

# Vote: 101 Judiciary

## Vote Summary

### VI: Vote Overview

This section sets out the Vote Mission, Strategic Objectives, and provides a description of the vote's services

#### (i) Snapshot of Medium Term Budget Allocations

Table V1 below summarises the Medium Term Budget allocations for the Vote:

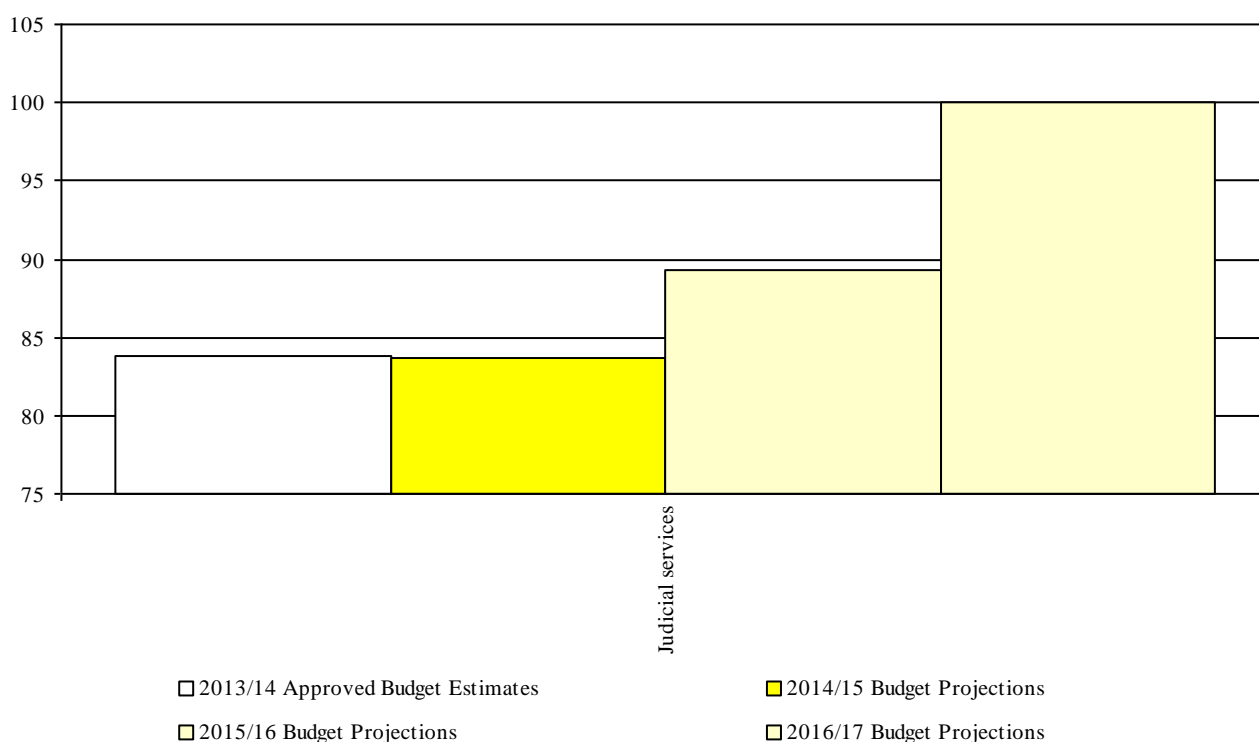
**Table V1.1: Overview of Vote Expenditures (UShs Billion)**

	2012/13 Outturn	2013/14		MTEF Budget Projections		
		Approved Budget	Spent by End Dec	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<i>(i) Excluding Arrears, Taxes</i>						
Recurrent Wage	13.898	24.513	11.076	24.513	24.513	31.291
Recurrent Non Wage	40.236	49.768	24.261	49.768	54.496	56.676
Development GoU	2.130	8.790	5.191	8.790	10.284	12.033
Development Ext. Fin	0.000	0.790	0.350	0.574	0.000	0.000
<b>GoU Total</b>	<b>56.264</b>	<b>83.071</b>	<b>40.527</b>	<b>83.071</b>	<b>89.293</b>	<b>99.999</b>
<b>total GoU + Ext Fin. (MTEF)</b>	<b>56.264</b>	<b>83.861</b>	<b>40.877</b>	<b>83.645</b>	<b>89.293</b>	<b>99.999</b>
<i>(ii) Arrears and Taxes</i>						
Arrears	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	N/A	N/A
Taxes	0.469	1.424	0.000	2.848	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>56.732</b>	<b>85.285</b>	<b>40.877</b>	<b>86.492</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*\* Non VAT taxes on capital expenditure

