



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA



JUDICIARY



Annual Report
2021



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

THE JUDICIARY

2021 ANNUAL REPORT

MISSION STATEMENT

“To adjudicate civil, criminal and constitutional matters in an independent, impartial and timely manner without fear or favour.”

VISION

“To provide timely and accessible justice to all”

FOREWORD



As Judiciary, individually and corporately, we came to the brink of 2021 and the threshold of 2022 sapped but, at the same time, grateful to God Almighty for our lives. Sadly, many of our number had not made it that far with us. We sincerely condole with the families of our dear departed.

In the very first month of 2021, tragedy befell us through the untimely demise of a distinguished member of the Supreme Court Bench, the Hon. Mrs. Justice Elizabeth C. Muyovwe. None of us would have imagined that only five months later, we would be putting to rest our very torchbearer, the Hon. Chief Justice Mrs. Irene C. Mambilima. The loss of these luminaries and several others left us utterly disconsolate, but we sailed on, united under the captainship of His Lordship the Hon. Deputy Chief Justice Mr. Michael Musonda, SC, as Acting Chief Justice for most of the remainder of the year. We owe His Lordship a huge debt of gratitude for steering our ship safely through those dire straits.

A little more than one week before the close of 2021, I took the Oath of Office as Chief Justice of the Republic of Zambia. This, I believe, presented a moment for solemn reflection and anticipation - Reflection among us in the Judiciary on how faithfully we had hitherto endeavoured to make the rule of law a reality to the least of our people; and anticipation, among the citizenry, for justice which is accessible to all, and for a Judiciary that is truly accountable to them as the ultimate owners of the judicial authority which we are but only privileged to exercise on their behalf.

The reader will discover, in the pages of this document, the strides made in our quest to address, among others, the challenges of infrastructure and transport, which have perennially topped the list of impediments to dispensing justice across the length and breadth of our country. The exploits recorded in this Report speak to the enduring spirit and consciousness of men and women at various rungs of our judicial hierarchy that theirs is a call to do justice at all costs and in the most transparent manner.

Admittedly, the best efforts of a good number of us in 2021 fell short of public expectation, but our collective introspection at the close of the year under review reawakened in us the resolve to do our honest part going forward. In that regard, we will continue to count on the support of the people and their elected representatives in the Legislature and the Executive.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mumba Malila', written over a horizontal line.

Dr. Mumba Malila SC
CHIEF JUSTICE

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



The year 2021 was unprecedented. As the Judiciary was adjusting to the new way of doing things and taking stock of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, the institution lost Chief Justice Irene C. Mambilima and other judicial officers and staff.

My gratitude goes to His Lordship, the Deputy Chief Justice Michael Musonda, SC who held fort and navigated us through the uncharted waters. My heartfelt thanks also go to His Lordship, incoming Chief Justice, Dr. Mumba Malila, SC for ensuring a seamless transition. The Honourable Chief Justice has been exceedingly supportive in seeing to it that this Report is published on time.

Admittedly, Covid-19 had an enormous impact on our operations. I thus wish to take this opportunity to applaud each and every member of the Judiciary for their selflessness and dedication, beyond the call of duty.

It would be remiss of me if I did not thank the Acting Chief Registrar, the Director Human Resource and Administration, Registrars and Deputy Directors as well as our dedicated secretarial team, for going the extra mile to get this work done.

I have confidence that together we are stronger and can face tomorrow's challenges, taking up the opportunities that lie ahead to develop individually and as an institution in the coming year.

Nalishebo Imataa (Ms.)

CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Once again through its Annual Report, the Judiciary of Zambia shares with the public its operations during the course of 2021. This is in fulfilment of a constitutional and statutory requirement.

The period to which this Report relates was not an ordinary year. The Judiciary suffered great loss following the sudden demise of the three senior Judges, among them Chief Justice, Irene C. Mambilima. The Hon Dr. Justice Mumba Malila, SC was appointed as the ninth Chief Justice while a Supreme Court Judge, three Constitutional Court Judges, three Court of Appeal and 11 High Court Judges were appointed in the course of the year.

The year was one not without difficulty. The Judiciary continued to grapple, as did the nation, with the reeling effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which seriously affected both Court operations and administrative functions. Ninety Local Courts remained shut or non-operational during the year under review. This dire situation was compounded by the low staffing levels, lack of transport and persistent lack or inadequate court infrastructure, the worst hit being the Local Courts. Of concern, **36** Local Court projects that commenced in 2011 remained incomplete or abandoned. The status quo was not any different for the new Superior Courts. The Constitutional Court still had no courtrooms and chambers of its own. Additional funding is required to transform a building acquired for the Court's use. The Court of Appeal is in urgent need of a stand-alone court in a more suitable location from Kamwala, which is in the heart of the central business district.

Notwithstanding the challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic and inadequate funding, great efforts were made to ensure that the wheels of justice did not grind to a halt. As of consequence, all gazetted sessions were successfully conducted. Being an election year, the Judiciary had **84** parliamentary and **272** local government election petitions. It is worth noting that all of the petitions were heard and determined within the **90** and **30** days' time limit. Financial controls were stiffened and resulted in, among others, reduced cases of delayed banking.

This Report ends with recommendations informed by the Judiciary's first-hand experiences in 2021 and the years before.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The legal basis for this Report is section 20 of the Judiciary Administration Act No. 23 of 2016. As required by that Act, this Report speaks to the financial affairs and operations of the Judiciary generally in the year 2021.

The Report also highlights the achievements and challenges recorded in the year under review, as well as recommendations designed to help the Judiciary live up to its mandate as highlighted in Part 1.2 of this Report.

1.1 ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary of Zambia is one of the three Arms of Government, the others being the Executive and the Legislature. It is headed by the Honourable Chief Justice and, in his absence, the Deputy Chief Justice. In the first half of 2021, the Chief Justice was the Honourable Mrs. Justice Irene C. Mambilima, who passed away in June of that year and was succeeded by the Honourable Dr. Justice Mumba Malila, SC. In the same period under review, the Deputy Chief Justice was the Honourable Mr. Justice Michael Musonda, SC.

Section 4(1) of the Judiciary Administration Act empowers the Chief Justice to constitute advisory committees, comprising judges or persons with knowledge of the work of courts and prevailing social conditions, for purposes of advising him on matters relating to the administration of the Judiciary. In 2021, the following were the Advisory Committees:

- (a) Advisory Committee on Court-annexed Mediation and Delay Reduction;
- (b) Advisory Committee on Training and Continuing Education;
- (c) Advisory Committee on Gender in Development;
- (d) Advisory Committee on Court Operations and Administration;
- (e) Advisory Committee on Establishment and Conditions of Service;
- (f) Advisory Committee on Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice;
- (g) Advisory Committee on Budget and Finance;
- (h) Advisory Committee on Public Relations and Information; and
- (i) Advisory Committee on Infrastructure.

The Office of the Chief Administrator helps the Honourable Chief Justice with the day-to-day administration of the Judiciary. Her Office, in turn, is assisted by the Chief Registrar (who superintends Court Operations) and the Director of Human Resources and Administration. (See *Appendix i for the Organisational Structure*).

1.2 MANDATE OF THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is established under Article 118 in PART VIII of the Constitution, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Zambia. Article 118 (1) of the Constitution provides that “*The judicial authority of the Republic derives from the people of Zambia and shall be exercised in a just manner and such exercise shall promote accountability.*” Further, Article 118 (2) provides that -

“In exercising judicial authority, the Courts shall be guided by the following principles:

- (a) justice shall be done to all, without discrimination;*
- (b) justice shall not be delayed;*
- (c) adequate compensation shall be awarded, where payable;*
- (d) alternative forms of dispute resolution, including traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, shall be promoted, subject to clause (3);*
- (e) justice shall be administered without undue regard to procedural technicalities; and*
- (f) the values and principles of this Constitution shall be protected and promoted.”*

In addition, Article 119 (1) provides that the authority of the Judiciary vests in the courts and shall be exercised by the courts in accordance with the Constitution and other laws. The functions of the courts, as defined by Article 119 (2), are to hear civil and criminal matters; and matters relating to, and in respect of, the Constitution.

1.3 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The structure of the Judiciary is set out in Article 120 (1) of the Constitution. It consists of superior courts (namely, the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, which rank equivalently; the Court of Appeal; and the High Court) and lower courts, which are the Subordinate Courts; Small Claims Courts; Local Courts; and other courts, as may be prescribed.

The table below shows the statutory basis for the existence of each Court, as well as its mandate as provided by the law.

Table 1: Mandate of the Courts

COURT	MANDATE
Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 124 of the Constitution; • Has jurisdiction to hear appeals from the Court of Appeal and jurisdiction conferred on it by other laws.
Constitutional Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 127 of the Constitution; • Has original and final jurisdiction in all constitutional matters, except the enforcement of the Bill of Rights (Part III of the Constitution), over which the High Court has original jurisdiction; • Sits as a final court of appeal in matters relating to parliamentary and local government election petitions; • Also sits to determine matters referred to it by any Court in Zambia where a question relating to the Constitution arises.
Court of Appeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 130 of the Constitution; • Has jurisdiction to hear appeals from the High Court, quasi-judicial bodies, except a local government elections tribunal. The Court also hears appeals from other courts, except matters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court.
High Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 133 of the Constitution; • The Court's operations are governed by the High Court Act, Chapter 27 of the Laws of Zambia and other relevant laws; • Has a Principal Registry at Lusaka, and District Registries at Kitwe, Livingstone, Ndola, Kabwe, Chipata, Mongu, Solwezi, Kasama and Mansa; • Consists of the General List, Commercial Division, Industrial Relations Division and Family and Children's Division in accordance with Article 133 (2) of the Constitution; • Commercial Division is responsible for resolving disputes of a commercial nature; • Industrial Relations Division has jurisdiction to hear and determine matters under the Industrial and Labour Relations Act, among others;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family and Children’s Division has jurisdiction in all family and children’s matters, including divorce petitions, custody, testate and intestate succession disputes.
Subordinate Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 120 of the Constitution; • The Courts’ operations and functions are regulated under the Subordinate Courts Act, Chapter 28 of the Laws of Zambia.
Small Claims Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 120 of the Constitution. These are courts of record under Article 120 (2); • Processes and procedures of the Court are provided for in the Small Claims Court Act, Chapter 47 of the Laws of Zambia, as amended by Act No. 14 of 2008. The Court has jurisdiction in suits where the value of the property, debt or damages claimed is not more than twenty thousand kwacha.
Local Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under Article 120 of the Constitution; • Constituted under Section 4 (1) of the Local Courts Act, Chapter 29 of the Laws of Zambia; • The Constitution under Article 120 (2) envisages that Local courts shall progressively become courts of record.

2 ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

2.1 COURT OPERATIONS

2.1.1 SUPREME COURT

(a) Number of Judges

The Supreme Court began the year under review with a total number of 11 Judges. In the first month of the year, the number dropped to 10, following the demise of Her Ladyship the Honourable Mrs. Justice Elizabeth C. Muyowwe. In June, tragedy yet again befell the Judiciary with the passing on of the Honourable Chief Justice Mrs. Irene C. Mambilima.

At the close of the year, the apex Court had a total of **10** Judges, with the Honourable Madam Justice Fulgency Chisanga having been elevated from the Court of Appeal in April, 2021.

Table 2: Number of Judges at the Supreme Court

Gender	Number of Judges
Female	3
Male	7
Total	10

(b) Court Sessions and Cases

In 2021, the Supreme Court had a total of **12** gazetted sessions and managed to conduct all of them.

There were **245** criminal cases before the Court, **88** of them having been brought forward from 2020 and **157** filed during the year under review. Of the total **245** criminal cases, the Court disposed of **243**, remaining with **2** active criminal cases at the end of 2021.

In terms of civil cases, **12** were brought forward from 2020, while **15** were filed during the year under review, bringing the total number of civil cases to **27**. Out of these, **25** were disposed of, leaving a balance of **2** civil cases at the close of 2021.

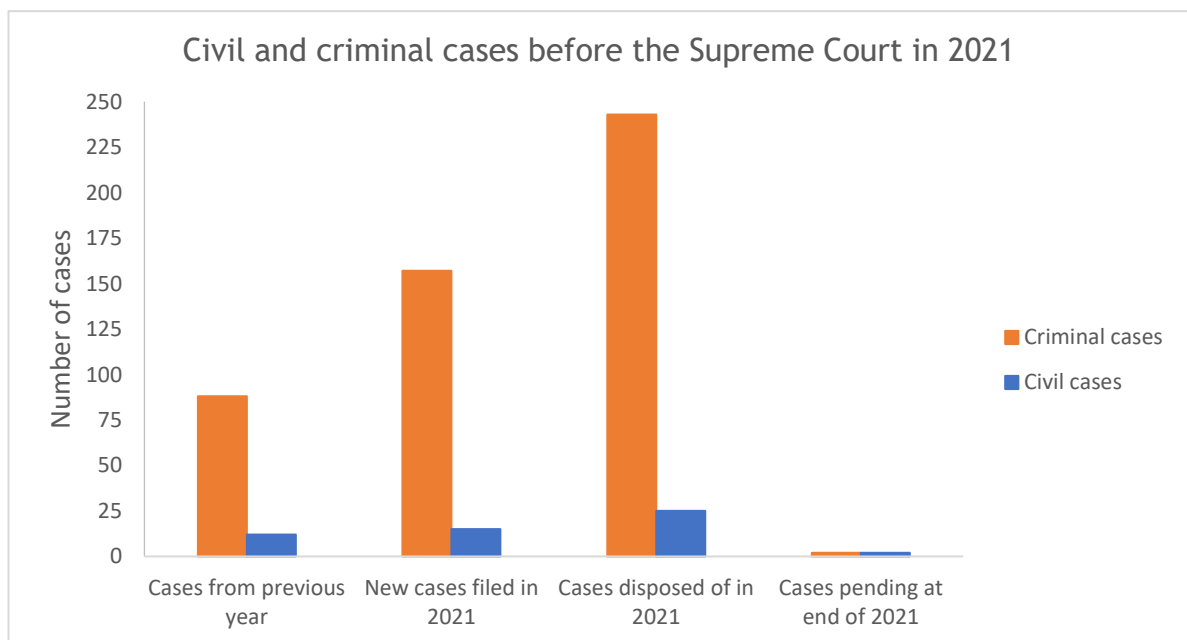


Figure 1: Case load for the Supreme Court in 2021

2.1.2 CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

(a) Number of Judges

During the first quarter of 2021, the Constitutional Court had **9** Judges in total, including the President of the Court. Sadly, in October of that year, the Court and the Judiciary as whole lost one of the nine Judges, the Honourable Mr. Justice Mwila Chitabo, SC.

The table below shows the gender and number of Judges of the Court at the close of the year.

Table 3: Number of Judges at the Constitutional Court

Gender	Number of Judges
Female	5
Male	3
Total	8

(b) Court Sessions and Cases

During the year under review, the Constitutional Court had a total of **12** gazetted sessions. All 12 sessions were successfully conducted.

Altogether, the Court had **114** cases in 2021. Of these, **21** were brought forward from 2020 and **93** were filed during the year. The Court disposed of **59** cases, leaving a balance of **55** cases at the end of the period under review.

