



HIGH COURT REPORT

THE COURT FOR ALL PEOPLE

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 1

30 JUNE 2012

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

JP's Forum 1

The Judiciary at Work 3

Delayed Judgments 4

Judicial Case Management 6

Criminal Matters 7

Northern Local Division 8

The Registry 10

E-Judiciary 12

Contact Particulars 12

JUDGE PRESIDENT'S FORUM



THE HON. JUDGE PRESIDENT MR JUSTICE PETRUS DAMASEB

I wish to introduce you to this latest offering from the High Court, intended as a means of sharing information with the public on the work of the High Court; and to provide some context to the issues that exercise the minds of the public about the judiciary. There will be two *Issues* of this newsletter annually; in July and in December - the latter to be available in January only at the launch of a legal year. I will welcome comments, and especially suggestions on the issues that you wish covered in the newsletter to make it informative.

This *Issue* is devoted to the topics that seem to dominate public debate about the work of the High Court, (i) being delays in finalizing cases; (ii) perceived conflict of interest by acting judges, and (iii) delays in delivery of reserved judgments. In regard to the first, one editor commented that delay in finalizing court cases encourage corruption, perceived by him to be prevalent in the country. Another daily lamented that Namibia has one of the slowest legal systems in the world. Coming as they do

from influential opinion-makers, these views cannot be ignored: It is not suggested that the views are far-fetched; only that, with full information about the reality on the ground and the ceaseless efforts we are making to change the situation, people's views and entrenched positions regarding the Court's performance might change and a more balanced picture of the situation can be projected to the public.

Therefore, in this *Issue* we give the reader some information about Judicial Case Management (JCM); the organization of the work of the High Court aimed at optimizing efficiency; the revision of the High Court Rules, and the progress being made with the implementation of electronic-filing (e-filing).

The Judiciary

Namibia's judiciary of which the High Court is a part is independent from the Legislature and Executive arms of the State, although dependent on those two arms for its effectiveness in that they have to provide the material resources necessary through the budget to the judiciary and to enforce and give effect to court orders and judgments even if they do not agree with them or are against their interests.

The task of the judiciary is to interpret and enforce the Constitution and other laws of the country and no member of the Cabinet or the Legislature or any other person may interfere with a judicial officer in the exercise of his or her judicial functions.

In terms of Article 80(2) of the Constitution of Namibia, the High Court comprises the Judge

President and as many judges appointed by the President of the Republic on the recommendation of the independent Judicial Service Commission (JSC). The High Court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters and is, subject to a very limited exception, the Court of first instance in Constitutional matters involving the interpretation, implementation and upholding of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the Constitution. The High Court also exercises Admiralty jurisdiction and, when hearing labour matters, does so as the Labour Court.

The High Court has its main Division in Windhoek and the Northern Local Division at Oshakati. The Northern Local division's jurisdiction extends to the districts of Oshakati, Ondangwa, Okahao, Uutapi, Onesi, Tsandi, Eenhana, Ohangwena, Okongo and Omungwelume, and it has concurrent jurisdiction with the main division in its area of jurisdiction. For the expeditious dispatch of the business of the Court, the Judge President has created two discrete streams into which the judges have been distributed. The two streams are civil and criminal. That was done principally because, with the introduction of JCM, it became apparent that it creates serious scheduling difficulties for judges to attend to criminal cases at the same time as trying to manage civil cases. At the moment, the High Court has 14 (judges), of whom 11 are permanent and two acting on extended long term appointment to assist with JCM. These judges are subdivided into the civil and criminal streams as

follows:

The Criminal Stream Judges in Windhoek are: Justices Hoff (treason trial), Ndauendapo, Shivute and Siboleka; and in Oshakati it is justices Liebenberg and Tommasi. The Civil Stream Judges in Windhoek are: Justices Damaseb, van Niekerk, Parker, Smuts, Geier, Ueitele and Miller.

The Court on a continuous basis uses the services of a short-stint acting judge from one term to next in order to attend to urgent applications, the residual motion court roll and interlocutory applications that cannot be heard by the civil stream Judges. The last such appointment was in respect of the Hon. Mr Justice Kauta, Acting for the period 15 May—31 July 2012. The Hon. Mr Justice Swanepoel, who holds a permanent appointment to the High court bench has due to illness, been absent from office during the period February - July 2012 but returns to duty on 18 October 2012.

Concerns about practitioners as acting judges

Under this heading we reproduce questions posed in the past to the Judge President and the answers he provided.

There is a perception that appointment of legal practitioners as acting judges creates (a) conflict of interest and (b) causes loss of trust in the judiciary.

Conflict of interest

In the context of the judiciary, the term “conflict of interest” does not accurately define the problem. The more accurate expression is cast in the prohibition: “*No man shall be judge in his own cause*”- also known as disqualifying bias. Whether or not a judge labours under a disqualifying bias cannot be determined in the abstract but only by reference to the facts of a particular case. Disqualifying bias would normally involve financial interest by the judge in the case, or the perception of partiality or bias in favour or against a party to the case. Financial interest could be either that of the judge personally or a person related to him or her. As for the perception of partiality or bias, the test applied is that of the “well-informed, thoughtful and objective observer”- rather than the “hypersensitive, cynical and suspicious person”. If the well-informed and thoughtful observer - looking at the particular case - is likely to form the view that the judge would not be impartial, then a judge should not sit on the case. Applying these principles I do not think that well-informed and thoughtful people in our society share your concern that appointing legal practitioners as acting judges is inimical to the inviolable principle of an independent and impartial judiciary.