The chart below shows total funding allocations to the Vote by Vote Function over the medium term:

**Chart V1.1: Medium Term Budget Projections by Vote Function (UShs Bn, Excluding Taxes, Arrears)**



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### (ii) Vote Mission Statement

The Vote's Mission Statement is:

*The mission of the Judiciary is; "An independent, Competent, Trusted and Accountable Judiciary that administers Justice to all."*

### (iii) Vote Outputs which Contribute to Priority Sector Outcomes

The table below sets out the vote functions and outputs delivered by the vote which the sector considers as contributing most to priority sector outcomes.

**Table V1.2: Sector Outcomes, Vote Functions and Key Outputs**

Sector Outcome 1:	Sector Outcome 2:	Sector Outcome 3:
<i>Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</i>	<i>Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</i>	<i>Observance of Human rights and accountability promoted</i>
<b>Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services</b>		
<i>Outputs Contributing to Outcome 1:</i>	<i>Outputs Contributing to Outcome 2:</i>	<i>Outputs Contributing to Outcome 3:</i>
None	<i>Outputs Provided</i> 125101 Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court 125102 Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal 125103 Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court 125104 Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts <i>Capital Purchases</i> 125180 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts	None

## V2: Past Vote Performance and Medium Term Plans

*This section describes past and future vote performance, in terms of key vote outputs and plans to address sector policy implementation issues.*

### (i) Past and Future Planned Vote Outputs

#### *2012/13 Performance*

For FY 12/13, the Judiciary realised the following key outputs:

In the Supreme Court, 3 Criminal Appeals and 09 Criminal Appeals were disposed of;

In the Court of Appeal, 110 Civil Appeals and 44 Criminal Appeals were disposed of;

In the High Court, 2,742 Civil Suits, 1,043 Commercial Suits, 1,084 Criminal Suits, 2561 Family Suits, 1516 Land Cases, 175 Executive Applications and 221 Anti-Corruption Cases were disposed of.

In addition, 01 Family appeal, 327 Civil Appeals, 157 Criminal Appeals, 4 Commercial Appeals and 6 Anti-Corruption Appeals were disposed of;

In the Magistrate Courts, 67,664 cases were disposed of (31,125 at CM level, 18,688 at GI level, and 17,851 at G2 Level) were disposed of.

#### *Preliminary 2013/14 Performance*

in the reporting period, the Judiciary had realised the following key outputs:

In the Supreme Court, 6 Civil Appeals, 8 Civil Applications, 4 Constitutional Case Applications, and 4

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Constitutional Petition cases were disposed of.

In the Court of Appeal, 47 Civil Appeals and 69 Civil Applications, 10 Constitutional Case Applications, 3 Criminal Appeals and 16 Criminal Applications were disposed of.

In the High Court, 683 Civil Suits, 417 Commercial suits, 694 Criminal Suits, 765 Family Cases, 370 Land cases, 384 Execution Cases and 8 Anti Corruption cases were disposed of.

At Magistrate Court level, 17,287 cases were disposed of at Chief Magistrate Courts, 8,343 cases were disposed in the Grade One Courts and 3,678 cases were disposed of at the Grade Two Courts.

Small Claims Procedure was rolled out to two other courts of Jinja and Mbarara. In addition 43 Magistrates Grade 1 were trained in the procedure;

40 Court interpreters were trained, 10 Chief Magistrates and 15 GI Magistrates were trained in Judgement writing as well as 10 Chief Magistrates and 25 GI Magistrates were trained in Land Justice.

