EDITORIAL

We will keep this editorial brief as we have plenty of news and information to share in this edition of the CMJA News. We also apologise for the lateness of this newsletter, this is due to the number of projects we are currently undertaking.

The CMJA held a very successful Triennial Conference in the Turks and Caicos Islands from 26 September to 3 October where a number of new Council Members were elected and changes to the Constitution were approved. There is a full report on the Conference later in the newsletter.

During the conference we said goodbye to two extremely valuable and appreciated Officers of the CMJA, Sir Henry Brooke, Executive Vice President and His Honour Judge Keith Hollis, Director of Studies. They have both given an immeasurable amount of support and they will be greatly missed. Sir Philip Bailhache, the former Bailiff of Jersey is the new Executive Vice President, and District Judge Shamim A. Qureshi from England and Wales has become the new Director of Programmes.

Unfortunately Chief Justice Banda who has acted as President since September 2009, suffered a mild stroke on his way to Turks and Caicos and was unable to participate in the Conference and CMJA meetings. He is now recovering in Malawi and we wish him all the best for his future good health. He remains on Council as Immediate Past President. We also said farewell to the following council members: Chief Magistrate Ahmed Mohammed Abubakar, Chief Justice Richard Banda, Sir Henry Brooke, Justice Christakis Eliades, Deputy Chief Magistrate Michael Hill, Mr. Christie Liebenberg, His Hon. Judge Wilson Masalu Musene, Honourable Rosemelle Mutoka, Mr. Nicholas Ohsan-Bellpeau, Mr. Samuela Palu, The Hon. Justice Mensah Quaye, The Hon Mr. Justice Joe Raulinga, Mrs. Sybil Roach-Tennant and Her Worship Birnie Stephenson-Brooke who have all given a tremendous amount of support over the years.

We warmly welcome the new council members to the CMJA: Ms Arida Chulu (Zambia), Sheriff Michael Fletcher (Scotland), His Hon. Justice Markandey Katju (India), Justice Bernard Luanda (Tanzania), Mrs. Faith Adele Marshall-Harris (Barbados), The Hon Justice Charles Mkandawire (Namibia/SADC), Chief Magistrate Matankiso Nthunya (Lesotho), Mrs. Ayodele Odugbesan (Nigeria), Mrs. Margaret Ramsey-Hale (Cayman Islands), Mrs. Anita St John Gray (England and Wales), and Judge Leona Theron (South Africa). We look forward to working with the new members of Council.

In October, the CMJA were invited by UNODC to provide their input on the first draft of the Guide on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity which was discussed at their Conference.

We are very saddened to inform you that a long-term Member of Council, Mrs Jean Hanson Hills, passed away on 30 November 2009.
The opening keynote speech was by representatives. Performing artists and youth such as Junkanoo provided by included spectacular cultural shows. Wetherell. Evening entertainments in the presence of the Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Mr. Gordon Wetherell & Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Morgan, was opened by His Hon. Chief Justice Sir David Simmons of Barbados on judicial independence and accountability.

The second keynote speech was by His. Hon. Chief Justice Tan Sri Zaki Azmi of Malaysia on achieving a diverse judiciary; and the third keynote speech was by The Hon. Chief Justice Sir David Simmons of Barbados on judicial independence and accountability.

These papers covered a variety of topics including current threats to judicial independence; the development of and implementation of codes of conduct for judicial officers; and the role of the courts in promoting human rights and economic development.

The second part of the programme on the Child and the Law, run jointly with UNICEF. The aim was to promote greater awareness amongst the magistrates and judges of the Commonwealth, of international treaties and law relating to the rights of children.

When Justice Renata Winter of Sierra Leone/Austria addressed the conference she set the international scene by giving a very moving talk about the plight of a number of children around the world and their use as child soldiers or as slaves, for sexual activity and other illegal exploitation and abuse, and the effects on these children. She talked about bringing the perpetrators of the crimes to justice and the importance of impartial courts being set up, if justice was to be done, especially in areas of conflict.

