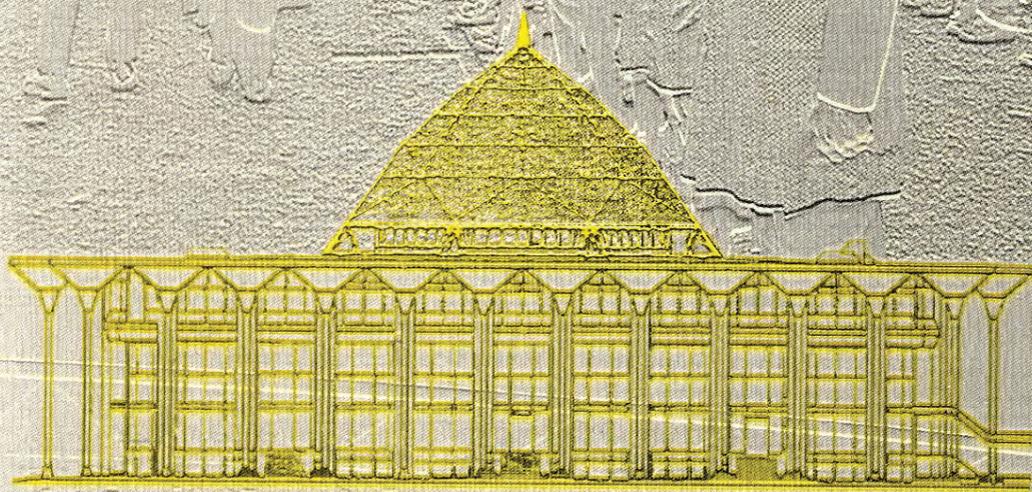




# THE OPENING OF THE LEGAL YEAR



**15 FEBRUARY 2000**  
**9 ZULKAEDAH 1420H**  
**BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN**



**THE OPENING OF  
THE LEGAL YEAR 2000**

**15TH FEBRUARY, 2000  
9 ZULKAEDAH, 1420**





**HIS MAJESTY PADUKA SERI BAGINDA SULTAN HAJI HASSANAL  
BOLKIAH MU'IZZADDIN WADDAULAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN  
HAJI OMAR 'ALI SAIFUDDIEN SA'ADUL KHAIRI WADDIEN  
SULTAN AND YANG DI-PERTUAN OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**





**YANG MULIA DATO SERI PADUKA SIR DENYS TUDOR  
EMIL ROBERTS  
THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**



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Portrait of Yang Mulia Dato Seri Paduka Sir Denys Tudor Emil Roberts, the Chief Justice of Brunei Darussalam.

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## FOREWORD

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to the ceremonies which mark the Opening of the first Legal Year in this 21st Century which marks a new chapter in the Brunei Legal and Judicial History.



As usual this annual event which has been held for many years is an opportunity to reflect on the past year especially so as we begin our journey into this new millennium with renewed thoughts and hopes for better years ahead.

I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to all the committee members from the judiciary and other Government Departments that have worked hard in ensuring that all the arrangements today will proceed successfully.

On behalf of the Judiciary, I thank you all for your presence today and offer you all our best wishes for a happy and successful 2000.

**DATIN PADUKA HAYATI POKS DSP HAJI MOHD SALLEH**  
Chairperson, Organizing Committee for the Opening of the  
Legal Year 2000

**SPEECH BY  
DATO SERI PADUKA SIR DENYS TUDOR  
EMIL ROBERTS,  
CHIEF JUSTICE AT THE OPENING OF  
THE LEGAL YEAR  
9TH FEBRUARY 1999**



Mr. Attorney, Members of the Bar of Brunei Darussalam, Ladies and Gentlemen,

**PRELIMINARY**

As always, it has been a pleasure and a privilege to take part in the various ceremonies which form part of the Opening of the Legal Year in Brunei Darussalam.

Taking into account the period during which I was also serving in Hong Kong, this is the twentieth time that I have been fortunate enough to preside over these ceremonies.

These have changed little since I first presided at the old courthouse, where we were obliged to operate under cramped conditions and the number of guests was consequently limited.

During this period, there have been many changes in Brunei Darussalam, which has been transformed by the energies of its people from a relatively undeveloped state into the well advanced country which we know today.

But, whatever else has changed, the legal system, save for those amendments which practice has shown to be essential, has remained largely unaltered.

It is, indeed, much to the credit of the Government of Brunei Darussalam that, whatever the economic difficulties of Asia may have been and however much it may have been tempted from time to time to do so, it has never attempted to interfere in the administration of the law by the courts or to seek, by any improper means, the alteration of any decision reached by them. I hope that this will remain so.

On these occasions, I feel obliged to refer to a number of matters which do not seem to me to wholly satisfactory. This should not, of course, be allowed to obscure the fact that, in general, Brunei Darussalam continues to enjoy an admirable judicial system, which has served well the needs of this multi-cultural and multi-racial society. This is, I believe, well respected abroad for its integrity, and independence and is a strong factor in attracting business and investment in the State.

## STATISTICS

The Court of Appeal for Brunei Darussalam sat on two occasions in 1998, dealing with 8 criminal and 15 civil appeals, a total of 23, compared with 24 in 1997 and 16 in 1996.

Its work seems to be more or less constant, though the President of that Court has assured me that it will remain in Brunei Darussalam until all outstanding appeals are heard and, if this proves to be necessary, will consider making further visits to Brunei Darussalam.

In the High Court in 1998, there were 9 criminal trials, compared with 13 in 1997 and 8 in 1996. 25 civil cases were heard, as opposed to 27 in 1997 and 18 in 1996. There were 54 appeals from Magistrates.