**Table V2.1: Past and 2014/15 Key Vote Outputs\***

<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<b>Approved Budget and Planned outputs</b>	<b>2013/14 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec</b>	<b>2014/15 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs</b>
<b>Vote: 101 Judiciary</b>			
<i>Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services</i>			
<b>Output: 125101</b>	<b>Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	300 Criminal Appeals, 140 Civil Appeals and 16 Constitutional Appeals disposed of.	6 Civil Appeals, 8 Civil Applications, 4 Constitutional Case Applications and 4 Constitutional Case Applications were disposed of.	20 Criminal Appeals, 40 Civil Appeals and 10 Constitutional Appeals disposed of.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed off.	300	0	20
No. of Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed	140	6	40
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	9.175	4.295	4.987
<b>Output: 125102</b>	<b>Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	1,400 Civil Appeals, 1,200 criminal appeals disposed off.	47 Civil Appeals, 69 Civil Applications, 10 Constitutional Case Applications, 4 Constitutional Case Applications, 3 Criminal Appeals and 16 Criminal Applications were disposed of.	200 Civil Appeals, 20 criminal appeals disposed of.
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	1,200	3	20
No. of Civil Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off	1,400	47	200
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	9.360	1.164	5.172
<b>Output: 125103</b>	<b>Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	3,070 Civil suits, 1,297 Commercial suits, 3,094 Criminal suits, 3,056 Family suits and 1,546 Land Cases and 388 Anti Corruption cases disposed of	683 Civil Cases, 417 Commercial Cases, 694 Criminal Cases, 765 Family Cases, 370 Land Cases, 384 Execution Cases and 8 Anti-Corruption Cases were disposed of	2,800 Civil suits, 1,600 Commercial suits, 2,800 Criminal suits, 3,000 Family suits and 1,400 Land Cases and 40 Anti Corruption cases disposed of

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<i>Vote, Vote Function Key Output</i>	<b>Approved Budget and Planned outputs</b>	<b>2013/14 Spending and Outputs Achieved by End Dec</b>	<b>2014/15 Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs</b>
		of.	
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Civil and Criminal Suits in the High Court disposed off	4,500	3321	4500
No. of Civil and Criminal Appeals in the High Court disposed off	3,500	430	3500
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	21.154	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 4.155	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 17.582
<b>Output: 125104</b>	<b>Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	109,261 cases disposed ( 62,997 cases at Chief Magistrates; 25,469 cases at Grade I Courts; 10,805cases at Grade II Courts)	29,308 cases were disposed of (17,287 cases at the Chief Magistrate Courts, 8,343 cases at the Grade 1 Courts and 3,678 cases at the Grade 2 Courts)	109,261 cases disposed ( 62,997 cases at Chief Magistrates; 25,469 cases at Grade I Courts; 10,805cases at Grade II Courts)
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Suits ( Family, Criminal, Civil, Land and Anti- Corruption ) in the Magistrates Courts disposed off	109,261	29308	109,261
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	15.899	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 3.514	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 11.711
<b>Output: 125180</b>	<b>Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts</b>		
<i>Description of Outputs:</i>	Commence construction of Lugazi and Mayuge Magistrate Grade 1 Courts.	Procurement for constructions is going on.	Continue constructions; Rehabilitate courts
	Complete ongoing constructions		
<i>Performance Indicators:</i>			
No. of Courts renovated against plan	6	2	7
No. of Courts built against plan	2	0	7
<i>Output Cost: US\$ Bn:</i>	1.175	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.244	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 1.027
<i>Output Cost Excl. Ext Fin. US\$ Bn:</i>	0.896	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.244	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.896
<b>Vote Function Cost</b>	<b>US\$ Bn:</b> 85.285	<b>US\$ Bn:</b> 40.877	<b>US\$ Bn:</b> 83.645
<i>VF Cost Excl. Ext Fin.</i>	<i>US\$ Bn</i> 84.495	<i>US\$ Bn</i> 40.527	<i>US\$ Bn</i> 83.071
<b>Cost of Vote Services:</b>	<b>US\$ Bn:</b> 83.861	<b>US\$ Bn:</b> 40.877	<b>US\$ Bn:</b> 83.645
<i>Vote Cost Excl. Ext Fin.</i>	<i>US\$ Bn</i> 84.495	<i>US\$ Bn</i> 40.527	<i>US\$ Bn</i> 83.071