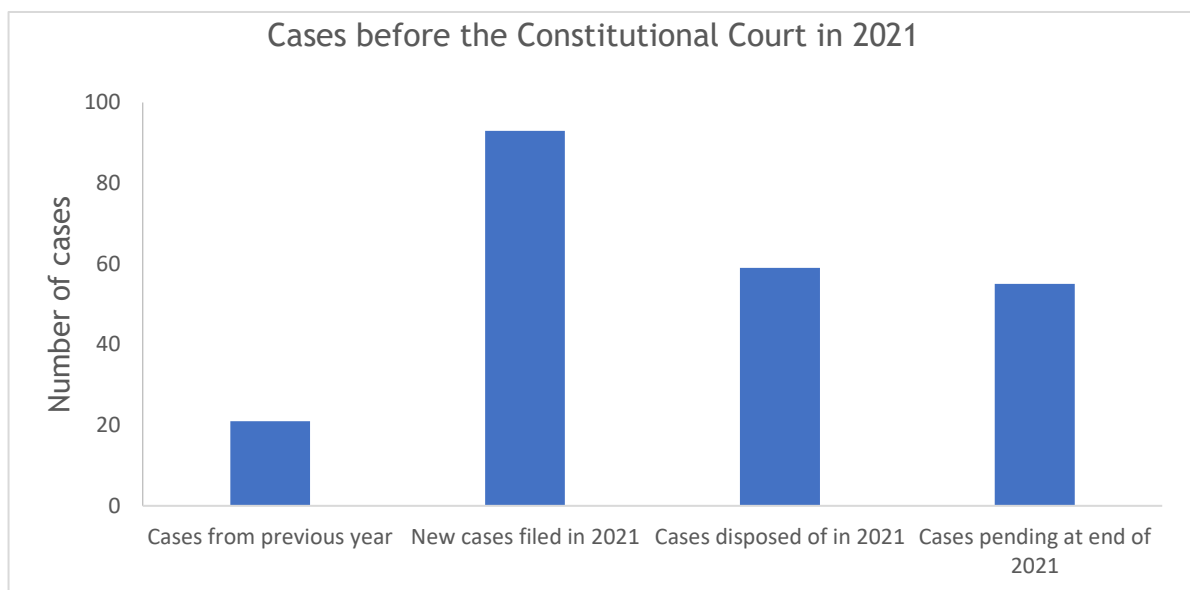


Figure 2: Case load for the Constitutional Court in 2021

2.1.3 COURT OF APPEAL

(a) Number of Judges

At the close of the year under review, the Court of Appeal had a total of **12** Judges as shown in the table below.

Table 4: Number of Judges at the Court of Appeal

Gender	Number of Judges
Female	6
Male	6
Total	12

(b) Court Sessions and Cases

The Court of Appeal had **10** gazetted sessions, which were all conducted.

In terms of cases, a total of **487** appeals were brought forward from 2020, of which **306** were civil and **181** criminal. A total of **474** appeals were filed in 2021, of which **314** were civil and **160** criminal. The Court disposed of a total of **354** appeals: **191** civil and **163** criminal. Further, **429** civil appeals and **178** criminal appeals (a total of **607** appeals) were pending at the end of 2021.

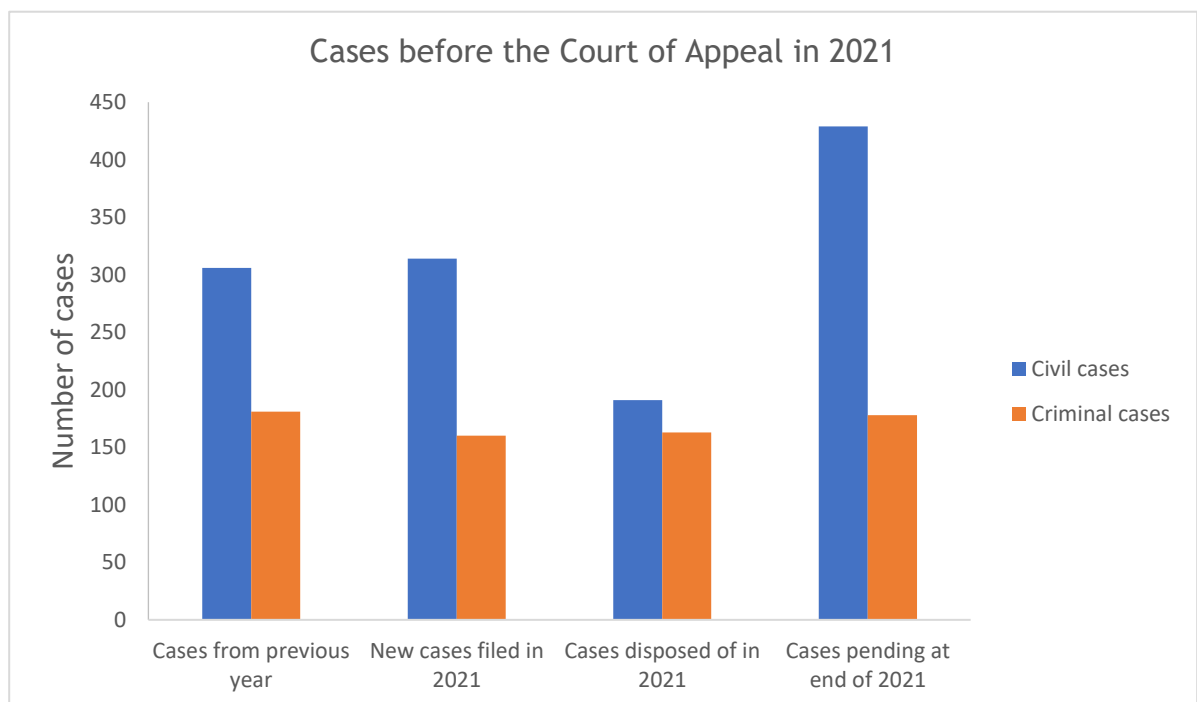


Figure 3: Case load for the Court of Appeal in 2021

2.1.4 HIGH COURT

(a) Number of Judges

The High Court, during the year under review, had a total of **52** Judges as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Number of Judges at the High Court

Station	Division	Female	Male	Total
Lusaka	Commercial Division	3	4	7
	Family and Children's Division	3	2	5
	General List	13	6	19
	Industrial Relations Division	2	3	5
Ndola	General List	3	1	4
	Industrial Relations Division	0	2	2
Kitwe	Commercial Division	1	0	1
	General List	2	3	5
Kabwe	General List	0	2	2
Livingstone	General List	1	1	2
Total		28	24	52

(b) Court Sessions

For the most part of 2021, Judges on the General list circuited Courts in five provincial centres namely Chipata, Kasama, Mansa, Mongu and Solwezi as well as Chinsali and Mazabuka. The Industrial Relations Division circuited Solwezi and Livingstone.

A total of **108** sessions were gazetted for the High Court; that is **102** at the General List and **6** at the Industrial Relations Division. The Court conducted **96** sessions at the General List and **5** sessions at the Industrial Relations Division, bringing the total to **101**.

(i) Criminal Cases

During the year under review, the High Court had a total number of **3,176** criminal cases, out of which **645** were brought forward from the previous year and **2,531** were new. The court disposed of a total of **2,517** criminal cases, leaving **659** pending at the end of the year.

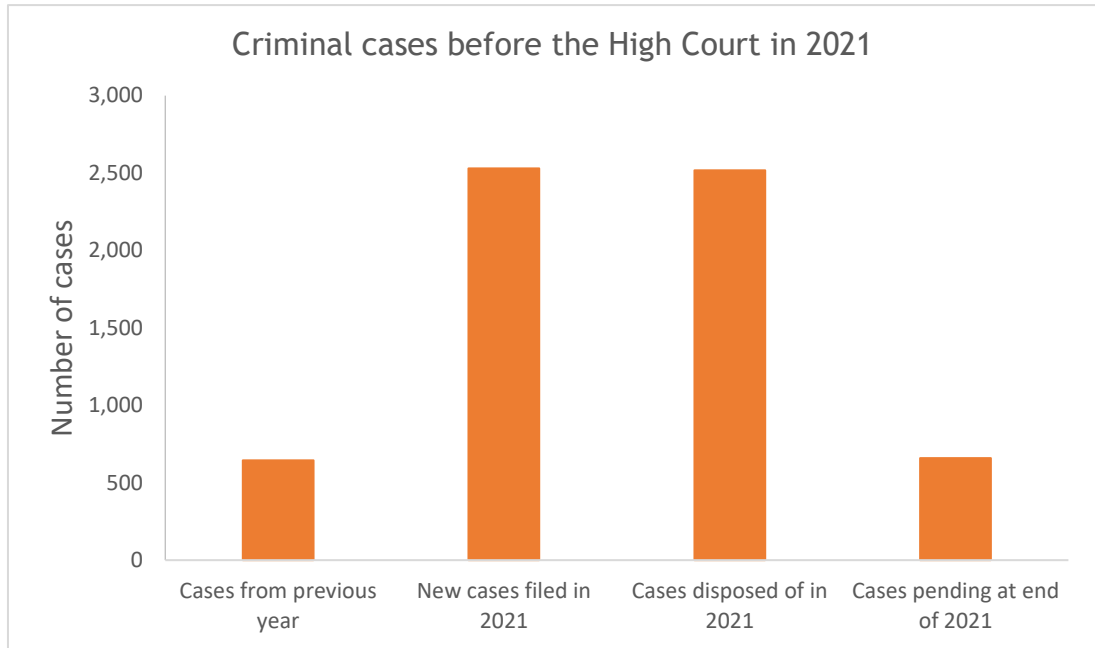


Figure 4: Number of criminal cases before the High Court in 2021

(ii) Civil Cases

A total of **6,036** civil cases were brought forward from 2020 across all divisions of the High Court. **8,959** cases were filed in 2021, out of which **4,407** were filed at the General List, **1,027** at the Commercial Division, **839** at the Industrial Relations Division and **2,686** at the Family and Children’s Court Division.

The Court disposed of a total of **7,226** cases: **3,564** (General List) **825** (Commercial Division) **676** (Industrial Relations Division) and **2,161** (Family and Children’s Court Division). A total of **7,769** civil cases were pending at the end of 2021 as shown in the figure below.

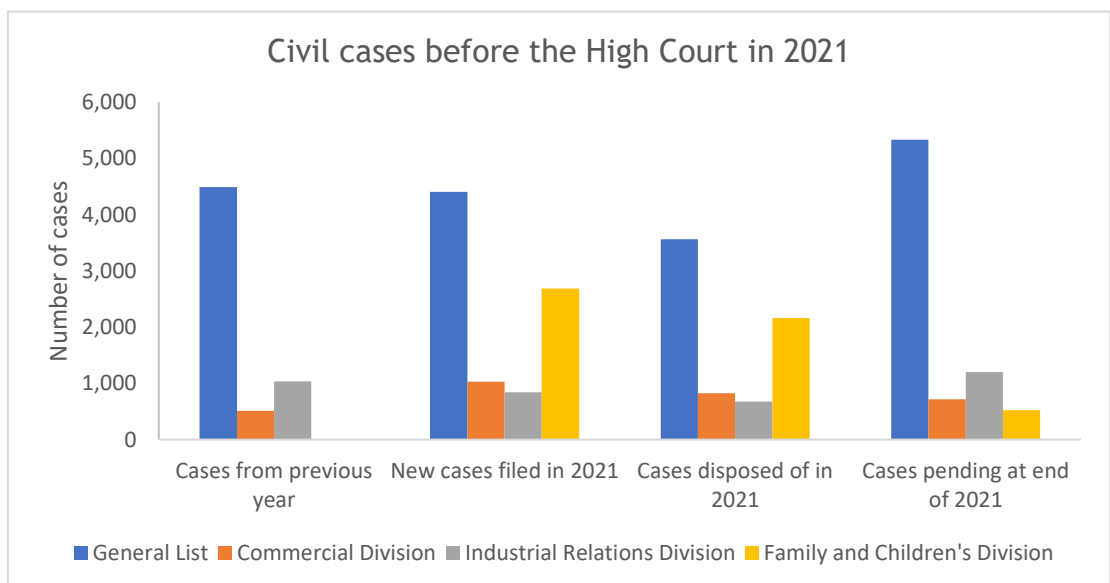


Figure 5: Number of civil cases before the High Court in 2021

(c) Parliamentary Election Petitions

Following the 2021 general elections, the High Court received a total of **84** parliamentary election petitions, which were all disposed of within the stipulated 90 days.

2.1.5 SUBORDINATE COURTS

(a) Number of Adjudicators

The Subordinate Courts had a total of **212** adjudicators in the year under review as shown in the table below.

Table 6: Number of Magistrates at the Subordinate Courts

Gender	Number of Magistrates
Female	85
Male	127
Total	212

(b) Criminal and Civil Cases

During the period under review, the Subordinate Courts received a total of **45,984** cases; **29,375** of these were criminal cases and **16,609** were civil. A total of **9,229** cases (**4,532** criminal and **4,697** civil) were brought forward from 2020, bringing the total number of cases that were before the Subordinate Courts to **55,213**. The Courts disposed of **29,115** criminal cases and **17,407** civil cases (**46,522** cases in total). At the end of 2021, a total of **8,691** cases were pending, of which **4,792** were criminal and **3,899** civil.

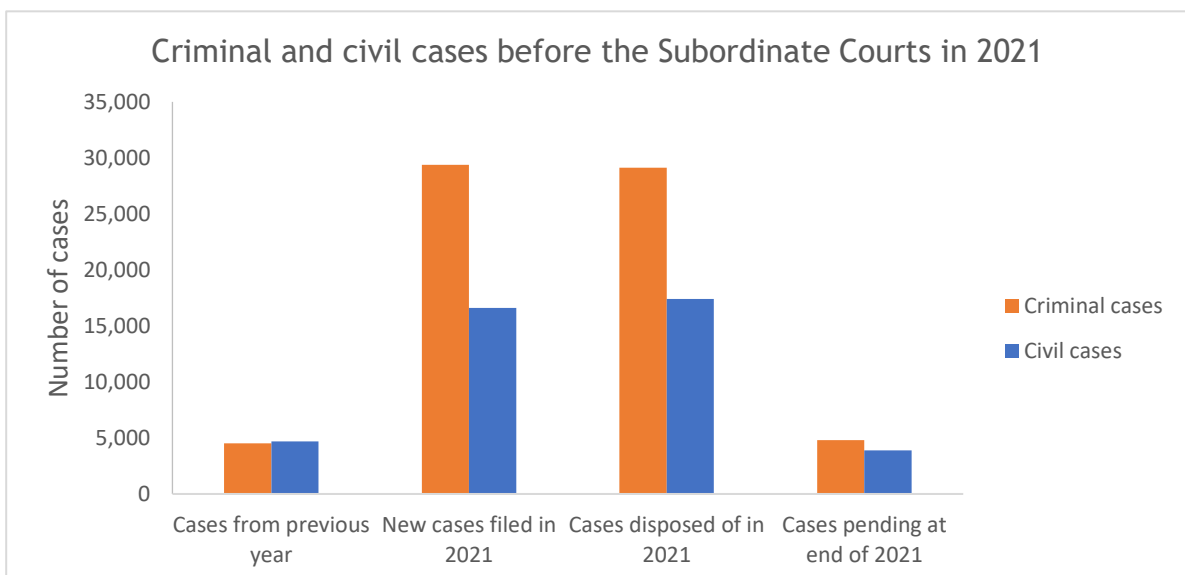


Figure 6: Case load for the Subordinate Courts in 2021

(c) Local Government Election Petitions

After the 2021 general elections, the Subordinate Courts received a total of **272** local government election petitions. The Courts managed to dispose of all the petitions within the stipulated period of 30 days. Even so, the Court recorded legal challenges and others relating to logistics and infrastructure, to mention but a few.

