



The Adjudicator

Judiciary Newsletter



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As Chairperson of the Chief Justice's Advisory Committee on Court Annexed Mediation and Delay Reduction, I am delighted to have been invited to contribute an article for the Judiciary of Zambia Newsletter - The Adjudicator, about our recent visit to Switzerland.

Together with the Honourable Chief Justice of the Republic of Zambia, Dr. Justice M. Malila S.C. and Hon. Justice Charles Zulu, Judge in Charge of the general list at the High Court in Lusaka, we attended a training in International Commercial Arbitration, organised by the Pepperdine University and hosted at its Campus in Chateau D'Hauteville in the Canton of Vevey, Switzerland.

On our return, it was considered appropriate that we share our experiences with all distinguished Judges and Adjudicators and invite you all to walk and talk the ADR vision.

What started as the initial Africa Chief Justices Summit on ADR, in Kampala, Uganda in March 2024, has developed and snowballed into a relationship with Pepperdine University, one that we hope to cherish and nurture for their untiring effort to enhance justice delivery in Africa.

Pepperdine University, (Pepperdine) is the premiere Christian academic institution in the United States with its unwavering commitment to both academic rigor and Christian values. Pepperdine is also a global University with campuses in nine countries across five continents. The newest University Campus is the one in Chateau d' Hauteville in Vevey, Switzerland.

Pepperdine is the home of the #1 ranked alternative dispute resolution institute in the United States for over 20 years- The Strauss Institute for Dispute Resolution. Through its acclaimed Sudreau Global Justice Institute, Pepperdine has partnered with African Judiciaries and has assisted Countries in the Region with its implementation of plea bargaining as a criminal ADR mechanism for case-backlog reduction and prison decongestion.

Africa Chief Justices ADR Forum (ACJADRF)

By Justice Abba N. Patel SC

Pepperdine has active partnerships with the governments of Uganda, Rwanda, Ghana and Nigeria's Lagos State on similar ADR initiatives.

Recognising the value in this relationship, we urgently and immediately invited the Pepperdine Team to Zambia and the first visit resulted in a Stakeholder consultative meeting held in Lusaka on 2nd July 2024 on the possible implementation of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms in criminal cases. Following its success, and at the direction of the Hon. Chief Justice, a second meeting was held on 7th March 2025, in Lusaka, to formulate a strategic Plan of Action to actualise and fully integrate ADR in the criminal and civil justice systems in Zambia.

Pepperdine, in agreeing with the vision of the Hon Chief Justice, guided that a strategic action plan be developed to achieve a structured road map for the operationalization of ADR in the criminal justice system and to further enhance and strengthen judicial capacity in civil ADR with emphasis on Mediation. From then to date, Pepperdine has conducted several trainings, both virtual and in-person trainings to fulfil the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between it and the Judiciary of Zambia.

The first virtual training in Plea Bargaining, took place over a period of 8 weeks and both Judge Charles Zulu and I, received training and eventual certification. This was followed by a weeklong in-person training held in Lusaka in May 2025, in both civil mediation and Plea bargaining. 98 participants took part in this training, 80 of which were drawn from the Judiciary and 18 from the external stake holders' group. This training was preceded by three (3) virtual training sessions.

We will recall that The Plea Negotiation and Agreements Act² (the Act), was enacted in 2010 and yet there has been little or no activity to date in our Courts involving the use of the Act.



² Act No. 20 of 2017

With the assistance of Pepperdine, we have identified several training goals, which will assist in the effective use and implementation of the Act. These trainings of a hybrid nature will focus not only on Adjudicators across our Courts, but will draw participants from various stakeholder organisations, such as National Prosecutions Authority, Legal Aid Board, Correctional Facilities, Attorney General's Chambers, Law Association of Zambia as well as to target students at ZIALE³ and other Universities.

With reference to Mediation as a form of civil ADR, we will no doubt appreciate that despite the promulgation of Mediation in the Subordinate Courts⁴, we have done little to actualize this program. We do not have adequately trained Mediators, or trained support staff, across the various divisions of the Courts and with the enhanced jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts, the assistance from Pepperdine could not have come at a better time.

As part of our strategic plan, we have identified short-, medium- and long-term goals, all of which we hope to achieve. This, no doubt, will need everyone's support and endorsement as we set out to constitute the Technical Committee with its defined terms of reference.

The ACJ Summit on ADR which started in Uganda in 2024, was followed by the recently held Summit in Switzerland at the Chateau Campus. Chief Justices, or their nominated representatives from various African Jurisdictions, participated actively in the learning and training, and all of them recognizing the potential benefit of ADR to their respective Jurisdictions.

At the close of the Summit, our Honourable Chief Justice was unanimously elected as incoming Chair of the ACJADRF, following the retirement from Office early next year of the current and first Chairman, His Lordship the Honourable Alfonse Chigamoy Owiny-Dollo, Chief Justice of the Republic of Uganda.

We congratulate the Hon. Chief Justice on his appointment and are delighted that this appointment underscores his vision for the Judiciary, alongside the valuable cooperation and support from Pepperdine. This is also in keeping with our Constitutional mandate as provided by Article 118 of the Republican Constitution⁵.

Speaking for myself, I was truly grateful for the opportunity to attend this Summit and to witness first-hand, the actualisation of my personal quest and years of training and imparting training in ADR.

As we look ahead, it is imperative that we maintain the momentum established through these collaborative efforts. The integration of ADR mechanisms within both the criminal and civil justice systems promises not only to alleviate case backlogs but also to foster a culture of dialogue and restorative justice. By investing in the training of mediators and support staff, and by

engaging with key stakeholders, we are paving the way towards a more accessible and responsive justice system that serves the needs of all Zambians.

To our Partners at Pepperdine University, through the Office of the Vice President and Chief of Staff, Professor Danny Dewalt, we in the Judiciary of Zambia, express our sincere gratitude and look forward to a long trusting and mutually rewarding relationship built on trust and Christian values.

In conclusion, I ask you all to reflect on the following:

- *Have we delivered justice?*
- *Have we improved access to justice?*
- *Are we an inclusive Judiciary?*
- *What is our digital and carbon footprint?*
- *What legacy will we leave behind for posterity to Judge us?*

I end my article, as I have done before, by inviting you all to acknowledge the special and privileged position we occupy in society.

As we continue to make strides in reforming our judicial processes, it is crucial to recognise the significant progress achieved thus far. The commitment of our Judiciary, together with our partners, has laid a strong foundation for sustainable change. Let us remain steadfast in our pursuit of excellence, ensuring that every initiative undertaken aligns with our overarching goals of transparency, fairness, and inclusivity. By embracing innovative approaches and strengthening our collaborative networks, we can further enhance the delivery of justice throughout the nation to achieve our shared mission statement which reflects our desire *"to administer justice to all in an independent, impartial, competent and timely manner."*



³ The Zambia Institute of Advanced Legal Education Act, chapter 49 of the Laws of Zambia

⁴ Statutory Instrument No. 73 of 2018

⁵ Article 118 (2) of the Constitution of Zambia Act No. 2 of 2016

When Tradition Met Technology A Defining Chapter in Zambia's Judicial Calendar

By Kalumba Chishambisha-Slavin



The mist of the mighty Mosi-oa-Tunya, in the city of Livingstone bore witness to a defining moment in the life of the Judiciary of Zambia. For the first time, the Judiciary's traditional Annual Judicial Conference was convened concurrently with the 2025 Africa Electoral Justice Network (AEJN) Conference, creating a unique convergence of national reflection and continental dialogue.

