



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

THE SUPREME COURT *Of* THE UNION



2018
ANNUAL REPORT



2018



ANNUAL REPORT



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Message from the Chief Justice of the Union

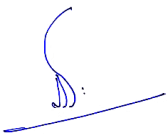


The Supreme Court of the Union issues reports of the court annually and has arrived at the third time in this year. Such a work of annual report issuing to the public in domestic and abroad for acknowledging the judicial and its related activities of the courts at different level including the Supreme Court of the Union is a part of judicial reform.

This reporting year is also the commencing year of Five-year Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) which is the second Plan of Myanmar judiciary. The Supreme Court of the Union has adopted the Strategic Plan with the slogan “Towards Improving Justice For All” and has been implementing with annual action plan. In fact, judicial reform is a process to be taken a proper time and implemented systematically. During the time of reform, the public can transparently witness the endeavoring of the courts in the judiciary and this will be a great support for emergence of a reliable and credible judiciary which is an eternal goal of the judiciary.

The reporting year 2018 is occupied by the remarkable milestones of the judiciary. To exemplify, the Asia-Pacific Judicial Conference on Environmental and Climate Change Adjudication was successfully held as a hosting country which was the first regional judicial conference participated by over 40 countries in the region. The official website of the Supreme Court of the Union could be linked with the ASEAN Judiciaries Portal-AJP and extended the legal and judicial information program. The National Case Management Program-NCMP could be initiated in some designated courts. On the one hand, the clearance rate of the courts at different level could reach up to 98 percent. These achievements were attained by leadership of the Supreme Court of the Union together with harmonious implementations of the courts at different level and by collaborative efforts of all stakeholders in the judiciary and partner institutions in domestic and abroad including the media.

Continuous efforts are to be made for better performance in the reports not only in the expressions and contents but also in its essence. My special thanks go to all who made out their efforts to publish this annual report. Everyone is sincerely encouraged to work hand in hand towards improving justice for all.



Htun Htun Oo
Chief Justice of the Union
Supreme Court of the Union
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

5 April 2019
Nay Pyi Taw



Vision

- ◆ To provide the highest quality of justice to all
- ◆ To promote public trust and confidence in the courts and effective rule of law

Missions

- ◆ To promote the rule of law and regional peace and tranquility
- ◆ To enhance reliability and public trust in the judicial system
- ◆ To adjudicate cases fairly and speedily in accordance with law
- ◆ To upgrade the integrity of the courts

Values of the Court

- ◆ Equality and Fairness
- ◆ Judicial Independence and Integrity
- ◆ Accessibility
- ◆ Efficiency and Timeliness



Objectives of the Annual Report

- ◆ To be transparent and accountable the process of the judiciary
- ◆ To have a realistic assessment on the activities of the Courts
- ◆ To have a better performance of the Court
- ◆ To raise public awareness about judicial reform process

Overview of the Court System and Administration

Judicial Principles

According to the Union Judiciary Law 2010, judicial principles are laid down as follows:

- (a) to administer justice independently according to law;
- (b) to dispense justice in open Court unless otherwise prohibited by law;
- (c) to obtain the right of defence and the right of appeal in cases according to law;
- (d) to support in building of rule of law and regional peace and tranquility by protecting and safeguarding the interests of the people;
- (e) to educate the people to understand and abide by the law and nurture the habit of abiding by the law by the people;
- (f) to cause to compound and complete the cases within the framework of law for the settlement of cases among the public;
- (g) to aim at reforming moral character in meting out punishment to offender.

Judicial Power by Constitution

In Myanmar, the Judiciary is one of the three branches of sovereign power and it is separated from the Legislative and the Executive powers. Under Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the judicial power of the Union is shared among the Supreme Court of the Union, High Courts and courts at different levels.

Formation of Court

Since 30 March 2011, the following courts are formed under the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008) and the Union Judiciary Law (2010):

- ⇒ Supreme Court of the Union
- ⇒ High Court of the Region and the State
- ⇒ District Court, Court of Self-administered Division and Zone
- ⇒ Township Court
- ⇒ Other Courts constituted by law

**The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
(3) Sovereign Power**

Executive Power

Judicial Power

Legislative Power

**Supreme
Court
of the Union**

Highest Court of the Union

Second Highest Level of Court

**14 High Courts of the
Region and State**

Second Lowest Level of Court

**74 District Courts and Courts
of Self-administered Zone**

Court of First Instance

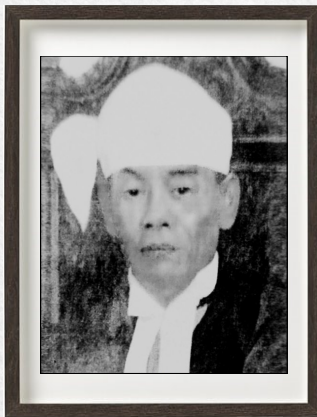
**330 Township Courts,
22 Other Courts**

The Honorable Chief Justices in Different Era



**Agga Maha Thayay Sithu and
Agga Maha Thiri Thu Da Ma
“Sir Ba Oo”
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Burma**

4-1-1948 to 12-3-1952



**Thadoe Thiri Thu Da Ma
“U Thein Maung”
Supreme Court Chief Justice**

22-3-1952 to 17-7-1957



**Agga Maha Thayay Sithu
“U Myint Thein”
Chief Justice, Supreme Court**

17-7-1957 to 1-3-1962

The Honorable Chief Justices in Different Era

“U Bo Gyi”

Chief Justice, Supreme Court

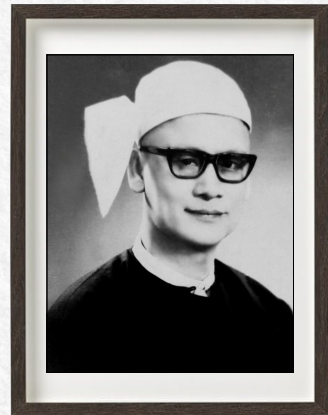
30-3-1962 to 1-3-1965



“Dr. Maung Maung”

Chief Justice, Supreme Court

7-6-1965 to 12-7-1972



“U Hla Thinn”

Chief Justice, Supreme Court

12-7-1972 to 2-3-1974



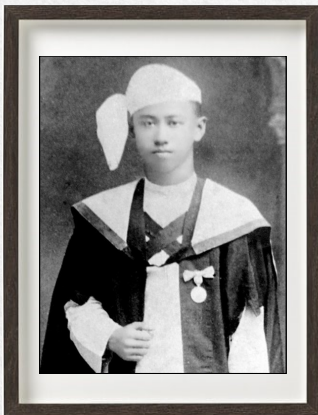
The Honorable Chief Justices in Different Era



“Thura U Aung Pe”

President, The Council of People’s Justice

3-3-1974 ☿ 8-11-1981



“U Maung Maung Kyaw Win”

President, The Council of People’s Justice

9-11-1981 to 19-7-1982



“U Tin Aung Hein”

President, The Council of People’s Justice

11-10-1982 to 18-9-1988



The Honorable Chief Justices in Different Era

**Thayay Sithu “U Aung Toe”
Chief Justice, Supreme Court**

27-9-1988 to 30-3-2011



Wanna Kyaw Htin “U Htun Htun Oo”

**Union Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the Union**

30-3-2011 to now

Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union



The Honorable Htun Htun Oo
Chief Justice of the Union
30.3.2011- Now



The Honorable Tha Htay
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
30.3.2011- Now



The Honorable Mya Thein
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
30.3.2011– 7.10.2018



The Honorable Myint Aung
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
30.3.2011- Now



The Honorable Aung Zaw Thein
Justice of the Supreme Court of
the Union
30.3.2011- Now



The Honorable Mya Han
Justice of the Supreme Court of
the Union
14.6.2017- Now



The Honorable Myo Tint
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
14.6.2017- Now



The Honorable Soe Naing
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
14.6.2017- Now



The Honorable Khin Maung Kyi
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
14.6.2017- Now



The Honorable Myo Win
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
15.11.2018- Now

Court Set-up

Supreme Court of the Union

The Supreme Court of the Union is the highest court of the Union, without affecting the powers of the Constitutional Tribunal and the Courts- Martial.

The Supreme Court of the Union is located in Nay Pyi Taw, the new capital of Myanmar. It consists of the Chief Justice of the Union and eight Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union.

The Supreme Court of the Union is the final court of appeal. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. Moreover, it has the revisional jurisdiction against the judgment or order passed by a court in accordance with law and in confirming the death sentence. Furthermore, it exercises the power of issuing five kinds of Writs without affecting the power of other courts to issue orders that have the nature of writs in accordance with law. At the Supreme Court of the Union, cases may be adjudicated by a bench of one Justice or more than one justice or by the Full Bench.

The following matters are also exclusively heard by the Supreme Court of the Union:

- ⇒ matters arising out of bilateral treaties concluded by the Union;
- ⇒ other disputes, except constitutional problems between the Union Government and the Region or State Governments; or
- ⇒ constitutional problems among the Regions, among the States, between the Region and the State, and between the Union Territory and the Region or the State;
- ⇒ other matters as prescribed by any law.

Being the highest authority of the entire court system, the Supreme Court of the Union has responsibility to administer and supervise all subordinate courts in the Union. It is also entitled the right of submitting the bills relating to the Judiciary to the Legislative, called *Pyidaung Su Hluttaw* in accordance with the stipulated manners.

The locations of the Supreme Court of the Union, High Courts of the State and Region and District Courts are stated in **Appendix A** of this report.

High Courts of the Region or the State



**Dress Robe of High Court
Judge (Mr.)**

The High Court of the Region or State is the second highest level of courts and is located in each Region or State of the Union. There are 7 High Courts of the Region and 7 High Courts of the State. The locations of the High Courts are stated in **Appendix A** of this report.

Each High Court has one Chief Judge and the number of judges in a High Court is variable from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 7 depending on the respective workload. High Courts have the original jurisdiction to hear both civil and criminal cases and has appellate and revisional jurisdiction over the judgment, decree and order passed by the subordinate courts.

All cases in the High Court are adjudicated by the single judge or by a bench consisting of more than one judge when necessary.

The High Courts have the responsibility to supervise the judicial matters of all subordinate courts within its jurisdiction of the Region or State in accord with the guidance of the Supreme Court of the Union.