The number of civil cases begun in the High Court, however, has again grown, from 155 in 1996, to 176 in 1997 and to 342 in 1998, and this increase is likely to be reflected in the number of cases set down for trial in 1999.

The Registrars of the High Court have dealt, with thier usual competence, with 368 matters, compared with 443 in 1997 and 486 in 1996. I should express gratitude to them for the skilled manner in which they have dealt with a variety of matters, some of great difficulty. Their work is essential to the proper running of the High Court, though this is seldom recognized, save perhaps by the members of the legal profession, since Registrars operate in chambers and not in open court.

In addition, 63 receiving orders in bankruptcy were made and 29 adjudication orders.

The amount of work in the Court of Appeal can also be gauged by the number of days on which its judges were present, which amounted to 159 days, compared with 123 in 1997 and 128 in 1996. High Court Judges were present for 292 days in 1998, as opposed to 289 in 1997 and 357 in 1996.

The Intermediate Court, dealt with 22 criminal and 2 civil matters, a total of 24. The total in 1997 was 40 and 41 in 1996. 293 civil actions were started in that court in 1998, compared with 150 in 1997 and 160 in 1996. Judges of the Intermediate Court sat for 171 days, as opposed to 201 in 1997 and 199 in 1996.

Generally, there has been a substantial increase in the work of the High Court, so that waiting times, particularly in civil matters, have increased. The interval between a matter being ready for trial, in the case of a criminal matter, or set down for trial, in the case of a civil one, has lengthened to an undesirable extent, though efforts are made to reduce these delays in the case of defendants remanded in custody.

This development has meant that the work in the High Court has increased beyond the ability of a single judge to deal with all of it within a reasonable time.

In an effort to correct this, the limits of jurisdiction of the Intermediate Court have been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000, as from 1st January, 1999. It is to be hoped that this may reduce some of the High Court work, though it is too early to assess its impact.

In the past, cases in the Intermediate Court have been tried by judges who held other positions as well. A full time Intermediate Court Judge has now been appointed, in anticipation of an increase in the work of the court as result of the raising of its jurisdiction. He will be assisted by three other members of the Judiciary on a part time basis, as their services are required.

In addition, and I would regard this as a most important step, two Brunei Darussalam nationals have been appointed as Commissioners of the High Court, to deal with all types of cases there and to reduce the backlog to reasonable proportions.

This is not the first time that Bruneians have tried cases in the High Court. For some years, Bruneians have sat with me in capital cases and shown themselves to be most capable in such matters. I have no doubt that they will be equally effective in the High Court in other matters and will help to reduce the delays which have occurred there.

## **MAGISTRATES' COURTS**

As usual, the majority of cases in number was in 1998 dealt with by magistrates, who showed their invariable skill in dealing with them.

It is not sometimes appreciated that much of the reputation of the judiciary, in the eyes of the public, depends upon the impression given by magistrates, when cases come before them.

I am glad to say that everything I have heard is to the effect that magistrates invariably handle their cases with courtesy towards both defendants and witnesses and that they carry out their work with both patience and understanding.

In 1998, they deal with 5316 matters, 2576 criminal and 2749 civil, compared with a total of 4615 in 1997 and 3778 in 1996.

The period between the first appearance in court of a defendant and his trial is about 4 months in serious cases and in ordinary ones in Bandar Seri Begawan and up to 8 months in Kuala Belait.

Unfortunately, the efforts of magistrates to reduce delays have not always been assisted by those law enforcement agencies which have not shown a proper sense of urgency in some cases. I hope that the Attorney-General, who controls all prosecutions, and thus bears the ultimate responsibility, will take steps to ensure that such delays do not occur in future.

Resignation and transfers have left us with only four magistrates, which is not sufficient. In addition, their jurisdiction in civil matters has recently been increased, so that an increase in this work is to be expected.

I appreciate that the work of the Attorney General's Chambers is important, but nevertheless I ask those who are now in charge of the Judiciary for the posting to us of two further qualified persons to sit as magistrates to deal with the increased workloads.

Furthermore, there is likely to be a shortage of courts, if a Commissioner of the High Court and an Intermediate Judge both sit at the same time as myself. I mention this for the future, as I hope that it may be taken into account when the new building for the magistrates and registries is built near the Attorney General's building.

### **RECENT CHANGES**

There have been recent changes in the regime which has been in charge of our affairs during the past decade.

The Ministry of Law has been abolished and Judicial Administration is now dealt with in the Prime Minister's Office, which has already shown that it has an understanding of the role of the judiciary and a full grasp of our needs and aspirations.

Without wishing to be seen to criticize the former arrangements, I have no doubt that the present one, which makes it clear to the public that the Judiciary is not subject in any way to the Attorney General, is much to be preferred.

The holders of the new appointments, in both the Attorney General's Chambers and the Judiciary, have added much, in a difficult situation, to the reputation of both departments and I wish them every success in the future.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

The issue of a volume of Brunei Law Reports for 1989 was welcome. Unfortunately it has not been followed by any further issues, so that the series of Brunei Law Reports is now nine years out of date. I do not know why this should be so, and can only express the hope that this will be put right in the near future.

It is true that this widening gap is filled to some degree by the issue of annual volumes of the Judgement of the Brunei Courts. Unhappily this will mean, when the two volumes of these Judgements for 1998 are issued, that there will be 15 volumes of Brunei Judgements without any proper index of them. This must make it very difficult to trace a Brunei Darussalam authority on any subject since 1989.