Held under the theme "Reflecting on Past Election Dispute Resolution in Africa: Charting the Future of Electoral Justice in the Age of Artificial Intelligence and ICTs," the conference brought together judicial officers, electoral experts, and civil society representatives from across Africa to examine how emerging technologies are reshaping governance, democracy, and justice itself.

Since the inception of the AEJN, the conference has been hosted by South Africa, Malawi, and Zimbabwe, with Zambia now joining the list.

The conference recognised that Artificial Intelligence and Information and Communication Technologies are now an inevitable part of electoral processes. When used responsibly, they can strengthen trust and integrity; when misused, they can erode democratic legitimacy. Participants identified several challenges, including limited resources to develop African-bred AI tools, lack of specialised training for judges and lawyers, technological disruptions such as cyber-attacks and misinformation, and the absence of AI-specific regulatory frameworks and home-grown technological solutions.

In his keynote address, Hon. Chief Justice Dr. Mumba Malila, SC, emphasised that justice must not merely keep pace with technology but must shape it, ensuring that innovation serves integrity, not expediency. He commended the Judiciary of Zambia for resolving all 348 electoral petitions from the last electoral cycle within the prescribed legal timelines, an achievement he described as a testament to professionalism and dedication. Delivering the Guest of Honour's remarks, Dr. James Wakiaga, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme, reaffirmed UNDP's continued support for Zambia's democratic institutions and underlined that strong electoral justice frameworks are indispensable to peace and institutional legitimacy.

One of the sessions explored the role of Artificial Intelligence in electoral justice. Experts and jurists examined both its transformative potential and the safeguards required for responsible use. Participants recognised that while AI can enhance transparency, efficiency, and speed in election dispute resolution, it also introduces ethical and procedural challenges, including questions of admissibility, data protection, and algorithmic bias.

Zambia's experience in judicial modernisation was featured prominently through the presentation on "Harnessing Technology for Efficient Case Management – The Zambian Experience." The Judiciary's journey in ICT, and the partnership with Synergy International Systems in implementing the Electronic Case Management System (ECMS) was showcased as a model of institutional transformation. Delegates commended

The Adjudicator



Zambia's progress as a reflection of a forward-looking judiciary that is both data-driven and responsive to the demands of the digital age.

Another major highlight of the conference was the presentation of the Judiciary Toolkit on Artificial Intelligence and Electoral Justice, developed under the leadership of Hon. Justice Mbha, the Chairperson of the AEJN, in collaboration with Yiaga Africa. The Toolkit aims to guide courts in the ethical and practical integration of AI into judicial and electoral processes without compromising fairness, independence, or public confidence.

Equally insightful was the panel discussion on "Dealing with Time-Bound Pre- and Post-Election Disputes," which drew comparative lessons from Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The session revealed the shared

challenges facing African judiciaries such as tight timelines, voluminous petitions, and the proliferation of digital misinformation, and underscored that the credibility of electoral justice depends on the judiciary's ability to balance speed, accuracy, and transparency under intense public scrutiny.

As the curtains fell on the Livingstone gathering, the message was clear: the administration of justice in Africa stands at a historic crossroads. Technology, while transformative, must remain guided by the timeless principles of fairness, transparency, and accountability. The 2025 Joint AEJN–Judicial Conference will thus be remembered not merely as an event, but as a turning point, a moment when tradition met technology, and Zambia stood at the centre of Africa's reflection on the future of justice.





Kenyan Judiciary Benchmarks Zambia's Small Claims Court Success

By *David Kidney*

The Judiciary of Zambia recently hosted a delegation from the Judiciary of Kenya on a study tour aimed at understanding the operational efficiency of Zambia's Small Claims Court system. The visit was part of ongoing bilateral collaboration between the two judiciaries to share experiences, promote innovation and strengthen access to justice through people-centered judicial reforms.

The Kenyan delegation, led by Hon. Mr. Justice Eric Ogola, Principal Judge of the High Court of Kenya, was received by His Lordship Hon. Mr. Justice Michael Musonda, SC, Deputy Chief Justice of the Republic of Zambia. In welcoming the delegation, the Deputy Chief Justice expressed the Judiciary's delight at hosting their Kenyan counterparts and emphasized that the visit was not only an opportunity for Kenya to learn from Zambia's experience but also a valuable occasion for Zambia to reflect on its own progress and identify areas for growth.

During the engagements, Hon. Mr. Justice Kafunda, who heads the Committee on the Small Claims Court, outlined Zambia's plans to expand the reach of the Court to more districts to enhance access to justice for ordinary citizens. He noted that the Court's simplified procedures, quick turnaround time and cost-effective nature have made it an indispensable tool in promoting public confidence in the justice system.

The Kenyan delegation expressed keen interest in Zambia's ability to deliver judgments on the same day as hearings; a remarkable efficiency that contrasts sharply with the situation in Kenya, where backlog and numerous appeals have created considerable delays. They noted that in Kenya, some Judges of the High Court are dedicated to hearing appeals from the Small Claims Court, which has in turn strained the judicial system and slowed case disposal.

A highlight of the study visit was the presentations and interactive sessions that showcased the Zambian model. Commissioner Abyudi Shonga Jr., SC, provided a historical overview of the Small Claims Court, explaining its design to resolve minor civil disputes quickly and informally, without legal representation. He emphasized the Court's efficiency, high disposal rate and the role of active case management by Commissioners.

The delegation also toured the Small Claims Court in Lusaka,

where they observed live proceedings and engaged in question-and-answer sessions with the Commissioners that included Commissioner Kondwa Sakala-Chibiya, SC. A moment of remarkable goodwill was witnessed during one of the proceedings when Justice Eric Ogola, visibly moved by a case involving a struggling defendant, personally offered to settle the debt by contributing USD 300 on the spot; a gesture that underscored the human face of justice and left a lasting impression on both delegations.

Mr. Stephen Lungu, SC, in his presentation, highlighted how the Small Claims Court empowers citizens by eliminating the need for legal representation and simplifying procedures through standardized forms and informal hearings. Commissioner Morgan Mukwasa later provided a comparative analysis of the Zambian and Kenyan systems, identifying common successes and divergent challenges.

From the Kenyan side, Hon. Susan Gitonga presented an overview of Kenya's Small Claims Court, outlining its successes in leveraging technology and its people-centered design. However, she candidly acknowledged that allowing legal practitioners to represent parties has created procedural bottlenecks, leading to case backlogs and an increase in appeals. She also noted that the inclusion of certain complex matters, such as personal injury claims, has contributed to these challenges.

The study visit concluded with discussions on the integration of technology in both judiciaries. Delegates exchanged insights on automation, e-filing and digital access to justice, underscoring the importance of ensuring a seamless interface between technology and the law.

