

TOKELAU JUDICIARY
ANNUAL REPORT
2013/2014



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For further information contact:

Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau

1st Floor SNPF Plaza / P O Box 3298, Apia, Samoa

Phone +685 20822, website <http://TokelauNSO.tk>

Legal Adviser: Lise Suveinakama, email lsuveinakama@yahoo.com

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Foreword

It is my privilege to serve as Chief Justice of Tokelau. It is a matter of regret to me that, apart from a visit in 2011, my contact with Nukunonu, Fakaofu and Atafu has been from a great distance. So, for me, it is of great importance to receive the information contained in this excellent report, the Judicial Annual Report for the 2013–2014 reporting period. That this is the third annual report demonstrates Tokelau's commitment to the rule of law and to an open and accessible system of justice.

In any society, the rule of law is fragile. Its protection ultimately depends on a culture of law-mindedness. That is the lesson to be taken from Magna Carta, 800 years old this year. The endurance of Magna Carta illustrates the hold of law on the imagination of men and women of all societies. The people of Tokelau expect and deserve to live under the security of the rule of law. And, as Magna Carta made clear, law does not rule if access to justice is delayed or denied. So how justice is administered matters very much.

This annual report makes information accessible to allow the people of Tokelau to understand and influence their system of justice. It encourages the culture of law-mindedness. By measuring changes over time and comparing the three villages, the review of the year records the progress made and good work being done, while also showing up areas where future improvement is required.

In the preface to last year's Annual Report, I mentioned the initial steps taken to assist capacity-building in Tokelau's judicial system under the Pacific Judicial Development Programme. I am pleased to see this initiative has continued to develop in the past year and that Law Commissioners and Court Clerks have been involved in regional training and workshops. Training of this sort promotes equality before the law. It establishes a platform of skill which means that the legal system can adapt to the changing needs of the community. Change and improvement are essential for all judicial systems if they are to keep the confidence of the communities they serve.

The annual report explains the work for the rule of law undertaken by those providing judicial services in Tokelau. As I have said in the preface to a previous report, the work of justice is the work of many hands in a properly functioning system. The court clerks, the police, and the external advisors, Lise Suveinakama and Professor Tony Angelo, all deserve our thanks. But it is right to acknowledge in particular the work of the Law Commissioners, Penehe Tulafono, Ionane Nui Tumua and Feleti Lopa and to express to them gratitude and admiration. Their work is essential for a healthy society and it is carried out under conditions that most judicial officers would find extremely challenging. I offer them my best wishes for the year ahead.

Through this message I also send my respectful and affectionate greetings to the Ulu o Tokelau, to the Taupulega, and to the men and women of Tokelau. This report will help Tokelau continue to uphold the enduring values which were recognised 800 years ago in England. Those values of justice continue to matter to all societies which aspire to live justly under the security of law. As the report demonstrates, they matter in 2015 in the South Pacific in Tokelau.

Rt Hon Dame Sian Elias
Chief Justice of Tokelau

20 October 2015

Preface by the Ulu o Tokelau

As the Ulu o Tokelau for 2015, I am very pleased to present the Tokelau 3rd Judicial Annual Report for the reporting period of 1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014. Despite the delay in publishing, I am indeed very happy that we can still produce annual judicial reports.

I congratulate the Law Commissioners, Court Clerks and the Judicial National Coordinator for producing another outstanding report.

Keeping our communities and court users informed of the work and services provided by our judicial officers remains a top priority, especially to ensure that all citizens of Tokelau are receiving quality justice services in a timely manner.

I would also like to acknowledge the ongoing support from the Pacific Judicial Development Programme (PJDP). Dr Livingston Armstrong and his team have provided valuable technical and capacity building support through training and workshops that strengthen the judicial competencies of our judicial officers.

Tokelau is small and judicial officers are usually appointed without legal experience or qualifications. Therefore ongoing training and workshops have helped improve the judicial services provided by our judicial officers. The delivery of quality justice systems and processes in all the villages of Tokelau is important for our people. They live in communities that are safe thanks to the efficient legal systems and processes that are responsive to the needs of our people.