Loss of trust in the judiciary?

The public should not lose trust in the judiciary because legal practitioners are asked to act as judges. Every effort is being made by my office to see to it that private legal practitioners do not sit on cases in which their practices have an interest. The first admonition I give to acting judges when they are sworn in is that if they come across any case in which there is even the slightest hint of “conflict of interest” it must be raised with me or the next most senior judge in my absence. When that happens I would discuss the circumstances giving rise to the potential conflict with the judge concerned and if I am satisfied that it raises the potential for conflict, the file would be re-assigned to another judge. Human nature being what it is I also have the responsibility to ensure that judges do not avoid the responsibility of sitting on cases for the flimsiest of reasons. You will be surprised at the number of files that are returned to my office daily for re-allocation to other judges because of the perception of bias.

If a party to a case has any reasonable and just cause to think that they would not get a fair hearing from a judge based on the principles stated above, it is their duty to inform their lawyer immediately so that an assessment is made whether or not to seek the recusal of the judge for any reason recognized by law. If they are not legally represented, such matter must be raised with the registrar of the court who would normally discuss it with me or the presiding judge and if a sound basis exists for the complaint, the judge will be replaced.

What is Judicial Case Management (JCM)?

JCM was introduced at the High Court on 16 May 2012. Before that lawyers and litigants if they were unrepresented, controlled the pace at which litigation moved through the court process. That was found to be a major cause for the legendary delays in our justice system. With JCM, the judge is now in control of the case and he or she sets deadlines for the parties and expects them to comply with such deadlines, failing which the judge can sanction them - including dismissing a claim, counterclaim or defence if the lawyer or party fails to adhere to court deadlines and schedules. Provisional statistics tell us that the introduction of JCM has brought about a welcome change in litigation culture and cases are now moved through the system much faster than before.

Long delayed reserved judgments

The timeous delivery of reserved judgments remains a thorny issue. The JSC is acutely aware of the problem and has taken certain steps. For example, in 2006 it approved guidelines for the delivery of reserved judgments. These guidelines are listed below for the information of the public.

The Treason Trial

One of the most misunderstood cases is the treason trial. The prevailing wisdom is that the delay is being caused by the Court. Under Namibia’s Constitution and the Criminal Procedure Act, Act No. 51 of 1977 (CPA), the State, represented by the Prosecutor-General, initiates and continues with any prosecution. The State decides on the number of witnesses to call and which evidence to present to prove its case. The judge’s duty is to give all parties an impartial and fair hearing. So far, 379 state witnesses testified for the prosecution and had undergone lengthy cross-examination by each of the 8 legal representatives representing the majority of the accused persons. The trial started in 2001 when the accused persons pleaded not guilty to all the 278 charges preferred against them. The State closed its case on 07/02/2012 and the legal representatives of the majority of the accused persons as well as the undefended accused persons will on 03/09/2012 arguing the discharge of the accused persons in terms of the provisions of section 1 of the CPA on the basis that, according to them, the State failed to present a prima facie case and thus making it unnecessary for them to testify and to answer the State’s case. If that succeeds, the State has the right to appeal. The trial will then continue in respect of the accused the Court (or the Supreme Court on appeal) might find have a case to answer. Those accused may (as it is their right to do) testify and call witnesses who will be subjected to cross-examination by the State. In respect of those accused persons who are successful in their section 174 applications, the Court will acquit them in respect of the charges specified by the Court. The unsuccessful accused persons may then decide whether to testify and call witnesses; in which case they would be subjected to cross-examination by the State, or to close their respective cases. But that is a process over which the Court has very little control.

E-Filing

Once e-filing is officially introduced at the High Court, there will no longer be manual filing of Court papers as only electronic filing of Court documents will be allowed. Court records will from that point onwards be kept in electronic format only. Lawyers will be required to register as users before they can file court process under the new system. Individuals acting in person without the assistance of a lawyer will be required to use the services of the Court “service Bureau” managed by the Registrar of the High Court, to file court process and to access and make copies of court documents kept in electronic format. When the e-judiciary is introduced sometime next year, Namibia will be one of only few countries in Africa to have introduced a fully electronic-based court filing system.

THE JUDICIARY AT WORK

In November 2009, the JSC, on recommendation of the Judge President, adopted guidelines for the delivery of reserved judgments at the High Court. The guidelines

were fixed having due regard to the nature of the cause, time and resources available and the impact of the outcome in the cause on the parties. We trust that sharing these

guidelines with the public will create an awareness and understanding of the workings of the Court.

NATURE OF CASE	TIME FOR DELIVERY
Opposed Motions: involving declaration of unconstitutionality of legislation, common law or other conduct	8 Months
Review Applications	8 Months
Other Opposed Motions	6 Months
Urgent Applications	3 Weeks
Interlocutory and Rule 43 Applications	2 Weeks: Ordinarily only an order to be made, unless reasons requested in writing in which event reasons to be provided within 4 weeks from the date of such request.
Rescission	2 weeks
Exception	2 weeks
Special Pleas	4 weeks
Complex Trial Actions (Civil)	8 Months
Simple Trial Actions (Civil)	4 Months
Complex Criminal Trials	12 Months
Simple Criminal Trials	4 Months
Criminal Sentence	2 weeks
Trial Within A Trial	4 weeks
Bail application	1 week
Application for Leave to Appeal	2 Weeks
Civil, Criminal and Labour Appeals	6 Months
Bail Appeals	4 Weeks
Reasons	4 weeks
Exceptionally, on account of the special complexity of the matter or circumstances warranting different consideration, a matter will, in consultation between the presiding Judge and the Judge-President, be treated differently from what is stated in the guidelines.	