In conclusion, Zambia's Small Claims Court continues to stand out as a model of efficiency, simplicity and accessibility. The Kenyan experience offers valuable lessons. While legal representation in the case of the Kenyan Small Claims Court may be necessary, particularly for complex cases such as personal injury claims, it can also undermine the Court's very purpose of providing quick, low-cost justice. Of course, the nature of cases heard in our Small Claims Court do not require the use of Counsel. Learning from our Kenyan counterparts, Zambia must therefore remain steadfast in keeping legal counsel out of its Small Claims Court to preserve its informality and efficiency, while also focusing on expanding its reach to ensure that more citizens can benefit from this transformative justice mechanism.



By *Angel Bhamjee*

Zambia's child safeguarding agenda has made significant progress, anchored in a strong legal and policy framework and supported by multisectoral collaboration. The enactment of the Children's Code Act No. 12 of 2022 marked a major legislative milestone, consolidating various pieces of legislation relating to the welfare of children into one comprehensive Act. This article explores the legal and institutional mechanisms designed to promote the safety, dignity, and rights of children in contact and conflict with the law, highlights persistent challenges, and calls for greater accountability, institutional coherence, and meaningful child protection.

Child safeguarding is an integral component of the broader child protection framework. It encompasses all responsibilities, preventive measures, responsive actions, and referral mechanisms that institutions, organisations, and individuals undertake to ensure the safety of children. The primary objective is to prevent any form of abuse or harm from occurring as a result of a child's interaction or engagement with these institutions.

The Republic of Zambia has demonstrated a consistent commitment to the rights of the child through the domestication of key international and regional instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). These global standards have been domesticated through the enactment of the Children's Code Act No.12 of 2022 and operationalised through the National Child Safeguarding Framework. Both the law and the framework aim to strengthen the protective environment for children within the justice system.

Advancing Child Safeguarding in Zambia -

Legal, Policy and Institutional Frameworks within the Child Justice Sector

enforceable obligations for all institutions working with children, requiring them to develop and implement safeguarding measures to ensure the safety and protection of every child in their care. These standards include establishing internal protocols to prevent abuse and exploitation, and enhancing child-friendly reporting mechanisms, the appointment of safeguarding focal point persons, and ensuring mandatory reporting of abuse to designated authorities. The Act also mandates awareness-raising for children about their rights and protection from all forms of violence, tailored to their age and maturity and the reporting channels available to them. Failure to comply with these provisions constitutes an offence, attracting a penalty of up to 300,000 penalty units. The criminalisation of failure to safeguard a child in accordance with the Act reflects the state's shift from discretionary safeguards to mandatory enforcement of protection of children.

Implementing the Children's Code Act is the National Child Safeguarding Framework, which provides operational guidance for institutions and service providers. It emphasises preventive risk management, institutional accountability, responsible media engagement and adherence to key principles such as zero tolerance for abuse, child participation, confidentiality, and the "Do No Harm" standard. Together, these instruments seek to create a culture of safeguarding within organisations and across the justice sector.

Institutional mechanisms for child safeguarding in Zambia involve both statutory and non-statutory actors working collaboratively. In this regard, institutions within the child justice system, particularly the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS), Law Enforcement Authorities, Ministry of Health, the National Prosecution Authority, the Legal Aid Board, the Judiciary, and the Zambia Correctional Service are mandated to ensure the physical, emotional, and psychological safety of children throughout all stages of their interaction with the justice system.

The Children's Code Act further obligates these institutions to prominently display safeguarding and complaint mechanisms, thereby enhancing transparency and access to justice for children. To operationalise safeguarding effectively, institutions must train



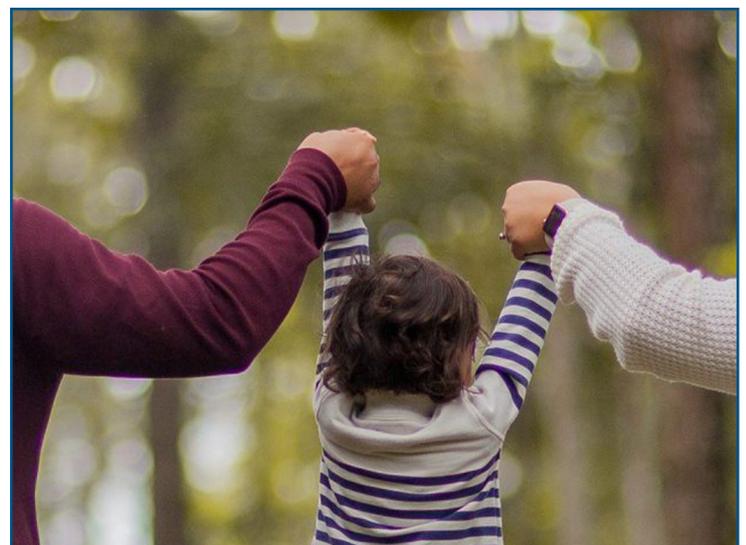
frontline personnel in child protection and trauma-informed care, incorporate child-safety vetting procedures into recruitment processes, and enforce professional codes of conduct governing interactions with children. Safeguarding is not an isolated activity but a systemic approach that should be embedded within organisational policies, procedures, and daily operations to ensure harm prevention, early intervention, and effective response to risks.

While some institutions have put child safeguarding measures in place, several persistent challenges have made it difficult to implement child safeguarding policies fully. Limited budgeting for child protection activities, inadequate human resources, and insufficient infrastructure and tools significantly constrain the ability of institutions to respond effectively. To this end, the implementation of child safeguarding policies remains especially limited in rural and remote areas, and public awareness of child protection obligations is still inadequate, often leading to under-reporting of abuse. Institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute child protection violations also remains weak, and Zambia continues to face difficulties in effectively monitoring abuse cases, particularly within institutional care settings.

Addressing these challenges requires robust enforcement, multi-sectoral collaboration, and consistent investment in child protection systems. Institutions should be held accountable through regular safeguarding audits and compliance reviews, while capacity-building initiatives must target law enforcement, social services, prosecution, judiciary, personnel to strengthen their ability to apply child-sensitive approaches. In addition, child safeguarding

child safeguarding must be institutionalised, ensuring that children are protection throughout the justice system.

Zambia's legal and policy environment for child safeguarding has advanced considerably, placing the best interests of the child at the centre of justice and care systems. The Children's Code Act and safeguarding frameworks provide a strong foundation for protecting children from harm, abuse, and exploitation. However, achieving the full potential of these measures will require continuous training, adequate financing, and strong accountability mechanisms. A holistic, multisectoral approach that empowers children and enforces safeguarding standards is essential to building a justice system where every child in Zambia is protected.





Bridging Borders: The Enforcement of Foreign Money Judgments in Zambia

By Masuzyo Karis Chilambwe

The Historical Foundation

The enforcement of foreign judgments in Zambia is a crucial component of progressive judicial development, reflecting the nation's commitment in reassuring foreign investors and litigants that justice obtained abroad can be realised within Zambia's jurisdiction in accordance with due process and rule of law. This is rooted in a dual structure of statutory law and English common law principles, which have evolved over time to balance judicial sovereignty with international cooperation in the recognition of foreign court decisions.