Chief Judges and Judges of the High Courts of the Region and State
1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018

High Court of Kachin State	Chief Judge Tu Ja	30.3.2011- Now
	Judge Zaw Win	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Pyone Pyone Aye	30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Kayah State	Chief Judge Kyaw Lin Maung	29.2.2012 -Now
	Judge Than Than Aye	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Sao Ohnmar Kyi	29.11.2017-Now
High Court of Kayin State	Chief Judge Saw San Lin	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Thein Ko Ko	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Khin Swe Tun	30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Chin State	Chief Judge Win Myint Kyaw	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Myint Thein Tun	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Terrence Samoi Ni Khwel	4.8.2017 - Now
High Court of Mon State	Chief Judge Khin Maung Gyi	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Nyi Nyi Soe	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Htay Myint Aye	7.12.2017 - Now
High Court of Shan State	Chief Judge Kywe Kywe	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Khin May Tint	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Khin Maung Htay	30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Rakhine State	Chief Judge Kyauk	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Thein Aung	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge San San Yee	19.11.2013 - 1.11.2018
	Judge War War Tun	29.11.2018- Now
High Court of Sagaing Region	Chief Judge Win Myint	10.12.2014 - Now
	Judge Myo Maung	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Cherry Kyi	29.12.2014 - Now
High Court of Magway Region	Chief Judge Sein Htun	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Myint Thein	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Nu Yin	30.3.2011 - Now

High Court of Mandalay Region	Chief Judge Soe Thein	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Tin Nwe Win	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Khin Thin Wai	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Kyin Thaung (a) Lay Lay Mon	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Kyi Thein (a) Kyi Thein Aung	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Hla Hla Yee	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Thaung Nyunt	30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Bago Region	Chief Judge Maung Maung Shwe	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Tin Hone (a) Yu Kyone	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Maung Maung Aye	26.5.2016 - Now
	Judge Lwin Lwin Aye Kyaw	26.5.2016 - Now
High Court of Taninthayi Region	Chief Judge Tin Aung	22.7.2016- Now
	Judge Khin Maung Maung	28.9.2016- Now
	Judge Pike Pike Aye	29.1.2018- Now
High Court of Yangon Region	Chief Judge Win Swe	30.3.2011 - 27.11.2018
	Chief Judge Hla Aye	12.12.2018 - Now
	Judge Hla Aye	30.3.2011 - 11.12.2018
	Judge Sandar Thwe	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Soe Soe Aung	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Aye Than	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Thin Thin Nwet	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge AungNaing	12.4.2017 - Now
High Court of Ayeyarwady Region	Chief Judge Than Tun	17.8.2012 - Now
	Judge Kyaw Min	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Myo Nyunt	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Win Myint	17.8.2012 - Now
	Judge Yin Yin Han	21.12.2017- Now

District Court, Court of Self-administered Division and Zone

The District Court is located in each and every district. In the Self-administered Division and Zone of the Region and the State, the Court of Self-administered Division and Zone are to be formed. The District Courts and the Courts of Self-administered Division or Zone are the second lowest level of courts. The Court of Pa-O Self-administered Zone and Matupi District Court were established in 2018. There are 74 District Courts including three Courts of Self-administered Zone up to 31 December 2018. The location of Court of Self-administered Zone and District Courts are stated in **Appendix A** of this report.

Each District Court has District Judge, Additional District Judge and Deputy District Judge who are assigned by the Supreme Court of the Union. Each Court of Self-administered Zone has Self administered Zone Judge and deputy Self-administered Zone Judge. The District Court has the original jurisdiction to hear both civil and criminal cases and has appellate and revisional jurisdiction over the judgment, decree and order passed by the subordinate courts. All cases in the District Court and Court of Self-administered Zone are adjudicated by a single judge and by a bench consisting of more than one judge when necessary.

**Dress Robe of District
Judge (Mr.)**

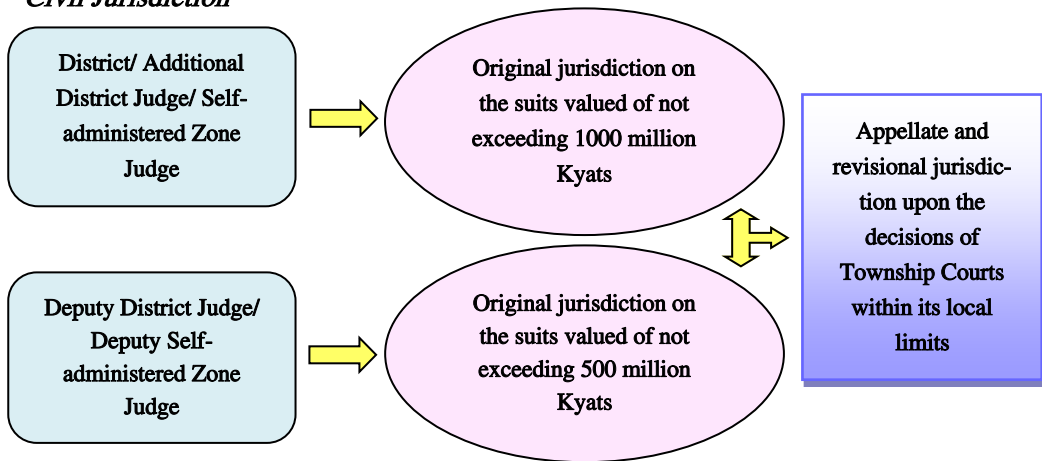


Jurisdiction of District Court and Court of Self-administered Zone

Criminal Jurisdiction

- Original jurisdiction on criminal cases which can pass any sentence authorized by law
- Appellate and revisional jurisdiction upon the decision of Township Courts within its local limits

Civil Jurisdiction



The District courts and Courts of Self-administered Zone are responsible to supervise the judicial matters of all Township Courts within its relevant jurisdiction in accordance with the guidance of the Supreme Court of the Union and the respective High Courts.

Township Court

The Township Court is the court of first instance and has already been established in 330 townships according to the statistics of 31 December 2018. Each Township Court has Township Judge, Additional Township Judge and Deputy Township Judge who are assigned by the Supreme Court of the Union.

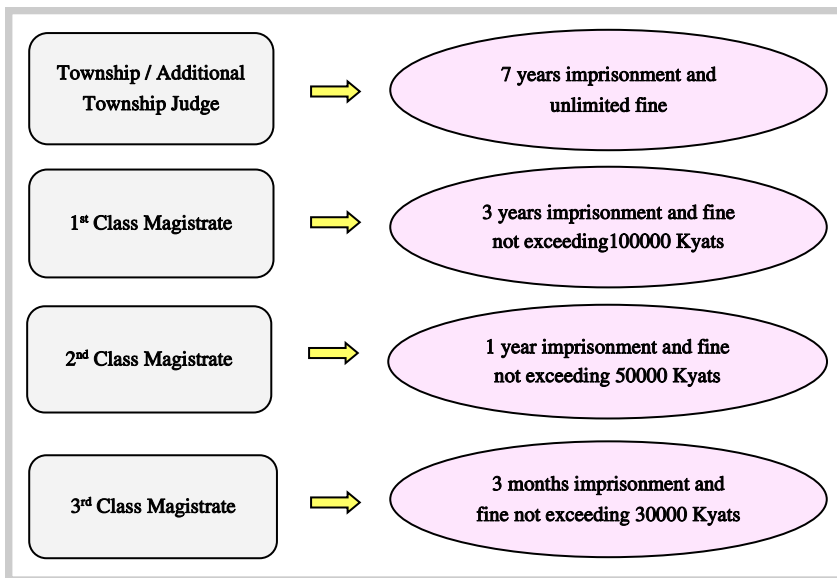
The township courts have only the original jurisdiction to hear both civil and criminal cases. All cases in the Township Court are adjudicated by a single judge.

Dress Code of Township
Judge (Mr.)

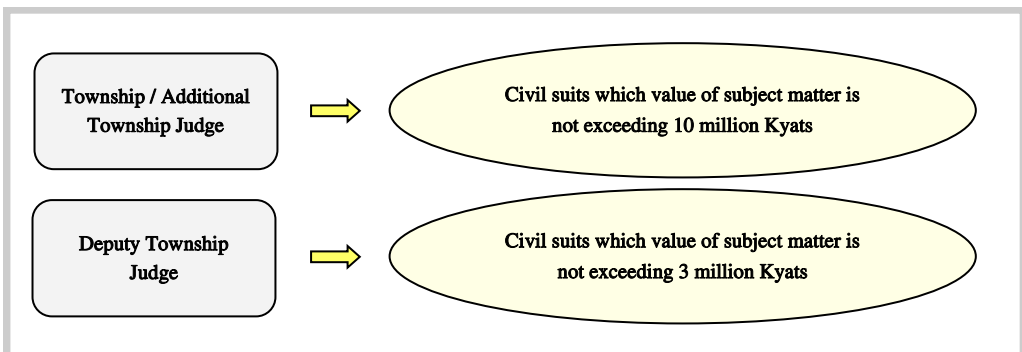


Jurisdiction of Township Court

Criminal Jurisdiction



Civil Jurisdiction



Other Courts Constituted by Law

Other Courts are constituted by law in order to try particular matters which are generally equivalent to the status of Township Court. These include -

- * Juvenile Courts;
- * Courts to try Municipal Offences;
- * Courts to try Traffic Offences;

Juvenile Courts

Under the Child Law, the Juvenile Courts are separately set up to try offences committed by juvenile offenders. Even though they are the township level court, juvenile judge has the specific jurisdiction on all offences without irrespective of the severity of the offence.

A separate Juvenile Court (Yangon) has been constituted to try juvenile cases that occur in 20 townships in Yangon City municipal area. A separate Juvenile Court (Mandalay) has been constituted to try juvenile cases that occur at 5 townships in Mandalay municipal area. In the courts, court facilities including child witness examination rooms and equipment have been installed to create a child-friendly environment.

In addition to the above mentioned courts, the juvenile courts have also been established in respective township court for other townships.

Courts to try Municipal Offences

The Municipal Courts have been established to try municipal offences in speedy and effective way. Separate courts have been opened in the city of Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw.

Courts to try Traffic Offences

In order to try offenders violated vehicle rules and traffic regulations, the traffic courts have been established separately in the city of Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw.