\* Excluding Taxes and Arrears

### 2014/15 Planned Outputs

In FY14/15, the following are the planned outputs:

In the Supreme Court, 40 Criminal Appeals, 10 Constitutional Appeals and 40 Civil Appeals disposed of;

In the Court of Appeal, 200 Civil Appeals, 20 Constitutional Appeals and 20 Criminal Appeals disposed of;

In the High Court, 2,800 Civil suits, 1,600 Commercial suits, 2,800 Criminal suits, 3,000 Family suits and 1,400 Land Cases, 40 Anti Corruption cases and 1,200 Execution Cases disposed of and;

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In the Magistrate Courts, 99,600 cases ( 63,200 cases at Chief Magistrates; 25,600 cases at Grade I Courts; 10,800 cases at Grade II Courts) disposed of.

Judicial and non judicial officers trained;

In addition, the implementation of the performance measurement tool commenced, Information desks rolled out, small claims further rolled out, and the Gender Policy mainstreamed.

**Table V2.2: Past and Medium Term Key Vote Output Indicators\***

Vote Function Key Output Indicators and Costs:	2012/13 Outturn	2013/14		MTEF Projections		
		Approved Plan	Outturn by End Dec	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Vote: 101 Judiciary</b>						
<b>Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services</b>						
No. of Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed		140	6	40		
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Supreme Court timely disposed off.		300	0	20		
No. of Civil Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off		1,400	47	200		
No. of Criminal Appeals in the Court of Appeal Disposed off		1,200	3	20		
No. of Civil and Criminal Appeals in the High Court disposed off		3,500	430	3500		
No. of Civil and Criminal Suits in the High Court disposed off		4,500	3321	4500		
No. of Suits ( Family, Criminal, Civil, Land and Anti- Corruption ) in the Magistrates Courts disposed off		109,261	29308	109,261	109261	109261
No. of Courts built against plan		2	0	7	7	7
No. of Courts renovated against plan		6	2	7	7	7
<b>Vote Function Cost (US\$ bn)</b>	<i>N/A</i>	<b>83.861</b>	<b>40.877</b>	<b>83.645</b>	<b>89.293</b>	<b>99.999</b>
<i>VF Cost Excl. Ext Fin.</i>	56.732	83.071	40.527	83.071	N/A	N/A
<b>Cost of Vote Services (US\$ Bn)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>83.861</b>	<b>40.877</b>	<b>83.645</b>	<b>89.293</b>	<b>99.999</b>
<i>Vote Cost Excl. Ext Fin</i>	56.732	83.071	40.527	83.071	N/A	N/A

### Medium Term Plans

The Judiciary will continue to lobby for for the financing of the JLOS house which will house the Appellate Courts.

It will also lobby for the passing of the Administration of Judiciary bill which seeks to operationalise the constitutional provisions in chapter eight of the 1995 Constitution. This provision will provide for autonomy of the Judiciary in line with the Constitutional provision of the Independence of the Judiciary.

### (ii) Efficiency of Vote Budget Allocations

Key contributory outputs of disposal of cases and appeals in the courts of judicature have been allocated 48.4% of the total budget while the key support outputs have been allocated 27.4% of the budget. This allocation is meant to ensure that that key support services to key sector outputs well equipped for their purposes.

**Table V2.3: Allocations to Key Sector and Service Delivery Outputs over the Medium Term**

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Vote Budget			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17

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Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Vote Budget			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Key Sector	56.8	40.5	59.6	58.6	67.7%	48.4%	66.8%	58.6%
Service Delivery	35.6	22.9	36.5	37.5	42.5%	27.4%	40.8%	37.5%

**Table V2.4: Key Unit Costs of Services Provided and Services Funded (Shs '000)**

Unit Cost Description	Actual 2012/13	Planned 2013/14	Actual by Sept	Proposed 2014/15	Costing Assumptions and Reasons for any Changes and Variations from Plan
<i>Vote Function: 1251 Judicial services</i>					
Cost of procuring a vehicle		205,000			The Judiciary mainly procures vehicles for Judges, Registrars and other entitled Officers.
Cost of holding a court session		3,970			The cost of the session varies with the expected number of cases to handle as well as the duration of a session.
Cost of constructing a Magistrate Grade One Court		1,250,000			The cost of construction materials keeps increasing.