Three different panel meetings discussed juvenile justice; international and regional treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of Child and the Optional Protocols; and the protection of children by law including the UN guidelines on justice in matters involving the child and the International Labour Organisation Conventions.
Mr. Richard Morgan, Director of the UNICEF Policy & Practice Division, gave a keynote speech explaining the problems of implementing the international legal framework and possible solutions to those problems. This was followed by a talk on Child Participation by Ms Gerison Lansdown and Mrs. Justice Virginia Schuler of Canada. A plenary panel discussion covered the role of the law and the courts in preventing the abuse of children.

The voice of the child was covered by discussion groups dealing with various aspects of the problems such as status and representation in court proceedings; child labour and exploitation; slavery and trading of children; restorative justice and the child; the sexual abuse of the child and best practice for child witnesses who have been the victims of violence. The following plenary session discussed children in political and military conflict. Delegates were left with much to think about on these subjects.

In summary it was a most interesting and informative conference in a delightful setting and well hosted by the local Turks & Caicos organising committee headed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Richard Williams. With delegates coming from so many different countries and environments, with experience covering the full range of court levels, there was an opportunity for everyone to learn, give and receive benefits from the talks and discussions. Delegates were encouraged to pass on what they had learnt and encourage their colleagues to support the CMJA by taking up membership.

CMJA CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The CMJA adopted the following resolutions at the Triennial Conference:

Resolution on the status of Magistrates
This General Assembly deplores that in parts of the Commonwealth the independence of the magistracy is inadequately safeguarded and requests Council together with the Commonwealth Secretariat to take positive steps to eliminate these breaches of the Latimer House Principles wherever they occur.

A taskforce, under the auspices of Judge Leona Theron of South Africa has now been set up to advance this resolution. If you would like to contribute to the implementation of this resolution or if you have information that might be of assistance to the Taskforce, please contact the Secretary General by email or post.

The Providenciales Resolution on Justice for the Next Generation: The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Children in contact with the Law
We, the Commonwealth Magistrates’ and Judges’ Association and United Nations Children’s Fund on the occasion of the Colloquium on the Child and the Law in Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Islands, 1 – 2 October 2009,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and especially its articles 3, 12, 37, 39 and 40,

AND NOTING
– other International Standards and Norms in crime prevention, criminal justice and the administration of justice for juveniles and children,
– the specific vulnerability of the child to abuse, exploitation, violence and other violations of their rights while in contact with the law, in particular while deprived of their liberty,
– the need to promote and protect the rights of all children in contact with the law.

1. Urge the Governments of the Commonwealth to take urgent steps to introduce and implement child justice systems in line with International Standards as established through the United Nations.

2. Commit to encouraging, in cooperation, governments and judiciaries across the Commonwealth in the establishment and enhancement of child justice systems in line with international standards through:
   • the development and promotion of court procedures which are child appropriate and gender and disability sensitive;
   • the systematic use of child rights principles, including as a primary consideration the best interests of the child in the administration of justice;
   • the use of deprivation of liberty of children only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible time.

Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Islands, 2 October 2009

The CMJA will be working with UNICEF in the future to advance this resolution.

JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE ISSUES: FIJI, SOUTH AFRICA & TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FIJI
CMJA has been watching with concern the events over the last six
In June, some members of the judiciary, including the acting Chief Justice, Justice Tony Gates, were re-appointed to the judiciary. New appointments, mostly from military lawyers, were also made. All judicial officers appointed were required to give an oath of allegiance to the Interim Government.

In June, the Interim Government also took over the regulation of the legal profession. All lawyers had to reapply for their licences or face expulsion from the bar.

The Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) met on 31st July to discuss Fiji. They urged Fiji to restart the President’s Political Dialogue Forum (PPDF), commit to holding elections by October 2010 as well as restoring independence to the judiciary and gave it until 1st September 2009 to comply.

As Fiji did not comply it was fully suspended from the Commonwealth on 1st September. Representatives of the Interim Government are excluded from participation in intergovernmental Commonwealth meetings; Fiji is not able to participate at Commonwealth sporting events; it will not receive assistance from the Commonwealth unless it is aimed at the restoration of democracy; it will remain a member of the Commonwealth but all emblematic representation would cease and contact with Fiji by other Commonwealth organisations is left to their discretion.

Sir Paul Reeves, the special envoy was sent to Fiji in early September 2009 but his visit was fruitless. The Interim government continues to refuse to hold elections until 2014 and did not allow him to meet with members of the opposition in Fiji. The aim of the visit by Sir Paul Reeves was to meet with the leaders of the Interim Government.