Court Administration

The Supreme Court Committees for Court Administration

A number of committees and teams are formed to assist the administrative functions of the Supreme Court of the Union. These committees play a vital role in managing issues relating to judicial matters and court administration. Up to 31 December 2018, the committees are formed as follows:

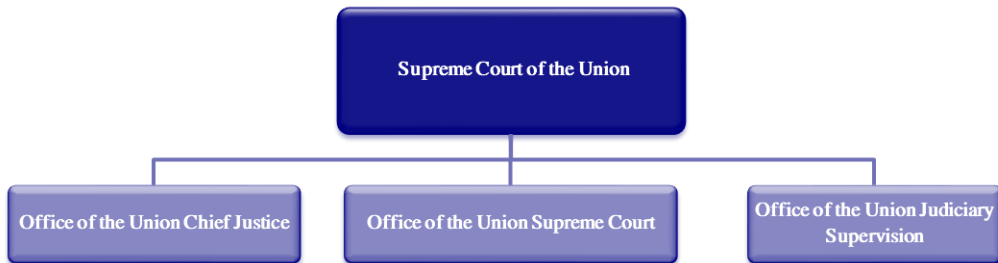
- ◇ **The Executive Committee of the Supreme Court of the Union** led by the Chief Justice of the Union; it consists of all Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union
- ◇ **The Joint Committee between the Supreme Court of the Union and the Singapore Ministry of Law** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Tha Htay
- ◇ **The Supervision and Implementation Committee on Judicial Ethics** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Tha Htay
- ◇ **The Legal Aids Process Implementation Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Tha Htay
- ◇ **The Reviewing Board of Myanmar Law Reports** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice MyaThein
- ◇ **The Insolvency Law Drafting Team** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Mya Thein
- ◇ **The Reviewing Team for the Laws Administered by the Supreme Court of the Union** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Myint Aung
- ◇ **The Reviewing and Information Committee of the Complaints** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Myint Aung
- ◇ **The E-Government Implementation Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Aung Zaw Thein
- ◇ **The Insolvency Process Implementation Team** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Mya Han

- ◇ **The Team of Amending the Copying Rules** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Myo Tint
- ◇ **The Strategic Plan Implementation Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Myo Tint
- ◇ **The Court-led Mediation System Implementation Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Myo Tint

All the Committees and Teams are assisted by the Senior Officers of the Supreme Court of the Union. Working Committees and Working Groups are also formed on specific activities of the Judicial Strategic Plan.

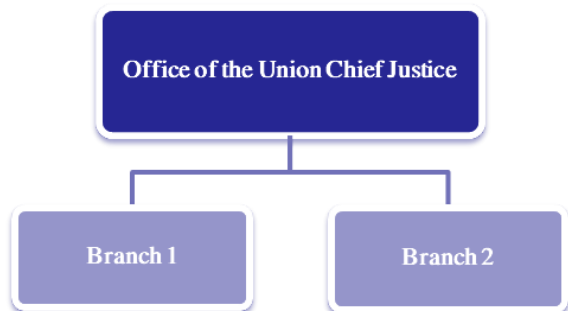
Organizational Structure of the Supreme Court of the Union

The administrative and supervisory functions of the Supreme Court of the Union are supported by the Office of the Union Chief Justice, the Office of the Union Supreme Court and the Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision.



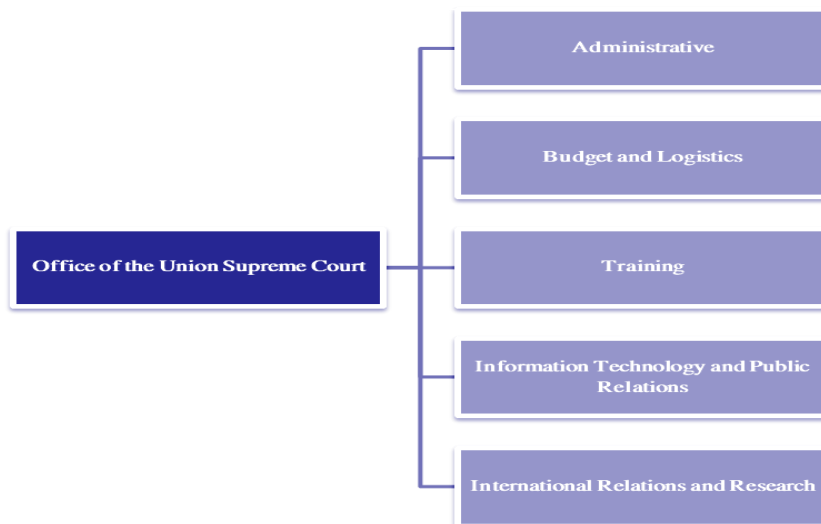
Office of the Union Chief Justice

Under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Union Chief Justice, two branches are formed to assist the functions of the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union.



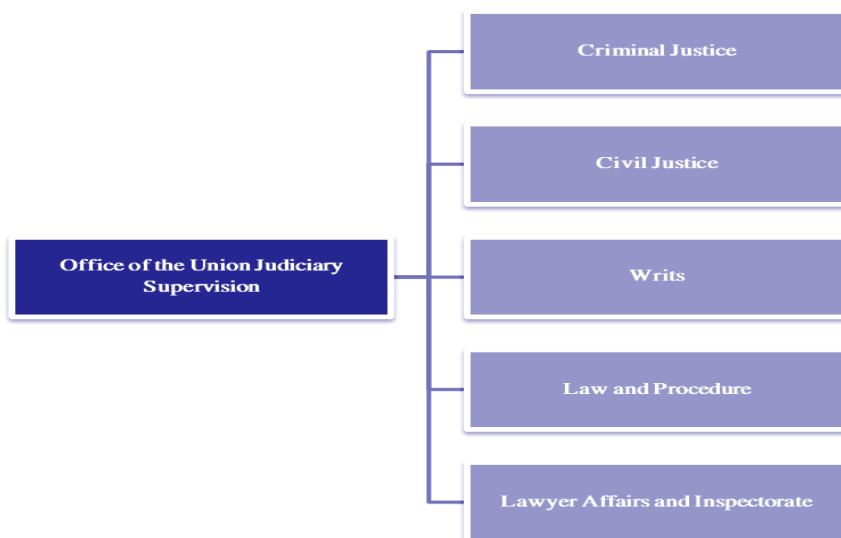
Office of the Union Supreme Court

Under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary, five departments are formed to work for administration and personnel, budget and logistics, training, information technology and public relations, and international relations and research activities.



Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision

Under the supervision of a Director General, five departments are formed to work for bench sitting and enforcement of judgment of the Supreme Court of the Union and criminal and civil justice functions including Writs, reviewing and drafting laws, supervising the judicial functions of subordinate courts, court inspection and lawyers' affair.



Budgeted Account and Financial Management

The Supreme Court of the Union manages the judiciary budget allocated by the Union Budget Law for every fiscal year. According to the Law, being accountable by the Chief Justice of the Union to the Government for each financial year, the administrative authority is conferred to the Permanent Secretary of the Office of the Union Chief Justice for managing and imposing a levy on courts' fee and fine and allocated court budgets (for current expenditure and capital expenditure).

As the Permanent Secretary mandated for this purpose has also authority to delegate his power to his subordinate department, the authority to administer the levying and managing these financial matters is conferred to the Director of the Budget and Logistics Department under the Office of the Union Supreme Court. The Permanent Secretary conferred delegates his authority to the Heads of the Regional and State Judicial Office to manage allocated budgets for the Regional and State High Courts, District Courts and Townships Courts within its regions and states. **Internal Audit Team** led by a deputy director general was formed to supervise internal financial matters and transactions in accordance with the financial rules and regulations. In addition, to supervise and assist to the task of the Internal Audit Team, **Audit Committee** led by the Permanent Secretary of Union Chief Justice Office was formed.

The Union Budget Law allocated 0.185% of Capital Expenditure and 0.101% of total Current Expenditure to the Supreme Court of the Union for 2017-2018 Fiscal Year. For 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018 (mini budget), allocated 0.174% of Capital Expenditure and 0.106% of Current Expenditure, and allocated 0.131% of total Capital Expenditure and 0.116% of total Current Expenditure to the Supreme Court of the Union for 2018-2019 Fiscal Year.

The allocated budget and actual expenditure under the capital and current expenditure for the fiscal years of 2017-2018, 2018 April to September (mini budget) and 2018-2019 are stated.

***Actual Expenditure of the Supreme Court of the Union in the fiscal year of
2017-2018 and 2018-2019 (kyats in millions)***

Sr.	Title of Budget	Percentage of the Received by the Supreme Court of the Union			Expenditure	2017-2018	1.4.2018 To 30.9.2018 (6) Month*	2018-2019**
		2017-2018	1.4.2018 to 30.9.2018	2018-2019				
1	Capital Expenditure	0.185%	0.174%	0.131%	Allocated Budget	8315.881	3631.613	8262.150
					Actual Expenditure	8263.404	3631.352	*** 1330.100
2	Current Expenditure	0.101%	0.106%	0.116%	Allocated Budget	15740.000	8477.737	20295.529
					Actual Expenditure	15184.620	8447.450	**** 4182.871

* *Capital expenditure and current expenditure of allotment and actual expenditure for Mini Budget (1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018) were stated.*

** *2018- 2019 Fiscal year (Stated only for 1 October 2018 to 31 December 2018)*

*** *In Capital Expenditure, actual expenditure is stated up to 31 December 2018.*

**** *In Current Expenditure, actual expenditure is stated up to 31 December 2018.*

Significant Performance of the Supreme Court of the Union in 2018

Adoption of Five Years Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

In accordance with the theme of ‘Towards Improving Justice for All’, Union Supreme Court adopted five-year Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) in 2018. Based on the previous Judicial Strategic Plan (2015-2017), five strategic action areas are set up to fulfill the needs of public accessing the justice at the courts. Five strategic areas are set forth in the Plan such as facilitating and expanding public access to Court Services; promoting public awareness so as to achieve public trust into the judiciary; enhancing judicial independence and administrative capacity; promoting and ensuring the professionalism, accountability and integrity of the judiciary and to promote efficient case management and court specializations which will reduce time-consuming for adjournments.



Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Preparing to Implement Court-Led Mediation System

According to the strategic objective of the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022), the initiatives of the Court-Led Mediation system were conducted in 2018 planning to implement this system at the selected courts in 2019. If Court-Led Mediation system is applied at the Courts, it is sure that most of the civil suit will be settled fairly and speedily. Since 2016, in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), working group of the Union Supreme Court (USC) has been conducting feasibility studies for implementing the Court-Led Mediation system at the Courts. In 2018, with the aim on developing mediation process, court user's survey and workshops were carried out. Moreover, mediators' manual and rules for Court-Led Mediation system were also prescribed. Accordingly, some District Courts and Township Courts have been selected as pilot courts for implementing mediation system. It is obvious that, in other countries, Court-Led Mediation system is a successful system and achieves the public satisfaction highly.