I like to also acknowledge the Taupulega in their respective villages for supporting our Law Commissioners and Court Clerks. The independence of the court in its work is paramount for the delivery of quality justice systems and processes in Tokelau. I must also acknowledge the police in their respective villages for their important role in enforcing the law.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the support from the Chief Justice of New Zealand as the Chief Justice for Tokelau. Tokelau continues to look towards New Zealand for support in areas where Tokelau Judicial Officers lack the capacity and skills and the New Zealand Judiciary can step in to support Tokelau.

Once again, to our Law Commissioners and Court Clerks, malo te tautua ma te fai nuku. I am delighted to see the progress made - especially that there are no appeals from the decision of the Law Commissioners. Another highlight is the turnaround time for the hearings and how much time people wait to receive outcomes for their cases. As the Minister of Justice, I truly hope that the court users and our communities are pleased with the report. At the same time I encourage them to talk and share their concerns regarding judicial services. There is a need for ongoing support and improvements to ensure the quality justice system is being delivered. Overall I am pleased to see the work carried out by our judicial officers being recorded providing evidence to trace the development and progress made in our judiciaries. "**Malo te tiu**".

Faipule Siopili Perez
Ulu o Tokelau
2015

Forewords by the Komehina Tulafono (Law Commissioners) of

1. Fakaafo

“E KAINA IA FAIVA E FAKANAU KI ATUA”

E muamua kavatu te fakamalo ma te fakafetai ki te tapuakiga a o tatou kauafua e tolu Atafu, Nukunonu ma Fakaafo, e tuha ai foki ma te galuega tau Fakamahinoga kua tautua atu ai foki ki matou a koutou fanau I Fakaafo nei. E moni ai lava te tahi alaga kupu faka Tokelau e leamai – **“E kaina ia faiva e fakanau ki Atua”**

E momoli fakapitoa atu foki he fakafetai ma he fakamalo ki te Taupulega ma tagata nuku uma o Fakaafo e tuha ai ma te lagolago malohi mai ki te tauhiga ma te kivilaga o te Tulafono I luga o te tatou nuku.

E kavatu foki he fakafetai ma he fakamalo ki te mamalu o te Fono Fakamua, Malo Fakaauau ki ni vaega heleni nae fakaavanoa mai ke fakatino ai ienei akoakoga kua mafai ai ona manino ni ietahi vaega o te Tulafono.

E he galo foki he fakafetai ki te Pacific Judicial Development Programme, ki te galuega lahi ma te taua ki te tau fakamaina ona itu valevale o te Tulafono e tatau ona nonofo malamalama ki ei ia tagata Tokelau mo tona agai ki mua pe ko tona lumanaki.

E he galo foki he fakafetai fakapitoa ki te matua faufautua o te Tulafono kia Lise Suveinakama ki tona hogahoga ma tona tauivi malohi ke fakaholafa mai tona iloa ma tona atamai aua he manuia mo Tokelau mo taeao. Kae talohaga atu foki ki te matua kia Lise Suveinakama ke fakaauau pea ko ienei mafutaga I te lumanaki.

Toku toe manatu, tatou tatalo ki te Aliko ke maua pea e Tokelau katoa ana fakamanuiaga I te itu ki te tino kae hili ai te itu fakateagaga, kae ke maua ai e ki te ola fakavavau.

Fakafetai lahi

**Penehe Tulafono
Komehina Tulafono
Fakaafo**

2. Nukunonu

Nae nofo ki matou kae tautuku pe alofagia ki matou e te nuku. Ko matou malu ko koulua.

Te Malo o Niu Hila, kua iloga to hogahoga ki au falitega ki te galuega. Te Fono Fakamua, malo te fau Malo, na Taupulega fakamalo te onono ma fakatonotonu. Ka heai koe ko te vaka e to ki kalo.