### (iii) Vote Investment Plans

In the medium term, there is a general increase in the level of funding allocated to capital purchases. There is a need to computerise the judiciary and also construct courts to avoid the ever increasing cost of renting.

**Table V2.5: Allocations to Capital Investment over the Medium Term**

Billion Uganda Shillings	(i) Allocation (Shs Bn)				(ii) % Vote Budget			
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Consumption Expenditure (Outputs Provided)	74.8	74.7	77.7	78.7	89.2%	89.3%	87.0%	78.7%
Investment (Capital Purchases)	9.1	9.0	11.6	21.3	10.8%	10.7%	13.0%	21.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The Major Capital Investments will be in the area of ICT with provision of computers to Chief Magistrate Courts and provision of Court recording and Transcription Equipments.

In addition, the Judiciary seeks to reduce the number of courts in rented premises. It will therefore invest in constructions where land is available.

**Table V2.6: Major Capital Investments**

Project, Programme Vote Function Output <i>UShs Thousand</i>	2013/14		2014/15	
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	
<b>Project 0352 Assistance to Judiciary System</b>				
<b>125175 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment</b>	28 vehicles for the new Judges procured	The procurement of vehicles for new Judges was done. Payments are on going	28 vehicles for the Chief Magistrated in hard to reach areas procured	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,423,800</b>	<b>1,964,281</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	
<i>GoU Development</i>	<b>7,423,800</b>	<b>1,964,281</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	
<i>External Financing</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>125177 Purchase of Specialised Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	4 photocopiers for Chief Magistrates and 4 for selected Magistrates Grade I independent stations procured	The procurement process is ongoing	15 Sets fo Court Recording and Transcription Equipment for 15 Selected Chief Magistrate Courts	

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Project, Programme Vote Function Output <i>US\$ Thousands</i>	2013/14		2014/15
	Approved Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)	Actual Expenditure and Outputs by September (Quantity and Location)	Proposed Budget, Planned Outputs (Quantity and Location)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,209,946</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,210,000</b>
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>1,209,946</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,210,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>125180 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts</b>	Construction of Lugazi and Mayuge CM Courts commenced	Rehabilitations in various courts done;	Construction of Lugazi and Mayuge CM Courts continued
	Various rehabilitaions done	Procurement process for contractor started on	Various rehabilitaions done
<b>Total</b>	<b>895,757</b>	<b>243,796</b>	<b>896,000</b>
<i>GoU Development</i>	<i>895,757</i>	<i>243,796</i>	<i>896,000</i>
<i>External Financing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

### (iv) Vote Actions to improve Priority Sector Outomes

The Judiciary plans to role out the performance enhancement scheme. This scheme will in the long run make the Judiciary more accountable and therefore provide value for money

**Table V2.7: Priority Vote Actions to Improve Sector Performance**

2013/14 Planned Actions:	2013/14 Actions by Sept:	2014/15 Planned Actions:	MT Strategy:
<b>Sector Outcome 1: Strengthened legal and policy frameworks for JLOS operations and national development</b>			
Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services			
<i>VF Performance Issue: Since 1995, chapter 8 of the Constitution has not been operationalized (Constitutional independence and administration of the Judiciary)</i>			
Continue to lobby for the operationalisation of Chapter Eight of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.	The Judiciary has continued to lobby for the passing of the bill		Support Implementation of the Administration of Justice Bill
<b>Sector Outcome 2: Access to JLOS services particularly for the vulnerable persons enhanced</b>			
Vote Function: 12 51 Judicial services			
<i>VF Performance Issue: High cost of rent of Courts</i>			
			Furnish and maintain Courts across the country
<i>VF Performance Issue: Slow disposal of cases coupled with increased number of cases filed and shortage of staff</i>			
Continue with the restructuring process, the computerisation programme and implementation of the performance measurement tool.	Consultants for the Performance Enhancement Tool are in the final stages. It is expected that the tool will be ready by the close of the Financial Year.		Review the Judiciary resource mobilization strategies
	Computerisation process is on going		

## V3 Proposed Budget Allocations for 2014/15 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the proposed vote budget allocations for 2014/15 and the medium term, including major areas of expenditures and any notable changes in allocations.