It was, I think, two years ago, at a similar ceremony, that your predecessor announced that a specialist had been employed to prepare an index, although none has been produced so far, as I hope it will be in the near future.

Similarly, the Laws of Brunei Darussalam are both out of date and incomplete. They are supposed to be contained in a loose leaf edition, a method which requires annual supplements to keep the edition up to date. This requirement has not been met, nor did the original edition contain all the laws, as it does not at present. It is now 15 years since the last revised edition and this badly needs replacement or bringing up to date.

It has been the practice of the Attorney-General to arrange, after His Majesty has approved a draft Bill, to arrange for its publication. But the draftsman has not so far followed the general practice elsewhere of appending to the Act an explanation of its contents. This is sometimes called "Objects and Reasons" and sometimes "Explanatory Memorandum" and sets out, in concise terms, what the Act hopes to achieve, which is of much help to all those who have the task of reading and understanding legislation.

## **RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT**

Since the enactment of the Emergency (Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements) Order, on 10th June 1996, this Order has been extended in its effects only to the High Courts of Malaysia and Singapore. Judgements obtained in any other country are not enforceable here, so that a litigant who has, for example, been successful in another Asean country will have first to sue again in Brunei Darussalam if he wishes to enforce his judgement. Similarly, the successful litigant in Brunei Darussalam will not be able to enforce his judgement outside Brunei Darussalam, save to the very limited extent which I have mentioned.

This is most unsatisfactory and I ask again that steps are taken to extend this Order to other countries.

## PRELIMINARY ENQUIRIES

The past year has again shown the need to amend the present requirement for preliminary enquiries by Magistrates into certain offences, as a necessary preliminary to committal for trial in the High Court, or the Intermediate Court, when a prima facie case has been established.

Usually, a Magistrate conducts what is known as a "paper committal", at which witness statements are produced before him and not the witness himself. A paper committal, however, can be conducted only if the defendant agrees.

I have previously urged, and do so again, that the law should be altered to permit a paper committal in all cases, at the discretion of the magistrate and whether or not the defendant agrees.

At present, preliminary enquiries are not required in the case of several offences carrying the death penalty, such as possession of drugs above a certain quantity, kidnapping and possession of firearms. A defendant will know the outline of the case against him, as a consequence of the introduction of the system of pre-trial review in High Court trials, but it is surely right that, in a capital case, there should be a full disclosure of the prosecution case, during a preliminary enquiry.

The alternative is to abolish all preliminary enquiries. This would release Magistrates to other work, and would not prejudice the defence if the prosecution provided the written statements of all prosecution witnesses to be called in support of its case.

If preliminary enquiries are retained, however, I ask yet again that rape should be removed from the list of cases in which one is required, since the obligation to tell her story, not only to the police, but in two courts must subject a complainant to considerable pressure.

## **MOTOR INSURERS BUREAU**

I have frequently been appalled, both during appeals from Magistrates, and in claims for damages by injured persons in the High Court, by the number of those who drive motor vehicles in Brunei Darussalam when they are not insured.

This can only mean, in most such cases, that the injured person is unable to recover damages from the delinquent motorist, who is usually a man without resources, even if he can be traced. And often the person who caused the injuries cannot be identified.

For this reason a Motor Insurers Bureau has been established in many countries, for example in Malaysia, Singapore and the United Kingdom, to ensure that those injured or killed by drivers who are uninsured or cannot be traced will receive proper compensation, and not be left with little or nothing as at present in Brunei Darussalam.

The establishment of such a Bureau may involve negotiations with the insurance companies concerned and an increase in the annual premium paid by an insured driver, but I believe such an arrangement will solve what has become a serious social problem in a country which relies to a considerable extent on motor vehicles.

## **PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT**

The Succession and Regency Proclamation 1959, which is still in force, provides in section 25 that provision may be made, by laws enacted under the Constitution, for the bringing of proceedings against the Government of Brunei Darussalam, or any of its officers, in respect of wrongs committed in the course of carrying on the business of the Government of Brunei Darussalam.

It is unfortunate that no such provision has yet been made. This means that anyone who suffers injury or wrong at the hands of a Brunei Darussalam Government officer has no legal redress and must instead rely on the generosity of the Attorney-General.

No doubt the latter is generous when claims are brought to his attention but the claimant must, in the end, accept what he is offered, which may be nothing if the Government is convinced that it was in the right, as indeed it often is.

It is possible to sue the Government in Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and perhaps in other Asian countries. I urge that a similar provision is introduced in Brunei Darussalam. Until it is, there is no proper redress, by an independent body, in the case of claims against the Government.

### **WIGS AND GOWNS**

It has been decided that in future, save on formal occasions such as this, judges will no longer wear wigs in any court. These are thought not to be in the Brunei Darussalam tradition and to be unnecessary, except perhaps in the case of persons like myself when it is useful to conceal baldness.

In addition, judges who try criminal cases in the High Court will no longer adopt the red gown. All Judges, in the Appeal Court, the High Court and the Intermediate Court, will wear a black waistcoat, a stiff wing collar and bands (or the female equivalent) and a black gown for all trials.

### **THE LEGAL PROFESSION**

There has again been an increase in the numbers of practising certificates issued in Brunei Darussalam. Although there may have been some increase in work in certain areas, the overall rise has been modest, so that competition among legal practitioners has increased.

This is of benefit to the non-legal members of the community, since it has helped to prevent professional legal fees from rising as they might otherwise have done.

The argument has been advanced that Bruneian nationals who wish to practice in this country should be protected against non-Bruneians seeking to practice here with only scant experience elsewhere. It has been

said that this danger would be lessened if the requirements as to the legal experience of non-Bruneian nationals were increased in the future, though I hope that no action will be taken against those who have already been admitted to practice here, even if they do not meet the new requirements. It may be that it would be appropriate for a committee to be established to consider this.