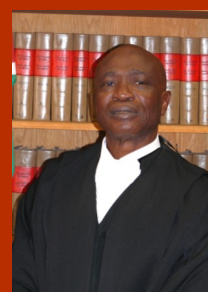
MR JUSTICE P DAMASEB



MR JUSTICE E HOFF



MS JUSTICE K VAN NIEKERK



MR JUSTICE C PARKER



MR JUSTICE N NDAUNDAIPO



MR JUSTICE C LIEBENBERG

Subsequent to the approval of the JSC Guidelines for the delivery of reserved judgments at the High Court, a list of all outstanding judgments was compiled. Record has since been kept of the date of reservation and delivery. The statistics provided hereinafter show the total

amount of judgments overdue or pending, calculated at the end of each month, for the past year. The greatest concern is the judgments emanating from the period 2001 – 2009, being the period which was under discussion when the JSC adopted the guidelines. The statis-

tics below reflect as on 31 July 2011 a total of 103 delayed judgments. The statistics for that period (2001—2009) reflect a reduction of 65% in delayed judgments.

HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA, MAIN DIVISION: RESERVED JUDGMENT AGE ANALYSIS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		2011		2012		TOTALS		
	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	OVERDUE	PENDING	OVERDUE	PENDING	OVERDUE	PENDING	TOTAL OVERDUE	TOTAL PENDING	TOTAL OUTSTANDING
31-Jul-10	1	5	5	7	6	7	9	20	43	18	39	0	0	0	0	121	39	160
10-Aug-10	1	5	5	7	6	7	9	20	43	13	34	0	0	0	0	116	34	150
31-Aug-10	1	5	5	7	6	7	9	20	43	18	27	0	0	0	0	121	27	148
30-Sep-10	1	5	5	6	4	7	9	19	38	23	32	0	0	0	0	117	32	149
31-Oct-10	1	5	5	6	4	7	9	19	36	25	44	0	0	0	0	117	44	161
30-Nov-10	1	5	5	6	4	7	8	19	36	29	42	0	0	0	0	120	42	162
31-Dec-10	1	5	5	6	4	7	8	19	36	47	31	0	0	0	0	138	31	169
31-Jan-11	1	5	5	6	4	7	8	18	34	41	25	0	9	0	0	129	34	163
28-Feb-11	1	5	5	6	4	7	8	18	33	36	16	11	16	0	0	134	32	166
31-Mar-11	1	5	5	6	4	7	8	17	31	44	9	6	21	0	0	134	30	164
30-Apr-11	1	5	5	6	4	7	8	16	29	47	2	8	24	0	0	136	26	162
31-May-11	1	5	4	5	2	6	3	16	27	43	0	13	22	0	0	125	22	147
30-Jun-11	1	5	4	5	2	6	3	17	23	41	0	14	24	0	0	121	24	145
31-Jul-11	1	5	4	5	2	6	3	16	21	40	0	9	36	0	0	112	36	148
31-Aug-11	1	5	4	5	2	6	3	15	22	37	0	12	22	0	0	112	22	134
30-Sep-11	1	5	4	5	2	5	3	13	19	37	0	17	34	0	0	111	34	145
31-Oct-11	1	5	4	5	2	5	3	13	18	37	0	22	34	0	0	115	34	149
30-Nov-11	1	5	4	5	2	5	3	13	16	37	0	27	47	0	0	118	47	165
31-Dec-11	0	4	4	5	2	5	3	13	17	37	0	28	38	0	0	118	38	156
31-Jan-12	0	3	4	3	2	5	3	13	17	36	0	29	31	0	14	115	45	160
29-Feb-12	0	3	4	3	2	5	3	13	18	36	0	30	26	7	25	124	51	175
31-Mar-12	0	3	3	3	2	5	3	11	17	34	0	42	14	8	23	131	37	168
30-Apr-12	0	3	3	3	2	5	2	11	16	30	0	22	26	12	25	109	51	160
31-May-12	0	2	3	3	2	5	2	11	15	27	0	36	0	14	26	120	26	146
30-Jun-12	0	2	3	3	2	5	2	8	11	21	0	22	0	16	28	95	28	123



MR JUSTICE J SWANEPOEL



MS JUSTICE N SHIVUTE



MS JUSTICE M TOMMASI



MR JUSTICE A SIBOLEKA

RESERVED JUDGMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2012—30 JUNE 2012

Delivering a judgment timely is an important component in speedy justice. That is the underlying motivation for the Judge President’s regular monitoring of High Court judgments, and to encourage judges of the High Court to stay within the given time frames. During the past year enormous effort was made to create awareness amongst the judges of their respon-

sibilities, by presenting each with a monthly update of his or her own judgments. Judges were also encouraged to give ex tempore judgments or to commit themselves to a specific date for delivery upon reserving a judgment. Once committed to a date, the judgment remains on the roll and if for any reason it cannot be delivered on the announced date, the judge in ques-

tion must, in open court, postpone the delivery of the judgment to a suitable date, after consulting the Judge President. The majority of the High Court Judges should be commended for the speedy delivery of their reserved judgments which, in most instances, are delivered long before the JSC-approved deadline.