**Workshops on Court-Led
Mediation**



Implementation of the National Case Management Program (NCMP)

Based on the achievements of the pilot programs, National Case Management Program (NCMP) is going to be implemented at the different level of Courts in three years which aims to develop the Judicial Strategic Plan, strategic area 5 “Promote Efficient Case Management and Court Specializations”.

According to the judicial strategic objectives, in collaboration with USAID-PRLP, Union Supreme Court has been implementing the National Case Management Program (NCMP) since 2018. In the efforts of NCMP Committee, NCMP members and USAID-PRLP, Training of Trainer on Court Surveys was conducted for judicial officers from 9 Region and State High Courts. It was also organized workshops for making User Manual and Trainer Guide Book, workshop on the final evaluation of 3 pilot courts and trainings on Case Management Program for Region and State High Courts throughout the year.

In 2018, Case Management Program was initiated at 9 District Courts and 9 Township Courts. Therefore, NCMP is currently implementing at 12 District Courts and 14 Township Courts all together combining with former 8 Pilot Courts. Probably, by applying the NCMP at the Courts nationwide, backlog may be reduced significantly and cases may be adjudicated speedily to reach the performance target of Judicial Strategic Plan.



Workshops on ‘Training of Trainers on Court Surveys National Case Management Program’

Providing the necessitated facilities of the Court

With the contributions of the UNICEF, the child friendly court room including the child-friendly interviewing room, other necessitated facilities and instruments of the court for the security and safety of the victims in the trial of juvenile cases and trafficking in persons cases were provided in the Western Yangon District Court, Myitkyina District Court, Nyaung Oo District Court and Mawlamyaing District Court.

Implementation to strengthen the Judicial Accountability and Integrity

Union Supreme Court has been endeavoring to provide people corruption free judiciary accompany with high integrity and accountability. As an effort to uplift the ethics and professionalism of the judges, Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges has been promulgated. Accordingly, in collaboration with the ‘Denmark-Myanmar Programme on Rule of Law and Human Rights’, Union Supreme Court drafted a Commentary on Code of Judicial Ethics for Judges. Moreover, as a continuation of endeavoring Judicial Accountability Workshop and Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on Judicial Accountability and Code of Judicial Ethics were conducted in the reporting year.

The Ethics Reviewing Committee led by a Union Supreme Court Justice was formed and this Committee supervises judges to obey the code of judicial ethics constantly. Moreover, collaboration with UNODC, Union Supreme Court conducted workshop on the title of ‘To Promote Judicial Integrity by handling the judicial complaints’. With great effort, it is believed that people trust will be achieved more by improving judicial accountability and judicial ethics of the judges.



Workshop on “To Promote Judicial Integrity by Handling the Judicial Complaints”

Implementation on Strengthening Judicial and Professional Skills and Proficiencies of Court Personnel

In 2018, aiming to improve professionalism of judges regarding commercial and business related laws area, Union Supreme Court conducted workshops on Judicial Colloquium on Commercial and Corporate Law in collaboration with Asia Development Bank (ADB). Moreover, as a result of great effort of Business and Commercial Related Law Working Group of Union Supreme Court in collaboration with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a case study book on business related law was drafted successfully.

Furthermore, to have knowledge and skill regarding with the specialized subject area, basic curriculum for Intellectual Property law (IP) was arranged to put at the on-the-job training course for newly recruited judges. Other efforts including drafting a Statutory Book for Trade Mark, conducting workshops regarding with IP Law and feasibility study for the development of judiciary on IP related matters have been organized throughout the year.

Conducting Asia-Pacific Judicial Conference on Environmental and Climate Change Adjudication

The Asia-Pacific Judicial Conference on Environmental and Climate Change Adjudication was held at the Hilton Hotel, in Nay Pyi Taw on 29 – 30 October 2018. The conference was jointly organized by the Union Supreme Court, Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Asian Judges Network on Environment (AJNE). This was a prominent judicial conference hosted in Myanmar in respect to the environmental and climate change sector. Union Supreme Court proudly organized the conference collaboration with the international partners.

*Union Chief Justice
inaugurates the Conference*



Photo of Attendees to the Conference

The conference was attended by 16 Judges including Chief Judges, judicial officers and high ranking officials from ASEAN countries; 12 Judges from South Asia countries; 3 Judges including Chief Justice from Pacific region countries; officials from ADB and UN Environment Programme; experts from Train-the-Trainers Program Environmental Champion; legal experts; Presenters; all together 73 representatives from 40 countries; 70 Judges from the different level of courts of the Supreme Court of the Union of

Myanmar; and 10 delegates from other Institutions, Ministries and Departments.

The conference was held with the aim of strengthening in trying cases related to the natural environment and climate change. It was also aimed for judges and legal experts to discuss widely on cooperating among Asia-Pacific countries for fairness in maintaining the natural environment, hearing and judging natural environment cases, and strengthening the need to follow precedence and best practices in the area of environmental management. The conference focused on the challenges related to environment and climate change, enacted laws on protection and maintaining of the environment, implementation of the laws, trials relating to environment and climate change, and challenges and the role of judges in the area of climate change was discussed by participants in wide ranging sectors from different views and angles.



Conducting Asia-Pacific Judicial Conference on Environmental and Climate Change Adjudication

Performance of the Courts

Changes to the Court's Jurisdiction

Court of Pa-O Self-administered Zone in Shan State was formed by Notification No. 66/2018 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 23 January 2018 and empowered criminal and civil power to try the cases which occur in Hopon Township, Hsihseng Township and Pinlaung Township.

Matupi District Court in Chin State was formed by Notification No. 845/2018 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 1 October 2018 and empowered criminal and civil power to try the cases which occur in Maptupi Township and Paletwa Township.

Adjudication of the Cases

To adjudicate cases fairly and speedily in accordance with the law is one of the missions of the court. The workload of the courts at different levels in 2018 is shown by the tables in comparison of criteria on **Calendar Year Clearance Rate, Age of Decided Cases, Age of Pending Cases, Appeal Rate, Caseload and Performance of Judges and Category of Serious Criminal Cases.**

Calendar Year Clearance Rate

The calendar year clearance rate is the ratio of disposing of new filings in the calendar year and is to measure the efficiency and productivity of the courts. *

** The calculation of Clearance Rate is based on the ratio of new filings and disposed cases within a calendar year. Disposed cases are the total of previous year pending cases and newly filed cases. Clearance Rate of Pilot Courts of the National Case Management Program (NCMP) is calculated similarly.*

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union

Table 1 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union. In the year of 2018, the number of new filing to the Supreme Court of the Union was 5068 and the number of disposing was 5203. The new filings were 16.6% more than previous year. The total decided cases were 36% more than previous year so that the clearance rate has highly increased more than previous year. The clearance rate was increasing because of the higher number of Justices in the Supreme Court of the Union and planning out for the speedy trial.

Table.1 *Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union by case type by year 2015-2018*

Case	Case Type	Year			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Newly Filed	Criminal	1384	1382	1543	2001
	Civil	2393	2495	2503	2750
	Writs	212	300	298	317
	Total	3989	4177	4344	5068
Decided	Criminal	1269	1269	1322	2010
	Civil	2072	2350	2214	2860
	Writs	220	192	287	333*
	Total	3561	3811	3823	5203
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	92%	92%	86%	100%
	Civil	87%	94%	88%	104%
	Writs	104%	64%	96%	105%
	Total	89%	91%	88%	103%

**Of the decided in the writ applications, two applications of the writs of Mandamus, eleven applications of the writs of Quo Warranto, twenty six applications of the writs of Certiorari had been allowed. Then the acts of the respective departments were quashed and the Writs were issued to proceed in accordance with the law.*

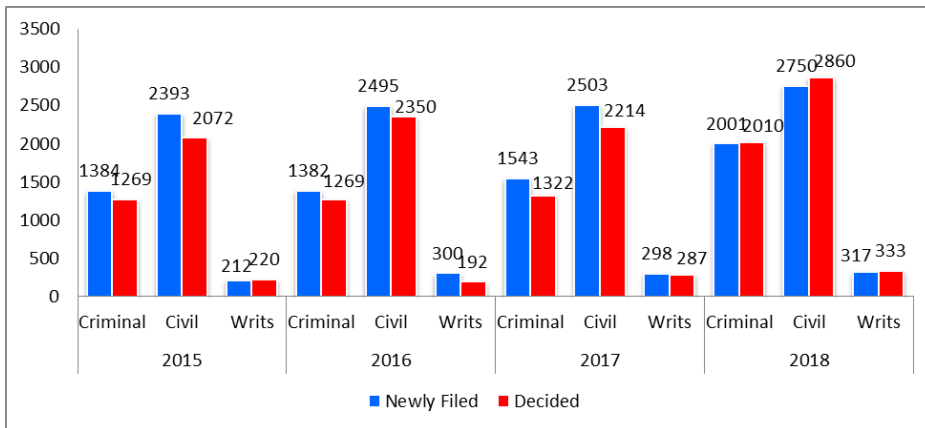


Figure 1 Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union by Case Type by Year 2015-2018

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts

Table 2 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts. In the year 2018, the number of new filing to High Courts was 13457 and the number of disposing was 12234. The new filings were 10% more than previous year. The total decided cases were 13.5% more than previous year. Therefore, the performance of the High Courts is increased than the previous year distinctly.

Table.2 Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts by case type by year 2015-2018

Case	Case Type	Year			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Newly Filed	Criminal	6267	5227	6202	7381
	Civil	4800	5782	6040	6076
	Total	11067	11009	12242	13457
Decided	Criminal	6398	5599	5706	7073
	Civil	4420	5127	5071	5161
	Total	10818	10726	10777	12234
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	102%	107%	92%	96%
	Civil	92%	89%	84%	85%
	Total	98%	98%	88%	91%

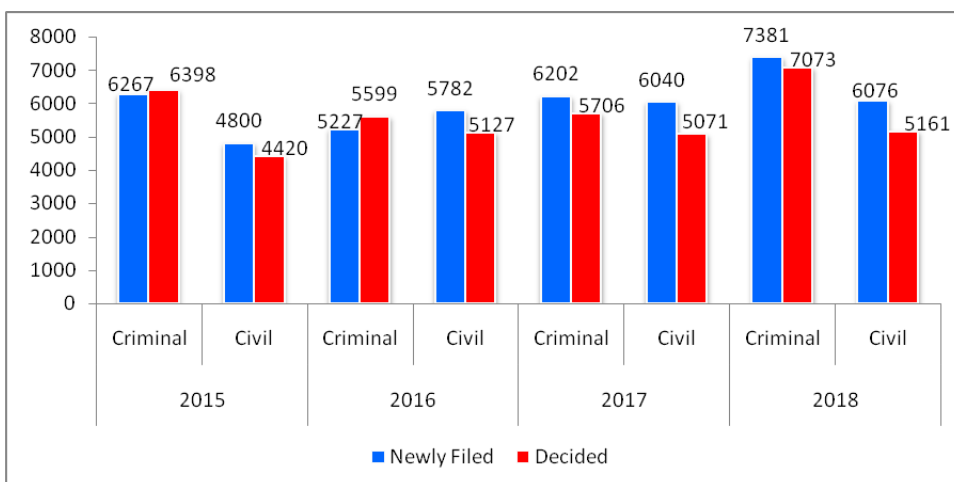


Figure 2 Clearance Rate of High Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2018

Table 3 shows Total Clearance Rate of High Courts by State and Region in 2018. Among the High Courts, the Chin State High Court got the highest clearance rate in criminal cases and the Mon State High Court got the highest clearance rate in civil cases.