Historically, the initial statutory framework was the British Colonial Judgments Ordinance of 1922. This Ordinance primarily catered for the enforcement of judgments obtained in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and other Commonwealth territories.

The current legal landscape is dominated by the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, Chapter 76 of the Laws of Zambia. The core purpose of the Act is to provide a simplified, reciprocal framework. The philosophy of reciprocity entails that Zambian courts will enforce judgments from countries that, in turn, recognise and enforce judgments from Zambian courts.

The scope of the Act is limited to specific Commonwealth countries whose superior courts were recognised under statutory orders issued by the President (Section 3 of the Act). This mechanism was intended to ensure that only judgments from jurisdictions with comparable legal systems and procedural safeguards were enforceable in Zambia. Where there was no reciprocal relationship, courts reverted to common law principles.

Enforcement of Foreign Money Judgments in the High Court

For a foreign money judgment to be enforced in Zambia, the court assesses which of the two primary regimes, that is, Statutory or Common Law, applies to the case.

The Supreme Court in *Murray & Roberts Construction Limited and Lusaka Premier Limited & Another – SCZ Appeal No. 141/2016* stated that in Zambia two avenues are available for enforcing a judgment awarded by a foreign court. The first avenue is to seek direct registration of the foreign judgment pursuant to the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act and the second avenue is indirect enforcement at Common Law.

Registration under the Act

The streamlined process of registration is governed by Section 3 of the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act. This is only available where the President has issued a Statutory Order extending the Act's provisions to the superior courts of a specific foreign country, thereby assuring substantial reciprocity of treatment. This limits the application of the Act to countries to which the president has issued a statutory order in accordance with Section 3.

The complexity of securing registration was demonstrated in the case of *Attorney General v Chiluba and Others (2010) Vol. 1 Z.R. 287 (H. C.)*, where the judgment creditor obtained a judgment in the London High Court and applied for leave to register it in the Zambian High Court. The court granted the judgment creditor leave to register the foreign judgment and allowed the judgment debtor to make an application to set aside the order granting leave within seven days. The judgment debtor applied to set aside leave to register the foreign judgment and in determining the judgment debtor's application, the court found that:

“the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, does not apply to the United Kingdom at present and, therefore, the question of enforcing the judgments of the courts of the United Kingdom directly by registration under that Act does not arise.”

Ultimately, the Zambian High Court refused to register the foreign judgment obtained in the London High Court and set aside the earlier granted to the judgment creditor. In that case, judgment creditor ought to have enforced the London High Court Judgment at common law by commencing an action founded on it as a cause of action.

Section 3 provides that for a judgment to be registrable under the Act, it must meet the following mandatory conditions:

- i. It must have been obtained from a foreign court with proper jurisdiction (does not apply or extend to foreign judgments of the county courts or local courts).
- ii. It must involve the payment of a sum of money.
- iii. It must be final and conclusive.
- iv. It must have been given after the Presidential Statutory Order came into force.

It is important to note that registration is not an absolute right but must be allowed judiciously. In the case of **Zanetta Nyendwa v Kenneth Spooner (SCZ Appeal No. 21 of 2009)**, the respondent, a British national based in England, applied for an ex-parte order to compel the appellant, a Zambian national based in Zambia, to return their minor children to England. The English court granted the respondent's application.

The respondent then made an ex-parte application for registration of the English Order in the High Court for Zambia under the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act. The Zambian High Court granted the order for registration. The appellant applied to set aside registration of the English Order, however, the application was denied.

Discontented with the decision of the High Court, the appellant appealed to the Supreme Court. In setting aside the registration of the English Order, the Supreme Court held as follows:

"The English Order that the lower Court, registered, as stated above, orders the appellant to return the minor children to the jurisdiction of the English Court. It is not for payment of money. Neither is it final or conclusive between the parties and its life span is very limited. It is an ex-parte order obtained in the absence of the appellant. The Order itself states so.

Section 3(2) (a) of the Act also excludes Judgments that are not final and conclusive from being registered as is the case with the ex-parte Order, the subject of this Judgment.

Further, the English Order is not for payment of a sum of money as it deals with the return of the minor children, mentioned therein, to the jurisdiction of the English Court as Ward of the English Court by the appellant. Therefore, its registration was contrary to Section 3 (2) (b) of the Act as it excludes Judgments that are not for payment of money from being registered.

We therefore agree that the English Order was not capable of registration under the Zambian Act. Its registration was therefore contrary to the provisions of the Act as illustrated above. In conclusion, we wish to say by way of emphasis that we have no doubt that on the above grounds alone, the English Order was not capable of registration under the Zambian Act."

Registration under the Act is applied for within six years of the judgment date.

Registration under Common Law

Where a judgment is obtained from a common law jurisdiction to which Section 3 of the Act does not apply, enforcement may be pursued through common law. In **Mileta Pakou v Rudnap Zambia Limited (1998) ZR 233**, an application was made for registration of judgment for payment of money. The judgment was awarded by a Yugoslavian court which is not one of the scheduled

countries under the Act. Thus, judgment from that country could not be enforced by direct registration. The Supreme Court held that:

"the law which applies in Zambia in default of any statute is the common law of England."

Under this regime, the foreign judgment is not recognised as directly enforceable but is treated as a cause of action in a new suit. The judgment creditor commences a fresh action by way of a Writ of Summons in the High Court, treating the judgment as a simple contract debt owed by the judgment debtor. Common law, enforcement requires full litigation to establish the enforceability of the foreign judgment. For purposes of these proceedings, the judgment creditor is the plaintiff and the judgment debtor is the defendant. The High Court in **Attorney General v Chiluba and Others (Supra)**, stated that:

"a judgment creditor wishing to enforce a foreign judgment at common law will have to commence an action founded on that judgment as a cause of action. The trial court will have to consider several rules, including the rule that the foreign court must have had jurisdiction over the defendant in accordance with the principles of conflict of laws before it can entertain the action."

The foundation of this approach is the doctrine of obligation, which posits that the judgment debtor is under an implied legal obligation to pay the sum determined by the competent foreign court. This principle was authoritatively affirmed by the Supreme Court **Mileta Pakou v Rudnap Zambia Limited (Supra)** where it held that:

"the Judgment of any competent court for a sum certain is enforceable as a simple debt on the basis of an implied obligation which arises on the part of the judgment debtor. However, the foreign court must have had the necessary jurisdiction."

Fundamentally, in the common law action, the court has to be satisfied that the foreign judgment was obtained from a foreign court of competent jurisdiction. The defendant can oppose the application for enforcement on the following grounds:

- i. Lack of jurisdiction by the foreign court.
- ii. Fraud in obtaining the judgment.
- iii. Breach of natural justice (e.g., lack of proper notice).
- iv. Enforcement being contrary to Zambian public policy.

If the court is satisfied that the conditions for common law enforcement are met, it will issue its own enforceable order.