(d) Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Juvenile Cases

In 2021, the Subordinate Courts had **1,026** GBV cases brought forward from 2020. The Courts received **1,707** new cases and disposed of **1,929** cases. This meant that **804** GBV cases were pending at the close of the year.

In terms of juvenile cases, the Courts had a total of **2,314** cases. Of which **406** were brought forward from 2020 while **1,908** were filed in 2021. The courts disposed of **1,879** cases, leaving **435** cases involving juveniles pending at the end of the year.

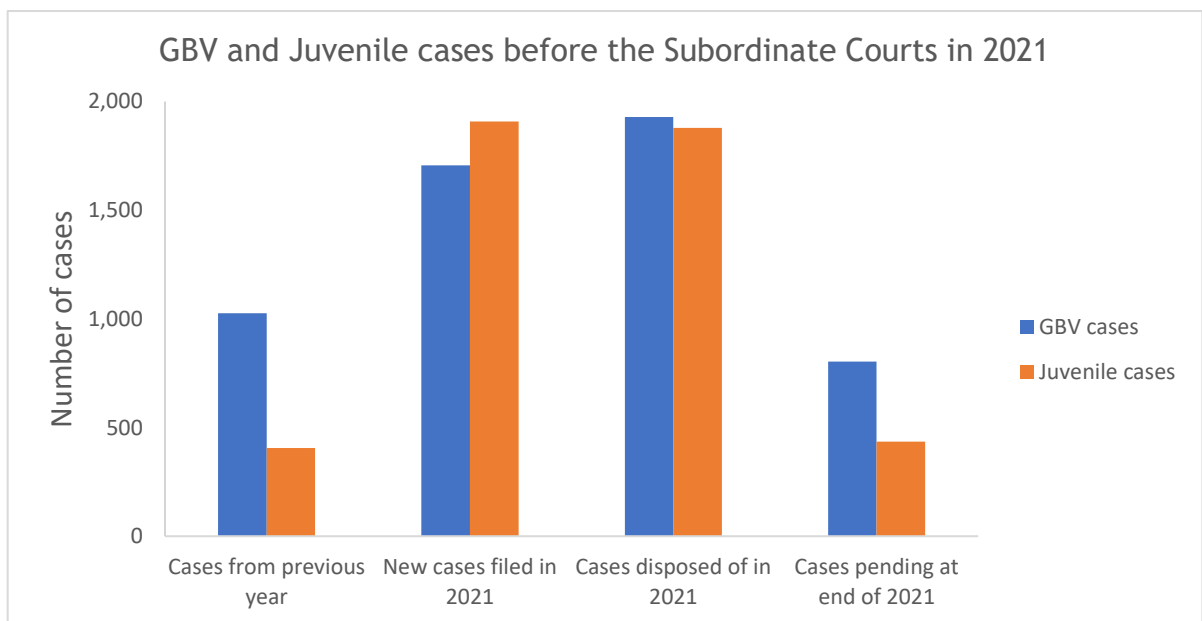


Figure 7: Number of GBV and Juvenile cases before the Subordinate Courts in 2021

2.1.6 SMALL CLAIMS COURT**(a) Number of Adjudicators**

The Small Claims Court, across all three stations (Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe) had a total of **29** Commissioners during the period under review as shown in the table below.

Table 7: Number of Commissioners at the Small Claims Court

GENDER	STATION			TOTAL
	Lusaka	Ndola	Kitwe	
Female	7	4	1	12
Male	10	3	4	17
Total	17	7	5	29

(b) Cases

During the period under review, the Small Claims Court received a total of **2,835** cases. The Court had **1,268** cases brought forward from the previous year, giving it a total of **4,103** cases. Those disposed of were **3,433**, while **670** were carried forward to 2022.

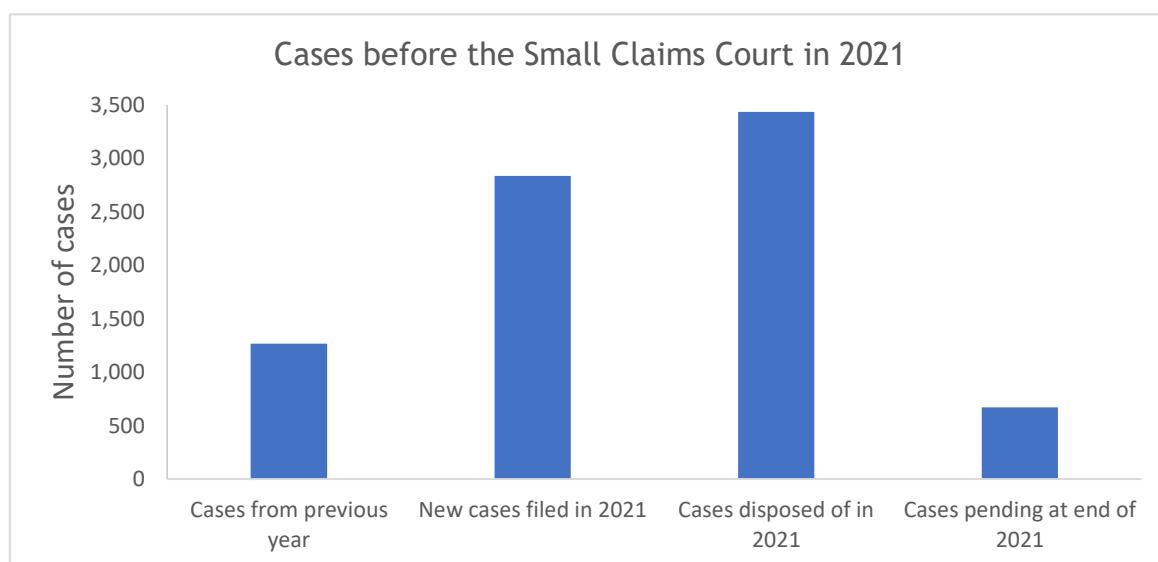


Figure 8: Case load for the Small Claims Court in 2021

2.1.7 LOCAL COURTS**(a) Structure, Distribution and State of Local Courts**

There are currently **186** Grade A Local Courts and **345** Grade B Local Courts countrywide. During the year under review, there were **531** established Local Courts spread across the districts and chiefdoms countrywide. Of the **531** Local Courts, **441** were operational, while **90** were closed for infrastructure related reasons, low staffing levels and other challenges.

(b) Number of Adjudicators

The Local Courts had a total of **628** adjudicators as shown in the table below.

Table 8: Number of magistrates at the Local Courts

Gender	Number of Magistrates
Female	205
Male	423
Total	628

(c) Civil and Criminal Cases

The Local Courts had **49,302** civil cases brought forward from 2020. There were **130,903** civil cases filed during 2021, **127,302** disposed of and **52,903** pending at the end of the year.

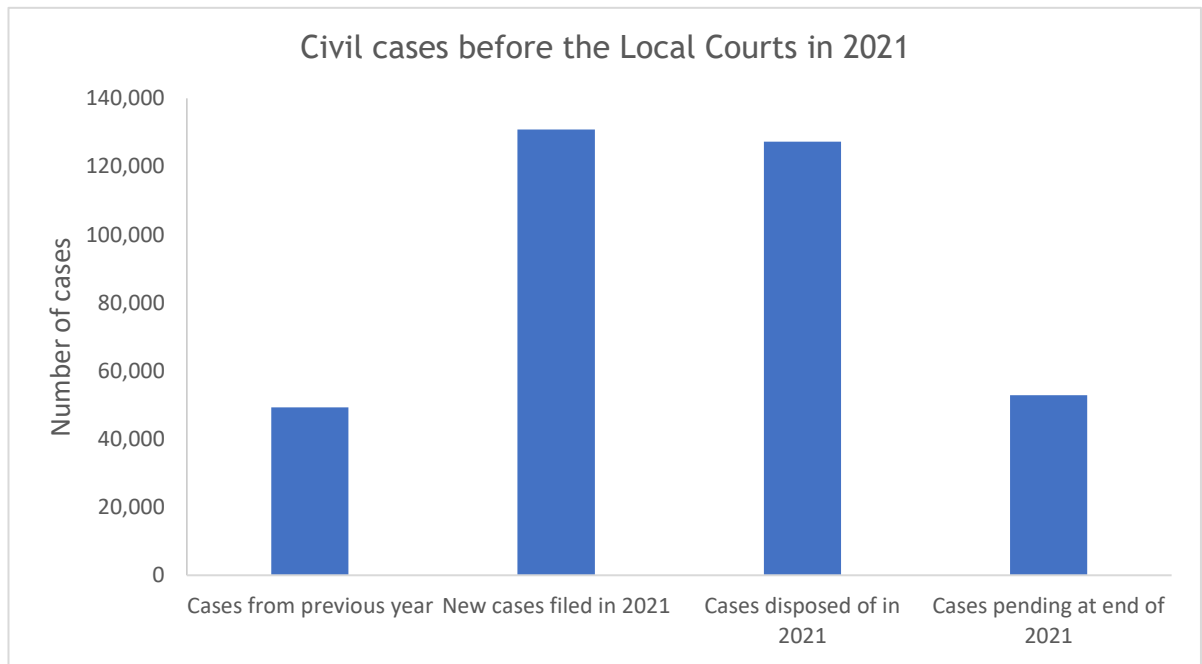


Figure 9: Number of civil cases before the Local Courts in 2021

In terms of criminal cases, **5,083** were brought forward, **12,552** were filed in 2021 and **11,338** were disposed of, leaving **6,297** pending at the end of the year.

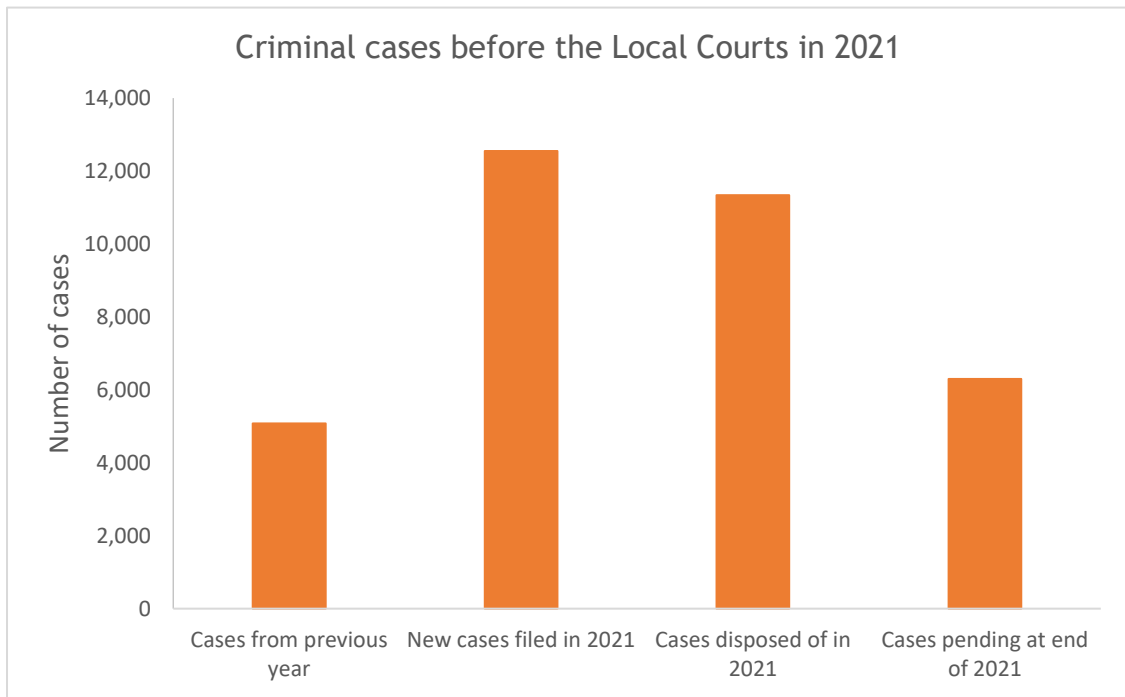


Figure 10: Number of criminal cases before the Local Courts in 2021

2.1.8 THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

(a) Execution Officers

The Sheriff's Office had **23** Bailiwicks and **47** executing officers countrywide.

Table 9: Bailiwick Distribution list

S/N	Bailiwick	Number of Officers
1	Chadiza	1
2	Chililabombwe	1
3	Chingola	1
4	Chinsali	1
5	Chipata	2
6	Choma	2
7	Kabwe	3
8	Kafue	1
9	Kasama	2
10	Kitwe	4
11	Livingstone	2
12	Luanshya	1
13	Lundazi	1
14	Lusaka	9
15	Mansa	2

S/N	Bailiwick	Number of Officers
16	Mazabuka	2
17	Mkushi	1
18	Mongu	2
19	Mpika	1
20	Mufulira	1
21	Ndola	4
22	Petauke	1
23	Solwezi	2
Total		47

(b) Execution of Writs

During the period under review, **4,492** writs were received from various courts and local authorities, while **171** writs were brought forward from the previous year. The Office managed to execute **3,769** writs, while **894** were pending execution at the close of the year. Some of the writs could not be executed due to:

- lack of transport;
- imprecise addresses on the relevant court orders;
- failure by clients to provide logistics for the enforcement of writs of possession;
- hostile environment;
- some matters being stayed or suspended before execution; and
- lack of police protection for execution officers.

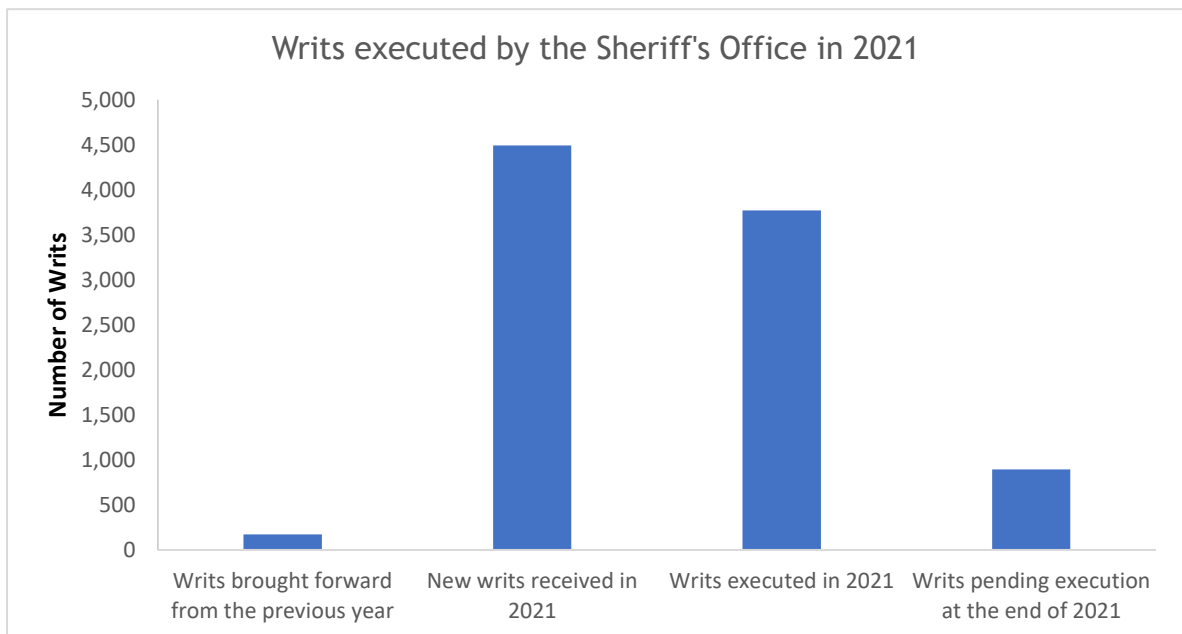


Figure 11: Writs executed by the Sheriff's Office in 2021

2.1.9 COURT-ANNEXED MEDIATION

During the period under review, a total of **605** cases were referred to mediation. Those brought forward from the previous year were **531**, bringing the total number of cases for mediation to **1,136**. A total of **610** cases were dealt with, leaving **526** cases pending at the end of the year under review.