**Table V3.1: Past Outturns and Medium Term Projections by Vote Function\***

	2012/13 Outturn	2013/14		MTEF Budget Projections		
		Appr. Budget	Spent by End Sept	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17

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1251 Judicial services	56.732	83.861	19.284	83.645	89.293	99.999
<b>Total for Vote:</b>	<b>56.732</b>	<b>83.861</b>	<b>19.284</b>	<b>83.645</b>	<b>89.293</b>	<b>99.999</b>

### (i) The Total Budget over the Medium Term

In FY 14/15, Vote 101 has been allocated UGX 83.6bn, in FY 15/16, the allocation slightly increases to UGX 88.4bn and it further increases in FY 16/17 to UGX 96.7bn. These increments cut across the key sector outcomes of disposal of cases in the Courts of Judicature as well as key capital expenditures of computerisation and construction that are aimed at improving the efficiency of the vote.

### (ii) The major expenditure allocations in the Vote for 2014/15

Given the current public outcry on delay in disposal of cases, funding will be skewed towards the facilitation of efforts aimed at enhancing disposal of cases such as Computerisation, pilot and roll out of new initiatives such as Small Claims Court Procedures, Special Land Courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution, Support to Sessions especially in Civil cases like land; Construction of Courts among others.

### (iii) The major planned changes in resource allocations within the Vote for 2014/15

Since the vote has not received a budget increment from last financial year, the changes in resource allocation only relate to the wage. For easier management, the wage component has been centralised to output 125106 - Judiciary Support Services.

In the medium term, there are slight increments to key sector outputs of disposal of cases and appeals in the courts of judicature and this is aimed at improving service delivery.

**Table V3.2: Key Changes in Vote Resource Allocation**

Changes in Budget Allocations and Outputs from 2013/14 Planned Levels:			Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
<i>Vote Function: 1201 Judicial services</i>			
<b>Output: 1251 01 Disposal of Appeals in the Supreme Court</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -4.188	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.000	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.000	<i>This reallocation is aimed at easing the management of the wage component</i>
The allocation of the wage for the vote was centralised to the output of support to judiciary services and hence the reduction in budget allocation	Nil	Nil	
<b>Output: 1251 02 Disposal of Appeals and Constitutional Matters in the Court of Appeal</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -4.188	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.000	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.000	<i>This reallocation should ease management of the wage component</i>
The allocation of the wage for the vote was centralised to the output of support to judiciary services and hence the reduction in budget allocation.	Nil	Nil	
<b>Output: 1251 03 Disposal of Appeals and Suits in the High Court</b>			
<i>US\$ Bn:</i> -3.572	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 2.000	<i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.000	<i>More funds have been put to disposal of suits and appeals in the High Court due to the expected increase in the number of cases and the increase in the cost of disposing of a case.</i>
The allocation of the wage for the vote was centralised to the output of support to judiciary services and hence the reduction in budget allocation	More funds have been put to disposal of suits and appeals in the High Court due to the expected increase in the number of cases and the increase in the cost of disposing of a case	More funds have been put to disposal of suits and appeals in the High Court due to the expected increase in the number of cases and the increase in the cost of disposing of a case.	
<b>Output: 1251 04 Disposal of Suits and Appeals in the Magistrate Courts</b>			



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Changes in Budget Allocations and Outputs from 2013/14 Planned Levels:			Justification for proposed Changes in Expenditure and Outputs
2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
<b>UShs Bn:</b> -4.188 The allocation of the wage for the vote was centralised to the output of support to judiciary services and hence the reduction in budget allocation	<b>UShs Bn:</b> 1.000 More funds have been put to disposal of suits and appeals in the Magistrate Courts due to the expected increase in the number of cases and the increase in the cost of disposing of a case	<b>UShs Bn:</b> 2.000 More funds have been put to disposal of suits and appeals in the Magistrate Courts due to the expected increase in the number of cases and the increase in the cost of disposing of a case	<i>Reallocations will ensure that the Judiciary is better placed to deliver access to justice to all Ugandas</i>
<b>Output:</b> 1251 05 Capacity Building of staff in the Judiciary <b>UShs Bn:</b> -4.449 This change in cost output allocation was due to the centralisation of the wage cost to Judiciary Support Services.	<b>UShs Bn:</b> -0.261 N/a	<b>UShs Bn:</b> 0.739 N/a	<i>The changes are all geared towards enhancing access to justice delivery</i>
<b>UShs Bn:</b> 20.475 Given the appointment of new judicial officers, it is inevitable that costs of administration will increase since the courts have to operate. In addition, the entire wage of the Judiciary will be managed under the Judiciary Support Services	<b>UShs Bn:</b> Nil Nil	<b>UShs Bn:</b> 1.150 Nil	<i>Budget allocation in the Judiciary will enhance access to justice services offered by the Judiciary</i>

