136 1 (a)
- Head of the Court of Appeal and in that capacity assists the Chief Justice in the administration of that Court
- Perform such other functions as may be delegated or assigned by the Chief Justice



- Principal Judge
 - Head of the High Court and in that capacity assists the Chief Justice in the administration of the High Court and the subordinate Courts-Article 141 (1) (a)
 - Perform such other functions as may be delegated or assigned by the Chief Justice-Article 141 (1) (b)



Chief Registrar

- Established under Article 145 of the Constitution, S. 43 of the Judicature Act and duties are provided for under Section 15 (2) of the AJA, 2020
- He/she performs judicial functions vested in him/her by law.
- He/she gives effect to policies and directions of the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and the Principal Judge
- He/she gives effect to the work of overseeing judicial operations of all the Court of Judicature.
- Monitoring and enhancing the quality of services and official procedures.
- Communicating with government and the public on matters relating to the judiciary or any other matter which government may be concerned with

Chief Registrar

- Implement the Judicial activities in the judiciary strategic plan.
- Assisting the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice and the Principal Judge in the facilitation and supervision of Courts
- Linking the Judiciary and the Judicial Service Commission on appointments, promotions and disciplinary matters relating to Registrars and magistrates
- Secretary of the Judiciary Council S (6) AJA, 2020
- Any other matters assigned by the Chief Justice, Deputy Chief Justice or Principal Judge and he/she reports to the Chief Justice in the exercise of his/her duties.



The Secretary to Judiciary

- Is the accounting officer and chief administrator for administrative/non judicial staff serving in the judiciary
- Duties under Section 17 (2) of the AJA, 2020
- Organization of the Judiciary
- Tendering advise to the Chief Justice in respect of the administrative business of the Judiciary
- Implementing policies of the Government of Uganda
- Implementing the administrative activities in the Judiciary Strategic plan
- Expenditure of public funds by or in connection with the Judiciary



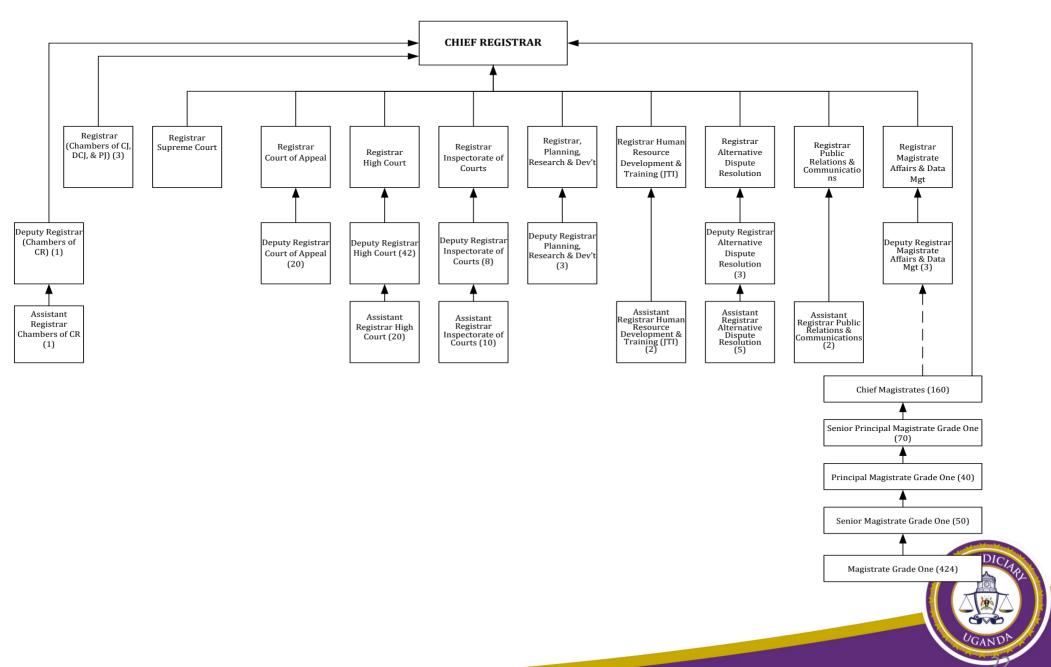
STRUCTURAL LEADERSHIP - REGISTRARS

Registrars:

- ☐ Established under Article 145 of the Constitution, Section 43 of the Judicature Act and Section 16 of the AJA. 12 Registrars that support the Chief Registrar. 10 are presently in existence.
- i. Supreme Court
- ii. Court of Appeal
- iii. High Court
- iv. Inspector of Courts
- v. Magistrates Affairs and Data Management
- vi. Planning, Research and Development
- vii. Human Resource Development and Training
- viii. Alternative Dispute Resolution
- ix. Public Relations and Communications
- x. Private Legal Secretary- CJ,DCJ and PJ



STRUCTURAL LEADERSHIP OF THE LOWER BENCH



STRUCTURAL LEADERSHIP - DUTIES OF OFFICE BEARERS

- The schedule of duties and key performance indicators for Registrars and Magistrates 2016 highlights the key functions and duties for Registrars and Magistrates.
- The said schedule is under review for the development of a comprehensive scheme of service that unpacks person specifications; behavioral competences, duties and responsibilities, key performance indicators among others