Table 10: Number of cases referred to mediation in 2021

Item	Number of cases
Cases brought forward from the previous year	531
Cases referred to mediation during the year under review	605
Cases mediated and fully settled during the year under review	197
Cases mediated and partially settled during the year under review	23
Cases mediated and not settled during the year under review	171
Cases not mediated during the year under review	219
Cases pending at the end of the year under review	526

2.1.10 OTHER ACTIVITIES

(a) Supreme Court

Outside the usual sittings, the Supreme Court held two valedictory sessions, one in honour of the late Chief Justice Mrs. Irene C. Mambilima and the other for the late Mrs. Justice Elizabeth C. Muyovwe.

(b) High Court

(i) *Family and Children's Division*

- A committee was appointed to help create a structure for the Family and Children's Division and to superintend the promulgation of rules for the Court.
- The Division managed to attach a few officers such as Assistant Registrars, Senior Clerk of Court and Clerk of Court. This alone proved to be effective in the management and handling of family-related matters.
- The Division managed to improve the filing system of family-related matters in the Registry.
- The Division managed to streamline the procedure for obtaining letters of administration and probate.

(ii) Commercial Division

During the year 2021, the Commercial Court Users' Committee, created under Order 53 rule 13 of the High Court Rules, held one virtual meeting on 26th August, 2021 and a physical meeting on 9th December, 2021. The Committee failed to hold all of its quarterly meetings due to the outbreak of Covid-19.

The Users' Committee is a forum for exchanging ideas aimed at improving the operations of the Court. Among other things discussed at this forum are trending issues in commercial transactions. The Committee invites different experts in the area of commerce and industry to present papers. At the same meetings, case disposal rates are discussed and stakeholders also bring forward any concerns from their respective sectors and from members of the public generally.

Representation on the Users' Committee is drawn from all the Judges of the Commercial Division; two representatives of the Law Association of Zambia; one representative of the Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; one representative of the Bankers Association of Zambia; the Chief Administrator of the Judiciary; members of the public appointed by the Chief Justice, and the Registrar of the Division, who is Secretary of the Committee. This Committee serves as a forum for continuous interaction with the stakeholders and regular updates on the activities of the Commercial Division.

The foregoing is in line with Article 118 (1) of the Constitution, which demands the exercise of judicial authority in a manner that promotes accountability to the people, from whom such authority derives.

(c) Small Claims Courts

- Permission was granted to the Judiciary to prepare "layman's draft" amendments to the Small Claims Court Act, as well as the Rules. This was in the wake of a consultative meeting held on 9th January, 2020, at which it was resolved to amend the Act and the Rules.

(d) Local Courts

- A new building was erected at Sishamba Local Court in Kaoma District of Western Province.

2.2 HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Directorate of Human Resources and Administration continued to execute its primary role of providing support services to the adjudicative function, which is the core business of the Judiciary. The support services ranged from human resource, finance, procurement, training and development, planning, information and communication technology, infrastructure, audit services, transport and logistics, and ensuring a conducive environment for all staff and the general public requiring access the courts.

2.2.1 Staff Welfare

Despite the slowdown in economic growth in 2021 due to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judiciary enhanced some conditions of service for members of staff. Administrative staff and adjudicators below the category of non-professional Magistrate were awarded an 8 per cent salary increment and the rest of the adjudicators 1 to 6.5 per cent. The other conditions of service revised upwards included subsistence and out-of-pocket allowances. Overall, industrial harmony prevailed and the Judiciary continued to make its best effort to lift morale and efficiency levels among members of staff.

During the period under review, outstanding personal emoluments owed to employees continued to be paid with support from the Treasury. A total of **K27, 207, 541.75** was paid out to both active and separated employees. At the close of the year, **K114, 382, 392** remained outstanding.

A breakdown of the outstanding obligations with regard to personal emoluments is shown in the table below.

Table 11: Outstanding Personal Emoluments in 2021

No.	Province	Amount
1	Non-Serving Employees	K 54, 614, 001.20
2	Non-Serving Employees (Retained on the Payroll)	K 14, 526, 867.00
3	Serving Employees	K 45. 241, 523.71
	TOTAL	K 114, 382, 392

2.2.2 Appointments

In 2021, the President, on recommendation by the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) and subject to Parliamentary ratification, made a number of appointments to the Superior Courts. The Honourable Dr. Justice Mumba Malila, SC was appointed and ratified by the

National Assembly, and subsequently sworn in as Chief Justice of the Republic of Zambia on 22nd December, 2021. He took the reins of the Judiciary following the demise of Chief Justice Irene C. Mambilima on 20th June, 2021.

In addition, the President appointed one Judge to the Supreme Court, three Judges to the Constitutional Court, three Judges to the Court of Appeal and eleven Judges to the High Court. The Judges were sworn in by the President on 15th April and 14th July, 2021.

Appointments were also made by the JSC to fill a total of 311 posts, which had fallen vacant through wastage and natural attrition.

2.2.3 Establishment and Staffing Levels

As at 31st December, 2021 the Judiciary had 5, 288 filled posts against the approved establishment register of 7, 120 posts, implying that 1, 832 positions remained unfilled. The increase in the establishment from 6, 843 in 2020 to 7, 120 followed an exercise that was conducted to reconcile the staff assignment and the Establishment Register.

Towards the end of the period under review, the Judiciary was granted treasury authority which saw the creation of 172 posts. Despite the grant of treasury authority, however, the Judiciary was unable to fill these posts and the other authorized vacant positions owing to the Government's suspension of appointments, promotions and transfers in the Judicial Service and the Public Service in September, 2021 as contained in Cabinet Circular (CO.53/9/1) dated 6th September, 2021.

2.2.4 Wastage and Natural Attrition

In 2021, the Judiciary lost a total of 166 members of staff through retirement, death, resignation, dismissal and non-renewal of contracts. Notable among the retirements was that of Court of Appeal Judge Hon. Madam Justice Florence Lengalenga, on 6th April, 2021.

The year, 2021 was a sad and painful year as the Judiciary lost not only Chief Justice Irene C. Mambilima but two other serving Judges, namely Justice Elizabeth C. Muyovwe, Judge of the Supreme Court on 31st January, 2021 and Justice Mwila Chitabo, SC, Judge of the Constitutional Court on 25th October, 2021.

The pie chart below shows the attrition that took place in the Judiciary during the period under review.

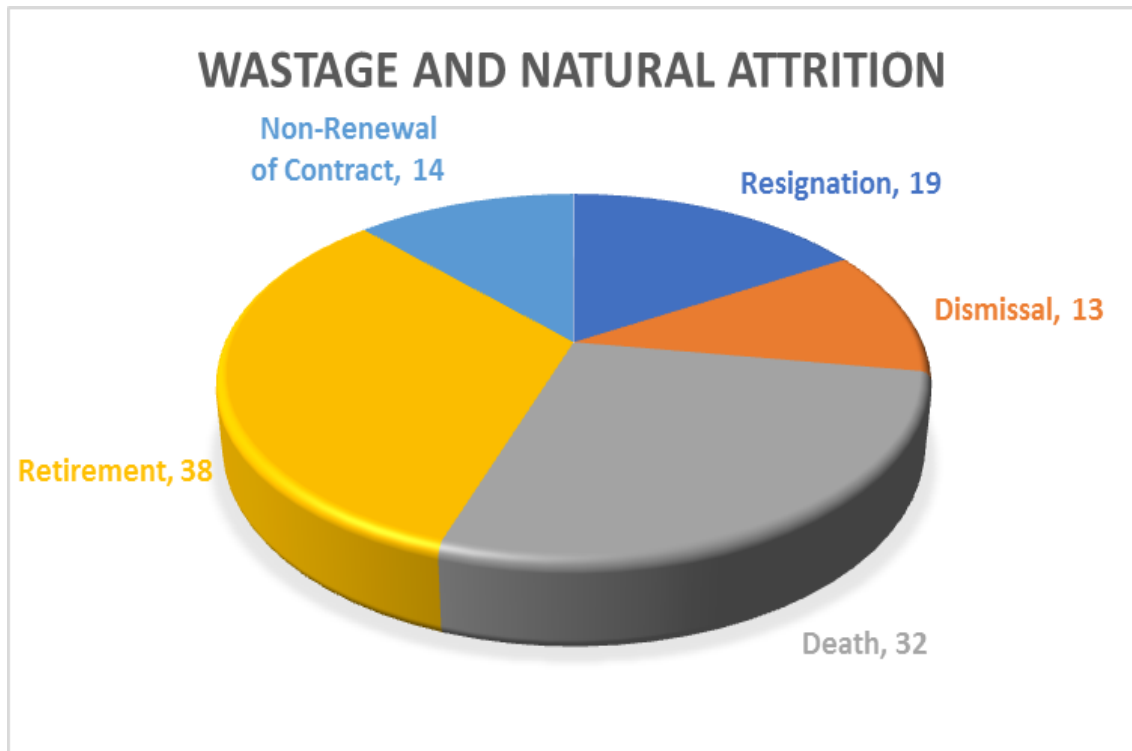


Figure 12: Wastage and Natural Attrition Analysis in 2021

2.2.5 Staff Training and Professional Development

In the period under review, the Judiciary planned to train 1, 000 members of staff. However, resource constraints and COVID-related restrictions on gatherings and travelling impaired the ability of the institution to meet its target. That notwithstanding, the Judiciary continued its capacity-building programmes using information technology-based solutions.

A total of 508 judicial officers and support staff attended various training programmes. Notable among the training interventions were the following:

- A colloquium on the Electoral Justice and Preparations for the 2021 General Elections, supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which was held from 10th to 12th May, 2021, and where 91 delegates, including 63 Judges, participated. In addition, 32 Magistrates and 31 lawyers attended a similar training in preparation for the Local Government Election Tribunals under the auspices of UNDP from 26th to 27th July, 2021.
- Courtesy of the European Union, 10 Judges and 30 Magistrates participated in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism training from 28th June to 7th July, 2021.

- With support from Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust (WLSA), partnering with World Vision Zambia, Sports in Action, and the Catholic Medical Mission Board, 12 Magistrates and 32 support staff participated in a workshop focusing on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and related laws from 29th November to 3rd December and 6th to 10th December, 2021.
- With support from UNDP, 76 Research Advocates participated in a workshop on Electoral Dispute Resolution (EDR) on 28th July, 2021.
- A workshop to enhance the participants' understanding on Assessment and Taxation was conducted from 24 - 28 May 2021. Thirty-three Registrars, District Registrars and Masters of the Superior Courts participated in the workshop.
- A workshop for Provincial Local Courts Officers and Local Courts Officers on Gender Based Violence (GBV) was conducted under the auspices of the Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) in Kabwe district of Central Province.

2.2.6 Fleet Management

During the year under review, the Judiciary's fleet remained largely the same as in the previous year, and stood at 219 vehicles as depicted in the table below.

Table 12: Motor Vehicle Fleet

Type	Fleet
Personal to Holder	78
Pool Vehicle	70
Session Vehicle	20
Duty Vehicle	31
Non-Runners	1
Boarded for disposal	19

In 2021, the Treasury released funds towards the purchase of 26 motor vehicles to be distributed to Subordinate Courts at district level. As at 31st December, 2021 the procurement process had been concluded and the vehicles were expected to be delivered in the first half of 2022. The Treasury approved funding for additional units, and the procurement process was expected to commence in 2022. The motor vehicles, once delivered, would greatly ease the Judiciary's transport challenges.

During the year, the institution requested the disposal of 19 vehicles. By 31st December, 2021, the process of disposal, through the approved Government auctioneer, had not been concluded.

2.2.7 Digitalisation of Court Case Records

The Judiciary continued digitalising case records filed in the 19 computerised registries across the court system. In the year under review, a total of 16,401 case records filed in those registries were digitalised and added to the Electronic Record Management System, HP Records Manager.

2.2.8 Case Management System

Over the past three years, the Judiciary has had challenges in securing resources to customise the Case Management System software worth US\$20 million that was acquired from the National Centre for State Courts of the United States of America. At the close of 2021, efforts to engage the Treasury had not yielded fruit.

2.2.9 Infrastructure Development

Out of 186 local court projects that were initiated in 2011, 150 courts had been completed and were operational by the end of 2021, leaving 36 projects uncompleted or abandoned by the contractors.

From the 2021 budget shown in Table 13 below, it can be seen that there was no budget line for infrastructure development.

In 2021, the Government, on behalf of the Judiciary, purchased the building previously occupied by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany on Nationalist Road in Lusaka to house the Constitutional Court. The building requires substantial renovations as it was not designed for use as a courthouse.

In addition, temporary office space was secured at the newly-constructed Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security Headquarters for use by the Family and Children's Division.

The table below shows the cost estimates of funds needed by the Judiciary to construct new court infrastructure, to complete stalled projects and to rehabilitate existing structures.

Table 13: Cost Estimates for Infrastructure Development

No.	Activity	Preliminary Cost Estimates
1	Refurbishment of the Constitutional Court building and offices at Lusaka	24,800,000.00
2	Construction of provincial High Courts at Kasama, Mongu, Chipata, Solwezi, Choma and Chinsali with support facilities	840,000,000.00
3	Construction of Court structures at Kabwe and Ndola for Supreme Court, Constitutional Court and Court of Appeal Sessions	280,000,000.00
4	Construction of Superior Courts Complex at Chikwa premises	185,000,000.00
5	Construction of Court Complex and institutional houses at Mwembeshi Correctional facility	165,000,000.00
6	Payment of consideration and acquisition fees for Provincial High Court land	628,300.00
7	Outstanding amounts from certified works	4,648,777.03
8	Outstanding amounts from the contract sums	22,327,786.62
	Total	1,522,404,863.65

2.2.10 Budget and Finance

The budget allocation for the Judiciary for the financial year ending 31st December, 2021 was K511, 020, 565.00 as opposed to K516, 346, 304.00 in 2020. Of this allocation, K372, 269, 840.00 was for personal emoluments, with the balance of K138, 750, 725.00 being for recurrent departmental charges. However, the Judiciary received supplementary funding of K28, 286, 705.71 for upward revision of salaries and court fees. Funding to the Judiciary is shown in the table below.