The Adjudicator



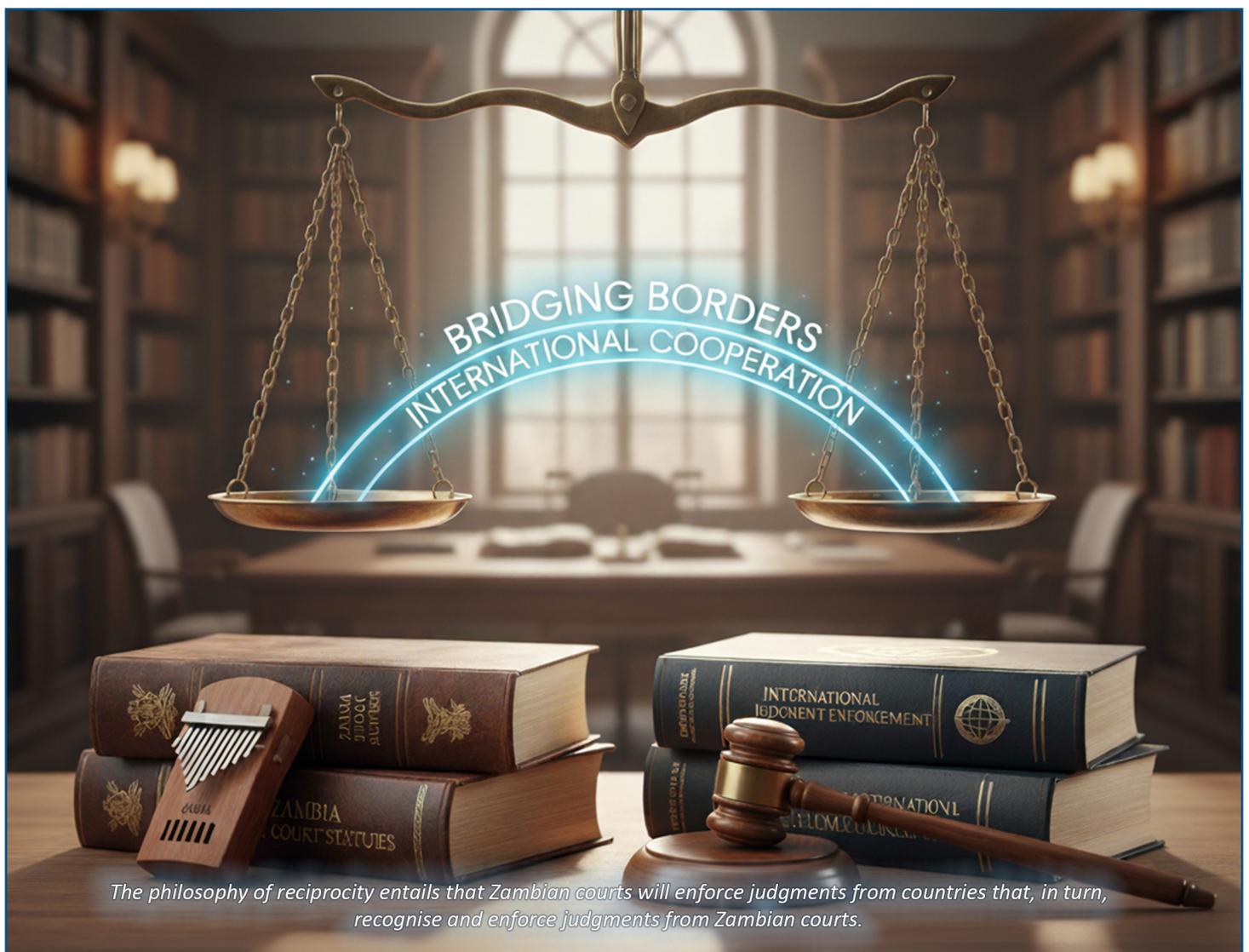
Effect of registration

Once registered, a foreign money judgment is treated as if it were a judgment of the High Court of Zambia. It carries the same force and effect of locally obtained judgment, allowing the judgment creditor to pursue enforcement through standard Zambian execution procedures such as garnishee orders, writs of fieri facias, or charging orders.

Conclusion

Zambia's legal framework for the enforcement of foreign money judgments reflects a careful blend of sovereign judicial independence and international judicial cooperation. Through the Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act and common law principles, the Judiciary of Zambia continues to provide an effective forum for the recognition and enforcement of legitimate foreign judgments.

The judiciary provides clear pathways, whether through the registration process for designated reciprocal countries or through the more common action in personam under common law, ensuring that Zambia remains a reliable jurisdiction for cross-border enforcement of money judgments.



The philosophy of reciprocity entails that Zambian courts will enforce judgments from countries that, in turn, recognise and enforce judgments from Zambian courts.

ZAWJ Donates Wheelchairs To The Judiciary

By Chishala Nkalamo

For many elderly citizens and persons living with disabilities, simply entering a courthouse in Zambia can be a challenge. Long distances to courtrooms, inadequate ramps, the absence of reserved seating, and the lack of mobility aids such as wheelchairs have created invisible barriers that make it difficult to fully access justice.

Recognising this gap, the Zambia Association of Women Judges (ZAWJ) stepped in. On 20th August 2025, the Association donated ten wheelchairs to the Judiciary of Zambia. The wheelchairs will initially be stationed in Lusaka, with plans to extend support to other provinces in the future.

ZAWJ Vice President, Hon. Lady Justice Sharon Newa, handed over the wheelchairs to His Lordship, the Hon. Chief Justice, Dr. Mumba Malila, SC, who was joined by Deputy Chief Justice Hon. Mr. Justice Michael Musonda SC and Chief Administrator Ms. Nalishebo Imaata. The Chief Justice highlighted the difference these wheelchairs would make and emphasized plans to upgrade court facilities, including ramps and other accessibility features, to ensure justice is within reach for all citizens.

In her remarks, the Vice President explained that the wheel-



chairs were purchased using funds raised at the Fundraising Dinner Dance held on 14th March 2025 at the Taj Pamodzi Hotel during Women's Month. Lady Justice Newa highlighted the Association's commitment to removing physical barriers that prevent the elderly and differently-abled from accessing justice.

The donation also aligns with government's inclusivity directives. A Cabinet Circular issued in 2024, pursuant to Section 42 of the Persons with Disabilities Act No. 6 of 2012, which outlines minimum accessibility standards for public buildings, including ramps, accessible toilets, designated parking, lifts, wider doorways, and large-print public information.

The Judiciary of Zambia expresses its sincere appreciation to ZAWJ and pledges continued collaboration to ensure accessible, inclusive, and responsive justice services for all.





By Kondwani Sibande - Kanga

We saw them. Photos, short clips, LinkedIn updates, WhatsApp statuses, etc all documenting the just-ended Africa Electoral Justice Network Conference (“AEJN”) held at Avani Victoria Falls Resort, in Livingstone, between 9th and 13th of September 2025.

The Conference stood out as an authentic tour de force, displaying both the eagerness of international dialogue and the minutiae involved in contemplating, planning and executing an assemblage of this magnitude. This was the largest international event that the Zambian Judiciary has hosted in over 10 years.

The AEJN Conference attracted over 150 distinguished delegates from across the African Continent, bringing with them a blend of culture and judicial intellect that they were eager to share and debate about.