MR JUSTICE D SMUTS



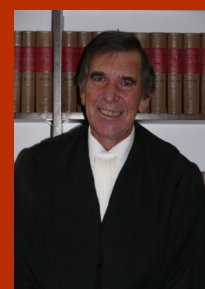
MR JUSTICE H GEIER



MR JUSTICE S UEITELE



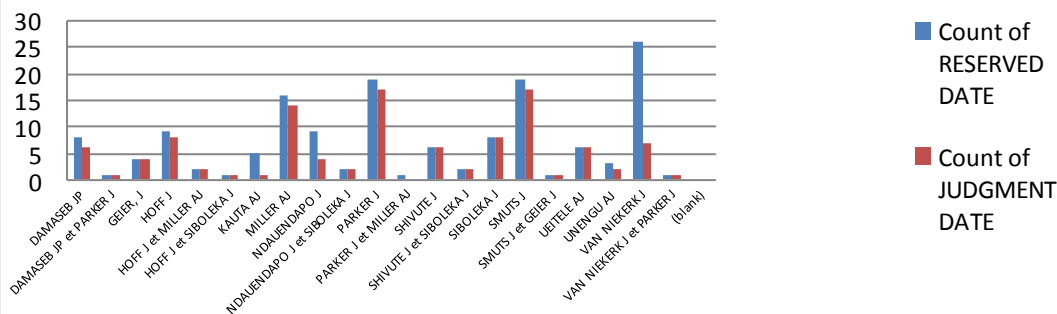
MR JUSTICE L MULLER, ACTING



MR JUSTICE K MILLER, ACTING

	Count of RESERVED DATE	Count of JUDGMENT DATE
DAMASEB JP	8	6
DAMASEB JP et PARKER J	1	1
GEIER, J	4	4
HOFF J	9	8
HOFF J et MILLER AJ	2	2
HOFF J et SIBOLEKA J	1	1
KAUTA AJ	5	1
MILLER AJ	16	14
NDAUENDAPO J	9	4
NDAUENDAPO J et SIBOLEKA J	2	2
PARKER J	19	17
PARKER J et MILLER AJ	1	
SHIVUTE J	6	6
SHIVUTE J et SIBOLEKA J	2	2
SIBOLEKA J	8	8
SMUTS J	19	17
SMUTS J et GEIER J	1	1
UEITELE AJ	6	6
UNENGU AJ	3	2
VAN NIEKERK J	26	7
VAN NIEKERK J et PARKER J	1	1
Grand Total	149	110

JUDGMENTS RESERVED vs JUDGMENTS DELIVERED 1 JANUARY 2012 - 30 JUNE 2012



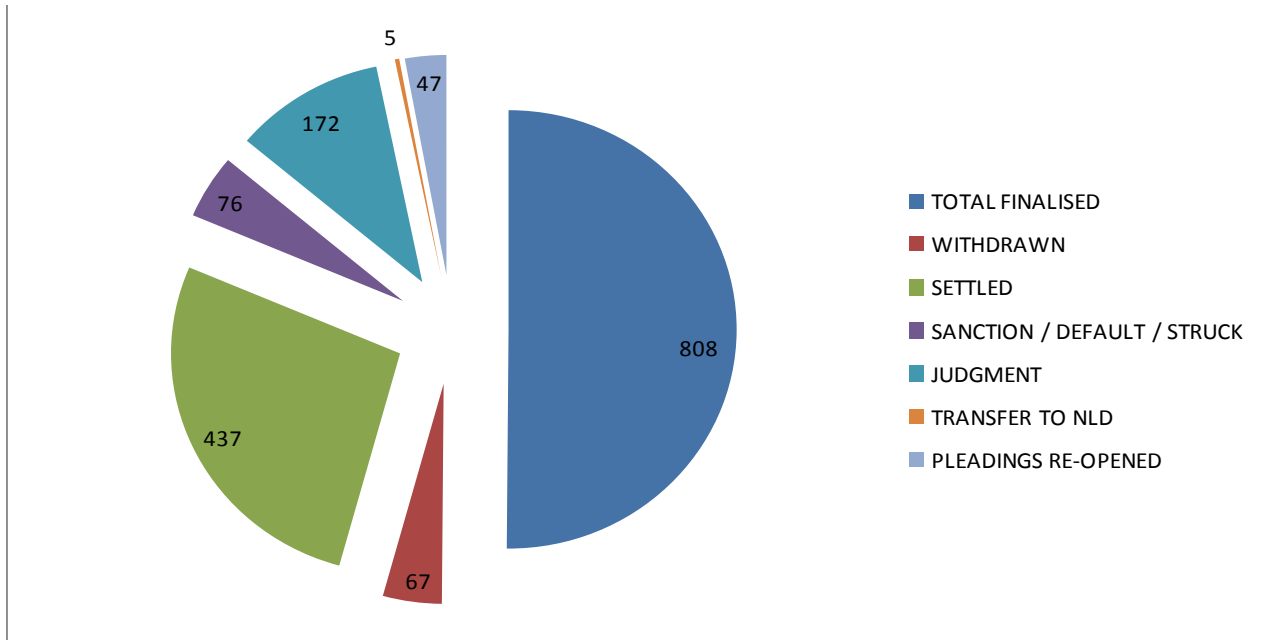
The introduction of case management at the High Court has had a recognizable positive impact on the speed with which cases move through the court system. The table below shows the number of cases docket-allocated

to judges since the introduction of case management in May 2012 and compares that to the cases actually disposed of by the individual judges. This is an impressive statistic and it demonstrates that the active involve-