Table 14: Budget Allocation and Consumption Analysis

Expenditure Item	Budget Provision	Total Funding	Variance	% Funding against Budget
Personal Emoluments	329,659,340.00	329,659,340.00	-	100%
Other Personal Emoluments	-	-	-	-
Judge's Fuel	42,610,500.00	42,610,500.00	-	100%
Grants	3,551,158.00	3,551,158.00	-	100%
Rentals for Adjudicators & Buildings	40,374,646.00	40,374,646.00	-	100%
Court Sessions & Court Circuit	63,025,092.00			99.90%
		62,991,137.00	33,955.00	
RDCs	13,303,842.00			99.60%
		13,252,016.00	51,826.00	
Court fees	18,495,987.00	18,495,987.00	-	100%
Total as per Yellow Book	511,020,565.00	510,934,784.00	85,781.00	100%
Supplementary funds: Court Fees	11,098,394.71	11,098,394.71	-	100%
Supplementary funds: Salaries	17,188,311.00	17,188,311.00	-	100%
Grand Total	539,307,270.71	539,221,489.71	85,781.00	100%

In addition, the Judiciary recorded revenue amounting to K25, 277, 656.94 in 2021, representing a 1.82 per cent increase from the K24, 815, 805.79 generated in 2020. The increase in performance is attributed to the strengthening of financial controls, frequency of revenue monitoring and filings related to the 2021 election petitions (*See Appendix ii for the Financial Statements*).

3 ACHIEVEMENTS

- (a) Despite the COVID - 19 pandemic and the attendant negative effects on court operations, the Judiciary managed to adapt by implementing, among others, the following measures:
 - i Routine fumigation of all court buildings and offices. This was done in collaboration with the respective councils;
 - ii Regular provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to members of staff, especially those on gazetted court sessions and circuits, which included masks, hand sanitizer, buckets and soap for hand washing; and
 - iii Marking various points with relevant signage for social distancing, hand washing and hand sanitizing stations, among others
- (b) The Judiciary secured funding for the purchase of not less than 26 units of motor vehicles for the Subordinate Courts at district level.
- (c) The Treasury released supplementary funds for improved salaries and conditions of service. This went a long way in raising morale and efficiency among members of staff.
- (d) The Treasury provided funds to create 172 positions on the payroll. It is expected that once Government lifts the blanket suspension on appointments, promotions and transfers in 2022, these positions and the remaining positions which fell vacant due to attrition will be filled, thereby reducing the perennial staff shortages.
- (e) The Judiciary acquired two floors of office space at the newly-constructed Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security Headquarters for use by the Family and Children's Court Division. It is expected that once furniture and office equipment are procured, the court will be fully operational.
- (f) The building previously occupied by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany was acquired to accommodate the Constitutional Court. It is anticipated that in

2022, the Government will provide funds as the building requires substantial renovations and adaptation into a courthouse.

- (g) The Superior Courts managed to conduct all the gazetted court sessions.
- (h) The Commercial Court launched the Judges' car park outside the Commercial Court Building, which created some slots for Judges of both the Commercial Court and the Constitutional Court. This was hailed as a huge step towards dealing with the limited parking space at the court premises.
- (i) The High Court successfully heard and determined 62 parliamentary election petitions within the stipulated 90 days.
- (j) The number of exhibits kept by the courts reduced significantly following guidelines provided by the office of the Chief Registrar on disposal of exhibits, thereby mitigating the shortage of storage space and enhancing access to the exhibits when required.
- (k) Most provinces recorded total compliance with the non-handling of cash policy, except for two (2) provinces which had minor challenges. The development resulted in zero audit queries.
- (l) Reduction in cases of delayed banking of revenue. This was attributed to the newly-introduced non-handling of cash policy and specific guidelines on the banking pattern for Local Courts which are far from banking facilities.
- (m) Establishment of the new Kaoma Urban Local Court A in Western Province.
- (n) The Sheriff's Office at Lusaka managed to construct a shelter for use during auction sales.
- (o) The Sheriff's Office acquired a piece of land from the Local Authority at Kitwe for construction of a warehouse.

4 CHALLENGES

(a) Covid-19

- (i) The COVID-19 pandemic did, to a considerable extent, disrupt the running of the institution during the year under review. There were occasional closures of court premises, restrictions on travel and gatherings, as well as rotational

work arrangements due to rising cases of the disease within the institution and countrywide;

- (ii) The process of amending the Small Claims Court Act, as well as the Rules, could not start despite the Judiciary having sought authorisation from the Ministry of Justice.

(b) Fiscal challenges

The Judiciary continued to grapple with a huge amount of unpaid personal emoluments, which had been outstanding for years. This resulted in diminished morale among the affected members of staff and exposed unpaid former employees to destitution.

(c) Logistical challenges

The challenge of running the Judiciary, a key arm of government, with a limited fleet of operational motor vehicles persisted in the year under review. The most critically affected courts were the High Court and the Subordinate Courts.

(d) Low staffing

- (i) Although Treasury authority was granted, it was inadequate. Many courts, especially local courts, had incomplete staff establishments. Some remained closed due to lack of staff and perennial payroll misplacements resulting from the freezing of positions and inadequate establishment.
- (ii) The Small Claims Court had no defined staff establishment.

(e) ICT-related challenges

- (i) The Judiciary was unable to operationalize the case management system software which was acquired in 2018. This was due to lack of counterpart funding to customise the software to suit the needs of the institution.
- (ii) In addition, there was no meaningful investment in information technology communication (ICT), rendering existing equipment obsolete. This challenge was felt more during the COVID-19 pandemic, which demanded heavy reliance on ICT to conduct business.

(f) Infrastructure

- (i) Inadequate court infrastructure and office accommodation across the court system persisted throughout 2021. The Supreme Court and the Constitutional

Court continued to share chambers, courtrooms and office space. Some Judges of the Constitutional Court were accommodated in the Commercial Court building. The Court of Appeal, temporarily housed at the former Industrial Relations Court building in Kamwala, is lean on courtrooms, and the premises are as unsuitable as they are unsafe for hearing criminal appeals.

- (ii) At the lower courts, almost all Subordinate Courts have had inadequate courtrooms, chambers, exhibit rooms, registries and archive rooms from the pre-1994 era when the Judiciary was a department under the Ministry of Legal Affairs. As regards the Local Courts, out of 501 courts, 118 were operating without structures. In extreme cases, sittings were conducted under trees.
- (iii) The Kitwe Commercial Court, which needs a standalone building, continued to be hosted in the building for the General List.
- (iv) The lack of a High Court building at Kasama resulted in session Judges and support staff making use of the only chamber and Registry respectively, thereby disrupting the business of the lower Court.
- (v) Similarly, the hearing of parliamentary and local government election petitions in the year under review led to the disruption of court operations at the High Courts and Subordinate Courts countrywide.
- (vi) The Small Claims Court closed the year without courtrooms and office space of its own;
- (vii) The depletion of storage space for both new and concluded matters in the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court and the Court of Appeal became and remains a cause for concern. The worsening congestion in the few available spaces made it increasingly difficult to access case records. In the case of the Supreme Court, the room allocated for archiving records was also being used by the High Court, Procurement and Maintenance departments;
- (viii) The Family and Children's Division remained without a stand-alone Registry or financial management system but continued to operate under the General List;
- (ix) The Court of Appeal, and the Subordinate Courts in the Kitwe Region (Copperbelt Province) such as Kalulushi, Chambishi, Chingola and Chililabombwe continued to operate without holding cells. In the same vein, Kabwe High Court had no holding cell for females and juveniles.

Worth highlighting is that the lack of holding cells within the Court of Appeal premises made it impossible to hold criminal sessions there, and the Court continued to endure the inconvenience of trekking to the High Court to hear appeals and deliver Judgments in criminal matters. The unavoidable movements also proved to be a security risk for both the Honourable Judges and support staff, as well as an extra expense to the treasury.

- (x) The Sheriff's Office was unable to operate optimally due to inadequate storage facilities for goods seized in execution of writs.

(g) Legal impediments

- (i) The jurisdiction of the Small Claims Court (capped at K20, 000.00) proved to be too low and not in sync with current societal needs. In addition, the absence of the Court in Provincial Headquarters other than Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe impeded the Judiciary's operations.
- (ii) Another legal impediment, in relation to the Sheriff's Office, was that the powers of the Sheriff are confined to what is contained in court orders and the Act. A number of aspects of the operations of that Office, such as procedures on conducting auction sales and charging of fees for some processes, are not expressly provided for in the Act. As a result, some litigants complained that the fees charged had no backing of the law.

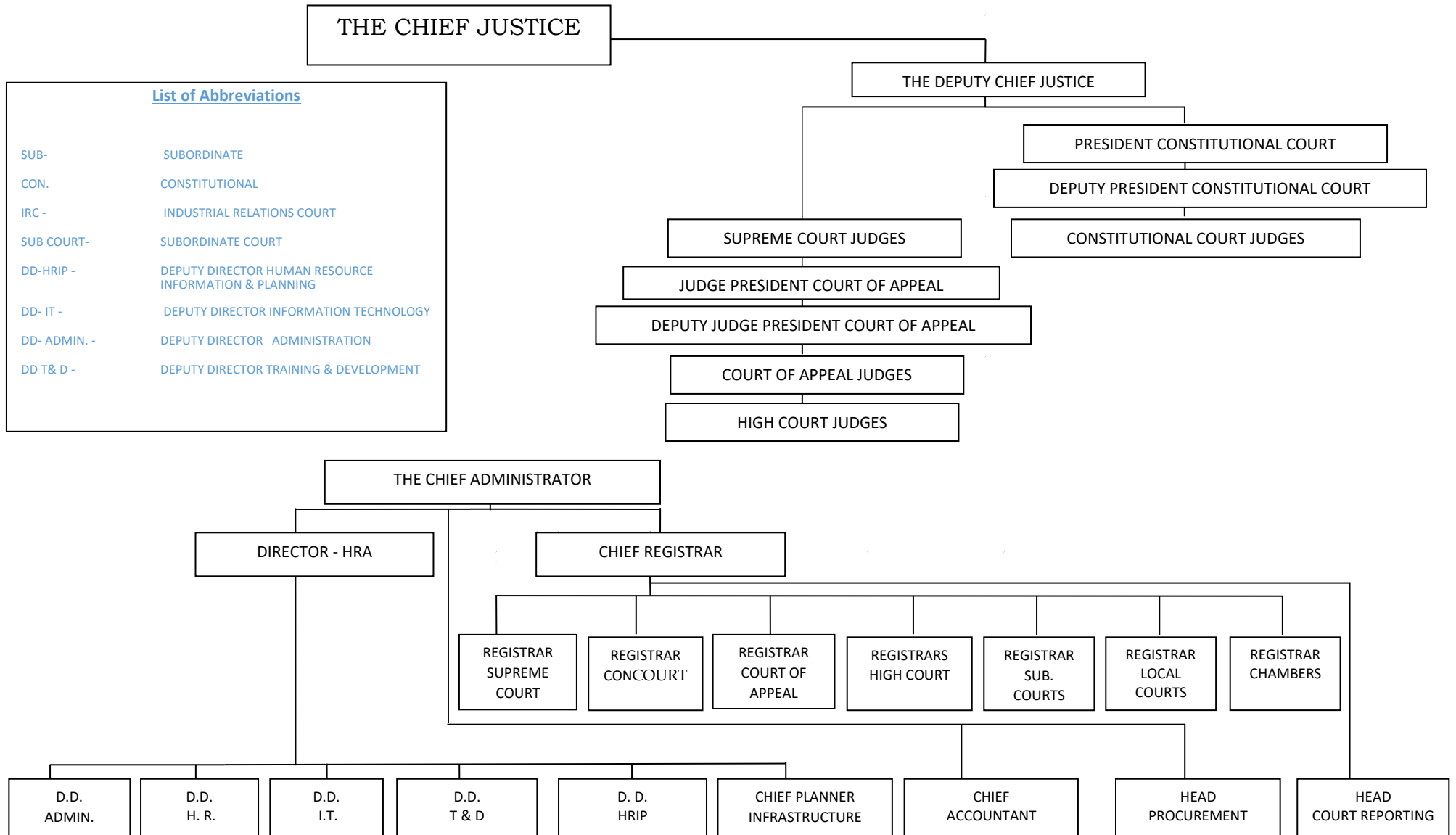
5 RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) The Judiciary recommends increased and consistent funding to meet its operational and infrastructure needs. This will enable the institution to -
 - (i) construct new court infrastructure and rehabilitate existing structures in order to enhance access to justice;
 - (ii) liquidate personal emoluments owed to employees and former employees;
 - (iii) complete capital projects and avoid further dilapidation of courts, especially in rural parts of the country;
 - (iv) procure office furniture and equipment;
 - (v) procure motor vehicles; and
 - (vi) facilitate the customisation of the automated case management system; and
- (b) There is need to increase fiscal space to fill vacant positions.

6 CONCLUSION

During the period under review, the Judiciary continued to strive to fulfil its mandate of administering justice as provided in the Constitution. Despite the challenges highlighted, the institution remained committed to providing effective, efficient and timely dispensation of justice in line with its mandate. It is hoped that in 2022, the Judiciary will receive the much-needed support to live up to the expectations of all who grace its doors in search of justice.

7 APPENDICES:
Appendix i: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Judiciary Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st December 2021

Government of the Republic of Zambia



Judiciary of Zambia

Judiciary Financial Statements for the Year ended 31st December 2021

Judiciary of Zambia
Central Administration Office
Plot 438 Independence Avenue
P.O. Box 50067
LUSAKA

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INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

It is my honor to provide the background and overview of the performance of the Judiciary during the financial year ended 31st December 2021.

Background and Location of the Judiciary

The Judiciary is established under Article 118 of the Constitution, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Zambia. Article 118 (1) of the Constitution provides that “The judicial authority of the Republic derives from the people of Zambia and shall be exercised in a just manner and such exercise shall promote accountability.” Further, Article 118 (2) provides that: -

“In exercising Judicial authority, the Courts shall be guided by the following principles:

- (a) Justice shall be done to all, without discrimination;
- (b) Justice shall not be delayed;
- (c) Adequate compensation shall be awarded, where payable;
- (d) Alternative forms of dispute resolution, including traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, shall be promoted, subject to clause (3);
- (e) Justice shall be administered without undue regard to procedural technicalities; and
- (f) The values and principles of this Constitution shall be protected and promoted.”

In addition, Article 119 (1) provides that the authority of the Judiciary vests in the courts and shall be exercised by the courts in accordance with the Constitution and other laws. The functions of the courts as defined by Article 119 (2), are to hear civil and criminal matters; and matters relating to, and in respect of, the Constitution.

Judiciary is situated at the Central Administration Office, Plot 438 Independence Avenue, P O Box 50067, **LUSAKA.**

Composition and Function of the Judiciary

In addition, the Constitution establishes the Judicial Service Commission. Article 146(1) of the Constitution creates the office of the Chief Administrator who is responsible for the administration of the Judiciary.

“There shall be established of Judiciary administration, which shall consist of: -

- (a) The Chief Administrator
- (b) The Chief Registrar and Court Operations; and
- (c) Other staff, as prescribed.”

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice appointed by the President. Article 136 of Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No.2 of 2016 states that “The Chief Justice shall: -

- (a) Be the head of Government in the Judiciary and responsible for administration of the judiciary;
- (b) Ensure that Judges and Judicial officers perform judicial functions with dignity priority and integrity.
- (c) Establish procedures to ensure that a Judge and Judicial officers independently exercise judicial authority in accordance with the law.
- (d) Ensure that Judge and Judicial officers perform the judicial functions without fear, favor or bias.

The affairs of Judiciary in the district are coordinated by the Principal Resident Magistrates.