Private legal practitioners in any country perform an essential function, offering their clients sound and independent legal advice. This they have done in Brunei Darussalam with much success relying on courts to interpret the law independently, sensibly and with some consistency, as I hope the courts will continue to do.

We remain grateful to those in private practice who have achieved the difficult balance of pursuing the interests of their clients, while managing to preserve good relations with the Judiciary, their colleagues and the prosecuting officers.

Among the latter, the members of the Attorney General's Chambers are prominent. Once again, as in previous years, they have presented the prosecution cases with fairness and skill, in the best traditions of the bar, which require a prosecutor to present the evidence to the court, to pursue his case with vigour but not to forget that it is his task to see that justice is done, and not that there should be a conviction at all costs.

From time to time, though this is not common, a member of the public is not satisfied with the fees that are being charged by his legal adviser.

In such circumstances, whether an action has been started or not, one of the Registrars is prepared to undertake a taxation of the bill, to ensure that the fees charged are reasonable.

In the absence of a Law Society, members of the public should feel reassured that the charges made by legal advisers will be scrutinized by an independent person if they are challenged.

## THANKS

An occasion such as this depends for its success on the efforts of many people.

I should first express my warm thanks to the Commissioner of Police, for furnishing the fine guard of honour, which I had the privilege of inspecting earlier today.

As I am sure is generally accepted, the task of a police officer is vital, in maintaining law and order in a community and in remaining trusted by the people it serves. It is a difficult task and it is greatly to the credit of officers of the Royal Brunei Police Force that they have been able to achieve this.

Many members of the public seek advice and help from the police in matters which are sometimes not the concern of the police. This is a tribute to the importance given to police officers by the community and the trust which is rightly placed in them. I sincerely hope that this will always be so.

I would like also to express my gratitude to the Chief Registrar and the many members of the Judiciary who have been involved in making the arrangements for today. We are indeed grateful to them for what they have done to ensure that the various events have proceeded smoothly.

Nor must I omit to thank those of you who are not lawyers and have attended our ceremonies today. Your presence is essential, since it illustrates, I hope, the continued interest of the population as a whole in our system of justice, which has served us well.

**SPEECH BY  
YANG MULIA DATO PADUKA KIFRAWI  
BIN DATO HAJI KIFLI  
AT THE OPENING OF THE LEGAL YEAR  
9TH FEBRUARY, 1999**



It gives me great pleasure to be able to give a speech as Attorney General. On behalf of the Attorney General's Chambers, I wish to thank the Court staff, the private legal practitioners, law enforcement officers and other Government officers for their cooperation and assistance in our continued effort to uphold the rule of law and the proper running of our machinery of justice.

### **LEGISLATION**

In 1998 several legislation have been passed. I do not wish to mention all of them.

Several new offences under the Penal Code were introduced in 1998. Section 277A of the Penal Code provides for offences caused by fire which are meant to stop open burning during the long dry season last year.

Section 435 provides for the offence of mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage punishable with death, if such act causes death to any person.

Section 308A of the Penal Code provides for the new offence of infanticide punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

This is the offence committed by any woman who caused the death of her child under the age of 12 months and at that time her mind was disturbed due to the effect of giving birth to the child.

New offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act have recently been created. Unauthorised traffic, possession for the purpose of trafficking,

manufacture, import and export of the drugs methylamphetamine (also known as shabu/ice) and MDMA (also known as ecstasy) of specified quantity would be punishable with death.

Emergency (Public Health) (Food) Order was made last year to ensure that food imported and sold for the public are fit for human consumption and not dangerous to the public health.

Emergency (Halal Meat) Order was made to ensure that meat imported or sold to the public are halal, fit for consumption by Muslims.

Emergency (Syariah Courts) Order was made last year to make specific provisions in respect of the establishment of Syariah Courts, appointments and powers of Syariah Judges and jurisdiction of Syariah Courts and other matters connected with the proceedings of Syariah Courts. These Courts would replace the existing Kadhi Courts.

## **LAW REVISION**

With regard to Laws of Brunei, the Attorney General's Chambers has already commenced the preparation of further volumes of the current Revised Edition, to cover Emergency Orders which have been made since 1984. Final proofs have already been dispatched to the Printing Department.

## **DEPUTY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE**

I have been informed that the recent setting up Deputy Public Prosecutor's office in the Court Building has been found to be useful to Police Prosecutors and other law enforcement officers. I also hope the Court and Members of the Bar would find it convenient to be able to meet my officers in the Court Building, and hope we can resolve any outstanding and urgent matters.

## **CRIME STATISTICS**

As is customary on this occasion, I would like to refer to the incidence of crime in the country.

According to statistics compiled by the Royal Brunei Police Force, there were 2,750 reported cases in 1998 compared to 3,269 in 1997 and 3,152 in 1996. 2,120 arrests were made and 1,217 were resolved. There was a reduction in the number of offences against the person from 340 in 1997 to 338 in 1998. Offences against property also decreased from 1,529 in 1997 to 1,230 cases in 1998.

The traffic statistics compiled by the Royal Brunei Police Force show that in 1998 there was a total number of 2,692 cases compared to 2,945 in 1997. 50 persons died in 39 fatal accidents compared to 61 deaths in 1997.

In 1998 the total number of persons arrested for offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act was 432 compared to 510 in 1997.