During October and early November there was a further deterioration in relations between Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. This was due to the appointment by Fiji of Sri Lankan judges to fill the some posts in the judiciary. Judges, once they took up their appointments, would be subject to the travel bans that have been imposed by Australia and New Zealand on officials, representatives and appointees of the Interim Government.

This has led to diplomatic expulsions between Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. Justice Anthony Gates, stated at a press conference in response to the possibility of travel sanctions on the Sri Lankan judges “that the interference by Australian and New Zealand governments in our judiciary undermines the judiciary.”

It has also come to light that the role of the Chief Justice in Fiji has been greatly expanded recently. The Chief Justice will now become acting president of Fiji if the current president is absent. The Attorney General Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum said that the expansion of the role of the Chief Justice would not have any negative impact on the separation of powers.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

In August 2009, the Judicial Services Commission (JSC) dismissed the case against Justice Hlophe on the basis that there was insufficient evidence to make a finding as to whether Hlophe intended to influence a case against President Zuma.

The findings have led to accusations of political interference in the process and the opposition and Freedom under the Law organisation are currently considering whether or not to challenge the rulings. In the meantime Justice Hlophe has returned to his post as Cape President.

In October 2009 Justice Pius Langa retired as Chief Justice. He was not succeeded, as anticipated, by Justice Dikang Moseneke but by Justice Sandile Ngcobo.

**TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago have for some time been considering changing the constitution but the proposed constitutional changes put forward by Prime Minister Patrick Manning have been met with concern, especially within the judiciary.

The Reforms are aimed at replacing the current Westminster model of Government with one that is closer to a US style of Government but seems to lack the checks and balances present in either system. There will be only one election and this will allocate most of the political power.

It proposes that there should be a Permanent Secretary of the Judiciary and reduces the powers vested in the Chief Justice

Chief Justice Ivor Archie, in his opening address of the 2009/2010 Law Term branded the Draft Constitution as “a complete rewrite of the social contract that is to govern the way in which our institutions function and interrelate” and one that removes the checks and balances without which separation of powers is merely a nice concept.

He argues that the separation of powers is “not a provision of the Constitution. It is the philosophy underlying the Constitution and the framework upon which government is...
structured…” The rule of law is not possible without adequate separation of powers. The Draft Constitution, with removing these has undermined its commitment to the Latimer House Principles which it has endorsed.

Ultimately, if this Constitution is approved and ratified, it “represents a reversal of the progress we have been making over the past two decades and a departure from internationally accepted norms…” as stated by Justice Archie.

UK SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom came into existence on the 1st October 2009. This is the culmination of six years work and takes over from the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords and the devolution jurisdiction from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC).

The swearing in ceremony took place on 1st October and saw Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers become the first President of the Court. 10 other Justices took to oath of allegiance to uphold the law and a 12th member will be appointed at a later date. On his swearing in, Lord Phillips said “This is the last step in the separation of powers in this country. We have come to it fairly gently and gradually, but we have come to the point where the judges are completely separated from the legislature and executive.”

The Supreme Court was officially opened on the 16th October by Her Majesty the Queen. This ceremony was attended by politicians, senior judges and Chief Justices from around the world, dignitaries from the Commonwealth, Crown Dependencies, and Caribbean Islands. Officials from the Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Gibraltar were also in attendance.

Justice Secretary Jack Straw gave a speech at the opening ceremony in which he echoed Lord Phillips statement about the Supreme Court being a long time coming which was “doubly ironic that this has taken so long given that Monteskue’s theory of the separation of powers which so informed the principles of governance of the United States and so many more nations was drawn from his interpretation of the eighteenth century British system.”

The Supreme Court will be independent from Parliament both physically and legally. It was established to ensure complete separation between Parliament and senior judges, increasing transparency between Parliament and the courts. This change is important in terms of judicial openness and accessibility.

All current Law Lords are now Supreme Court Justices. The first justices will remain as Members of the House of Lords but are unable to sit and vote in the House. New justices appointed after October 2009 will be appointed by a selection commission.