Table 3 Total Clearance Rate by High Courts of State and Region in 2018

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	437	431	185	174	99%	94%
2	Kayah	49	54	25	24	110%	96%
3	Kayin	300	278	73	70	93%	96%
4	Chin	27	31	7	6	115%	86%
5	Sagaing	1058	825	495	390	78%	79%
6	Tanintharyi	334	360	119	129	108%	108%
7	Bago	536	517	663	533	96%	80%
8	Magway	568	538	282	313	95%	111%
9	Mandalay	1230	1100	1412	1107	89%	78%
10	Mon	395	450	284	346	114%	122%
11	Rakhine	257	232	107	98	90%	92%
12	Yangon	994	1124	1633	1172	113%	72%
13	Shan	656	662	311	306	101%	98%
14	Ayeyarwady	540	471	479	492	87%	103%

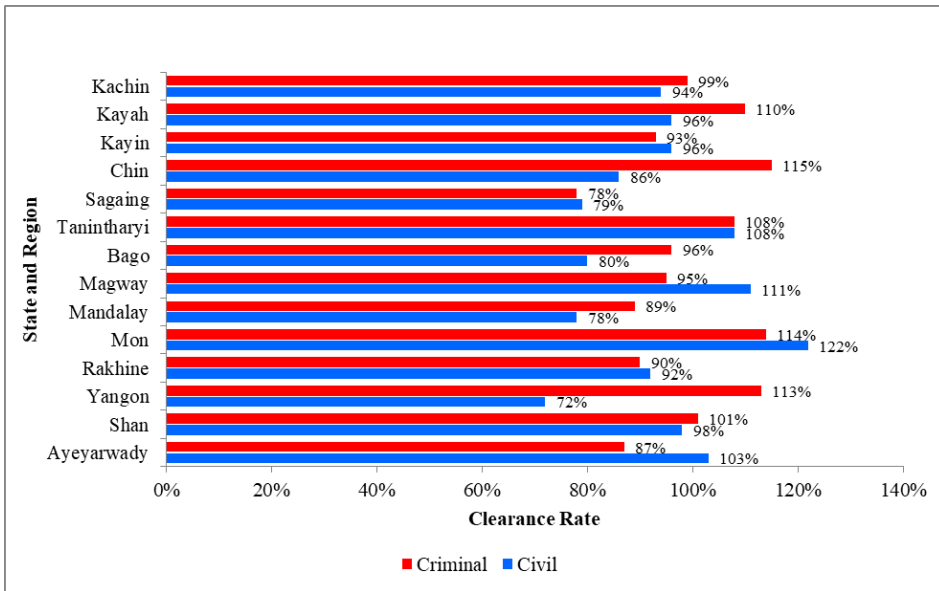


Figure 3 Total Clearance Rate by High Courts of State and Region in 2018

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts

Table 4 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts. In 2018, the number of new filing to District Courts was 37222 and the number of disposing was 34267. Even though the new filings were 12.3% more than previous year, the total decided cases were 14% more than previous year. Therefore, the total clearance rate of District Courts in 2018 is slightly increased than the previous year.

Table.4 Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts by case type by year 2015-2018

Case	Case Type	Year			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Newly Filed	Criminal	13697	18034	20478	23829
	Civil	12213	12784	12644	13393
	Total	25910	30818	33122	37222
Decided	Criminal	14158	16520	18820	22414
	Civil	10965	11546	11238	11853
	Total	25123	28066	30058	34267
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	103%	91%	92%	94%
	Civil	89%	90%	89%	89%
	Total	97%	91%	91%	92%

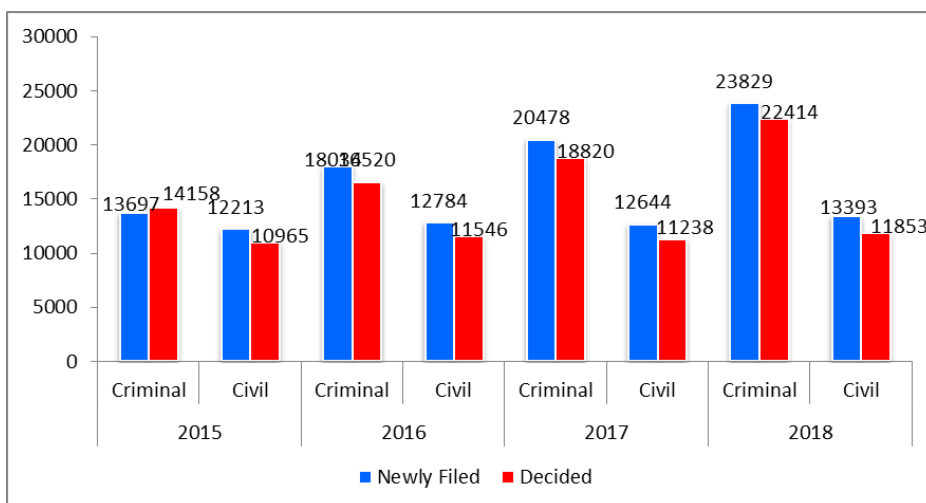


Figure 4 Clearance Rate of District Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2018

Table 5 shows Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2018. In each Region and State, the calendar clearance rate of the District Courts in Kayin State is the highest in criminal cases and the Chin State also got the highest rate in civil cases. The clearance rate of district courts in other Region or State was decreased due to the increasing amount of new filings.

Table 5 Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2018

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	1664	1594	323	263	96%	81%
2	Kayah	155	147	63	63	95%	100%
3	Kayin	725	792	143	113	109%	79%
4	Chin	99	97	15	16	98%	107%
5	Sagaing	3096	2897	990	914	94%	92%
6	Tanintharyi	1012	876	228	224	87%	98%
7	Bago	1577	1546	1477	1461	98%	99%

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
8	Magway	1406	1304	836	694	93%	83%
9	Mandalay	3450	3160	2939	2469	92%	84%
10	Mon	1074	925	563	506	86%	90%
11	Rakhine	832	802	234	229	96%	98%
12	Yangon	3549	3012	3805	3136	85%	82%
13	Shan	3651	3614	601	549	99%	91%
14	Ayeyarwady	1539	1648	1176	1216	107%	103%

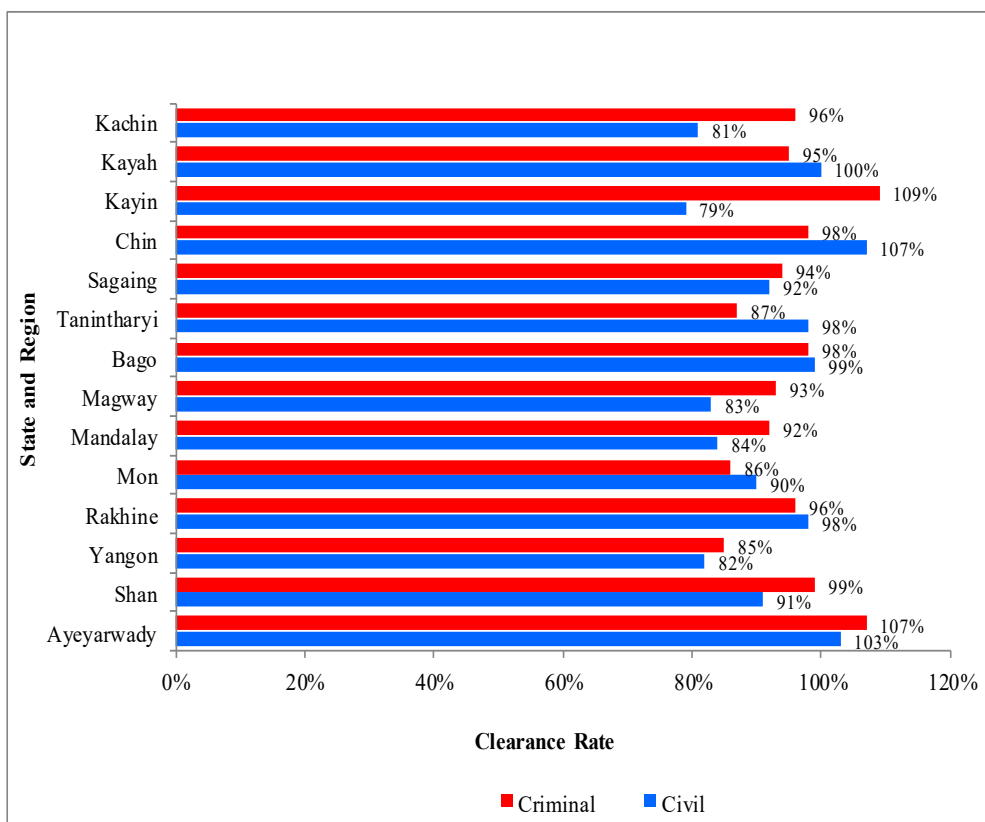


Figure 5 Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2018

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts

Table 6 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts. In 2018, the number of new filing to Township Courts was 344185 and the number of disposing was 338249 so that the clearance rate of Township Courts is 98%. Because of decreasing of the number of filing petty cases, the number of decided criminal cases also decreases in this year.