Te Polokalame PJDP fakafetai lahi mo tau lagolago, kae maihe te akoakoga o te kaufaigaluega ke mautiloia e fakamalieloto te fakatinoga o na tautuaga.

Te kau tautua, fakamaeke, mata malama ki tau tautua. Malo. Ia Pua te Vaotalua. Fakatu loto ki fenua. Kua pakia koulua ona ko matou ke fakatu ki luga.

Foe mua ko te Atua. E teletonu mau ai te galuega o te Tulafono kia mua.

Fakafetai lahi lele
Malo te Ati fenua.

**Ioane Nui Tumua
Komehina o te Tulafono
Nukunonu**

3 Atafu

Tulou te Ulu o Tokelau

Tulou ia kaiga o Tokelau

Fakaafo, Nukunonu ma Atafu

Fakamalo ma Fakafetai,

E vikia tumau te Atua Alofa i tana tauhiga mo Tokelau, mai ana kaukauna, na Taupulega, Taulelea, Fatupaepae, kautalavou ma a tatou fanau. Fakamalo ma fakafetai ki te kaufaigaluega a te Malo. Te fakauluuluga, na Fakatonu te kau galulue uma i Samoa ma Tokelau kae maihe ou tou Minihita.

Kohe folau e matagia kae fakatupu manatu ma e lahi ona lukitau faigata e fakafelau mai. Tatou hauniuni pea, loto tele, ma taumafai ke tali atu i ho tatou mafai kua maua tukufakatahi.

Talitonu ko te Atua o Tokelau e i luga o te folau. Ka ko heki o mai ia papalagi ma a latou mahini e fua ai te tau, ka nae fua lava kite lue o na niu ma lakau ma te gatolo o te tai.

Oi ve ake ai na toeaina tatou nonofo hauniuni e he tupu tauanoa na mea veia ni matagi ma ni afa kua lata mai.

Ke ola ia Tokelau.

Feleti Lopa

Komehina Tulafono

Fakamahinoga a Atafu

1 Organisational Review

1.1 Overview of the Tokelau Court System and Police and their Jurisdiction/Role and Functions

1.1.1 Constitutional Framework of Tokelau

Tokelau is a non-self-governing territory administered by the Government of New Zealand. Tokelau is part of the Realm of New Zealand (Clause 1 (d) of Letters Patent 1989). The people of Tokelau are citizens of New Zealand. The structure of the Government of Tokelau is outlined in the Tokelau Act 1948. The Queen of New Zealand is the Head of State. The Governor-General of New Zealand is the Queen's representative. Tokelau is administered for New Zealand by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. An Administrator is the Head of the Special Relations Unit in that Ministry. The Parliament of New Zealand can make law for Tokelau by Acts because Tokelau is part of New Zealand. The Governor-General can make law for Tokelau as regulations (Section 4(1) of the Tokelau Act 1948). The rights and the freedom of the people of Tokelau are contained in Rule 16 of the Constitution of Tokelau. The main crimes in Tokelau, and the rules of criminal procedure, are set out in the Tokelau Crimes, Procedure and Evidence Rules.

1.1.2 The Government of Tokelau

Tokelau has two governance structures:

- (i) village government
- (ii) national government.

For the village government, decisions that relate primarily to village matters are made at village level by the Taupulega (Village Council). Village Rules are also made by the Taupulega. Disputes at the village level are settled by the Law Commissioner and the Village Appeal Committee (Section 10 of the Tokelau Amendment Act 1986, Rule 103 of the Crimes Rules). Land and custom matters are settled by the Taupulega.

At the national government level, decisions that affect the whole of Tokelau are made by the General Fono. The General Fono may make such rules as it thinks necessary for the peace, order and good governance of Tokelau (Section 3A of the Tokelau Act 1948). The General Fono may not make law that contradicts an Act, regulation, or treaty that is in force in Tokelau. The General Fono may not make law that can apply or have effect outside Tokelau (Section 3A (4) of the Tokelau Act 1948). When the General Fono is not in session then the Council for the Ongoing Government, which comprises of six members, makes the decisions necessary for the administration of Tokelau.