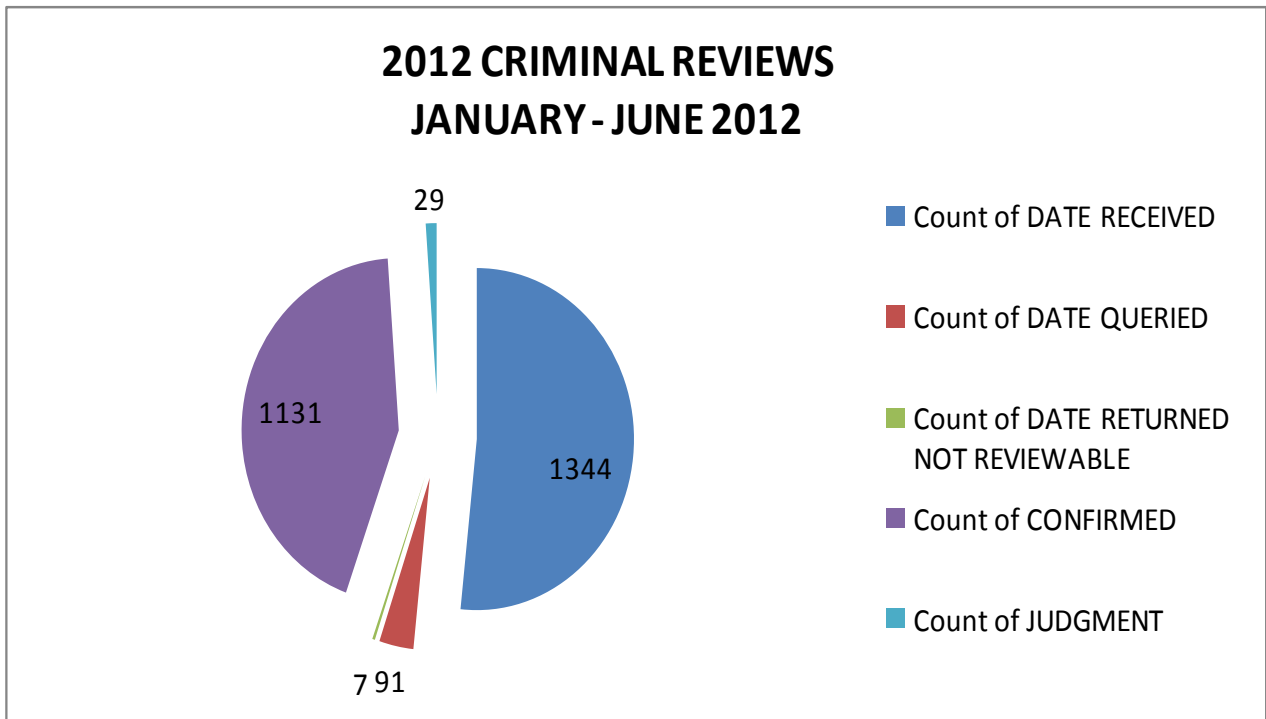
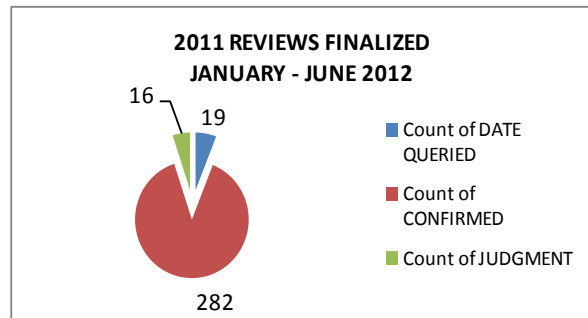
ment of judges in moving cases forward encourages parties to prepare early and to achieve an outcome much earlier than was the case before.

	ACTION		APPEAL TAX		APPLICATION CIVIL		APPLICATION LABOUR		CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGE		INTERPLEADER		MATRIMONIAL		Total Count of DATE ALLOCATED		Total Count of DATE FINALISED	
	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED	Count of DATE ALLOCATED	Count of DATE FINALISED				
Corbett, AJ		2			9	9	1	1							12	12		
Damaseb, JP	82	62			15	10	10	9			1	1	42	19	150	101		
Geier, J	95	26			31	6	8	4	1		3	1	63	9	201	46		
Heathcote, AJ	3	3			3	3					1	1			7	7		
Hoff, J					6	4	1		1	1					8	5		
Kauta, AJ					13	4	2	2							15	6		
Liebenberg, J	1	1													1	1		
Miller, AJ	133	78			34	24	11	5	1	1	4	2	51	28	234	138		
Muller, J	1	1			1	1									2	2		
Namandje, AJ	2	1													2	1		
Ndauendapo, J	3	1			5	2							2	1	10	4		
Parker, J	138	55			28	14	10	6			2	1	56	16	234	92		
Schickerling, AJ	3	3	6	6	5	5									14	14		
Schimming-Chase, AJ	12	9			6	6	2	2					2	2	22	19		
Shivute, J	1	1											2		3	1		
Siboleka, J	1	1											1	1	2	2		
Smuts, J	126	72			36	29	14	9	2	1	4	4	52	25	234	140		
Swanepoel, J	33	33			9	9	3	3			1	1	8	8	54	54		
Ueitele, AJ	1	1			4	4	1	1							6	6		
Ueitele, J	63	2			8		1						35		107	2		
Unengu, AJ	43	41			12	12	4	4					13	12	72	69		
Van Niekerk, J	121	47			26	11	7	3			2	1	61	24	217	86		
(blank)																		
Grand Total	864	440	6	6	250	153	75	49	5	3	18	12	388	145	1607	808		

The following statistics reflects on the method of disposal in respect of cases finalized under Judicial Case Management.