Table.6 *Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts by case type by year 2015-2018*

Case	Case Type	Year			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Newly Filed	Criminal	317246	346669	365256	315023
	Civil	23506	24166	27287	29162
	Total	340752	370835	392543	344185
Decided	Criminal	315988	341587	355351	310790
	Civil	23039	23757	24227	27459
	Total	339027	365344	379578	338249
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	100%	99%	97%	99%
	Civil	98%	98%	89%	94%
	Total	99%	98%	97%	98%

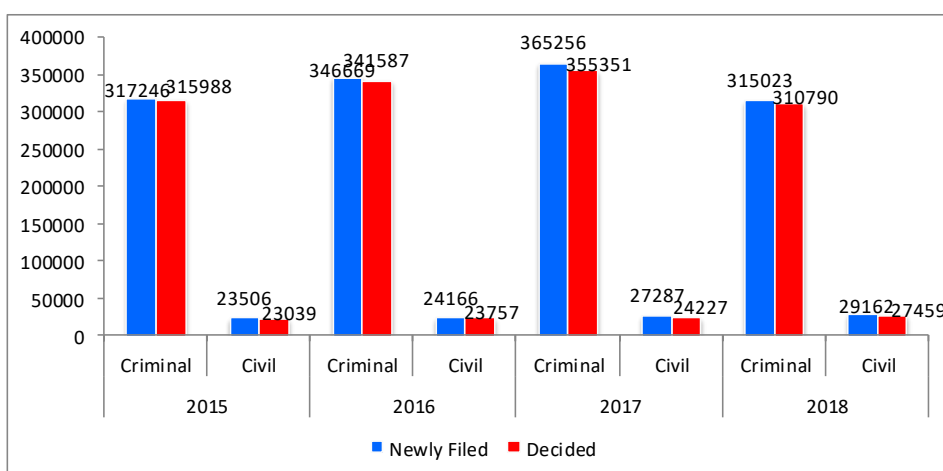


Figure 6 Clearance Rate of Township Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2018

Table 7 shows Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2018. In each Region and State, the calendar clearance rate of the Township Courts at all of the Region and State got the above 95% in criminal cases. Township Courts of Kayah State got the highest rate in disposing of civil cases.

Table 7 Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2018

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	9925	9944	310	318	100%	103%
2	Kayah	638	644	62	67	101%	108%
3	Kayin	5369	5313	108	107	99%	99%
4	Chin	3428	3394	57	51	99%	89%
5	Sagaing	21106	21440	2357	2212	102%	94%
6	Tanintharyi	10945	10805	278	289	99%	104%
7	Bago	52058	52495	4842	4571	101%	94%
8	Magway	25504	25575	2448	2433	100%	99%
9	Mandalay	40193	39364	5428	4761	98%	88%
10	Mon	16368	16034	908	821	98%	90%
11	Rakhine	10238	10292	855	827	101%	97%
12	Yangon	60157	57208	4107	3971	95%	97%
13	Shan	11059	11103	687	682	100%	99%
14	Ayeyarwady	48035	47179	6715	6349	98%	95%

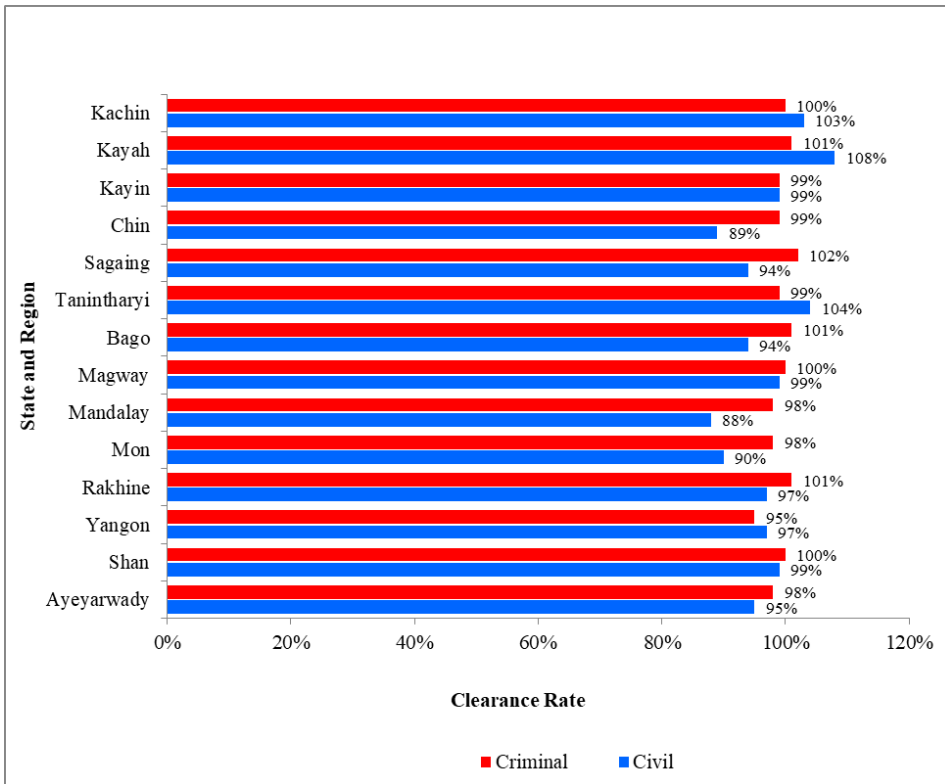


Figure 7 Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2018

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Other Courts

Table 8 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Other Courts. The overall clearance rate of other courts such as Courts to try Traffic Offences, Courts to try Municipal Offences and Juvenile Courts achieved 100%.

Table 8 Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Other Courts by case type by year 2015-2018

Case	Case Type	Year			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Newly Filed	Traffic Courts	308873	134447	146296	119662
	Municipal Courts	61669	32137	23081	14067
	Juvenile Courts	396	307	450	351
	Total	370938	166891	169827	134080

Case	Case Type	Year			
		2015	2016	2017	2018
Decided	Traffic Courts	308873	134447	146296	119662
	Municipal Courts	61844	32233	23103	14259
	Juvenile Courts	399	303	409	394
	Total	371116	166983	169808	134315
Clearance Rate %	Traffic Courts	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Municipal Courts	100%	100%	100%	101%
	Juvenile Courts	101%	99%	91%	112%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

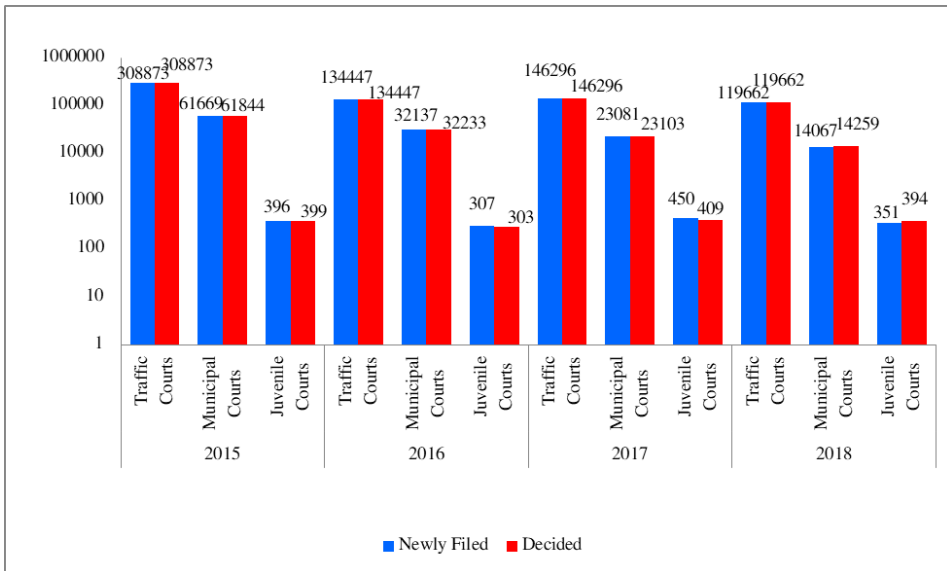


Figure 8 Clearance Rate of Other Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2018

Age of Decided Cases

The calculation of age of decided case is based on the ratio of number of cases decided by their age categories decided in a particular time to the total disposing which is to measure the timeliness of case processing. Criminal case over 12 months and civil case over 36 months are labeled as backlog cases.

Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union

The Supreme Court of the Union hears appellate, revision and miscellaneous criminal and civil cases as well as hears the writs applications. **Table (9) (10) and (11)** show the age of decided cases of the Supreme Court of the Union.

According to Table (9), it is found that the rate of decided **criminal cases** less than three months was 50%, the rate between 3 to 6 months was 18%, and the rate between 6 to 12 months was 31% and over 12 months was 1%. Detailed data is shown in Table (9).

The delay in the criminal cases above 12 months was caused by adjournments for submissions of new address because the service of summons could not be made on the defendant and the adjournments for hiring a lawyer with the cost of the State.

Table 9. Supreme Court of the Union- Age of Decided Case (Criminal) 2015- 2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	951	252	66	-	1269
	Percentage	75%	20%	5%	-	100%
2016	Counts	736	146	372	15	1269
	Percentage	58%	12%	29%	1%	100%
2017	Counts	699	150	438	35	1322
	Percentage	53%	11%	33%	3%	100%
2018	Counts	1000	371	620	19	2010
	Percentage	50%	18%	31%	1%	100%

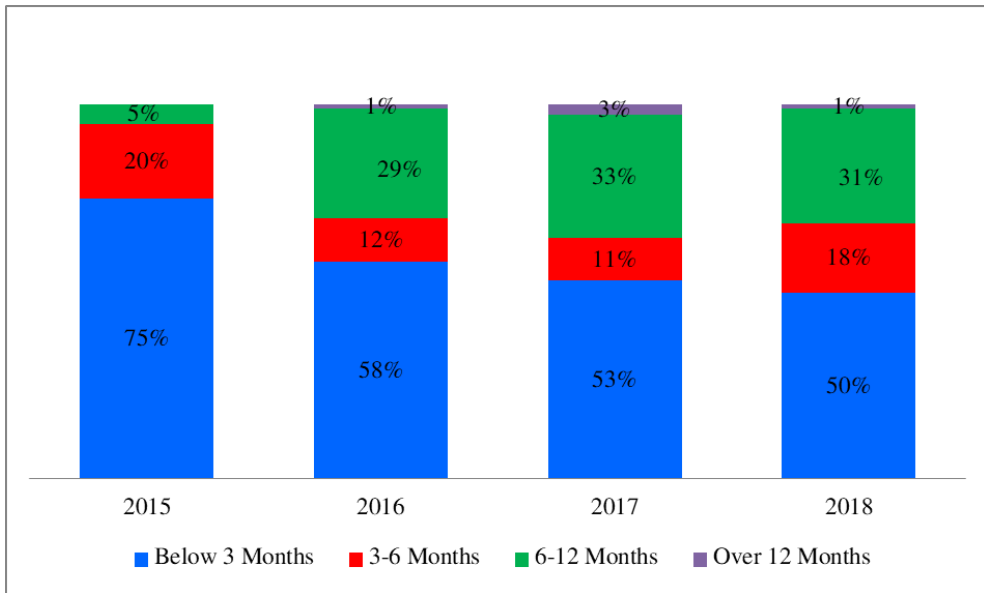


Figure 9 Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015-2018

Table 10. Supreme Court of the Union- Age of Decided Case (Civil) 2015 - 2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	1047	1014	11	-	2072
	Percentage	50%	49%	1%	-	100%
2016	Counts	979	1275	96	-	2350
	Percentage	42%	54%	4%	-	100%
2017	Counts	1024	119	757	314	2214
	Percentage	46%	6%	34%	14%	100%
2018	Counts	1089	1	1768	2	2860
	Percentage	38%	0%	62%	0%	100%