## V4: Vote Challenges for 2014/15 and the Medium Term

This section sets out the major challenges the vote faces in 2014/15 and the medium term which the vote has been unable to address in its spending plans.

The Judiciary continues to operate in rented premises. This scenario undermines the institution's independence whose operations are left at the mercy of land lords. There is need to have a deliberate plan to systematically move the Judiciary out of rented premises. The JLOS house needs to be funded as it will house, among others, the Appellate Courts and the Administration block.

There has been a delay in the passing of the Judiciary Administration Bill, which is currently before cabinet needs to be passed. This bill which seeks to operationalise the constitutional provisions in chapter eight of the 1995 Constitution. This provision will provide for autonomy of the Judiciary in line with the Constitutional provision of the Independence as well as offer key support to the restructuring of the Judiciary

**Table V4.1: Additional Output Funding Requests**

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2014/15:	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<b>Vote Function:</b> 1275 Judicial services <b>Output:</b> 1251 75 Purchase of Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment <b>UShs Bn:</b> 0.000 Purchase of motorvehicles for Chief Magistrates and Magistrates in remote areas as well as motorcycles for process servers.	<i>Instances were court users provide means of transport to court officials for court business should be minimised. These instances perpetrate perpetuate the perceived and real corruption within the Judiciary. There is therefore need to provide official means of transport for court officials especially in remote areas.</i>
<b>Output:</b> 1251 76 Purchase of Office and ICT Equipment, including Software	

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## Vote Summary

Additional Requirements for Funding and Outputs in 2014/15:	Justification of Requirement for Additional Outputs and Funding
<p><i>US\$ Bn:</i> 4.600</p> <p>The provision of computers to all Magistrates as well as court recording equipment and internet will by no means improve the processes of case disposal.</p>	<p><i>The JLOS Objective of enhancing access to all especially the marginalised poor can not be met if Judicial Officers keep with rudimentary methods of work such as writing using their own hands in the face of technological advancements. This is a key driver for slow case disposal in the face of increased fillings, leading to growth of case backlog and ultimately an abuse of Human Rights. This impedes progress towards the achievement of the, NDP Objective of Promoting Good Governances.</i></p>
<p><b>Output:</b> 1251 80 Construction and Rehabilitation of Judicial Courts</p> <p><i>US\$ Bn:</i> 0.000</p> <p>Judiciary spends ...% of its budget on rent as most of its courts are rented premises, some of which are in dire need of rehabilitation. There is need move towards construction of own premises as well as rehabilitate others</p>	<p><i>The independence of the Judiciary needs to be upheld in the administration of justice. This independence cannot be fully exercised if the Judiciary is at the mercy of landlords in rented premises. There is therefore need to provide funds for construction of the JLOS house and other courts across the</i></p>

*This section discusses how the vote's plans will address and respond to the cross-cutting policy, issues of gender and equity; HIV/AIDS; and the Environment, and other budgetary issues such as Arrears and NTR..*

### (i) Cross-cutting Policy Issues

#### (i) Gender and Equity

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#### (ii) HIV/AIDS

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#### (iii) Environment

Training on environmental law is provided by the Judicial Studies Institute to the Judicial and Non-Judicial staff.

### (ii) Payment Arrears

The table below shows all the payment arrears outstanding for the Vote:

NIL

### (ii) Non Tax Revenue Collections

The table below shows Non-Tax Revenues that will be collected under the Vote:

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