The Supreme Court is housed in the former Middlesex Guildhall which has undergone a two year transformation. The renovation and restoration has uncovered many of the former details that were obscured during its conversion in the 1980’s to a Crown Court Centre.

The Supreme Court is the first court in the United Kingdom which will allow filming of its proceedings and some of these will be broadcast.

Further information is available from: http://www.supremecourt.gov.uk/

CPSU SUMMER YOUTH CONFERENCE: HOW CAN WE CHANGE THE WORLD?

The CPSU Summer Youth Conference took place in late June 2009 and was attended by the Executive Administrator, Kate Hubbard.

It covered a range of large issues including the global financial crisis, climate change, human rights and poverty.

As many of the participants were not familiar with the Commonwealth, the conference began with a short history of the Commonwealth. During the question and answer session the questions focussed on how the Commonwealth is dealing with different issues around the world such as poverty and minority issues. Participants felt that the Commonwealth needed to be more visible, although care needed to be taken when discussing or promoting the Commonwealth as a ‘brand’.

The four main issues that were discussed: climate change, poverty, human rights and the global financial crisis are all connected and all relevant to the Commonwealth with the diversity there is amongst its member states.

The global financial crisis, it can be argued, has the greatest effect on the other issues discussed. For example, a loss of jobs has meant a drop in remittances from diaspora communities to their home country, this has in turn affected resource availability and affordability, which in turn is also affected by climate change (less rain = less crops = less for sale/to eat!). Governments argue that their countries cannot afford to ‘fix’ poverty or climate change, yet the amount spent worldwide on the financial bailout would have met the Millennium Development Goals 13 times over.

The approach to the issue of poverty has changed to a more holistic approach, strengthening the connection between poverty and human rights. There is plenty for the Commonwealth Secretariat and its associated organisations to aspire to when working to alleviate poverty.

Global warming and climate change also featured heavily over the three days. There is a need for a consensus to be achieved so that larger ambitions can be fulfilled by and with different countries. There is a need for climate change to be addressed fully as it continues to impact severely on the world’s poorest and also make it harder for economic rights proper funding needs to be provided. For example, police officers need to be remunerated adequately; prisons need building and in order to maintain an independent judiciary there needs to be money for courts, for administration and of course for magistrates and judges to be paid fairly.

In order to progress social and economic rights proper funding needs to be provided. For example, police officers need to be remunerated adequately; prisons need building and in order to maintain an independent judiciary there needs to be money for courts, for administration and of course for magistrates and judges to be paid fairly.

The conference was an excellent opportunity to hear from a variety of speakers form different organisations
and be able to question them. It was an extremely informative and enjoyable three days.

**CARIBBEAN ASSOCIATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS**


The conference was opened by former Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal whose popular speech included a call to end the dependence of Caribbean Commonwealth states on the Privy Council.

"Now that we have created our Caribbean Court of Justice in a manner that has won the respect and admiration of the Common Law world it is an act of abysmal contrariety that we have withheld so substantially its appellate jurisdiction in favour of that of the Privy Council."

He also called for the abolition of the death penalty, which he felt would come as a “consequence of our determination to endow our own Caribbean Court of Justice with the status of our final Court of Appeal in all matters; as a consequence of the exercise of our right to self-determination in judicial matters too.”

The formation of the Caribbean Association of Judicial Officers was agreed to in 2007 at the Heads of the Judiciary meeting held in the Cayman Islands. Its goals are the development, enhancement, progression and monitoring of the judicial services and systems in the Caribbean.

Membership is open to all judicial officers, or those deemed to be judicial officers in the Caribbean states and territories. It will meet every two years in a different location around the Caribbean and its headquarters are to be based in Trinidad and Tobago.

The draft constitution can be found here: www.thecajo.org

**TRAINING FOR JUDGES**

As reported in The Times in September the Judicial Studies Board for England and Wales has become a Judicial College for judges on its 30th anniversary. Training is now seen as an essential tool for judges to be able to carry out their role successfully and the Judicial Studies Board has recognised this. The new College will have its own prospectus from which judges can pick their own training courses. The courses will be labour intensive and training will not take place in judges own time.

The new prospectus provides an opportunity for judges to see how each other does it and to provide and receive feedback, something that has not usually been done on a peer to peer basis or in a training capacity.