1.1.3 Courts System

Tokelau has the following courts:

- Commissioner's Court and Village Appeal Committee
- High Court of New Zealand (operating as the High Court of Tokelau)
- Court of Appeal of NZ (operating as the Court of Appeal of Tokelau).

The Chief Justice of New Zealand is also the Chief Justice of Tokelau. The Law Commissioners, who are lay judges, are appointed by the Governor-General of New Zealand on the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

and Trade after consultations with the Taupulega of the relevant village. If the Law Commissioner is incapable by reason of sickness or otherwise of performing the office of the Law Commissioner, or where there is a vacancy in the office of the Law Commissioner, any person performing the functions of the Faipule becomes the default Law Commissioner in the village.

Tokelau has its own first instance courts: the Law Commissioner's Court and Appeal Committee of each village. In each Village Court, there is a Law Commissioner and a Court Clerk. The Appeal Committee comprises 3-4 members designated by the Taupulega, to hear any appeal on the decisions of the Law Commissioner.

A Law Commissioner has jurisdiction only in respect of the island to which that Law Commissioner is appointed and the territorial sea of Tokelau that surrounds that island.

The civil and criminal authority of Law Commissioners is to hear civil claims of up to \$1,000 and deal with criminal offences punishable by a fine or up to one year's imprisonment. The sentencing power of the Commissioners is limited to imposing a fine of up to \$150 and imprisonment of three months.

Serious matters, such as murder, manslaughter and treason, and cases on appeal, are heard by the High Court of New Zealand and the Court of Appeal of New Zealand, operating respectively as the High Court of Tokelau and the Court of Appeal of Tokelau. New Zealand has abolished the right to appeal to the Privy Council but a prerogative right of appeal to the Sovereign continues for Tokelau. No Tokelau case has gone to trial in these external courts.

Civil matters relating to adoption and divorce applications, are dealt by the Council for the Ongoing Government of Tokelau. Decisions of Council on these matters are final.

1.2 Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2010-15: Justice Sector Guiding Principles

The Tokelau National Strategic Plan 2012-15 presents the development aspirations of Tokelau and identifies the medium-term development priorities for the Government of Tokelau for the period of 2012-15. Tokelau's strategic vision calls for **"Healthy and Active Communities with Opportunities for All"**. The vision encapsulates the view that while the people of Tokelau aspire to a healthy life and vibrant communities with equal opportunities for all, it is important that any developments undertaken in Tokelau be sustainable and lead to improving the quality of life for the people of Tokelau without compromising their culture, heritage and environment.

There are 4 main strategic development policy goals under the Tokelau Strategic Plan, one for each of the four policy outcome areas of good governance, infrastructure development, human development and sustainability.

The goals are:

Goal 1: Improved governance, public sector and financial management, and operation of the rule of law

Goal 2: Improved standard of living through adequate, reliable and efficient infrastructure

Goal 3: Improved health and education outcomes and social-wellbeing

Goal 4: Improved economic, cultural, environmental and spiritual sustainability.

For the purposes of this Report, the focus is on goal 1 and specifically on the rule of law. The key objectives under this goal clearly state:

To enhance community safety; to improve access to justice; to institute principles of good governance and enhance integrity in the institutions of law and justice; to improve information and human resource management in the law and justice sector; and to improve national border management.

The objectives for the operation of rule of law clearly reflect the vision of the National Strategic Plan of Tokelau to ensure that its people continue to live in healthy and safe communities with equal opportunities for all; hence the establishment of laws that ensure there is peace and harmony in the communities, and a judicial system that is responsive to everyone's needs and, more importantly, which provides equal opportunities for all.