In addition to the aforementioned civil cases under JCM, the Judges of the High Court are also tasked to attend to criminal matters. During the period 1 January—30 June 2012, Judges of the Main Division of the High Court presided over 34 criminal trial matters, 10 of which were finalized and an amount of 1344 criminal reviews presided over in the Magistrates' Courts were received. A total amount of 1167 of the 2012 reviews were finalized during the period under review of which 91 were returned with an enquiry addressed to the presiding magistrate. A further amount of 298 reviews received during 2011, and 3 of the earlier reviews, were finalized. The statistics hereinafter reflect the outcome of the reviews reviewed during the measured period.



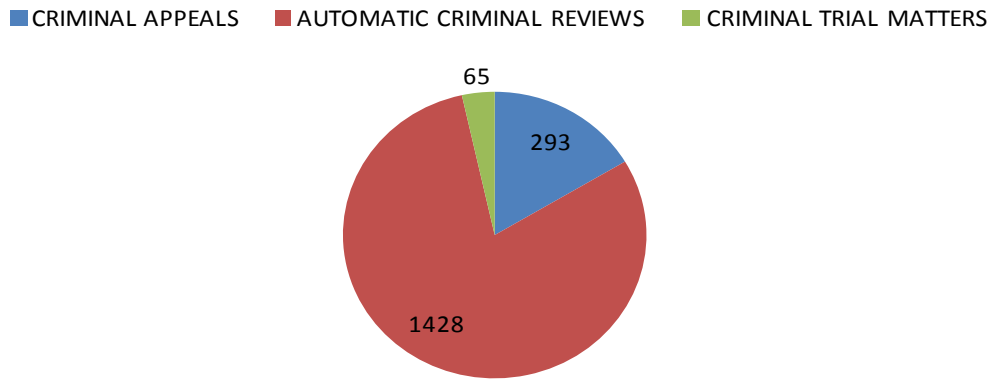
NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION

Due to public demand a second division of the High Court of Namibia, namely the Northern Local Division, was erected in Oshakati. Prior to the High Court Amendment Act (2012), recognizing the Northern Local Division as a division of the High Court of Namibia, the building was utilized by the High Court as a Circuit Court

for criminal matters. The court became operational during February 2009 and was inaugurated on 25 September 2009. On 1 March 2012, the Northern local Division received full status of a division of the High court encompassing all aspects of that court's jurisdiction. Since February 2009 until 30 June

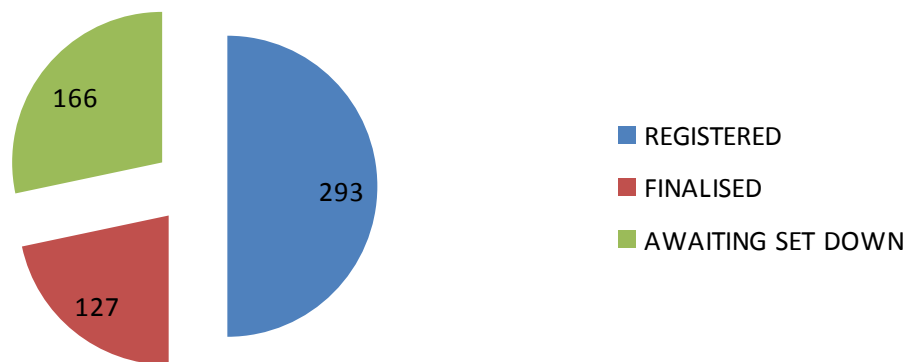
2012, a total number of 1786 criminal matters were registered with the Northern Local Division. The criminal matters registered with that Division during the aforesaid period consisted of 293 appeals, 1428 automatic criminal reviews and 65 trial matters.

NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION CRIMINAL MATTERS REGISTERED FEBRUARY 2009 - 30 JUNE 2012

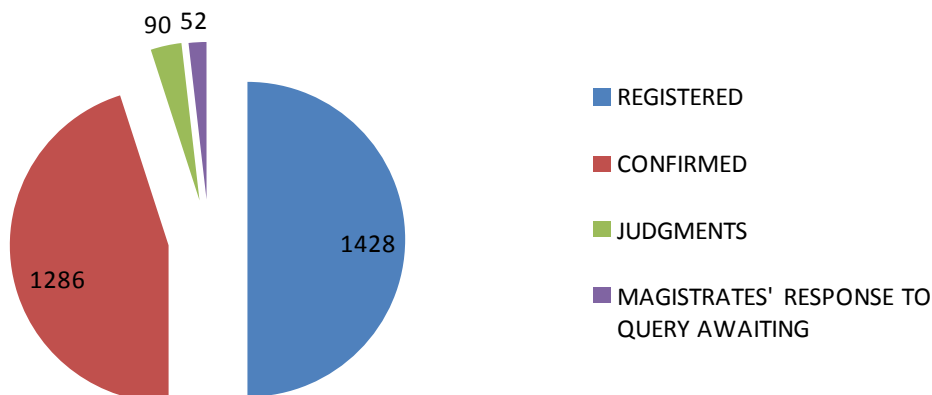


The effectiveness of any court is, in general, measured against the amount of matters finalized compared to the amount of new matters registered. In this respect, the Northern Local Division has proven itself to render a valuable service to the public it is intended to serve.