The Judiciary Executive Management

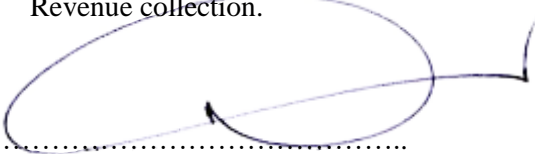
The Judiciary executive management is headed by the Chief Administrator who is according to Section 3(1) of the Judiciary Administration Act Chapter 24 of the Laws of Zambia, The President, on recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission, appoints a Chief Administrator who is responsible for the day to day running of the Judicature and the implementation of resolutions of the Judicial Service Commission, and the rest of the staff are appointed by Judicial Service Commission.

The Chief Administrator is assisted by the Chief Registrar Court Operation, Director of Human Resource and Administration, Chief Accountant among others.

Major Developments / Key Policies Implemented during the year

The core mandate of the Judiciary is dispensation of justice. Thus, during the period under review, the institution continued to hold court sessions and circuits. In addition, the following key policies and developments were implemented: -

- i) Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Road Traffic and Safety Agency (RTSA) fast track courts were established;
- ii) Development of Case Record Management system;
- iii) Introduction of self-service kiosks and electronic Cause List displays in selected superior and lower courts in Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe;
- iv) The Judiciary implemented the non-handling of cash policy which has enhanced accountability of Revenue collection.



.....

Mr. Louis. M. Mukande

CHAIRMAN - JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

..... 15 | 06 | 2022.

CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPORT

I have the pleasure of presenting the report regarding the Judiciary together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2021, which disclose the sources, utilization and balances of cash for Judiciary during the period under review.

OPERATING RESULTS

Receipts

Total receipts in the financial year ended 31st December 2021 amounted to K188,673,892.

Expenditures

Total expenditure in the financial year ended 31st December year amounted to K186,460,664.

Surplus/Deficit

Surplus for the financial year ended 31st December 2021 was K2,213,228.

Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions during the financial year.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Judiciary purchased property, plant and equipment amounting to K3,210,452. No property, plant and equipment were disposed of during the year.

Intangible Assets

There were no purchases of intangible assets during the year.

Employees

The number of employees at the beginning of the year was 5,128 which increased to 5,141 at the end of the year. The total amount spent on employees' remuneration and welfare during the year was K401,323,609.

Health and Safety of Employees


The Judiciary is aware of its responsibilities regarding the safety and health of employees as prescribed in the Occupational, Health and Safety Act No.36 of 2010 and took appropriate measures to safeguard their safety and health. In light of the epidemic of COVID-19, Judiciary is strictly adhering to health guidelines on prevention of the spread of COVID-19.

Events

There were no major events during the year due to COVID-19 epidemic.

Auditors

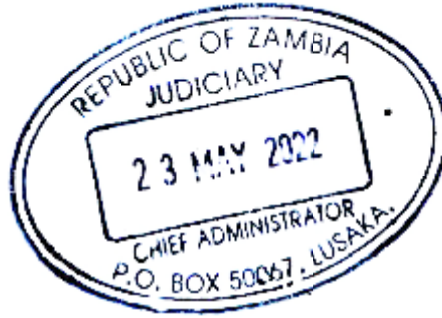
In line with Article 250 of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No.2 of 2016 and Section 73 of the Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 2018, the Judiciary is audited by the Auditor-General.


.....

Nalishebo Imataa (Ms.)

CONTROLLING OFFICER

.....2022.



STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In line with requirements of Part VI Section 70 (4) of the Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 2018, the Controlling Officer is responsible for preparing and certifying the correctness of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2021 which are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Cash Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS). In preparing the Financial Statements, the Judiciary selected applicable policies from Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs) of December 2020 and applied them consistently, making judgment and estimates that were reasonable and prudent.

The Controlling Officer is also responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the annual Financial Statements and related information. The Auditor-General audited the Financial Statements and his report is shown on pages 8 to 10.

The Controlling Officer accepts responsibility for the annual Financial Statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable estimates, in conformity with the Cash Basis IPSAS, the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 2018 and Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs) of 2020.

In addition, Part III and Section 8(s) of the Public Finance Management General Regulations requires the Head of Accounting Unit to sign off Accounts, Management Reports, Financial Statements or any component of the work submitted to the supervising officer or any other Officer as input in the Financial report of the Republic.

The Controlling Officer further accepts responsibility: -

- For the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of Financial Statements;
- For designing, implementing and maintaining systems of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

To the best of our knowledge, proper books of accounts were maintained to support the preparation of Financial Statements comprising Statement A – Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments, Statement B – Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts, Statement C – Statement of Comparison of Authorized Provision and Actual Expenditure by programme, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information on pages 11 to 26 that present fairly the financial results of Judiciary for the financial year ended 31st December 2021.

Signed on behalf of the Judiciary.

Name: Nalishabo Imataa (Ms)

Signature: 

Date: 23/5/2022

Position: Controlling Officer



Name: Mr. Vincent Chileshe

Signature: 

Date: 23/05/2022

Position: Chief Accountant



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

STAND No.7951

**HAILE SELASSIE AVENUE,
LONGACRES**

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To: Chairman - Judicial Service Commission

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements of Head 18 Judiciary for the Financial Year Ended 31st December 2021

Unmodified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Head 18 Judiciary for the financial year ended 31st December 2021, which comprise Statement A - Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments, Statement B - Statement of Budget Execution, Statement C - Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Expenditure by Programme/Department and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information on pages 11 to 26.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Judiciary present fairly, in all material respects, its cash receipts, payments and cash balances and budget execution for the year ended 31st December 2021, in accordance with the Cash Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) and the Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs).

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Judiciary in accordance with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Code of Ethics together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Zambia, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the INTOSAI Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters (KAMs) are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

However, I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Emphasis of Matter

I draw attention to:

- Note 1.1 to the financial statements which explains that the Province has not prepared Statement D as required by the CGAP's list of mandatory set of financial statements.
- Note 1.2 to the financial statements which explains non-inclusion of prior period comparatives in these financial statements.

My opinion is not modified in respect of the above-mentioned matters.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Cash Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standard, the Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 2018 and Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs) of 2020, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Institution's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to dissolve the Institution or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Institution's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Institution's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Institution's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report

to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, the going concern of the Judiciary is dependent on the government policy decision.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

In communicating with those charged with governance, I also determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

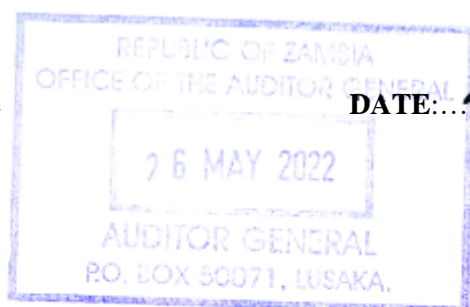
In relation to other legal and regulatory requirements, Article 212 of the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 requires me not later than nine months after the end of a financial year to submit a report to the President and the National Assembly on the accounts of the Republic audited in respect of the preceding financial year.

In this regard, the Auditor General's report for the financial year ended 31st December 2021 may include audit findings on the operations of Head 18, the Judiciary.


.....

Dr. Dick Chellah Sichembe

AUDITOR GENERAL




DATE: 26/052022

STATEMENT A – STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 Kwacha
RECEIPTS		
From the Treasury(Funding)	2	160,374,836
External Assistance	3	-
Other Receipts	4	28,299,056
TOTAL RECEIPTS		188,673,892
PAYMENTS		
Other Personnel Emoluments	5	52,436,230
Goods and Services	6	127,422,575
Financial Charges	7	-
Social Benefits	8	-
Non-financial assets acquisition	9	3,210,452
Financial Assets	10	-
Other payments	11	3,391,407
TOTAL PAYMENTS		186,460,664
Increase/(decrease) in Cash		2,213,228
Foreign Exchange Losses	12	-
Cash at beginning of the year	13	1,819,695
Cash at the end of the year	13	4,032,923

Name: Nalishambo Imataa (Ms)

Signature: 

Date: 23/5/22

Position: Controlling Officer



Name: Mr. Vincent Chileshe

Signature: 

Date: 23/05/2022

Position: Chief Accountant



STATEMENT B – STATEMENT OF BUDGET EXECUTION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Original Budget Kwacha	Adjustments Kwacha	Final Budget Kwacha	Actual Amounts Kwacha	% Performance	Variance Kwacha	% Variance
RECEIPTS							
Funding	492,524,578	58,428,033	550,952,611	511,051,642	93%	39,900,969	7%
External Assistance	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%
Other Receipts	18,495,987	11,098,395	29,594,382	28,299,056	96%	1,295,326	4%
TOTAL RECEIPTS	511,020,565	69,526,428	580,546,993	539,350,698	93%	41,196,295	7%
PAYMENTS							
Personnel Emoluments	372,269,840	70,930,765	443,200,605	401,323,609	91%	41,876,996	9%
Use of goods and services	130,565,476	(1,283,699)	129,281,777	127,422,575	99%	1,859,202	1%
Non-financial assets acquisition	4,634,091	-	4,634,091	3,210,452	69%	1,423,639	31%
Other payments	3,551,158	(120,638)	3,430,520	3,391,407	99%	39,113	1%
TOTAL PAYMENTS	511,020,565	69,526,428	580,546,993	535,348,043	92%	45,198,950	8%

The composition of budget adjustments and explanations of major variances are provided in Note 14.

Name: Nalishebo Imataa (Ms)

Signature: 

Date: 23/5/2022

Position: Controlling Officer



Name: Mr. Vincent Chileshe

Signature: 

Date: 23/5/2022

Position: Chief Accountant



STATEMENT C - STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF AUTHORISED PROVISION AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

Program me	Description	Approved	Supplementary / Variance	Total	Actual	Variance
		Estimates	Budget	Authorised	Expenditure	
		Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha	Kwacha
4132001	Final Non Constitutional	49,862,619.00	-	49,862,619	49,237,200	625,419
4132002	Final Constitutional	21,668,670.00	-	21,668,670	21,280,698	387,972
4132003	Upper Adjudication	15,931,174.00	-	15,931,174	15,796,044	135,130
4132004	Lower Adudication	66,672,613.00	-	66,672,613	66,368,229	304,384
4132005	First level adjudication	96,753,001.00	-	96,753,001	95,882,992	870,009
4132006	Customary adjudication	178,500,719.00	-	178,500,719	178,490,321	10,398
4132007	Small claims	2,431,678.00	-	2,431,678	2,427,917	3,761
4133001	Legal/Law Reporting	1,000,000.00	-	1,000,000	960,887	39,113
4134001	Judicial Enforcements	2,402,342.00	-	2,402,342	2,402,340	2
4199001	Executive Office	390,000.00	-	390,000	384,500	5,500
4199002	Human Resourse	48,676,469.00	58,428,033	107,104,502	65,047,711	42,056,791
4199003	Financial Mgt Accounting	5,515,483.00	-	5,515,483	5,510,979	4,504
4199004	Financial Mgt Aud	268,500.00	-	268,500	268,257	243
4199005	Procurement	1,495,520.00	-	1,495,520	2,140,972	645,452
4199006	Planning policy	955,790.00	-	955,790	849,941	105,849
4199007	Logistic Support Services	18,495,987.00	11,098,395	29,594,382	28,299,055	1,295,327
	Total	511,020,565	69,526,428	580,546,993	535,348,043	45,198,950

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Cash Basis IPSAS, Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting, issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) and Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs).

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

1.1 Statement D – Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Functional Classification)

The Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs) requires the General-Purpose Financial Statements of an MPA to comprise the following:

- i) Statement A – Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments which recognises all cash transactions, other events and balances controlled by an MPA;
- ii) Statement B – Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Budget Execution);
- iii) Statement C – Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (By Department or Programme);
- iv) Statement D – Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Functional Classification);
- v) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies; and Explanatory notes to the Financial Statements. This includes disclosure of cash balances held in the bank account of an MPA on behalf of other entities.

However, these financial statements do not include Statement D - Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts (Functional Classification) because the system was not configured to produce the statement at Head level during the period under review. In this regard, Statement D has been centrally prepared by the Ministry responsible for Finance.

1.2 Comparative

In line with the Central Government Accounting Policies (CGAPs) and the Treasury and Financial Management Circular No .14 of 2020 issued prior but applicable to finalisation of these financial statements, the starting point for preparation of financial statements using Cash Basis IPSAS *Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting* is 2021.

The International Public Sector Accounting Standards allows that in the year of first application, comparative financial statements for the previous year may not be included. In this regard, these financial statements do not include such.

1.3 Reporting Entity

These Financial Statements are for the Judiciary. The Financial Statements encompass as set up in the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016, Act No.118 and the Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 2018.

The principal function of the Chief Administrator under Section 5(1)(b) of the Judiciary Administration Act No 23 of 2016 is to provide overall responsibility of the day-to-day administration of the Judiciary and implementation of resolutions of the Commission in respect of the Judicial Service for the Chief Justice.

Further the functions of the Chief Administrator as prescribed under section 19 (1) and 20 (1) (2) include the following, among others:-

- (a) Section 19 (1), cause to be kept proper books of account and other records relating to the accounts of the Judiciary; and
- (b) Section 20 (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than six months after the expiry of the financial year, submit to the National Assembly a report concerning the activities of the Judiciary during that financial year.

1.4 Authorization Date

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue on ...23/05/2022 by the Controlling Officer.

1.5 Revenue

Revenue consists of cash receipts from funding, external assistance and other receipts which are recognized when the cash is received. Funding consists of amounts appropriated by Parliament which the Treasury releases to the Judiciary. The Judiciary does not operate its own bank accounts for the amounts from the Treasury. Instead, the Government through the Ministry of Finance Treasury Services Department operates a centralized treasury function through the Treasury Single Account (TSA) set up in line with Section 25 of the PFMA 2018.

Amounts are funded on request in IFMIS to the Judiciary by the Treasury. Funded amounts are moved from Government revenue control account maintained at Bank of Zambia (BOZ) to TSA Payment Account also maintained with BOZ. Except for funds meant for capital projects, amounts authorized for use by the Judiciary which are unexpended at year end are transferred back to the revenue control account of the Treasury.

Apart from funds received from the Treasury, the Judiciary operates Third Party Accounts to cater for litigants. The balances on these accounts are not reported in the Financial Statements.

1.6 Expenditure

Expenditure is recognized when payment is made for expenses incurred. The Judiciary incurs expenditure relating to the discharge of its functions which includes expenses relating to other Personal Emoluments, goods and services, general administration and acquisition of Non-Financial Assets.

Items of a capital nature are expensed at the time of payment and such transactions are depicted in the appropriate class and heading in the Financial Statements. Since capital expenditure is expensed when incurred, neither depreciation nor amortization is charged on Non-Current Assets.

1.7 Reporting on Gross Basis

Transactions are reported on gross basis without netting off similar classes of receipts and payments. However, transactions may be reported on net basis when they relate to transactions the Judiciary administers on behalf of other entities recognised in the Financial Statements

1.8 Cash on hand at the Beginning and the End of the Year

Cash at the beginning and end of the year consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and cash equivalents held at such dates.

Cash on hand refers to notes and coins held by the Judiciary at the reporting date and it includes petty cash and cash collections not yet deposited into bank accounts. Demand deposits consist of reconciled balances held in the Judiciary's bank accounts which it can use on demand. Cash equivalents, on the other hand, refer to short term high liquid investments that can easily be converted to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in values. The Judiciary does not have any short-term high liquid investments having maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents.