1.3 Justice Sector Guiding Principles

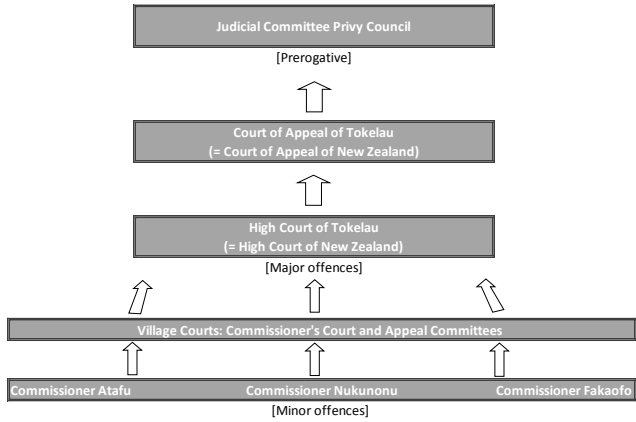
The following principles will guide the Justice Sector of Tokelau:

- Developing and building a robust justice sector in all the villages of Tokelau
- Supporting and building a reliable and accessible justice system in each of the villages of Tokelau that is trusted by the people of Tokelau
- Providing effective and quality services to support independent justice sectors in all the villages of Tokelau
- Working closely with communities to enhance safety and wellbeing for all.

1.4 Organisational Structure

The organisational structure of the Tokelau judicial system is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Organisational structure of the Tokelau Courts system



2 Improving Access to Justice

To ensure there is a consistent and improved access to justice in all the three judiciaries of Tokelau, it is important to mention here that the key objective outlined under Goal 1 of the Tokelau Strategic Plan (page 9 above) is the main focus of this judicial report.

Nukunonu

The Nukunonu judiciary continues to improve its services by informing the community on the laws and getting help when the law is breached.

The public has been informed that those who are attending the court hearing must be present on the day, they should not consume alcohol, and must dress appropriately for the Court. When court users come to Court, it is always ensured that there are adequate seating arrangements for those waiting for the hearing.

3 Improving information and human resource management in the courts

Court Results

Background Information

This Tokelau Judicial Annual Report for 2013/14 is the third time that case data for the three Tokelau Judiciaries of the three villages of Tokelau has been presented. The first Annual Report was for the reporting period 2011/2012.

The "usually resident" population of Tokelau was 1,411 people based on the census held on 18 October 2011. The population of the three villages is similar with:

Atafu:	482 people
Fakaofu:	490 people
Nukunonu:	397 people

Whilst the majority of the population in the three villages are mainly Tokelauans there are also people from Tuvalu, Samoa, Kiribati and Fiji.

Overall Summary

The number of the residents in the three villages is very similar, but it is noticeable that the number of the cases brought before the three Law Commissioners of the three villages varies significantly in 2013/2014, from from 3 cases in Nukunonu to 39 cases in Atafu, to 52 cases in Fakaofu.

Each of the three villages has one Law Commissioner and one Court Clerk; the number of cases they hear and deal with varies significantly.

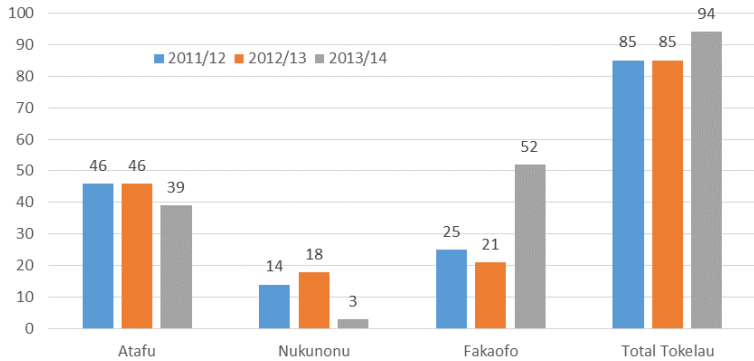
Number of Cases

Atafu: The Law Commissioner of Atafu heard 39 cases on 6 hearing dates over the year.