These courses serve two purposes. The first is to enable judges to give more well-reasoned judgements, provide sound reasoning, better manage their cases, more easily assess witness credibility and generally enhance the administration of justice. This will in turn bolster public confidence in the justice system.

More information on the Judicial Studies Board and the new prospectus can be found here: http://www.jaboard.co.uk/

**QATAR LAW FORUM**

The Qatar Law Forum was held in Doha, Qatar from 29 – 31 May 2009. It was well attended by 12 Chief Justices, 400 judges, heads of international courts, lawyers, academics, regulators and financiers. It was a unique opportunity for global leaders in law to debate the global commitment to rule of law. The topics addressed during this three day event included the administration of justice, methods of dispute resolution and legal education in a changing world.

The Rt. Hon Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers in an address on the importance of rule of law stated that “Without a universal commitment to the ultimate authority of law; law founded on principle and administered through independent, stable and respected judicial systems, that world as we know it is not going to survive.”

There are six ideals to work towards in order for the rule of law to succeed. These are: a national respect for the rule of law; a worldwide commitment to the rule of law; responsibility for maintaining the rule of law is shared by all; rule of law requires constant vigilance; access to justice must be open to all and finally, dialogue, understanding and mutual respect are the keys to a rule of law strong enough to withstand the stresses that lie ahead.

There were two outcomes from the Qatar Law Forum that have the most relevance to the CMJA, its work and its members. The first is that there must be equal participation from both men and women for a society to achieve its full potential. There is no place for preferential treatment for anyone and ability should be the only basis for selection for any role. A virtual legal community, open to all, is to be set up to support women accessing the law in all forms.

The second outcome is regarding rule of law and how to achieve it on a global basis. As a technical legal ideal it does not inspire communities or individuals to embrace it, but if it was promoted as a concept that all individuals can engage with then it will spread to communities and to countries.

For rule of law to be successfully promoted as something that has relevance to all there needs to a lot of work done and education increased, for example, in schools, universities, on the job training for the judiciary, education for governments, information in publications and many other places. Only then will it be achieved on a global basis.

It is interesting to note that these particular issues were very much at the forefront in the minds of those who drafted the Edinburgh Plan of Action on the Commonwealth (Latimer House) Principles.

More information on the Law Forum and its sessions can be found here: www.qatarlawforum.com
THE CLA GOES TO GABON...

This article was written by Claire Martin, the Secretary General of the Commonwealth Lawyers’ Association on her visit to Gabon. This article contains the personal observations of the author and not those of the CLA.

Are you doing anything this bank holiday weekend?
I was invited to participate in an election-monitoring mission to Gabon during a conversation about the forthcoming bank holiday weekend and the fact that I was keen to avoid 3 days of DIY! A trip to Central Africa sounded far more interesting and an invaluable opportunity not only to have a legitimate excuse to absent the DIY but also to dust off my very rusty French and escape what had so far been a rather mediocre British Summer.

The mission took place from 27th–31st August 2009 and although Gabon is a Francophone country, it was felt that the Commonwealth experience would be both relevant and provide a different perspective on the proceedings hence the CLAs’ invitation. Similarly, the experience derived from participation in this mission would better inform any future CLA work in this area, particularly in relation to the promotion and implementation of the Commonwealth (Latimer House Principles) and it was agreed that I could attend.

Campaigning – ‘Trust in the Future’ ‘Anyone but Ali’ ...
There were 18 presidential candidates but the 3 favourites were Ali Bongo Odimba (Bongo), Andre Mba Obame (Obame) and Pierre Mamboundou Mamboundou (Mamboundou).

All over Libreville we witnessed people wearing t-shirts supporting different candidates and party officials in Toyota trucks stopping at various junctions handing them out to people walking by. There was pandemonium alongside many of the trucks with 2/3 people fighting over one shirt or other promotional materials that may have been being handed out (eg caps and posters).

The UK team attended the final campaign rally organised by the PDG on behalf of their candidate Bongo. The rally started at 3pm, the atmosphere was jovial and the crowd, whilst extremely excitable, was very well behaved. Again everyone received a t-shirt on arrival and officials were throwing American style cheerleader pompoms into the crowd in many different colours for supporters to wave and dance with. The music was very loud with the crowd being whipped into a frenzy prior to Bongo’s arrival. The rally was an amazing spectacle, the music and general excitement infectious and it was tempting to throw off one’s official identification and join in the party. Residents later commented that Libreville had never seen an event like it, nor the traffic jam that ensued!