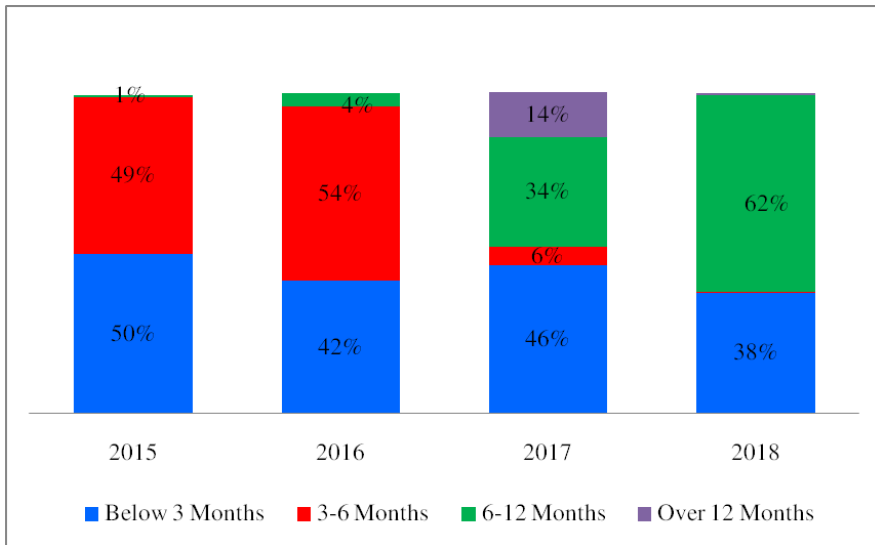


Figure 10 Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015-2018

The rate of decided **civil cases** of the Supreme Court of the Union prolonging less than 3 months was 38%, between 3 to 6 months was 0%, between 6 to 12 months was 62% and over 12 months was 0%. Even though below the rate of less than three months lasting cases decreased from 46% to 38%, between six to 12 months was increased 34% to 62% in this year. It is found that there were only two cases over 12 months lasting cases in this year. The delaying of the civil cases above 12 months was caused by adjournments that waiting too long to enter legal representatives for the deceased parties. Detailed data is shown in **Table (10)**.

Table 11. Supreme Court of the Union- Age of Decided Case (Writs) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	125	67	28	-	220
	Percentage	57%	30%	13%	-	100%
2016	Counts	30	115	47	-	192
	Percentage	16%	60%	24%	-	100%
2017	Counts	44	134	109	-	287
	Percentage	15%	47%	38%	-	100%
2018	Counts	84	149	72	28	333
	Percentage	25%	45%	22%	8%	100%

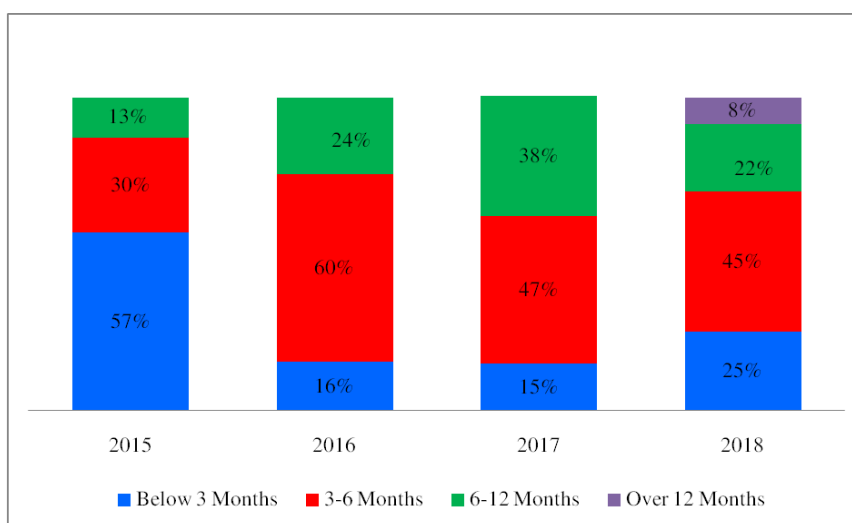


Figure 11 Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015-2018

The rate of decided **Writs cases** less than 3 months was 25%, between 3 to 6 months was 45%, between 6 to 12 months was 22% and over 12 months was 8%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (11)**. The delaying of the writs cases above 12 months was caused for waiting time for the process of preliminary hearing and final hearing.

Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts

The High Courts hear original, appellate, revision and miscellaneous cases on criminal and civil matters. The age of decided cases of High Courts is shown in **Table (12) and (13)**.

Table 12 *Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018*

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	3390	1569	956	483	6398
	Percentage	53%	24%	15%	8%	100%
2016	Counts	3290	1188	589	532	5599
	Percentage	59%	21%	11%	9%	100%
2017	Counts	3005	1525	751	425	5706
	Percentage	53%	27%	13%	7%	100%
2018	Counts	2628	2608	1211	626	7073
	Percentage	37%	37%	17%	9%	100%

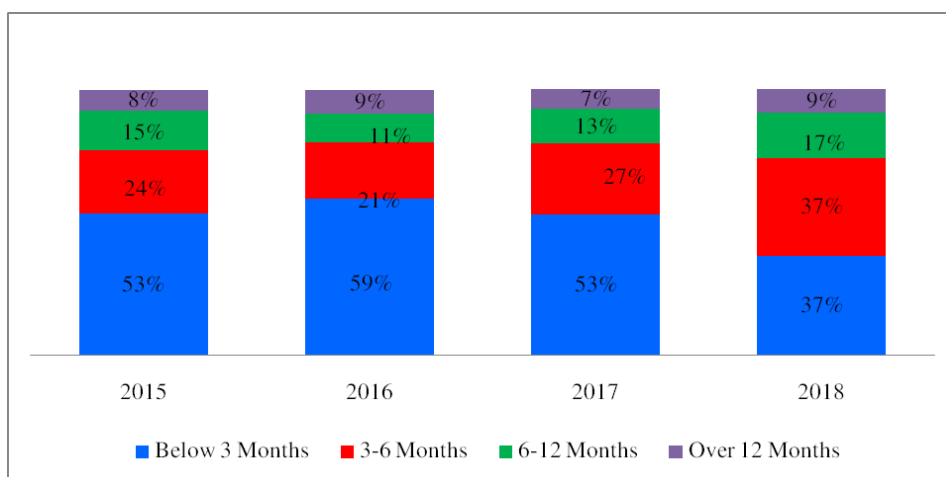


Figure 12 *Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018*

The rate of decided **criminal cases** of High Courts less than 3 months was 37%, between 3 to 6 months was 37%, and between six to 12 months was 17%, over 12 month was 9%. Detailed data is shown in Table (12).

According to **Table 12**, although decided criminal cases over 12 months was only 9% in the reporting year, it was slightly increased than the previous year 7 %.

Table 13 *Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015-2018*

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	1810	1199	1238	163	10	4420
	Percentage	41%	27%	28%	4%	-	100%
2016	Counts	2060	1072	1747	146	102	5127
	Percentage	40%	21%	34%	3%	2%	100%
2017	Counts	2063	1831	1016	147	14	5071
	Percentage	41%	36%	20%	2.8%	0.2%	100%
2018	Counts	1413	1321	1476	923	28	5161
	Percentage	27%	26%	28.5%	18%	0.5%	100%

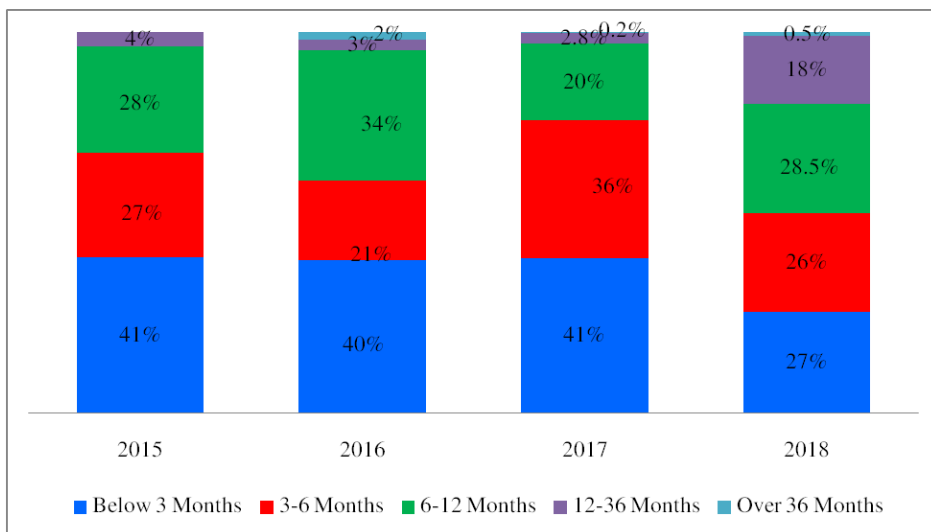


Figure 13 *Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015-2018*

The rate of decided **civil cases** of High Courts less than 3 months was 27%, between 3 to 6 months was 26%, and between 6 to 12 months was 28.5%, between 12 to 36 months was 18% and over 36 months were 0.5%.

Detailed data is shown in **Table (13)**. According to Table 13, decided civil cases over 36 months slightly increased from 0.2% to 0.5% in the reporting year.

Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts

The District Courts hear original, appellate, revision and miscellaneous cases on criminal and civil matters. The age of decided cases of District Courts is shown in **Table (14) and (15)**.