Fakaofu: The Law Commissioner of Fakaofu heard 52 cases on 6 hearing dates.

Nukunonu: The Law Commissioner of Nukunonu heard 3 cases on 3 hearing dates.

Number of cases filed

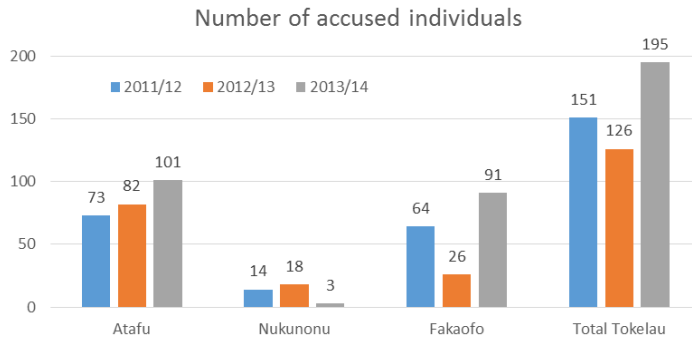


The 94 cases brought before the Law Commissioners in the 3 villages were all criminal cases. There were no appeals from the decisions on the three Law Commissioners in any of these 94 cases. This is the third time Tokelau reports there were no appeals. There are many reasons why there are no appeals. Some of the reasons could be cultural - people accept the decisions or people are not aware of the appeal processes, or people have no confidence in the appeal system. Whatever the reasons, people are advised that they have the right to appeal. The other reason (the main reason) is that the majority of the cases had guilty pleas.

There are no court fees for any cases whether criminal or civil brought before the three courts of Tokelau.

Number of Accused

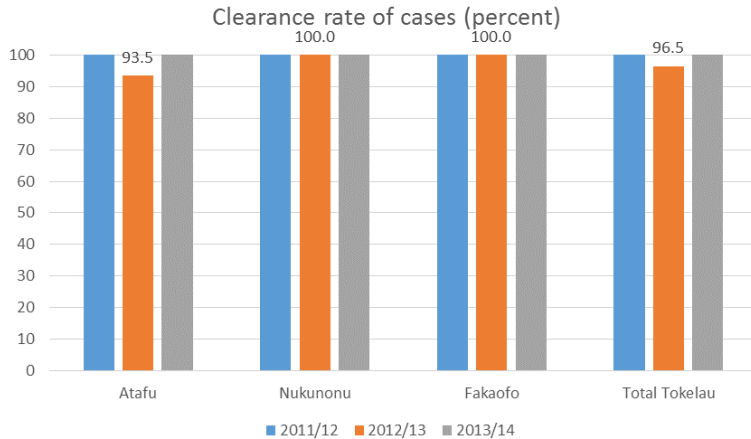
The number of accused brought before the Law Commissioners varies significantly between the three villages. In Nukunonu there are only 3 accused compared to 101 in Atafu and 7 in Fakaofu.



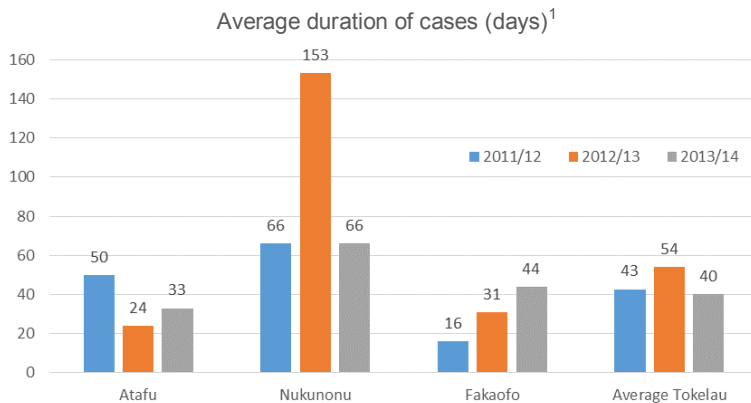
Atoll	Total		Youth (17-25 y)		Minors (16 y and under)	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
Atafu	57	16	22	2	2	2
Nukunonu			3			
Fakaofu	37	17	22	11	3	1

Clearance Rate of Cases 2013-2014

The data below show that there is a high clearance rate across the three villages of Tokelau: 100% clearance rate for this reporting period. This is an improvement from 2012/13 where Atafu had 93% clearance rate while Fakaofu and Nukunonu had 100%.