Among the delegates were Chief Justices, Deputy Chief Justices, Judges of Supreme Courts, Constitutional Courts, Courts of Appeal and High Courts from different jurisdictions, the Solicitor General, the Electoral Commission of Zambia, to mention a few. This diverse blend of delegates was, of course, supported by the participation of both local and foreign delegates from different sectors. Then, there was “Us”; the Local Organising Committee (“LOC”).

To bring this colourful event to life, the Judiciary specially curated the LOC which was then tasked with the responsibility of strategic planning, careful coordination and the smooth execution of the Conference.

The LOC was then divided into sub-committees responsible

BEHIND THE SCENES:

Mastering The Art of Coordinating an International Conference



for the following:

Program Development, whose main focus was planning the conference program from sessions to social events;

Logistics and Security, in charge of venue preparations, registration, accommodation, transportation and security;

Financial Management, responsible for creating and managing the budget; and

Communication, Marketing, Branding and Promotion, tasked with maintaining clear and consistent communication with all key players.

These sub-committees were a mixture of different cadres of Judiciary employees, including Registrars, Deputy Directors, Research Advocates, ICT Technologists, Public Relations & Communication Officers, Secretaries, Protocol Officers, Transport officers, Security Officers and Drivers. We worked like a well-oiled machine.

Not to blow our own trumpet, but the LOC received many accolades for a well-executed event. Additionally, Zambia was praised for its hospitality, peace-loving, welcoming and joyful nature. At this point, I was beaming with excitement because I believed the LOC also had a role to play in securing Zambia’s peace-loving, welcoming and joyful nature.

As I narrate my experience of the Conference, I am reminded that this was not only a time to: sit and enjoy the conference; listen to the brilliant presentations and speeches from the invited speakers; and share insightful and invaluable information about electoral justice and the role of Artificial Intelligence in the grand scheme of things, but it was also a time, I covertly planned (and I am certain many others had similar thoughts), to tour our tourist gem, Livingstone.

Boy, was I wrong!

I clearly underestimated the demands of being a host of such a significant conference. We were knackered. From the prime of the morning, the LOC was engrossed in a hurricane of responsibilities: late-night debriefs; facilitating morning calls; ensuring delegates adhered to the well-planned program; navigating the security, logistics and transportation of delegates from point A to B; venue preparations; and photo sessions. I mean, photos are everything for

The Adjudicator



without them no one will ever believe something really happened. The documentarians were on hand to ensure each moment was captured.

Each break, be it tea or lunch, was but a very short pause in the hurricane, and I would momentarily imagine my head flat out on a pillow, only to be beckoned into the creases of responsibilities. I must confess, being a host is no easy task. But! Despite the inherent hurdles a host would face with holding such a huge event, the fruits of the LOC's labour became manifest as the Conference unfolded.

Yes! The Zambian Judiciary showed up. The Conference was a success!

The successful implementation of months of planning not

only demonstrates the delegates and the LOC's collaborative efforts but also highlights the pivotal role of a well-structured organising committee. We gave in our all.

I must hasten to say at this point that being a member of the LOC was a refreshing experience and I appreciated every role that each one of my colleagues had to play to ensure the successful execution of the conference.

In anticipation of other events to come, it is of utmost importance to carry with us the lessons we picked up from hosting the AEJN Conference and the connections we established into the future. My experience as a member of the LOC, however exhausting, renewed my belief in teamwork and detailed planning.

I look forward to more collaborative efforts.





Rekindling Public Trust in the Judiciary Through Child Justice:

By Idab Nzali Phiri

Reflections on the
2025 Child Justice
Week
Commemorated
Under the Theme

“Empowering Children and Communities: Enhancing Participation, Prevention, and Restorative Reintegration in Child Justice.”

The just-ended 2025 Child Justice Week, held from the 13th October, 2025 to 17th October, 2025, once again reaffirmed Zambia’s commitment to a justice system that protects, empowers, and restores the dignity of every child. Celebrated under the theme “Empowering Children and Communities: Enhancing Participation, Prevention and Restorative Reintegration in Child Justice,” this year’s commemoration resonated deeply with the Judiciary’s ongoing transformation agenda.

Advancing the Chief Justice’s Vision

The Honourable Chief Justice, Dr. Mumba Malila, SC, has repeatedly emphasized that “our goal is to transform the People’s Courts by rekindling public confidence and trust.” This call for transformation is not merely institutional, it is moral, cultural and human. It envisions a justice system that is accessible, accountable and compassionate to the most vulnerable, especially children.

In line with this vision, the Child Justice Forum (CJF) continues to position itself as a practical bridge between the Judiciary and the communities it serves. Through its coordination of nationwide activities, the Forum ensures that the promise of justice is not confined to the courtroom but extends to the community, the school and the home.

This year’s theme perfectly aligns with the Chief Justice’s call for “a people-centred Judiciary that earns the trust of citizens through fairness, empathy and efficiency.” Empowering children and communities to actively participate in their own protection and reintegration is at the very heart of restoring public faith in the justice system.

Launch and Keynote Address by His Royal Highness Chief Madzimawe

The 2025 Child Justice Week was officially launched in Lusaka with great enthusiasm and national solidarity. The event was

graced by His Royal Highness Chief Madzimawe as Guest of Honour, whose keynote address was both reflective and inspiring. He traced Zambia’s child justice journey from 2021 to 2024, highlighting milestones such as the enactment of the Children’s Code Act No. 12 of 2022, and called for a shift from policy to community empowerment. His Royal Highness reminded us that the success of child justice depends not only on laws and institutions but also on the values and actions of the people closest to the child: “The village must not only raise the child; it must protect the child, heal the child and empower the child.”

In line with this call to action, the Honourable Minister of Youth, Sport and Arts, Hon. Elvis Chishala Nkandu, MP, on behalf of the Minister of Community Development and Social Services, Hon. Doreen Sefuke Mwamba, MP, officially unveiled five institutional frameworks developed under the coordination of the Child Justice Forum Secretariat. These included the Revised National Child Justice Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2026), the National Diversion Framework, the Prosecutors’ Handbook on Sexual Violence, the Zambia Police Guidelines on Handling Children in the Criminal Justice System and the Prosecutors’ Guidelines on the Management of Children in the Criminal Justice System.

On behalf of His Lordship the Hon. Chief Justice, Dr. Mumba Malila, SC, the Hon. Mr. Justice William Mweemba, Judge of the High Court, Family and Children’s Division, highlighted in his remarks that the launch of these frameworks reflects Zambia’s continued commitment to a child-friendly justice system that prioritizes rehabilitation and reintegration over punishment. Justice Mweemba noted that the revised National Child Justice Strategy provides a clear roadmap for all actors across the justice sector, from the Judiciary and prosecution services to law enforcement, correctional services, and social welfare, to work together in protecting and empowering children. He emphasized that the Judiciary, through the Child Justice Forum, remains fully committed to ensuring that the strategy delivers real and lasting change.