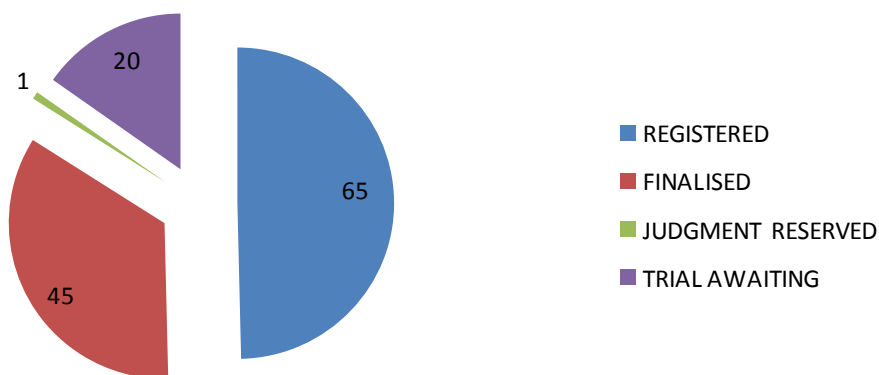
CRIMINAL APPEALS



AUTOMATIC CRIMINAL REVIEWS



CRIMINAL TRIAL MATTERS

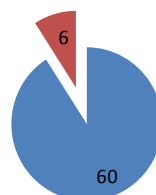


CIVIL JURISDICTION IN THE NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION

Within 1 month after the Northern Local Division was promulgated and started to function as a full division of the High Court, 12 civil actions were registered. On 30 June 2012 a total number of 60 civil actions and 6 applications were registered. Judicial Case Management in respect of a number of the aforementioned matters has already commenced. Five of the 66 registered matters have been set down for hearing during September 2012 and a further four matters will receive trial dates in the third term.

CIVIL MATTERS REGISTERED APRIL 2012 - 30 JUNE 2012

■ CIVIL ACTIONS ■ CIVIL APPLICATIONS





ELSIE SCHICKERLING
CHIEF REGISTRAR



NELI TJAHIKIKA
DEPUTY CHIEF REGISTRAR
DIVISION: HIGH COURT

THE REGISTRY

The registry of the directorate, Registrar of the High and Supreme Court, is headed by the Chief Registrar, Ms E Schickerling. There are 3 divisions in the directorate, namely High Court, E-Judiciary & Support Services and Supreme Court & Judicial Support., each headed by a Deputy Chief Registrar. Ms N Tjahikika is the Deputy Registrar for the Division High Court, leaving two of the positions for Deputy Registrar vacant.

The division High Court consists of two sub-divisions, namely Main Division in Windhoek and the Northern Local Division in Oshakati.

Trained staff members holding

appointments as assistant registrars are available at each of the sub-divisions. The assistant registrars attend to the judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative functions required to ensure the smooth operation of our courts, thereby living up to our vision, namely to be a Model Provider of Accessible and Timely Justice of All. The Registry at the Main Division currently consists of four assistant registrars assisted by three clerical assistants and the registry at the Northern Local Division consists of two assistant registrars assisted by one clerical assistant. As reflected from the statistics reflected hereinafter, though both the registries are re-

quired to function under severe pressure, they are doing a tremendous job. On time delivery has always been one of the areas of service delivery in which the registry of the High Court has accelerated. We strive to issue summons within 24 hours, grant default judgment or issue writs within 4 days from date of receipt. Despite the lack of a big enough workforce, statistics have shown that the delivery targets have been met in more than 80% of the cases during the past 2 years. We take pride in our work, always striving to provide quality judicial and legal services at the High Court of Namibia.

THE HIGH COURT OF NAMIBIA
COMBINED STATISTICS MAIN DIVISION AND NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION

CATEGORY OF CASES	Jan - Mar 2010	Apr-Jun 2010	Jul - Sep 2010	Oct - Dec 2010	2010 LEGAL YEAR	Jan - Mar 2011	Apr - Jun 2011	Jul - Sep 2011	Oct - Dec 2011	2011 LEGAL YEAR	Jan - Mar 2012	Apr - Jun 2012	2012 LEGAL YEAR
NEW CRIMINAL APPEALS REGISTERED	75	28	50	37	190	12	39	37	17	105	23	24	47
OLD CRIMINAL APPEALS FINA-LIZED	10	25	28	39	102	26	23	60	43	152	29	27	56
NEW APPEALS FINALIZED	0	0	4	30	34	9	6	13	15	43	2	11	13
TOTAL APPEALS FINALIZED	10	35	32	69	136	35	29	73	58	195	31	38	69
NEW CRIMINAL REVIEWS REGISTERED	616	571	679	624	2490	632	684	682	585	2583	828	616	1444
OLD CRIMINAL REVIEWS FINA-LIZED	16	10	40	246	312	268	229	63	91	651	581	38	619
NEW CRIMINAL REVIEWS FINALIZED	323	366	497	291	1477	245	465	528	277	1515	433	661	1094
TOTAL REVIEWS FINALIZED	349	376	537	537	1789	513	694	591	368	2166	1014	699	1713
NEW CRIMINAL CASES REGISTERED	16	20	16	8	60	8	8	7	5	28	2	21	23
OLD CRIMINAL CASES FINA-LIZED	11	18	8	9	46	10	12	12	12	46	6	10	16
NEW CRIMINAL CASES FINA-LIZED	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	0
TOTAL CRIMINAL TRIAL MATTERS FINALIZED	12	20	9	9	93	10	12	14	15	51	6	10	16