Average Duration of Cases



¹ The time between filing of a case and decision.

Duration of cases	Atafu	Nukunonu	Fakaofu
1-30 days	28	0	21
31-60 days	0	1	13
61-90 days	9	2	14
91-180 days	0	0	4
>180 days	2	0	0
Number of cases	39	3	52
Average duration	33	66	44
Minimum duration	1	37	3
Maximum duration	217	80	98

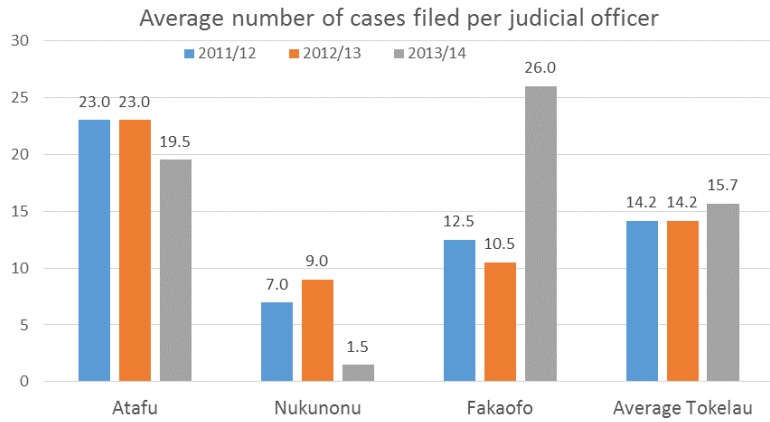
While the Law Commissioner of Fakaofu heard the highest number of cases during this reporting period, the average duration of a case in Fakaofu is 44 days. This is a big change from 2011/12 where the average duration of a case was 16 days and 2012/13 was 31 days. The situation in Nukunonu is different, the Law Commissioner heard 3 cases only and the average duration is 66 days and this has improved from an average duration of 153 days in 2012/13. In comparison to Atafu the average duration of a case is 33 which has gone up from an average duration of 24 days from 2012/13.

Most Common types of Cases:

In all the 3 villages the offences committed are similar:

- Assault
- Theft
- Fighting in a public place
- Intoxication
- Trespass
- Bodily harm
- Offensive behaviour

Average number of cases per Judicial Officer



4 Instituting Principles of Good Governance and Enhancing Integrity in the Institutions of Law and Justice

4.1 Tokelau Public Service Code of Conduct

The Tokelau Public Service Code of Conduct was endorsed by the General Fono in 2004. It is a set of rules which clearly defines expected behaviours and standards of integrity from members of the public service, which includes members of the police force. The Code of Conduct also outlines expectations of the employer from the employees as well as the expectation of the employees from the employer. The employer has the responsibility to administer the Code of Conduct through ensuring that all public servants follow and abide by all stipulations in it. Unacceptable and inappropriate conduct, and failure to meet required standards of performance, may lead to disciplinary measures. It is a responsibility of all public servants to read and understand the Code of Conduct.

There are three principles under the Tokelau Public Service Code of Conduct. Employees shall:

1. fulfil their lawful obligations to the Tokelau authorities with professionalism and integrity
2. perform their official duties honestly, faithfully and efficiently, respecting the rights of the public and their colleagues
3. not bring the Tokelau public services into disrepute through their private activities.