The Anti Corruption Bureau received 146 information in 1998 compared to 167 last year. 2 persons appeared in court to face charges under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

The Royal Customs and Excise made 150 arrests compared to 285 in 1997 for offences under the Customs Act. 87 cases compared to 198 in 1997 were brought to Court and 8 cases were compounded.

The Immigration authority prosecuted 441 persons in 1998 compared to 577 in 1997 and 876 other persons paid composition fees.

## **CONCLUSION**

May it please Your Lordship, that brings me to the end of my address.

I am very pleased with the good relations which have long existed between my Chambers and the Judiciary as well as with the private practitioners, and I hope they will continue in the years to come. I look forward to attend the Legal Year Dinner organised by Members of the Brunei Bar.

On behalf of my Chambers I wish to thank the Commissioner of Police and his officers for their assistance and cooperation. I also like to thank those who have arranged and participated in this ceremony.

Finally may I take this opportunity to wish Your Lordship and everyone present this morning a successful and prosperous 1999.

SPEECH BY  
MR YY CHIN, AS REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE BAR  
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM  
ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING  
OF THE LEGAL YEAR  
9TH FEBRUARY, 1999



My Lord Chief Justice,

Once again, it falls on me and it is a pleasure to address your Lordship on behalf of the Private Legal Practitioners in Brunei Darussalam on this auspicious occasion of the Opening of the Legal Year.

First and foremost, I do associate myself with and share the sentiments expressed by your Lordship and the Attorney General.

In the last three decades particularly the last 15 years or so, Brunei Darussalam has indeed undergone many changes which I have had the occasion to witness personally. It has transformed itself as your Lordship puts it from a relatively undeveloped state into the well advanced country whereby works for the Courts and the private legal practitioners have substantially increased.

Brunei Darussalam has always enjoyed an independent Judiciary, a system of justice and the rules of law for the administration of justice conducive to the local or foreign people doing business or having investment here.

To catch up with the expansion of the Judiciary, the recent appointment of a full time Bruneian Intermediate Court Judge and two Bruneian Commissioners to the High Court are most timely. We appreciate what have been done and welcome all those elevated to the Bench.

I must say that how much we appreciate and welcome what your Lordship has done in the way of pressing for constant improvement

particularly on such matters as the publication of Brunei Law Report, publications and updating of Brunei Laws, the widening of the Enforcement of Foreign Judgment and Order among countries within Asean, move to set up motor Insurers Bureau to provide redress to victims of motor accidents, proposal to institute proceedings against the government of any of its officers in respect of wrongs committed in the course of their carrying out the business of the Government of Brunei Darussalam, the important role played by the private legal practitioners in the administration of justice and the establishment of a committee to consider and control the admission of new non-Bruneian lawyers with additional requirement on experience and your Lordship's assurance that any person or litigant who is dissatisfied with the fees charged by his legal advisor or counsel being unreasonable may refer this matter to the Registrar who will undertake to tax the bill.

I must also maintain that we appreciate that the Chief Registrar and her team of judicial officers has been conducting meetings and dialogue with private legal practitioners to ascertain the problems and issues arising from the question of procedure and practice, enforcement of Court Orders and so on. Her Honour has given us the opportunity to bring to her attention all such problems and she has promised to do what she could do to alleviate and improve the situations for which we are all much obliged.

I do at this juncture and on behalf of the private legal practitioners in Brunei Darussalam renew our pledge of support and cooperation with your Lordship, Judges, Magistrates and Registrars and also the Attorney General and Members of his Chambers in the Administration of Justice.

Lastly, I wish to convey our best wishes to your Lordship, the Attorney General and members and staff of the Judicial and Legal Departments and also all those who are present here today a happy and better New Year.



HIGHLIGHTS  
1999

APPOINTMENTS OF TWO LOCAL COMMISSIONERS OF  
SUPREME COURT (4th February 1999)

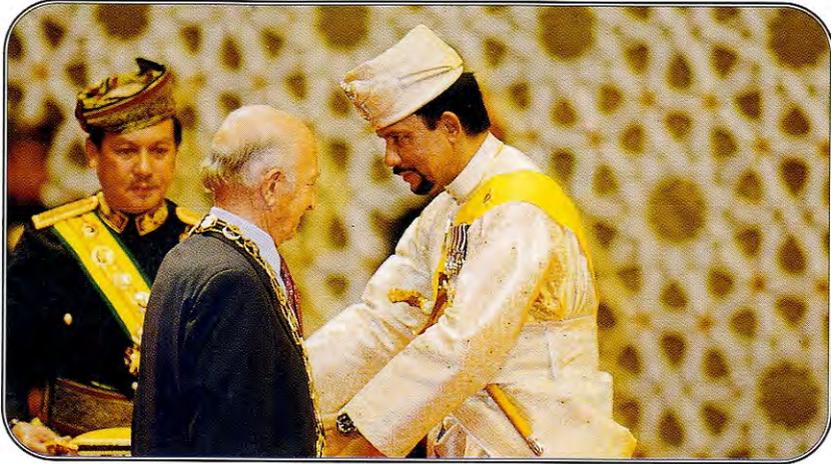


Swearing in of Justice Datin Paduka Hayati



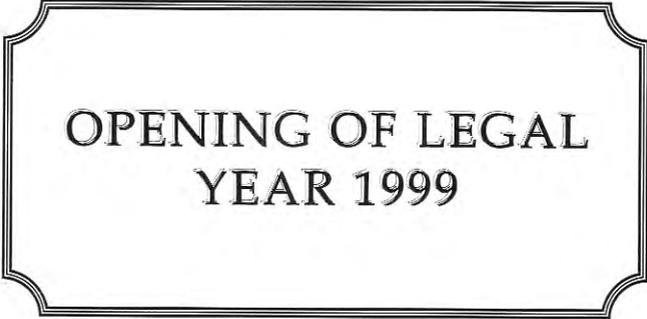
Swearing in of Justice Steven Chong

Conferment of the Most Honourable Order of Seri Paduka Mahkota Brunei,  
First Class (SPMB) to His Lordship, Dato Seri Paduka Kutlu Tekin Fuad,  
President of the Court of Appeal.