Voting & Counting – Un, Deux, Trois ...
On the day of voting, the UK Team was allocated to an outlying province of Estuaire and visited a total of 7 voting stations. The team remained to watch the count in one station after the voting closed at 6pm.

The President of the bureau called out to the public milling around outside the room to watch when he was ready to begin the count. He obviously had a sense of import and theatre as he flamboyantly opened the box and poured the ballots onto the floor before inviting the public to count out loudly together with him and the officials as they counted the total number of ballots before placing them back in the box. He then took out each ballot, held it up for all to see that it was sealed correctly and then opened the yes section of the ballot. He showed the contents to everyone before opening the no section of the ballot and again inviting the public outside to count out the number of discarded ballots to ensure that they were the correct number. Thus the crowd and officials would all count out aloud un, deux, trois, quatre, ... reaching a crescendo with quinze, seize, dix-sept! If there was anything other than 17 + 1 ballots in the correct sections then the vote was void.

As the ballots were counted the people outside became more and more animated in their counting as well as their enthusiasm or disappointment when a particular candidate received a vote. Although there were only 87 ballots given the involvement of the public in the counting it took two hours to count them! Following the announcement of the provisional results several supporters threw themselves onto the grass outside and danced in the pouring rain in celebration at the success of their candidate.

Results...
The official results were announced on 3rd September 2009. Bongo was declared the winner with 43% of the vote Obame and Mamboundou coming second and third respectively. Opposition supporters refused to accept the results and violence broke out in Port Gentil (Gabon’s second city and opposition stronghold) with a dusk-to-daw curfew being imposed. Subsequent legal challenges to results were unsuccessful and the opposition refused a recount.

Participating in the mission was extremely interesting and provided an invaluable insight into the organisation, strengths and weaknesses of elections and the wider democratic process – the experience was both refreshing and inspiring and I would thoroughly recommend it (and not just as an excuse to avoid DIY!)

UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is the new process, set up by the new Human Rights Council established by the UN General Assembly in March 2006, and the UPR was agreed to by the Council in June 2007.

UPR is a new and unique process reviewing the human rights records and practices of all 192 UN Member States over a four year period. The goal of the UPR is the improvement of human rights around the globe.

The UPR reviews are conducted by the UPR Working Group which comprises the 47 members of the Council; however any member state can take part in the dialogue with the state under review. The review is based on States compliance with the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights treaties ratified by the state, voluntary commitments to human rights made by the state and applicable international humanitarian law.

Reviews are based on documents given to the Council by the state under review, reports from independent
human rights experts and groups, non-governmental organisations and national human rights institutions. Each State review is assisted by a ‘troika’ which are three groups of States drawn by lots who act as rapporteurs.

After the review an outcome report is produced which the states under review has the opportunity to accept or refuse the recommendations included. The final report will include both accepted and rejected recommendations as well as a summary of the discussion with the state under review. This report will then be adopted at a plenary session of the Human Rights Council.

States then have the responsibility to implement and recommendations contained in this report. All countries are accountable for progress or failure. A failure to implement recommendations will be addressed in the States second review in four years time.

At the time of writing the following Commonwealth countries have been through the process of UPR: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, India, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, United Kingdom and Zambia.

Their outcome reports and other information on the Universal Periodic Review are available here: www.upr-info.org or http://www.chchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx

NEW MEMBERS

The CMJA is very pleased to welcome the following new members:

Ms Barbara F. Ackah-Yensu GHANA
Mr Olatunji Stanley Adeniyi NIGERIA
Mrs Olutolade Adepinnyi ENGLAND & WALES
Chief Magistrate Maryam S. Ahmed NIGERIA
Hon Justice Rita Ajumogobia NIGERIA
Chief Magistrate Olamide Akinkugbe NIGERIA
Mrs Rosemary Akpan Udo NIGERIA
His Worship Felix Terna Akue NIGERIA
Justice Muhammad Imman Ali BANGLADESH
Ms Mary C. Amaeshi NIGERIA
Senior Magistrate Yewande Jokotola Badejo-Okusanya NIGERIA
His Worship David Akky Batema Ndikabona UGANDA
Professor Jonathan Black-Branch ENGLAND & WALES
Mr Justice Nicholas Browne-Marke SIERRA LEONE
Hon. Justice Samuel B Candide-Johnson NIGERIA
Senior Magistrate Arida Chulu ZAMBIA
Magistrate Gwendolyn Claude BAHAMAS
His Honour Judge Richard Cogswell AUSTRALIA
Hon. Justice Adenike J. Coker NIGERIA
Mr Rowland Cole BOTSWANA
Mr John E. Corbin ENGLAND & WALES
Mr. Joaquim De Freitas SOUTH AFRICA
His Worship Mike A. Dekeh NIGERIA
Mr Geoffrey Edwards JP ENGLAND & WALES
Hon Mr Justice Ross Goodwin CANADA
Mr Justice Leigh F Gower CANADA
Justice Clement J. Honyenuga GHANA
Debra Humphreys JP CAYMAN ISLANDS
District Judge Tan Ikram ENGLAND & WALES
Hon Justice Mrs Olutoyin A Ipaye NIGERIA
Mrs Arikpedebo Tobi Ipaye-Nwachukwu NIGERIA
Hon Justice Iyabo O Kasali NIGERIA
Judge Markandey Katju INDIA
Justice Adesoji O Kayode Ogunmakin NIGERIA
Sir Olusegun O. Keshinro JP ENGLAND & WALES
Justice Munulola Lisimba ZAMBIA
Hon Justice Nyawo Finda Matturi Jones SIERRA LEONE
His Worship Kelvin Mbanongun NIGERIA
Mr David A McDonald JP ENGLAND & WALES
Hon Mrs Justice Rehema Kiwanga Mkuye TANZANIA
Mr Napo Gabriel Mohale LESOTHO
Senior Resident Magistrate Mojela Simon Mothebe LESOTHO
Justice of Appeal January Henry Msaffe TANZANIA
Magistrate Idli Amidu Mitiginjila TANZANIA
Mr Francis Mutungi TANZANIA
Senior Resident Magistrate Bernard Mwingwa TANZANIA
Mrs Georgette Myrie CAYMAN ISLANDS
Mrs Atuganile Ngwala TANZANIA
Justice Mrs Agnes M Nicol Clay NIGERIA
Justice Harold R Nsekela TANZANIA
Chief Magistrate Matamkiso Moliehi Nthunya LESOTHO
Hon. Justice Lateefa A Okunnu NIGERIA
Chief Magistrate Olubusola Adeyemi Okunuga NIGERIA
Hon Justice Gladys K Oluto NIGERIA
Mr Nkemkem Nneller Oweibe NIGERIA
Justice Jomoke Pedro NIGERIA
Sir Fred Phillips ANTIGUA
Ms Sue Pitt ENGLAND & WALES
Chief Justice Augustine S.Ramadhahi TANZANIA
Mr William Rhodes JP ENGLAND & WALES
Chief Justice Ernest Sakala ZAMBIA
Judge Valentin Daniel Sambo MOZAMBIQUE
The Honourable Justice Virginia Schuler CANADA
Judge Mary-Beth Sharp NEW ZEALAND
Ms Lynette Stethem JP CANADA
Judge Judge John Strettell NEW ZEALAND
Judge Leona Theron SOUTH AFRICA
Miss Arokedexo Tobi NIGERIA
His Worship Joseph Twumasi GHANA
Dr Robert Van-Es ENGLAND & WALES
Professor Rebecca Wallace SCOTLAND
Justice Hatari P.G Waweru KENYA
Honourable Justice Sadiq Wada Adamu Yusuf NIGERIA
Chief Resident Magistrate Mathews Zulu ZAMBIA
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DIARY OF EVENTS

8 – 11 April 2010
Abuja, Nigeria
CLA Regional Law Conference 2010
“The 21st Century Lawyer: Present Challenges & Future Skills”
http://www.commonwealthlaw2010.org/

FOR YOUR DIARIES...

CMJA 2010 Conference will be happening: September 2010

Exact dates and location to be confirmed shortly

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