1.9 Presentation Currency

The presentation currency is Zambian Kwacha.

1.10 Foreign Currencies

Transactions in other currencies are converted into Zambian Kwacha using the Spot rate at the time of receipt or payment. Balances expressed in foreign currencies at the year-end are translated into Kwacha at the ruling rate then. The resulting difference from the conversion and translation are charged to the Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments. The Judiciary did not have such transaction in the period under review.

1.11 Borrowings

All borrowings in favour of the Judiciary are undertaken by the Minister of Finance and so are their repayments. Therefore, neither borrowings nor their repayments are recognized in the Financial Statements of the Judiciary.

1.12 Budgets and Actual Amounts

A final budget includes all adjustments (supplementary and re-allocations) made to the original approved budget during the year. Supplementary budgets consist of additional provisions beyond what was originally approved while re-allocations are approved budget variations.

The approved budget is developed on the same accounting and classification basis as Statement B for revenue and Statement C for expenditure, and for the same period as for the Financial Statements. All material differences between final budgets and actual amounts are explained in the notes to the annual Financial Statements. Budget differences of 20% and above are considered material.

1.13 Encouraged Disclosures of Accrual Type of Items

The Judiciary makes Accrual Basis type of disclosures called Encouraged Additional Disclosures in line with Part 2 of Cash Basis IPSAS as follows: -

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

These are assets that have useful economic lives or service potential of more than one year. They are recorded and disclosed at either cost or valuation. Valuations are conducted by the Government Valuation Department. Where valuation has been undertaken, the applicable valuation bases are as follows: -

- Land Market Value
- Buildings Historical Cost or Market Value
- Plant and Equipment Historical Cost

ii) Investments in Other Entities

The Judiciary did not have any investments in other entities to warrant disclosure of the following details below:

- (a) Name of the entity
- (b) Principal activity of the entity
- (c) Percentage of shareholding in the entity
- (d) Receipts in form of dividends and other returns on the investments

iii) Administered Transactions

Administered transactions are cash flows resulting from transactions administered by the Judiciary as an Agent of the Ministry of Finance or any of its agencies. All cash collected in this manner is deposited into an account of the Central Government or its appropriate agent and such accounts are not controlled by the Judiciary. The Judiciary deems as part of cash under its control any collections made and administered by the Judiciary on behalf of the Central Government but are allowed to be deposited in any of its bank accounts prior to its transfer to the Central Government or any of its agents.

iv) Related Party Transactions

A related party is one that has the ability to control the Judiciary or exercise significant influence over the Judiciary in making financial and operating decisions. The related party entity is also any entity that is subject to common control with the Judiciary.

Related parties include: -

- (a) Entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by the Judiciary;
- (b) Associates being entities over which the Judiciary has significant influence;
- (c) Individuals that have significant influence over the Controlling Officer such as Members of Parliament, Chiefs and close family members of such individuals;
- (d) Key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel; and
- (e) Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d), or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence.

The key management personnel of the Judiciary are: -

- (a) the Chief Justice, members of the Audit and Procurement Committees; and
- (b) The Controlling officer and other members of the management team.

Spouses, children and grandchildren, grandparents, brothers, sisters, parents in law, brothers in law, and sisters in law of key management personnel are related parties to the Judiciary.

The Judiciary discloses the nature of the related party relationship as well as information about those transactions and outstanding balances as a note to the Financial Statements. Such

transactions may include remuneration, loans and contracts awarded to key management personnel and their close relatives.

v) External Assistance

External assistance comprises grants from multilateral and bilateral agencies provided under agreements specifying the purposes for which the assistance will be utilised.

Judiciary will if any disclose total external assistance received in cash during the period, total external assistance paid by the agencies for the benefit of the Judiciary, external assistance received in form of loans and grants, their classifications, purposes for which it was received and undrawn balances.

vi) Other Receipts

Other receipts include User fees, Donations in Cash, Transfers from Central Government Office or other MPAs.

vii) Payments to Third Parties

Third party payments also known as direct payments are those that are made by third parties to construct or acquire property, plant and equipment and or pay for services on behalf of Judiciary. These do not constitute cash receipts and payments by the Judiciary. They include payments for goods and services made by multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organizations and are included in the disclosures of external assistance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Funding

During the year, Judiciary received funding from the Treasury as follows:

	2021
Details	Kwacha
1st Funding	19,895,378
2nd Funding	295,930
3rd Funding	5,175,632
4th Funding	1,600,000
5th Funding	500,000
6th Funding	4,550,875
7th Funding	19,813,418
8th Funding	1,500,000
9th Funding	9,726,507
10th Funding	712,597
11th Funding	9,736,507
12th Funding	1,100,000
13th Funding	19,813,418
14th Funding	2,000,000
15th Funding	9,726,507
16th Funding	9,726,507
17th Funding	212,597
18th Funding	830,385
19th Funding	5,000,000
20th Funding	20,114,839
21st Funding	7,726,470
22nd Funding	9,317,271
23rd Funding	1,300,000
Total	160,374,836

3. External Assistance

The Judiciary did not receive any external assistance (funding) from the co-operating partners during the year.

4. Other Receipts

The Judiciary received other receipts from its sources other than from the Treasury as detailed below:

	2021 Kwacha
User fees (Court Fees)	28,299,056
Total	<u>28,299,056</u>

5. Personal Emoluments

Personal Emoluments are paid directly by the Treasury to staff of the Judiciary and therefore they are not captured in Statement of Cash Receipts and Payments of the Judiciary as they fall outside cash transactions controlled by the Chief Administrator.

However, actual amounts of personal emoluments to staff in various categories paid by the Treasury on behalf of the Judiciary amounted to K348,887,379 while the Judiciary paid other personal emoluments amounting to K52,436,230. The grand total of the emolument amounted to K401,323,609.

Grade	2021 Kwacha
Salaries Division 1	84,941,480
Salaries Division 2	164,165,811
Salaries Division 3	99,780,088
Wages- Division 4	-
Sub Total (A)	<u>348,887,379</u>
Other Personal Emoluments	52,436,230
Other wages	-
Sub Total (B)	<u>52,436,230</u>
Total	<u>401,323,609</u>

See Appendix 1.

6. Goods and Services

Use of good and services consist of expenditure incurred on administrative activities as follows:

	2021
Details	Kwacha
Office Cost	10,112,614.79
Insurance - Other	117,194
Utility charges	1,387,200
Repairs & maintenance	1,725,477.01
Repairs Fuel & Lubricants	18,119,372
Admin Cost & Purchases	49,785,243
Capacity Buiding	8,721
Court session Costs	40,331,003
Taxes & other Charges	5,174,442
Public Function and Ceremonies	177,645.98
Accounts & Audit Services Expenses	483,662
Total	<u>127,422,575</u>

See Appendix 2.

7. Financial Charges

The Judiciary did not acquire any financial charges during the year.

8. Social Benefits

Social benefits include payments towards death on duty, burial, and other benefits. During the year, the Judiciary did not make any social benefits payments.

9. Non-financial Asset Acquisition

Acquisition of assets involved the following payments:

	2021
Details	Kwacha
Motor Vehicles	1,081,182
Furniture	1,070,918
Equipment	1,058,351
Other assets	-
Total	<u>3,210,452</u>

See Appendix 3

10. Financial Assets

The Judiciary did not acquire any of financial assets involving long and short-term investments during the year.

11. Other Payments

The Judiciary also made various other payments to Judicial Service Commission as detailed below:

	2021
	Kwacha
Honorariums	3,391,407
Total	<u>3,391,407</u>

12. Foreign Exchange Losses/Gains

The Judiciary does not trade in foreign exchange and hence did not have any foreign exchange gain or loss during the year.

13. Cash Balances

The Cash amounts consisted of cash on hand, demand deposits and cash equivalents as detailed below:

	2021
Details	Kwacha
Cash on hand	-
Demand Deposits	4,032,923
Cash equivalents	-
Total	<u>4,032,923</u>

a) Cash on hand

The Judiciary did not have Cash on hand or Petty Cash.

b) Demand Deposits – Bank Balances

The following were reconciled bank account balances as at the 31st December 2021:

S/No	Account Name	Stations	Province	Account No	2021
1	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Lusaka	Lusaka Province	039365830120	192,453
2	Judiciary Court Fees	Lusaka	Lusaka Province	039365830049	137,624
3	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Kabwe	Central Province	102261130013	13,105
4	Judiciary Court Fees	Kabwe	Central Province	507693030012	3,443
5	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Chipata	Eastern Province	056758730016	1,941
6	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Mongu	Western Province	039365830130	484,002
7	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Solwezi	North Western Province	053056930019	(26,774)
8	Judiciary Court Fees	Mansa	Luapula Province	024202000002	174,889
9	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Chinsali	Muchinga Province	028055134000	3,445
10	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Livingstone	Southern Province	043589430016	45,263
14	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Ndola	Ndola Region	039365830109	19,881
15	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Kitwe	Kitwe region	102443730027	76,163
16	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Lusaka	Sherifs Office	039365830140	374,237
17	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Kasama	Northern Province	053286830012	37,864
18	Judiciary Expenditure Account	Judiciary-Head Quarters	IRC-Lusaka Province	054254530011	1,851
19	Judiciary Fees Account	Judiciary-Head Quarters	Lusaka Province	039365830322	198,496
20	Judiciary Supreme Court Expenditure	Judiciary-Head Quarters	Lusaka Province	104479030012	81,811
21	Treasury Single Account				2,213,228
Total					4,032,923

Included in the balance of K4,032,923 is an amount of K2,213,228 for TSA which was mopped to Control 99 after 31st December 2021.

As 31st December 2020, there was a total balance of K1,819,695.

c) Cash Equivalents

The Judiciary did not have cash equivalents that would translate to short term high liquid investments and can easily be converted to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in values.

14. Budget Adjustments and Variances

a) Budget Adjustments

The original budget was approved by the National Assembly 18th December 2020. The Judiciary applied for Non-cash funding to Budget Office for supplementary during the budget session of the House and subsequent approved adjustments to the budgets consisted of approved supplementary provisions and approved budget reallocations as follows:

	Approved Supplementary Kwacha	Approved Variations Kwacha	Total Adjustments Kwacha
RECEIPTS			
Funding	58,428,033	-	58,428,033
External Assistance	-	-	-
Other	11,098,395	-	11,098,395
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>69,526,428</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,526,428</u>
PAYMENTS			
Personal Emoluments	58,428,033		58,428,033
Use of goods and services	11,098,395		11,098,395
Financial Charges	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-
Non-financial assets acquisition	-	-	-
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Other payments	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>69,526,428</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,526,428</u>

b) Budget Variances

i) Own Source Revenues

The Judiciary planned to generate K29,594,382 from Own Source Revenue but collected K28,299,056 resulting in an adverse variance of 4%.

ii) Use of Goods

The Judiciary planned to spend K129,281,776.95 on use of goods but spent K127,422,575 resulting in negligent adverse variance of 1 %.

iii) Non-Financial Assets

The Judiciary planned to spend K4,634,091 on acquisition of assets but spent K3,210,452 resulting in adverse variance of 31%. This was attributed to the delay in clearance of price reasonable analysis by Zambia Public Procurement Authority as enshrined in Circular No. 5 of 2021 and in accordance with Section 12 of Act No. 8 of 2020.

iv) Other Payments

The other payments are payments that were made to Judicial Service Commission and Council of Law Reports which the Judiciary planned to spend K3,430,520 but spent 3,391,407 resulting in a negligent adverse variance of 1%.

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (Appendix-3)

The Judiciary had property, plant and Equipment valued at K3,210,452 during the year.

	Land Kwacha	Land and Buildings Kwacha	Plant & Machinery Kwacha	Motor vehicles Kwacha	TOTAL Kwacha
Opening balance	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	2,129,269	1,081,182	3,210,452
-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	2,129,269	1,081,182	3,210,452

“Besides these Assets with values, the Judiciary has also other assets which are still in the process of valuation and assets consolidation”.

16. Investments

The Judiciary did not have any investments in other entities to warrant disclosure during the year.

17. Administered Transactions

The Judiciary administered tax collection on behalf of Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA). ZRA allows that collected amounts be deposited in the designated transit account before being transferred to its accounts.

	2021 Kwacha
ZRA Cash on 01/01/2021	
ZRA Cash collected in the year	9,657,297
	9,657,297
Less transferred to ZRA	9,657,297
ZRA Cash on 31/12/2021	-

18. Related Party Disclosures

The following disclosures are made in the Financial Statements of the Judiciary: -

a) Fringe Benefits Disclosures

The Judges were provided with a personal-to-holder car, an office and personal secretary.

b) Remuneration of the Judges

The aggregate remuneration of the Judges determined on a full-time equivalent basis receiving remuneration under Central Government:

Aggregate Remuneration	K53,347,810.71
Number of persons	82

The Judges did not have any outstanding loans obtained under the Secretariat.

c) Remuneration of Senior Management

The aggregate remuneration of members of the Senior Management and the number of individuals determined on a full-time equivalent basis receiving remuneration from the Central Administration:

Aggregate Remuneration	K1,553,373.46
Number of persons	5

None of the members of Senior Management acquired loans from the Judiciary during the period under review nor had any outstanding loans.

For the purposes of this part: -

- i) Remuneration refers to salaries and other personal emoluments; and
- ii) Senior Management refers to officers from salary scale JSS 12-JSS13 to Super Scale.

19. Third Party Payments (Direct Payments)

The Judiciary benefited from payments made by third parties as shown below:

Item Paid For	2021
	Kwacha
Terminal Benefits	5,296,500
Elections Petitions	<u>35,613,855</u>
Total Third Party Payments	<u>40,910,355</u>

20. Clients' Account

The Judiciary holds clients' account funds in trust of litigants. The bank balance of the funds as at 31st December 2021 was K47,717,384.

See Appendix 4.