Conferment of the Most Honourable Order of Seri Paduka Mahkota Brunei,  
Second Class (DPMB) to Her Ladyship, Datin Paduka Hayati POKSDSP Haji  
Mohd Salleh,  
Commissioner/Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court



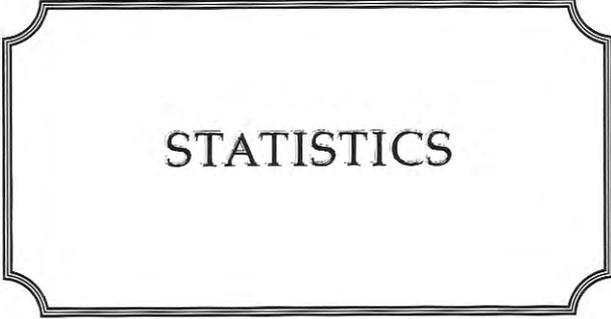


OPENING OF LEGAL  
YEAR 1999



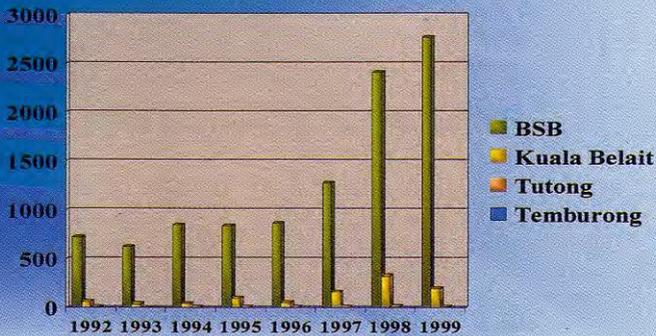




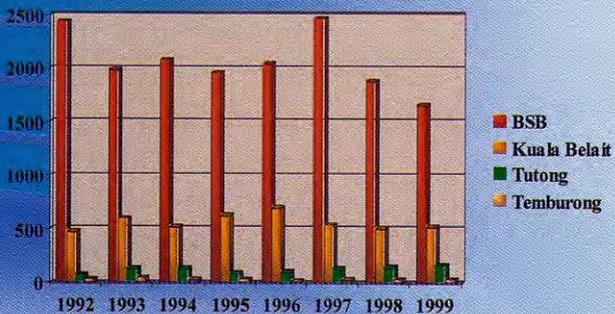


STATISTICS

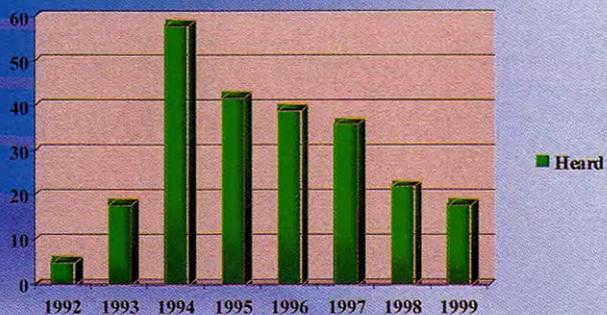
### CIVIL CASES HEARD IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS 1992-1999



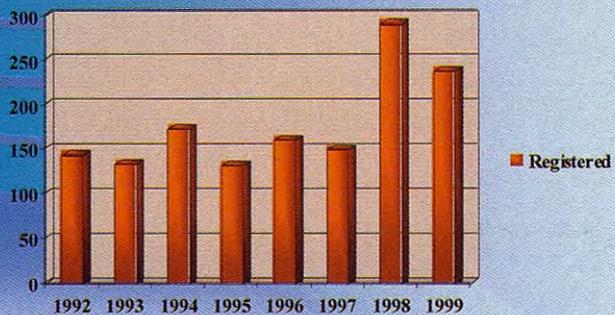
### CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS 1992-1999



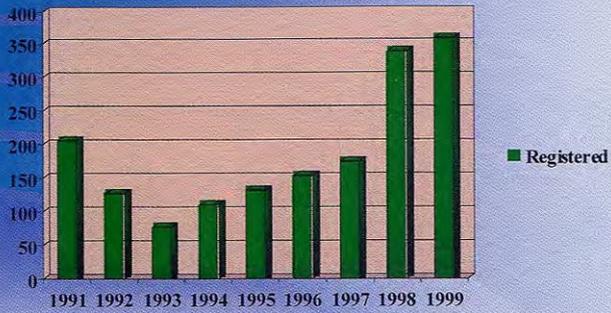
### CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE INTERMEDIATE COURT