CATEGORY OF CASES	Jan - Mar 2010	Apr - Jun 2010	Jul - Sep 2010	Oct - Dec 2010	2010 LEGAL YEAR	Jan - Mar 2011	Apr - Jun 2011	Jul - Sep 2011	Oct - Dec 2011	2011 LEGAL YEAR	Jan - Mar 2012	Apr - Jun 2012	2012 LEGAL YEAR
ADMIRALTY CASES FINALIZED	4	9	2	2	17	2	16	0	0	8	1	0	1
NEW CIVIL APPEALS REGISTERED	0	0	0	3	3	2	6	4	1	13	2	1	3
CIVIL APPEALS FINALIZED	0	1	1	2		1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
NEW CIVIL ACTIONS REGISTERED	1467	1935	1307	1356	6065	1147	2014	2010	1606	6777	842	966	1808
CIVIL ACTIONS FINALIZED BY COURT	87	100	67	235	489	197	342	405	208	1152	382	353	735
CIVIL ACTIONS FINALIZED DEFAULT JUDGMENT BY REGISTRAR	403	513	549	434	1899	259	215	226	450	1150	415	222	637
CIVIL SUBSTANTIVE APPLICATIONS CASES REGISTERED	120	165	80	149	514	78	173	127	114	492	62	80	142
CIVIL MOTIONS FINALIZED MOTION COURT	80	39	167	66	352	47	77	96	57	277	73	98	171
NEW LABOUR MATTERS REGISTERED	32	36	33	41	142	33	50	61	50	194	18	65	83
LABOUR MATTERS FINALIZED	5	13	14	10	42	43	40	48	21	152	19	4	23
LABOUR APPEALS REGISTERED	18	28	36	18	100	20	36	28	20	104	16	20	36
LABOUR APPEALS FINALIZED	14	13	14	14	55	10	25	15	9	59	8	18	26
PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME MATTERS REGISTERED	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	11	3	4	7
PREVENTION OF ORGANISED CRIME MATTERS FINALIZED	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	5	3	13	2	2	4
NEW CRIMINAL TAXATIONS REGISTERED	4	5	14	3	26	21	8	17	24	70	10	17	27
CRIMINAL TAXATIONS FINALIZED	4	5	14	3	26	21	8	17	24	70	10	17	27
NEW CIVIL TAXATIONS REGISTERED	35	92	61	41	229	44	90	90	16	240	87	75	162
CIVIL TAXATIONS FINALIZED	31	92	45	35	203	22	77	59	8	166	37	33	70
WRITS OF EXECUTION LODGED	508	692	706	570	2476	563	335	452	633	1983	497	444	941
WRITS OF EXECUTION ISSUED	508	692	672	570	2442	563	335	452	572	1922	497	424	921



ERIC BEZUIDENHOUT
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
MAIN DIVISION



HAROLD OLIVIER
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
MAIN DIVISION



IMMANUEL SHIKUAMBI
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
MAIN DIVISION



NONNA THERON
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION



AILI AMAPINDI
CLERICAL ASSISTANT
NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION



JACKSONKAHIUOUA
CLERICAL ASSISTANT
MAIN DIVISION



MOSES MHANDA
CLERICAL ASSISTANT
MAIN DIVISION



FRANCI SNYDERS
CLERICAL ASSISTANT
MAIN DIVISION



FESTA KAMBO
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION



RITA IKUAMBI
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR
MAIN DIVISION

E-JUDICIARY

CrimsonLogic, a leading global e-Government solutions provider, has won a project from the Republic of Namibia's Ministry of Justice to develop an e-Judiciary system (Electronic Judiciary) for the Supreme Court and High Courts of Namibia. The system is expected to go live by mid-2013.

Built to boost efficiency and enhance professionalism of the legal community, the new system will enable litigants and the judiciary to file civil court documents and manage case activities electronically, and digitally record court proceedings. Leveraging state-of-the-art anti-tampering technologies, the authenticity and originality of case documents in the online repository can be easily validated.

Manual generation of cause list and maintenance of diaries will be eliminated, enabling Legal Practitioners to synchronise their schedule with the judiciary's hearing system via e-Calendar. Work-in-progress cases can be automatically routed to the

designated judicial users based on progression, creating greater transparency.

CrimsonLogic was selected on its proven track record in developing, implementing and operating e-Judiciary platforms. The Judiciary has high expectations that the new e-Judiciary system will transform the Republic of Namibia's existing paper-centric structure into a transparent and efficient legal administration.

The new e-Judiciary system is expected to reduce overall operating costs, administrative man-hours, paper consumption and physical document storage space. Judicial users will also be trained to effectively implement change management and subsequently drive end-user adoption in the later stage. As a representative of CrimsonLogic put it:

"CrimsonLogic is dedicated to help governments globally to implement and manage an efficient and transparent e-Judiciary system,

and we are delighted to be a part in transforming Namibia's judiciary system", said Leong Peng Kiong, CrimsonLogic Chief Executive Officer. "We will put our best effects to create a highly accessible and integrated platform that is easy to use and bring Namibia's judiciary system to the next level."

In terms of the agreement the digital recording component has been successfully installed in 9 court rooms in the Main Division and 3 court rooms in the Northern Local Division. Facilities in one of the courtrooms at the Main Division include video capability.

The Business Process Engineering has been done and a Pilot Project has been delivered.



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

DIRECTORATE: REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH & SUPREME COURT

MAIN DIVISION
Luderitz Street
Private Bag 13179
WINDHOEK
NAMIBIA

Tel: +264-61-2921111
Fax: +264-61-221686

NORTHERN LOCAL DIVISION
Sam Nujoma Drive
Private Bag 5527
OSHAKATI
NAMIBIA

Tel: +264-65-2036500
Fax: +264-65-2036555