APPENDICES

The following supplementary information forms part of the Annual Financial Statements and is audited:

APPENDIX (1) - Other Personal Emoluments

Details	Amount Kwacha
Salary Arrears	901,569
Rural Hardship Allowance	209,888
Commuted Overtime	314,440
Long Service Bonus	158,185
Entertainment Allowance	47,800
Reparatriation Allowance	285,874
Risk Allowance	725,768
Contract Gratuity	7,658,387
Fuel Allowance	99,115
Acting Allowance	67,601
Settling Allowance	6,064,683
Utility Allowance	4,407,415
Honorarium	923,403
Judges Fuel and Other Fixed Allowances	27,678,433
Transpotation	2,893,670
Total	52,436,230

APPENDIX (2) – Goods and Services

Expenditure Type	2021 Kwacha
Office Material	6,707,262
Telephone Cost	
Internet Charges	1,229,658
Postal Charges	564,914
Computer Costs	7,200
Books, Magazines ,Newspapers, Informati	1,603,581
Insurance - Other	117,194
Rentals for Buildings	4,489,203
Water and Sanitation Charges	760,324
Electricity Charges	626,876
Maintenance	63,305
Taxes,Rates & levies	2,298,103
Other building, repair and maintenance	1,662,172
Petrol, oil & lubricants.	1,587,136
Servicing Other Consumables	8,618,500
Spare Parts and Repairs	153,621
Repairs	720,630
Reparttriation Allowance	96,786
Meal Allowance	15,600
Other Administrative Operating Costs	19,131,288
Protective Wear, Clothing and uniforms	498,806
Other Purchases	2,008,882
Accounts & Audit Services Expenses	483,662
Advertising & Publicity	102,092
Transportation	
Office Entertainment	
Public Function and Ceremonies	177,646
Accommodation Services	24,574,357
Court sessions	11,267,444
Conferences,seminars and Workshops	8,721
Bank Charges	
Other Services	2,876,339
Road,Rail & Air Fare	63,027
Allowances-Travel Expenses within Zambi	26,776,001
Petrol,Oil & Lubricants	7,039,484
Road,Rail & Air Fares Outside Zambia	319,740
Allowances Foreign	549,828
Training Within Zambia	
Training Foreign	
Subscriptions to Professional Bodies	223,192
Total	127,422,575

APPENDIX (3) – List of Assets Acquired during the Year

JUDICIARY-ASSET REGISTER

GRZ Asset Number	CHASIS NUMBER	MOTOR VEHICLE:		*CENTRAL	
		Description	Current location	Purchase Date	Purchase Price
749CV	AHTBA3DX03259506	TOYOTA HILUX	CENTRAL ADMIN	12/19/2021	181,300
748CV	JTMHVOIJ604321528	TOYOTA HILUX	JUDGE MATHEWS ZULU	12/19/2021	190,094
749CV	AHTBA3DX03259506	TOYOTA HILUX	CENTRAL ADMIN	12/19/2021	570,670
748CV	JTMHVOIJ604321528	TOYOTA HILUX	JUDGE MATHEWS ZULU	12/19/2021	139,118
Total					1,081,182

FURNITURE:		*CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION YEAR-2021			
Description	Current location	Purchase Date	Purchase Price	SUPPLIER	INVOICE NO
SWIVEL CHAIR		09.03.2021	15,080		GIFT WORLD NORTHERN ARCH
AIR CONDITIONER		18.03.2021	15,050		INDUSTRIES
WORK STATION	SALARIES	22.03.2021	12,180		GIFT WORLD
FRIDGE		09.03.2021	6,745		HAZDA EZONE
BOOK CABINET	IRD HIGH COURT	01.09.2021	8,892		OPTRON
CHAIRS HIGH BACK	IRD HIGH COURT	01.09.2021	22,372		OPTRON
CHAIR LOW BACK	IRD HIGH COURT	01.09.2021	9,794		OPTRON
CHAIR VISISTORS x 10	IRD HIGH COURT	01.09.2021	65,076		OPTRON
CONFERENCE TABLE	IRD HIGH COURT	01.09.2021	15,926		OPTRON
EXECUTIVE TABLE	IRD HIGH COURT	01.09.2021	17,212		OPTRON
FURNITURE	COURT OF APPEAL SMALL CLAIMS NDOLA-COURT	8/20/2021	599,819		Docoii Limited
HISH BACK CHAIR	ROOMS SMALL CLAIMS NDOLA-COURT	9/4/2021	12,980		PRINTSHOP
EX LEATHER VISISTOR	ROOMS SMALL CLAIMS NDOLA-COURT	9/4/2021	18,000		PRINTSHOP
HISH BACK CHAIR	ROOMS SMALL CLAIMS NDOLA-COURT	9/4/2021	43,393		PRINTSHOP
EX LEATHER VISISTOR	ROOMS SMALL CLAIMS NDOLA-COURT	9/4/2021	8,400		PRINTSHOP
FURNITURE	COURT OF APPEAL	12/23/2021	200,000		OPTRON LIMITED
Total			1,070,918		

APPENDIX (3) – List of Assets Acquired in the Year

OFFICE EQUIPMENT:			*CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION YEAR-2021		
SERIAL NUMBER	Description	Current location	Purchase Date	Purchase Price	SUPPLIER
	HP DESK TOP CORE	JUDGE MWEEMBA CHAMBERS	2/8/2021	22,500	DALLAS STATIONARY
	HP LASER JET PRINTER	JUDGE MWEEMBA CHAMBERS	2/8/2021	5,200	DALLAS STATIONARY
PHC6Y10824	HP LASER JET PRINTER	SECRETARY DCJ OFFICE	2/11/2021	7,500	KENNWAY TRADING
CND0324MY6	HP LAP TOP	JUSTICE EMELIA PHIRI	2/22/2021	20,500	COMPUTER KING
5CD04756JD	HP LAP TOP	JUSTICE.KATENEKWA COURT	2/26/2021	23,950	COMPONENT SOLUTIONS
4CE0192K8L	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0193MN1	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0183XL1	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192JVM	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192BRD	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192F9K	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192BP2	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0183RZB	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192JMQ	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192J7F	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192BS7	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192DXQ	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192GP4	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0183XKW	HP 290G3 DESK TOP	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	4/14/2021	30,589	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
S2040	SCANNER	CHEQUE COLLECTIOS	3/30/2021	17,150	INNOVATION
4CE03323TI	DESK TOP COMPUTERS	CHIEF REGISTRAR OFFICE	3/18/2021	21,500	NEWLINE GEN DEALERS
3CQ941LFL	DESK TOP COMPUTERS	CHIEF REGISTRAR OFFICE	3/18/2021	21,500	NEWLINE GEN DEALERS
	PRINTER		3/17/2021	6,787	NEWLINE GEN DEALERS
5CD028BNNY	LAP TOPS	PMEC END USERS	3/11/2021	23,325	AMNEST LIMITED
5CD0159ZNV	LAP TOPS	PMEC END USERS	3/11/2021	23,325	AMNEST LIMITED
4CO19BS7	DESK TOP COMPUTERS	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	7/21/2021	22,537	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192DXQ	DESK TOP COMPUTERS	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	7/21/2021	22,537	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0192GP4	DESK TOP COMPUTERS	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	7/21/2021	22,537	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
4CE0183XKW	DESK TOP COMPUTERS	OPERATIONS(MARSHALS) COURT	7/21/2021	22,537	INWIT SYSTEMS LTD
	HP LASER JET PRINTER	COURT OPERATIONS	8/18/2021	7,815	Reliance Technology Ltd
	HP LASER JET PRINTER	COURT OPERATIONS	8/18/2021	7,815	Reliance Technology Ltd
	HP LASER JET PRINTER	COURT OPERATIONS	8/18/2021	7,815	Reliance Technology Ltd
	HP LASER JET PRINTER	COURT OPERATIONS	8/18/2021	7,815	Reliance Technology Ltd
	HP LASER JET PRINTER	COURT OPERATIONS	8/18/2021	7,815	Reliance Technology Ltd
	LAP TOPS	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	25,500	Doco ii Limited
	LAP TOPS	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	25,500	Doco ii Limited
	LAP TOPS	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	25,500	Doco ii Limited
	LAP TOPS	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	25,500	Doco ii Limited
	LAP TOPS	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	25,500	Doco ii Limited
	SHREDDER	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	5,000	Doco ii Limited
HP M404DNP RIN	HP PRINTER LIPRO	NEW JUDGES	8/18/2021	13,642	Office Machines Services
M428FDA	HP LASERJET PRINTER	STORES	9/29/2021	17,950	Doco ii Limited
	18000 BTU air con	HIGH COURT	12/13/2021	15,050	NORTHERN ARCH INDUSTRIAL LEADERS
	air conditioning units	HIGH COURT	12/16/2021	15,100	The Print Shop
	air conditioning units	HIGH COURT	12/16/2021	113,400	The Print Shop
Total				1,058,351	

APPENDIX 4 – Clients’ Account Closing Balances

No.	Station	Bank Account Number	Bank Name	Branch	Bank Balance (Kwacha)
1	Lusaka Province				
	Lusaka Magistrate Complex	0060417125119	ATLASMARA	LONGARCRES	6,973,842
	Mumbwa Sub Court	0395825418023	ATLASMARA	MUMBWA	259,855
	Kafue Sub Court	0393658303525	ZANACO	KAFUE	253,006
	Chongwe Sub Court	0060476697015	ATLASMARA	CHONGWE	179,880
	Chisamba Sub Court	0393658300996	ZANACO	CHISAMBA	117,128
	Luangwa Sub Court	040710065448018	INVEST TRUST	LUANGWA	20,174
	Siavonga Sub Court	0534213300109	ZANACO	SIAVONGA	120,455
	Itezhi Tezhi Sub Court	137374730197	ZANACO	ITEZHI-TEZHI	85,545
	Small Claims Clients	9130001188635	STANBIC	ARCADES	345,192
	Judiciary Trust Account	0064171260018	ATLASMARA	LONGARCRES	1,436,701
	Subtotal				9,791,777
2	Copperbelt Province				
	Chingola Subordinate Court	1572825300115	ZANACO	CHINGOLA	1,132,968
	Chililabombwe Subordinate Court	07011287833017	INVEST TRUST	CHILILAMBOMBWE	220,578
	Kitwe Subordinate Court	1559785300125	ZANACO	KITWE BUSINESS CENTRE	3,494,534
	Kitwe High Court	1559785300125	ZANACO	KITWE BUSINESS CENTRE	7,224,980
	Small Claims Clients	9130001064898	STANBIC	KITWE BUSINESS CENTRE	198,540
	Kalulushi Sub Court	0551498300183	ZANACO	KALULUSHI	390,119
	Ndola High Court	0426480300124	ZANACO	NDOLA BUSINESS CENTRE	2,223,829
	Ndola Subordinate Court	1701070300117	ZANACO	NDOLA BUSINESS CENTRE	2,646,354
	Ndola Industrial Relations	0392907301435	ZANACO	NDOLA BUSINESS CENTRE	2,291,605
	Ndola Small Claims	9130001075059	STANBIC	NDOLA	166,370
	Mufulira Subordinate Court	0392907301536	ZANACO	MUFULIRA	1,157,147
	Luanshya Subordinate Court	5745102300162	ZANACO	LUANSHYA	1,131,335
	Mpongwe Sub Court	5745102300162	ZANACO	LUANSHYA	181,873
	Subtotal				22,460,232
3	Muchinga Province				
	Chinsali Sub Court	0280810019004	ATLASMARA	CHINSALI	150,191
	Mpika Sub Court	039368302818	ZANACO	MPIKA	166,220
	Isoka Sub Court	0270880129005	ATLASMARA	ISOKA	50,929
	Nakonde Sub Court	0200894280019	ATLASMARA	NAKONDE	184,246
	Chama Sub Court	2010127528601	NATSAVE	CHAMA	27,516
	Subtotal				579,102
4	Eastern Province				
	Chipata High Court	0393658302313	ZANACO	CHIPATA BUSINESS CENTRE	33,134
	Chipata Sub Court	0393658302111	ZANACO	CHIPATA BUSINESS CENTRE	852,488
	Petauke Sub Court	0569305300105	ZANACO	PETAUKE	450,157
	Katete Sub Court	0160462229000	ATLASMARA	KATETE	237,244
	Lundazi Sub Court	0538414300185	ZANACO	LUNDAZI	117,943
	Chadiza Sub Court	0393658302212	ZANACO	CHADIZA	163,919
	Subtotal				1,854,885
5	Northern Province				
	Luwingu Sub Court	029087411806	NATSAVE	LUWINGU	67,048
	Kasama Sub Court	0393658301909	ZANACO	KASAMA	491,427
	Mpolokoso Sub Court	0045755392016	NATSAVE	MPOLOKOSO	10,469
	Mbala Sub Court	0215882660028	ATLASMARA	MBALA	51,296
	Mpungu Sub Court	0290874118005	ATLASMARA	MPULUNGU	116,683
	Mbala Sub Court	1016568	BARCLAYS	MBALA	28,491
	Kaputa Sub Court	3021102089901	NATSAVE	KAPUTA	65,795
	Subtotal				831,208
	Total				35,517,204

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

APPENDIX 4 – Clients’ Account Closing Balances

No.	Station	Bank Account Number	Bank Name	Branch	Bank Balance (Kwacha)
6	Central Province				
	Legal Aid Imprest (Kabwe High Court)	039207301637	ZANACO	KABWE	460,361
	Magistrate General Account (Kabwe Subcourt)	10223300129	ZANACO	KABWE	721,600
	Resident Magistrate (Kapiri)	5519570300196	ZANACO	KAP IRIMPOSHI	514,771
	Mkushi General Court (Mkushi Subcourt)	9130002584038	ZANACO	MKUSHI	150,738
	Serenje General Court (Serenje Subcourt)	0110858292018	ATLASMARA	SERENJE	90,102
	Subtotal				1,937,572
7	Western Province				
	High Court Third Party	1142050300133	ZANACO	MONGU	77,947
	Judiciary Third Party-Subcourt	1090124300145	ZANACO	MONGU	361,779
	Resident Magistrate - Senanga Subcourt	0393658302515	ZANACO	SENANGA	108,567
	Resident Magistrate-Sesheke Subcourt	0170815196003	ATLASMARA	SESHEKE	38,175
	Magistrate Third Party - Kaoma Subcourt	0300101760008	ATLASMARA	KAOMA	325,149
	Resident Magistrate-Lukulu Subcourt	0214011761202	ATLASMARA	LUKULU	28,781
	Kalabo Subordinate Magistrate	2150130472901	NATSAVE-KALABO	KALABO	45,071
	Shangombo Resident Magistrate	5736197300240	ZANACO	SENANGA	10,353
	Subtotal				995,823
8	Northwestern Province				
	High Court Clients - Solwezi High Court	0225802241011	ZANACO	SOLWEZI	48,606
	Resident Magistrate Clients' Account (Solwezi Subordinate)	0393648403858	ZANACO	SOLWEZI	143,1606
	Resident Magistrate Clients' Account (Zambezi Subordinate)	0110411082001	ATLASMARA	ZAMBEZI	98,079
	Resident Magistrate Clients' Account (Kasempa Subordinate)	0393658303323	ZANACO	KASEMPA	86,500
	Resident Magistrate Clients' Account (Mfumbwe Subordinate)	800000062774	ACCESS BANK	MFUMBWE	-
	Resident Magistrate Clients' Account (Kabombo Subordinate)	0191100923008	ATLASMARA	KABOMPO	-
	Subtotal				1,664,791
9	Southern Province				
	Livingstone Sub Court	0608289300112	ZANACO	LIVINGSTONE	603,181
	Livingstone High Court	0608290300121	ZANACO	LIVINGSTONE	4,302,561
	Choma Sub Court	0500822300193	ZANACO	CHOMA	307,535
	Monze Sub Court	0393658301808	ZANACO	MONZE	403,097
	Mazabuka Sub Court	0488571300126	ZANACO	MAZABUKA	1,028,266
	Kalomo Sub Court	0100101397009	ATLASMARA	KALOMO	149,831
	Namwala Sub Court	0537697300134	ZANACO	NAMWALA	221,892
	Sinazongwe Sub Court	5324838300107	ZANACO	SINAZONGWE	39,550
	Subtotal				7,055,912
10	Luapula Province				
	Mansa High Court	0393658302010	ZANACO	MANSA	198,983
	Mwense Sub Court	800000835818	CAVMONT	MWENSE	17,850
	Samfya Sub Court	0120843119016	ATLASMARA	SAMFYA	44,990
	Kawambwa Sub Court	5641563300190	ZANACO	KAWAMBWA	37,532
	Nchelenge Sub Court	0407124300132	ZANACO	Nchelenge	219,926
	Kawambwa Sub Court	0393654302010	ZANACO	KAWAMBWA	26,800
	Subtotal				546,081
	Total				12,200,179
	Grandtotal				47,717,384