The Adjudicator



The Child Justice Week was commemorated across all provinces, with dynamic activities organised by District Child Justice Forums under the leadership of dedicated Magistrates serving as District Chairpersons. Activities ranged from school sensitisation seminars, community roadshows, police orientations, radio and television discussions, traditional leadership engagements, religious leaders' engagements to soccer tournaments, all aimed at deepening public understanding and encouraging participation in the child justice process. Special recognition goes to the following districts for their active participation and innovation:

Lusaka, Chipata, Kasama, Mansa, Kabwe, Ndola, Kitwe, Mongu, Solwezi, Choma, Livingstone, Mkushi, Serenje, Petauke, Lundazi, Mumbwa, Kaoma, Zambezi, Mpulungu, Kawambwa, Chadiza, Senanga, Chambishi, Luangwa, Sesheke, Kafue and Itezhi-tezhi. Each district added a unique touch to the week's activities, embodying the Chief Justice's vision that "justice must be seen to belong to the people and to operate in their interest."

Looking Ahead

In reflecting on the achievements of this year's Child Justice Week, the reflection pointed to one clear message: transforming the people's courts and rekindling public confidence begins with justice that heals, protects and empowers. It was emphasised that the Child Justice Forum remains steadfast in advancing this vision, working collaboratively with the Judiciary, the Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Zambia Police, the National Prosecution Authority, traditional and religious leaders, civil society, and all stakeholders committed to children's rights.

A call was made for continued collective effort to build "a committed and empowered village," one that protects the child, prevents harm, and offers every child a dignified path to reintegration and hope.



Promoting A Culture of Accountability in The Workplace

What is Workplace Accountability?

Workplace accountability refers to the responsibility of individuals and teams to meet commitments, uphold ethical standards, and take ownership of their actions. It fosters a culture where employees are answerable for their decisions and performance, creating an environment of trust, efficiency, and professionalism.

When accountability is lacking, organizations face challenges such as missed deadlines, poor performance, and a decline in morale. On the other hand, a workplace that prioritizes accountability ensures that employees work with integrity, take responsibility for their roles, and continuously seek to improve.

Disadvantages of A Lack of Workplace Accountability

1. Reduces Productivity

When employees do not take responsibility for their tasks, you will agree that, efficiency declines.

2. Creates a Blame Culture

Employees shift blame rather than finding solutions, leading to workplace conflicts.

3. Weakens Teamwork

Lack of accountability fosters mistrust and resentment among colleagues.

4. Affects Employee Morale

Employees feel frustrated when they see others not being held accountable for their actions.

5. Damages Organisational Reputation

A workplace without accountability may struggle to maintain professionalism and public trust.

Solutions To Promote Workplace Accountability

1. Set Clear Expectations

Ensure employees understand their roles, responsibilities, and performance goals.



By Robert Kaunda

2. Encourage Ownership

Foster a culture where employees take initiative and own their decisions.

3. Lead by Example

Managers and leaders should demonstrate accountability in their actions and decision-making.

4. Provide Constructive Feedback

Regular performance evaluations and feedback help employees improve.

5. Recognize and Reward Responsibility

Acknowledge employees who demonstrate accountability to reinforce positive behavior.

Conclusion!

A workplace built on accountability fosters growth, professionalism, and trust. It is the responsibility of both leaders and employees to uphold standards that drive success and integrity. By promoting clear expectations, open communication, and a commitment to ownership, organisations can create a thriving and productive work environment.

Let us all commit to making accountability a core value in our workplaces. When we take ownership of our actions, we contribute to a culture of excellence, efficiency, and respect. As employee's across Zambia, we must continue to champion ethical workplace standards that drive organisational success.

Let us take ownership, drive change and build a workplace of excellence! RK! Your Partner in Progress!

By Chishala Nkalamo

Bridging the Gap: CCCI Brings Justice Closer to Communities



For many people, the word “court” evokes fear and uncertainty. Rights, procedures, and justice services often feel out of reach, leaving people disconnected from the very system meant to protect them. It is to address this gap that the Communication, Cooperation, and Coordination Initiative (CCCI) was established.

CCCI works to transform justice delivery by ensuring institutions operate in coordination and communities’ concerns are heard. Established under the Ministry of Justice, it fosters collaboration among State and Non-State actors, ensuring that justice is accessible, transparent, and responsive to the people it serves.

In Lusaka, the chapter led by Resident Magistrate Hon. Amy Masoja Chilangwa brings together institutions including the Judiciary, Police Service, Correctional Service, National Prosecution Authority, Legal Aid Board, and Anti-Corruption Commission, alongside partners like the Paralegal Alliance Network, Undikumbukire Project Zambia, Law Association of Zambia, and Caritas Lusaka. Together, they work to address challenges in the justice system through improved communication, coordination, and joint action.

Key objectives of the chapter include strengthening collaboration among justice stakeholders, increasing public awareness of rights and institutional roles, enhancing policy and frameworks, and tackling gaps and complaints through community engagement.

As part of its mandate, CCCI undertook a community sensitisation programme in Kanyama under the theme “Access to Justice: Strengthening Community Voices.” The programme engaged residents, empowering them with knowledge of their rights and providing the support needed to seek help and access justice services.

Through initiatives like this, CCCI is building trust, raising awareness, and creating a justice system that engages communities. Institutions and citizens are coming together, ensuring that justice is not just a concept, but a lived reality.



Hon. Mrs. Justice Jane Kazora Kabuka Retires from the Supreme Court



By *Chishala Nkalamo*

After nearly two decades of service on the Bench, the Judiciary of the Republic of Zambia bids farewell to Hon. Mrs. Justice Jane Kazora Kabuka, Judge of the Supreme Court, who has officially retired following a distinguished judicial career spanning 19 years and 5 months.

Justice Kabuka's journey in the Judiciary began in 2006 with her appointment as Judge of the High Court. She first served at the Ndola High Court before moving to Lusaka as Judge in Charge of the General List between 2011 and 2013. She later returned to Ndola as Judge in Charge from 2013 to 2016, demonstrating her versatility and steady leadership at both stations. On 22 March 2016, she was elevated to the Supreme Court, where she has since served with honour and integrity.

Her legal foundation was built at the University of Zambia, where she obtained her Bachelor of Laws degree before being admitted to the Bar in 1983. Justice Kabuka's early career included service as Legal Officer at the Ministry of Local Government, private practice with A.E. Clark & Co., and later at the Legal Services Commission. In 1993, she established her own law firm, J. Kabuka & Co., before embarking on her judicial career.

Reflecting on her journey, Justice Kabuka described her years on the Bench as "an honour to contribute to the administration of justice in Zambia."

In his tribute, His Lordship the Hon. Chief Justice Dr. Mumba Malila, SC, commended Justice Kabuka for her dedication, humility, and intellectual depth. He noted that her judgments

have strengthened Zambia's jurisprudence and consistently demonstrated her commitment to fairness and justice. He further conveyed the Judiciary's and the nation's gratitude for her years of service, adding that she leaves behind a legacy of professionalism and integrity that will continue to inspire generations of jurists.

As she turns the page to a new chapter in life, the Judiciary of Zambia extends its heartfelt gratitude to Justice Kabuka for her invaluable contributions. Her career stands as a testament to service, excellence, and integrity, and her legacy will remain a guiding light for future members of the Bench.