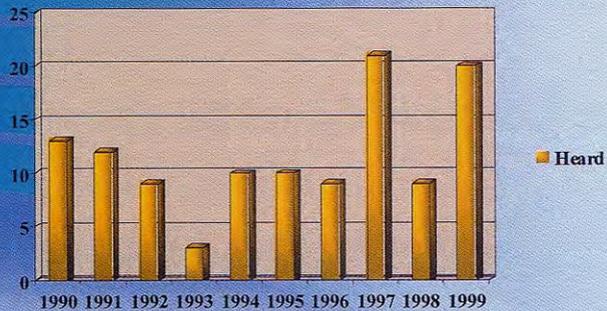
### CIVIL CASES HEARD IN THE INTERMEDIATE COURT



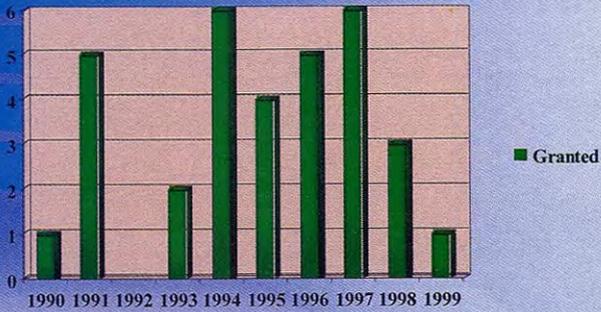
## HIGH COURT CIVIL CASES



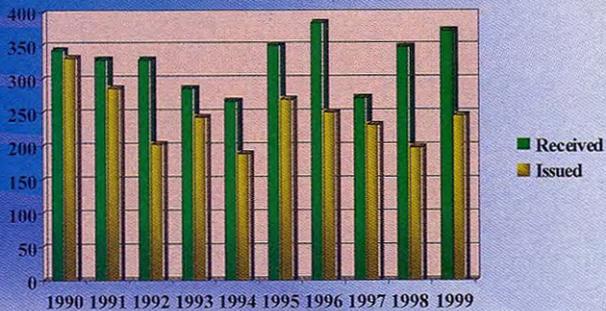
## HIGH COURT CRIMINAL CASES



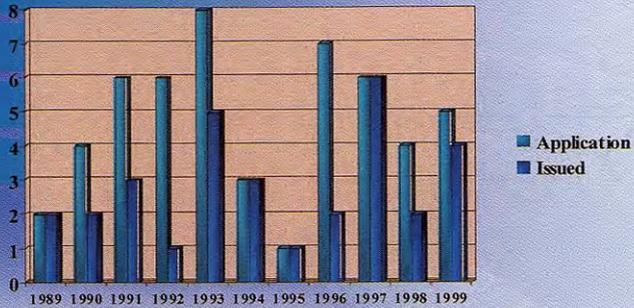
## LEGAL AID SCHEME



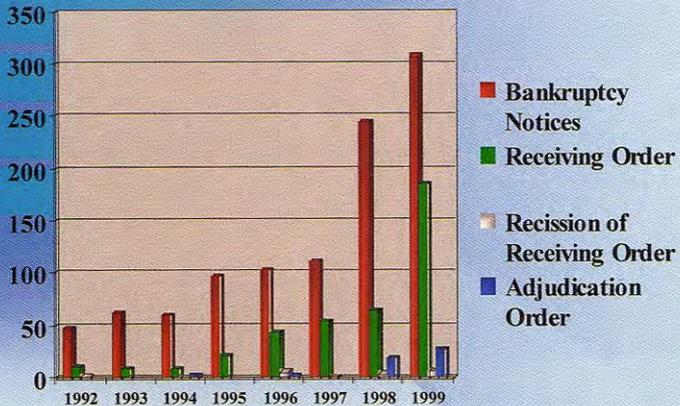
## LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION



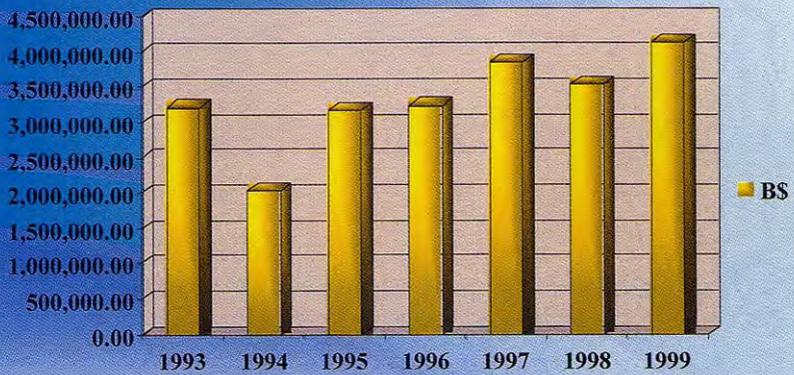
## PROBATE

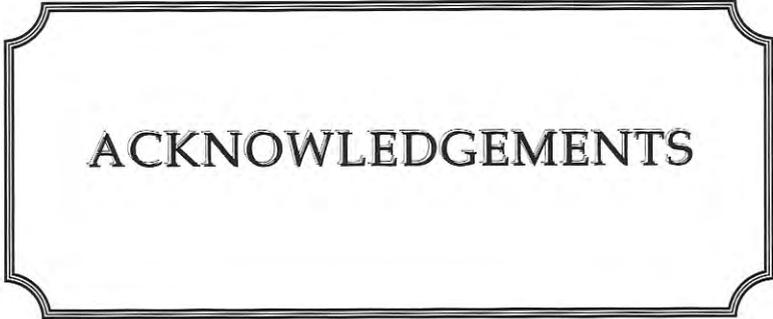


## BANKRUPTCY



## THE REVENUE OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT 1993-1999





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ADAT ISTIADAT NEGARA

ROYAL BRUNEI POLICE FORCE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CHAMBERS

MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

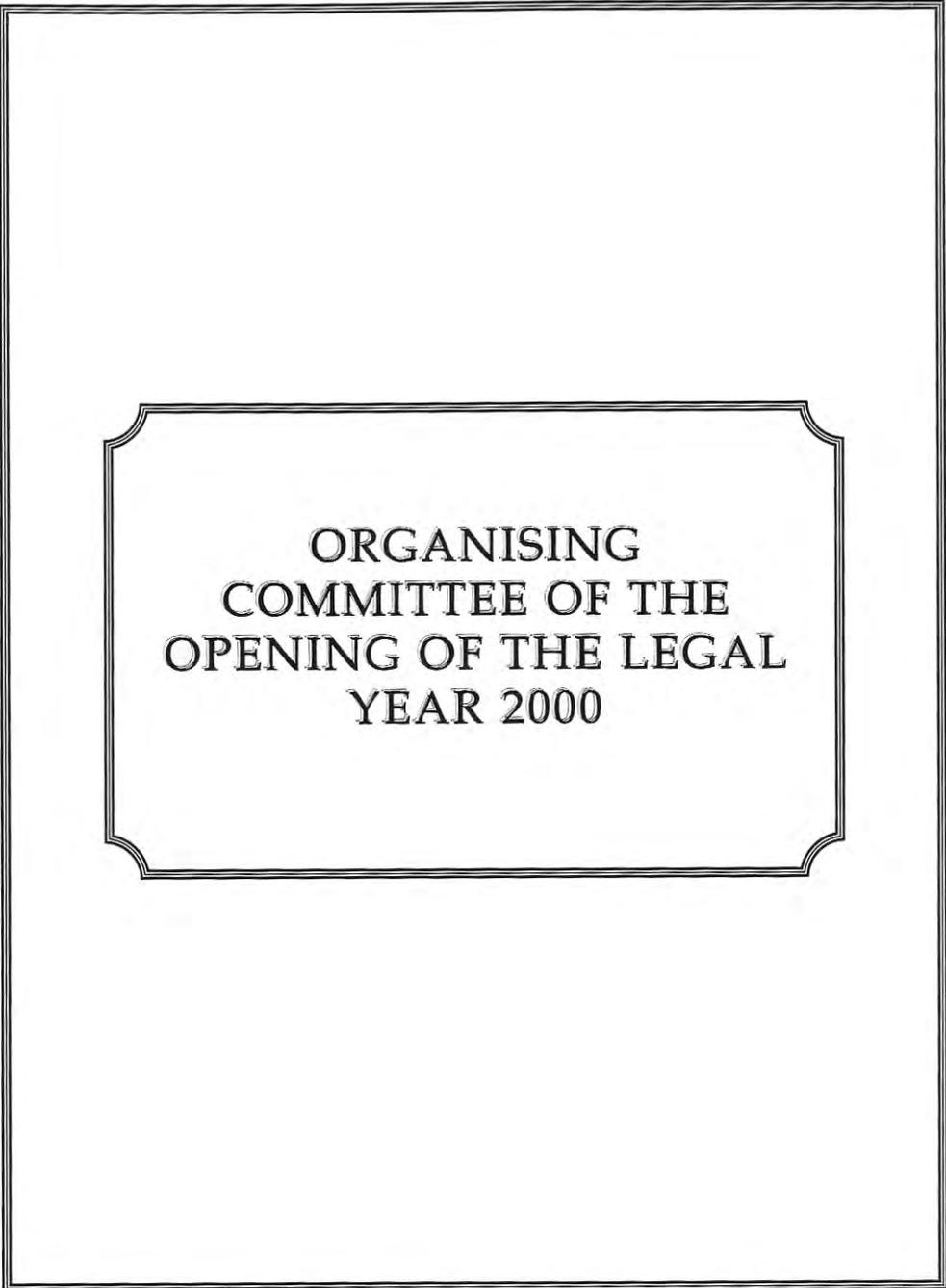
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ELECTRICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

RADIO AND TELEVISION BRUNEI

ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR THE OPENING OF THE LEGAL  
YEAR 2000

AND OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE JUDICIARY



**ORGANISING  
COMMITTEE OF THE  
OPENING OF THE LEGAL  
YEAR 2000**

**ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE OPENING OF  
THE LEGAL YEAR 2000**

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Dato Seri Paduka Sir Denys Tudor Emil Roberts, Chief Justice

**Chairperson**

Datin Paduka Hayati binti POKS DSP Haji Mohd. Salleh

**Deputy Chairpersons**

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Awang Hairolarni bin Haji Abdul Majid  
Dayang Lim Siew Yen

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Awang Haji Haris bin Othman @ Osman, Attorney General's Chambers  
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Awang Haji Ismail bin Haji Zainal  
Awang Umar bin Bakir  
Haji Awang Osman bin Begawan PKDP Haji Mohd. Said  
Haji Awang Bujang bin Pehin Khatib Haji Md. Yussof  
Yang Dimuliakan Pehin Bendahari Awang Maidin bin Begawan PSKDPSS  
Haji Awang Abdul Hamid  
Pengiran Haji Omar bin Pengiran Haji Ahmad  
Yang Dimuliakan Pehin Bendahari Haji Awang Abu Bakar bin POKULDP  
Haji Awang Omar  
Haji Awang Abdullah bin POKP Diraja (Begawan Pehin Khatib) DSS  
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Awang Khalidi bin Haji Suhaimi  
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Awang Abdullah Soefri bin Dato Paduka Haji Abidin  
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Awang Ahmad Nizam bin Dato Paduka Haji Ismail  
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Awang Shamsuddin bin Haji Kamaluddin  
Dayang Hajah Fauziah binti Abdullah  
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Dayang Alice Khan Ahmad Khan  
Pengiran Kashmirhan bin Pengiran Haji Mohd Tahir  
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*Dicetak oleh Jabatan Percetakan Kerajaan,  
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