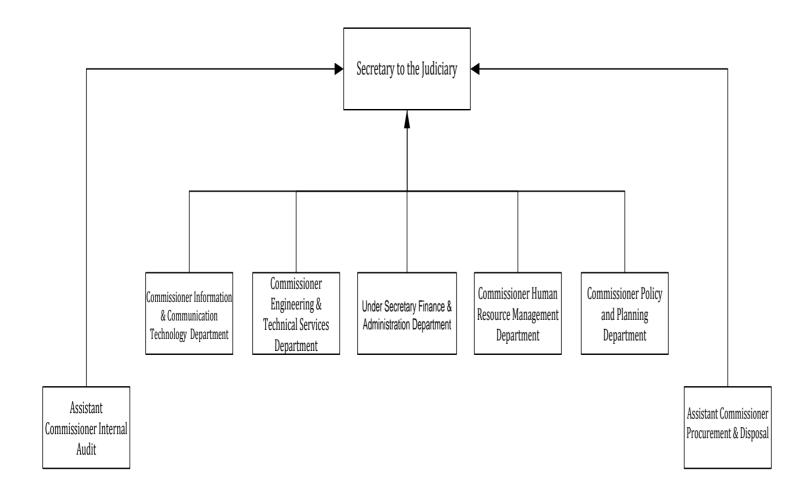
STRUCTURAL LEADERSHIP- DEPARTMENTS & UNITS

Departments:

- ☐ 5 departments and 2 specialized units that provide technical support to judicial services through the Secretary to the Judiciary:
- i. Finance and Administration Department
- ii. Human Resource Management Department
- iii. Engineering & Technical Services Department
- iv. Information & Communication Technology Department
- v. Policy and Planning Department
- vi. Internal Audit Unit
- vii. Procurement & Disposal Unit



STRUCTURAL LEADERSHIP - DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS





CHANGES IN STRUCTURE

USHERED BY THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

JUDICIARY ACT, 2020



What Did The Administration of the Judiciary Act, 2020 bring to better the structure of the Institution?

- The Act ushered in opportunities hitherto unknown to the Judiciary.
- The novelty of opportunities to explore is what, upon reflection made us start making reference to a "New Judiciary"
- For purposes of this presentation I will simply give highlights of the Act that further enumerate the structure of the Judiciary.



HIGHLIGHTS OF STRUCTURE UNDER AJA

a) The Judiciary Service comprising both Judicial and non-Judicial staff with an Expanded Structure – Section 13 AJA

- 4 regional Courts of Appeal
- □ Operationalization of 24 High Court Circuits and 38 gazetted (increased from 20)
- ☐ Chief Magistrate in every district
- Magistrate Grade One in every Constituency
- Magistrates Grade One Research function



HIGHLIGHTS OF STRUCTURE UNDER AJA

b) A strengthened Inspectorate of Courts – Part III AJA

- Inspectorate creature of statute - Part III of AJA
- Regulations to govern the Inspectorate
- Expanded capacity of the Inspectorate with regional offices in the near future
- Provision of vehicles, training etc







HIGHLIGHTS OF STRUCTURE UNDER AJA

c) Performance

Management System
Part V – Section 18 AJA

360 degree performance weights

Actor	Weight	Aspects to be rated
Self-Appraisal	15%	Technical and behavioural (core and non-core) competences as presented in the performance assessment form (Sections 2-9)
Supervisor	35%	Technical and behavioural (core and non-core) competences as presented in the performance assessment form (Sections 2-9)
Subordinate	10%	Behavioural (core and non-core competences)
Peers	20%	Behavioural (core and non-core competences)
Court Users Survey		
Lawyers who frequent the court	5%	As per survey instrument to be designed by the Judiciary
Prosecutors	5%	As per survey instrument to be designed by the Judiciary
Public	10%	As per survey instrument to be designed by the Judiciary

HIGHLIGHTS OF AJA

d) Expansion of the Judicial Training Institute (JTI) – Part VI

- Construction of the state of the art modern training facility out of Kampala - concept being developed
- Develop a training curriculum and calender for Judicial, non judicial staff and others
 - routine refresher courses for judiciary
 - courses JLOS agencies
 - courses for LC Courts
- 2 weeks induction training
- Accreditation of the JTI by the National Council for Higher Education (NCHE)

HIGHLIGHTS OF AJA

e) The Judiciary Council

Judiciary Council
-Sections 4 and 5 AJA



THE FUNCTIONS OF THE

JUDICIARY



KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY

- 1. Adjudication of civil and criminal matters Article 126 (2) of the Constitution. Guiding principles
 - a. justice shall be done to all irrespective of their social or economic status;
 - b. justice shall not be delayed;
 - c. adequate compensation shall be awarded to victims of wrongs;
 - d. reconciliation between parties shall be promoted; and
 - e. substantive justice shall be administered without undue regard to technicalities.
- 2. Interpret and defend the Constitution and the laws of Uganda;

KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY

3. Promote the rule of law;

4. Promote human rights of individuals and groups

5. Enroll and license advocates

6. License and discipline Court Bailiffs;



KEY FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY

7. Keep custody of laws enacted as well as disseminate legal literature;

8. Receive government revenue accruing from the Courts;

9. Introduce modalities for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to reduce the burden of cases on the Courts

FUNCTIONS OF REGISTRARS, CHIEF MAGISTRATES & MAGISTRATES GRADE I

- Please refer to your Respective Schedule of duties for specifics and key performance indicators for each of your Ranks
 - Also note that later in the programme specific duties of officers across the ranks will be covered by different facilitators

THANK YOU