Beatrice Kalinde Bows Out After 31 Years Of Service



Deputy President of the Constitutional Court, Hon. Mr. Justice Arnold Shilimi, hands over a gset to Beatrice Kalinde as she retires.

By *Chishala Nkalamo*

When Beatrice Kalinde, fondly known by many as Mrs. Lungu, joined the Judiciary in 1994 as one of the first-ever registry clerks, she was just 24 years old, stepping into uncharted waters. Thirty-one years later, she bows out as Senior Assistant Registrar of the Constitutional Court.

Mrs. Lungu was part of history from the start, among the first registry clerks employed by the Judiciary. Before then, registries were the domain of clerical officers and office assistants. Fresh-faced and determined, she took up her first posting in Chingola, replacing the old system with new professional standards.

Over the years, she rose through the ranks serving as Clerk of Court, Senior Clerk of Court, Chief Marshal, and finally Senior Assistant Registrar of the Constitutional Court. In 2016, when the nation's new Constitution created the Constitutional Court, Mrs. Lungu was once again at the frontier of history, appointed as Acting Senior Assistant Registrar and later confirmed, serving at one of the country's highest courts until her retirement on 20th August 2025 at the age of 55.

Mrs. Lungu stated that what kept her grounded throughout the years was her Christian faith. While some of her colleagues lost

their positions along the way, she attributed her steady rise to strong values and the fear of God. Working in an environment where temptations were plenty and requests for favors frequent, her beliefs gave her the strength to remain firm, focused, and true to her work.

She also worked under many different supervisors, each with their unique style of leadership. Some described as tough, others as perfectionist, but she quickly learned that success lay in understanding what each supervisor expected and adjusting accordingly. "I don't believe in difficult bosses," she reflects. "You just have to know what your boss likes and how they want things done, then you'll have a smooth ride."

This mindset not only made her work easier but also paved the way for her career growth, as the very supervisors she supported diligently later recommended her for promotions. Her advice to young people in the Judiciary is simple: cultivate good working relationships with everyone, but especially with your supervisors, because they play a pivotal role in shaping your professional journey.



Poetry

By Patricia Sipatisime Tembo



Justice vs Law

*The gavel falls, yet dispute unresolved.
A claim dismissed, but truth unsolved.
Condemned not by guilt, but by rules unconformed.
Tell me, Law; when voices cry in vain,
do you not see your rules cause pain?*

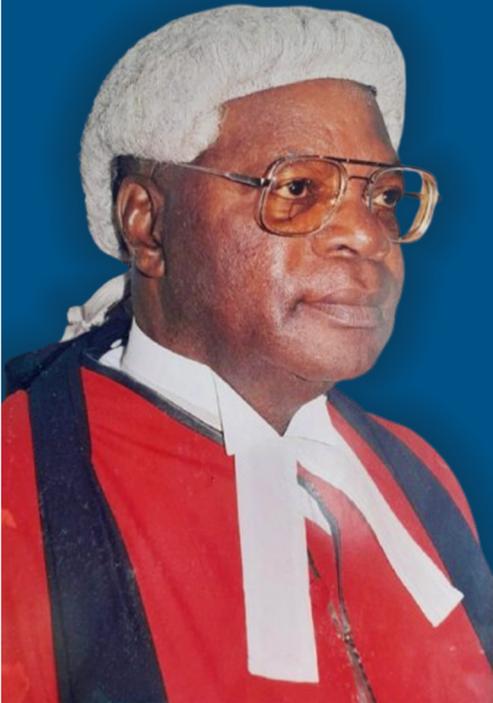
*I do see; unlike you, I do not claim to be blind.
When I prescribe and proscribe, it's you I have in mind.
My form protects the order in which you abound.
And all must conform, for they are bound.
Oh Justice, you need me. Will you hold my hand?*

*Oh spare me! Your hand is cold, cruel, ruthless.
Your codes—a mystery; the citizenry is clueless.
You boast in penalizing, even where pointless.
Thus Article One Eighteen frowns on your pettiness.
Do you take delight in such distress?*

*A match needs rules, or none would play.
Without threat of penalty, there's chaotic disarray.
So too, my codes—though strict they seem,
do shape the field wherein you gleam.
No one comes to you except through my scheme.*

*Touché! Since we must, let us walk together.
If not hand in hand, then side by side as ever.
Let the law be just, and justice be wise,
For when law is fair, scales of justice may rise.
Let the Adjudicator find justice in the law, for that is the
prize.*

Obituary



Hon. Mr. Justice Naboth Mastain Mwanza (Retired)

Born on 15th August 1945 in Bindura, then Southern Rhodesia, Hon. Mr. Justice Naboth Mastain Mwanza (Retired) began a journey marked by dedication to service and a steady rise through the legal and judicial ranks.

He began his professional journey at the Zambia College of Agriculture where he trained between 1965 and 1966. He went on to serve as a Junior Technical Officer in the Ministry of Agriculture from 1967 to 1968, and later worked briefly as a bank clerk at Barclays Bank Chipata Branch. It was shortly after this that he found his calling in the legal field.

In December 1968, he enrolled at the National Institute of Public Administration to train as a Court Clerk. Two years later, he returned to NIPA for magistrate training, demonstrating a clear dedication to advancing within the legal fraternity.

Justice Mwanza obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Zambia in 1978 and proceeded to the Law Practice Institute where he completed his bar examinations. He was admitted to the Zambian Bar in December 1980.

He later pursued specialised training in legislative drafting, first in 1990 and 1991 at the lower house of Parliament in India and then in 1992 at the Commonwealth Youth Centre in Lusaka.

His career in the Judiciary formally began in 1969 as a Clerk of

Court. In August 1971, he was appointed Magistrate Class III. Through the years, he rose through the ranks, becoming Principal Resident Magistrate and District Registrar of the High Court in 1985 and Deputy Registrar in 1989.

Between 1990 and 1994, Justice Mwanza served outside the Judiciary as a State Advocate in the then Ministry of Legal Affairs and as Acting Director of the Legal Aid Board, contributing to broader access to justice for the public.

In March 1994, he was appointed Chairman of the Industrial and Labour Relations Court. Two years later, in 1996, he was appointed Judge of the High Court of Zambia. Known for his independence, fairness and professionalism, he served the Bench with dignity and purpose.

The Judiciary of Zambia reflects on the passing of the Hon. Mr. Justice Naboth Mastain Mwanza (Retired), who was called to glory on 16th July 2025. Whether a judge is serving or retired, the pain of their loss strikes the institution with equal intensity. Justice Mwanza was a bearer of wisdom and a steward of integrity in public service.

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Photo Focus



The Hon. Judges participate in the 2025 Absa Marathon.



Women of the Bench at the AEJN Conference gala dinner, Livingstone 2025.



Delegates enjoying a boat cruise on the Zambezi River during the AEJN Conference excursions in Livingstone.

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Photo Focus



Call Day 2025 October Cohort



Independence Tournament – Lusaka and Southern Province teams face off at Livingstone Zesco Grounds.



President Duma Boko of Botswana with Chief Justices and other delegates at the SEACJF conference held in Botswana.