4.2 Judicial Code of Conduct

The Judicial Code of Conduct provides guidelines and rules to the Law Commissioners of Tokelau on how they should carry out their roles; and also for the members of the community to know and understand the expected behaviours from the Law Commissioners when they carry out their duties. The common principles in practice are:

- (i) **Diligence:** The duty of the Judges to serve diligently when they deliver decisions without any unnecessary delays.
- (ii) **Integrity:** Judges must conduct themselves with utmost integrity to sustain and enhance public confidence in the judiciary.
- (iii) **Equality:** Judges must conduct themselves and proceedings so as to ensure equality according to the law.
- (iv) **Judicial independence:** Judges must make their decisions independently.
- (v) **Impartiality:** It is important for Judges not only to be impartial but also to appear to be impartial in their decision-making.
- (vi) **Judicial demeanour:** Judges must maintain firm control in the court room and ensure people in the Court are treated with courtesy and respect.
- (vii) **Courtroom conduct:** It is important for the Judges to ensure that the people coming to Court are treated with respect and are being served.
- (viii) **Communication in Court:** The Judges should communicate clearly so that the people in Court understand what has been said.

4.3 Complaint-Handling Mechanism for Tokelau Judiciary and Police

Presently there is no formal mechanism set up in the respective judiciaries of Tokelau that allows court users or anyone to come forward to complain or provide any feedback on the services provided by the Law Commissioners and Court Clerks in the three villages. The judicial awareness workshops carried out with the communities provided opportunities for them to share their concerns in relation to judicial services. In most cases, there are members who expressed their disappointment with the delayed service, especially for timely decisions or the outcomes of their case. The other common view that came through was the concern about the type of punishment given by the Law Commissioners. Some members complained that the punishments of a fine not more than NZD\$150.00 (3 penalty units) or not more than 3 months community work are far too lenient; heavy penalties should be given to offenders, as these would deter them from any further offending.

The Court Clerks also reported that some court users and members of the community have shared their concerns with them orally and most of them complained about the delayed services. Another comment that came through was the issue of conflict of interest. The Law Commissioners need to declare their conflict of interest more often so members of the community can respond and feel confidence in their work. The issue was that members of the communities sometimes questioned the Law Commissioners when dealing with family members, not realizing they have a conflict of interest, and ignoring the views of some members of the community - especially those associated with the case.

4.4 Management Accountability

4.4.1 Annual Accounts for Reporting Period

The three respective judiciaries of Tokelau, in Fakaofu, Nukunonu and Atafu, are under the management of their respective Village Councils. The village judiciary accounts are managed under each village budget in accordance with the approved funding allocations for judicial services and Police for that particular financial year. In each village, the Financial Manager oversees village funding for this period in partnership with the Tokelau Government Department of Finance. This department has overall responsibility for reporting on village and departmental expenditure for the financial years to the General Fono. The allocation of funding for each judiciary from the overall village funding differs, reflecting their approved budget by the General Fono as well as village development priorities for that particular period.

4.5 Training and Development Opportunities for Court Staff

Tokelau Judiciary acknowledges PJDP for the opportunity provided each year for the Law Commissioners and the Court Clerks to attend regional training. For this reporting period, there were regional orientation workshops held and the Law Commissioners of Atafu and Fakaofu and the Court Clerks were able to support the Law Commissioners in that training. These workshops are very important as they enhanced the knowledge and provide new skills to the judicial officers.

4.6 Management of Courts

4.6.1 Court Houses

It is important to note that in the three villages of Tokelau there are no court houses. The court cases are held in the village meeting house in the village of Atafu and Nukunonu. In the village of Fakaofu, the court cases are held in the office of the Law Commissioner. Prior to holding court cases the Court Clerks must ensure the meeting house or office is ready and clean.

The Law Commissioners and Court Clerks do have offices and some are housed in the same office with other public services. In the village of Fakaofu and Nukunonu the judicial officers do have their own space although the office may be shared with others.

The Law Commissioners and Court Clerks have recently reported that they have raised with their Village Councils the need to have an appropriate building for the court and sufficient space for the hearing and members of the community.