Table 14 Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	8753	3814	1237	354	14158
	Percentage	62%	27%	9%	2%	100%
2016	Counts	10252	4884	1163	221	16520
	Percentage	62%	30%	7%	1%	100%
2017	Counts	11247	5110	1981	482	18820
	Percentage	60%	27%	10%	3%	100%
2018	Counts	10897	6323	4060	1134	22414
	Percentage	49%	28%	18%	5%	100%

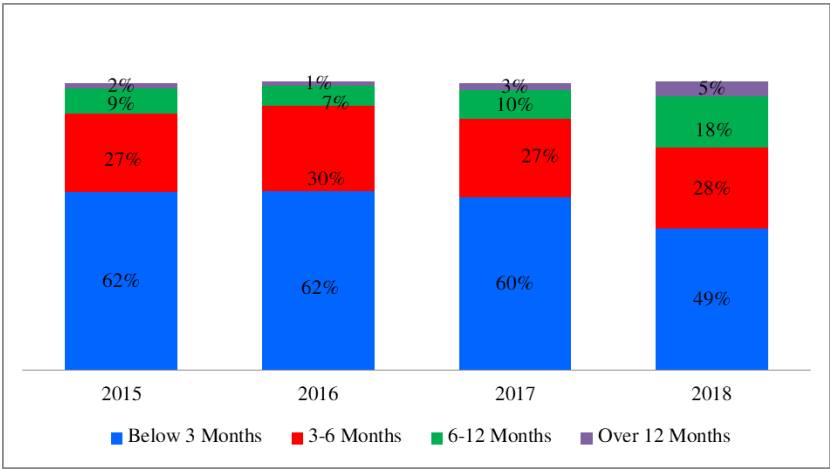


Figure 14 Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

The rate of decided criminal cases of District Courts less than 3 months was 49%, between 3 to 6 months was 28%, between 6 to 12 months was 18% and over 12 month was 5%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (14)**.

According to Table 14, it is found that the rate of decided criminal cases less than 3 months was decreased from 60% in the previous year to 49% in the reporting year and decided criminal cases over 12 months was increased from 3% to 5%.

Table 15 Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	1363	5498	2576	1322	206	10965
	Percentage	12%	50%	24%	12%	2%	100%
2016	Counts	1650	5278	2828	1415	375	11546
	Percentage	14%	46%	25%	12%	3%	100%
2017	Counts	3394	3649	2390	1385	420	11238
	Percentage	30%	33%	21%	12%	4%	100%
2018	Counts	3480	2682	2033	2461	1197	11853
	Percentage	29%	23%	17%	21%	10%	100%

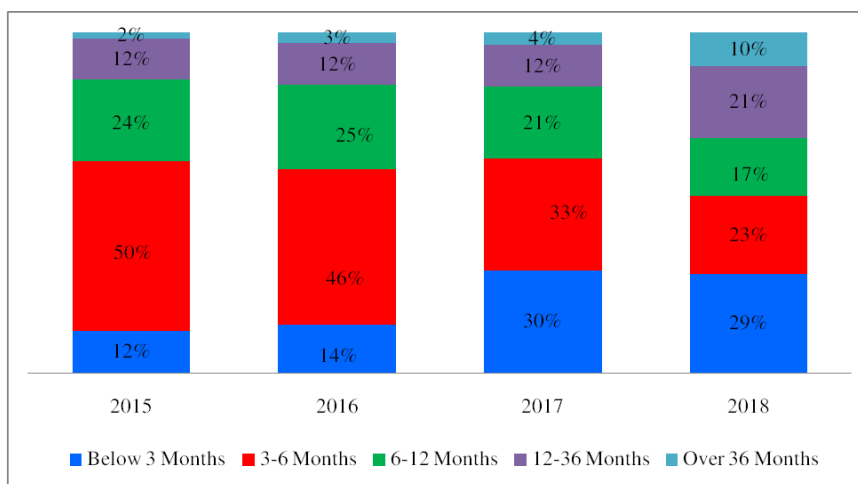


Figure 15 Age of Decided Cases of the District Court (Civil) 2015-2018

The rate of decided **civil cases** of District Courts prolonging less than 3 months was 29%, between 3 to 6 months was 23%, and between 6 to 12 months was 17%, between 12 to 36 months was 21% and over 36 month was 10%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (15)**. According to Table 15, it is found that decided civil cases over 12 months increased 12% to 21% and decided civil cases over 36 months increased 4% to 10%.

Age of Decided Cases of Township Courts

Township Courts try original cases on criminal and civil matters. The age of decided cases of Township Courts is shown in **Table (16) and (17)**.

Table 16 *Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018*

Year		Daily	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	210727	63404	27466	10095	4294	315986
	Percentage	67%	20%	9%	3%	1%	100%
2016	Counts	230042	71166	27767	9130	3482	341587
	Percentage	67%	21%	8%	3%	1%	100%
2017	Counts	243071	66808	30295	10177	5000	355351
	Percentage	68%	19%	9%	3%	1%	100%
2018	Counts	190638	55238	32400	23397	9117	310790
	Percentage	61%	18%	10%	8%	3%	100%

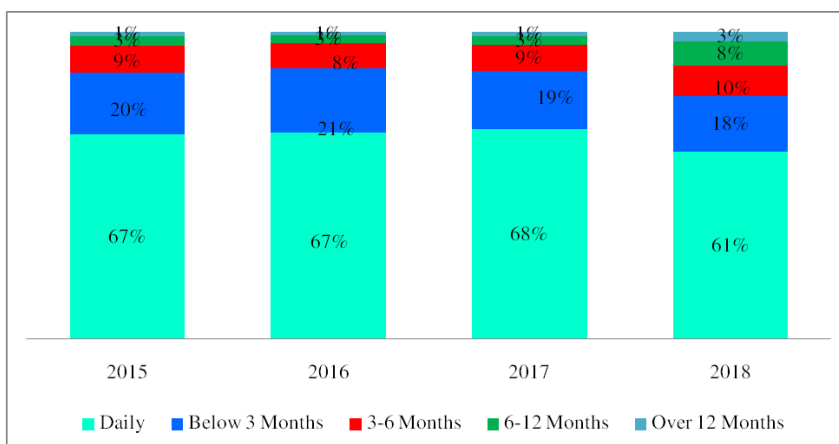


Figure 16 Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

The rate of decided criminal cases of Township Courts on petty case was 61%, less than 3 months was 18%, between 3 to 6 months was 10%, between 6 to 12 months was 8% and over 12 month was 3%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (16)**. According to Table 16, it is found that decided criminal cases less than 3 months slightly decreased from 19% to 18%. The rate of decided criminal cases over 12 months was 2% increased from the previous year.

Table 17 Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

Year		Below 6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	13939	6795	2103	202	23039
	Percentage	61%	29%	9%	1%	100%
2016	Counts	14394	6982	2076	305	23757
	Percentage	61%	29%	9%	1%	100%
2017	Counts	15525	6566	1792	344	24227
	Percentage	64%	27%	8%	1%	100%
2018	Counts	13103	7467	5645	1244	27459
	Percentage	48%	27%	21%	5%	100%

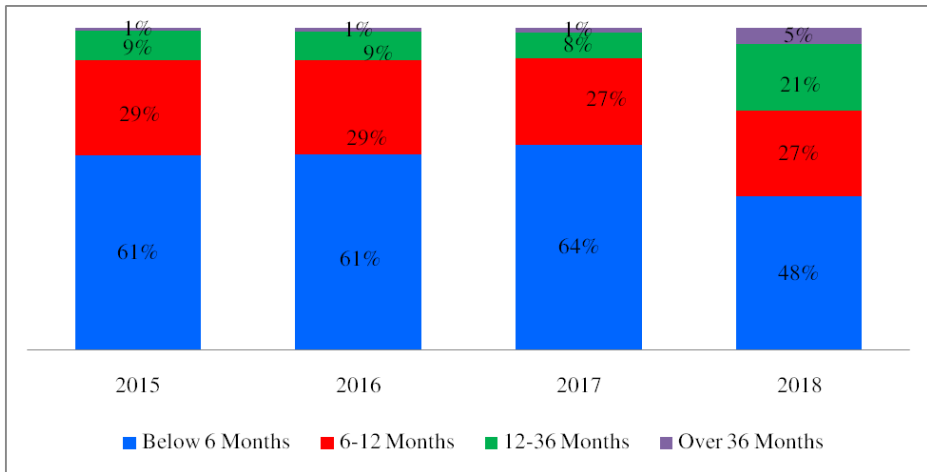


Figure 17 Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

The rate of decided **civil cases** of Township Courts less than 6 months was 48%, between 6 to 12 months was 27%, between 12 to 36 months was 21% and over 36 months was 5%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (17)**. According to Table 17, it is found that the rate of decided civil cases less than 6 months was decreased from 64% in the previous year to 48% in the reporting year and over 36 months was increased from 1% to 5%.

Age of Pending Cases

The calculation of age of pending case is based on the ratio of cases pending by age to the total pending cases which is to track case backlog and delay. Criminal case over 12 months and civil cases over 36 months old are labeled as backlog cases.

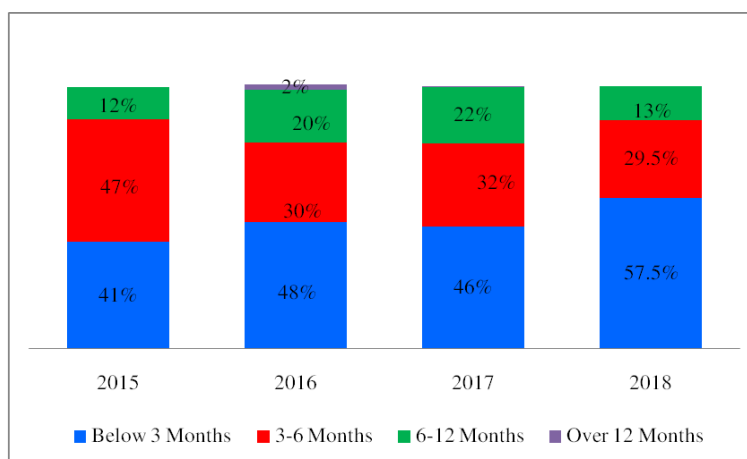
Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union

The Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union is shown in Table (18) (19) and (20).

Table 18 Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	165	190	51	-	406
	Percentage	41%	47%	12%	-	100%
2016	Counts	250	158	101	10	519
	Percentage	48%	30%	20%	2%	100%
2017	Counts	344	235	160	1	740
	Percentage	46%	32%	22%	0%	100%
2018	Counts	420	215	96	0	731
	Percentage	57.5%	29.5%	13%	0%	100%

Figure 18. Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015-2018



The rate of age of pending cases of the criminal cases in the Supreme Court of the Union less than 3 months was 57.5%, between 3 to 6 months was 29.5%, between 6 to 12 months was 13% and over 12 months was 0%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (18)**. It is found that the rate of age of pending cases of the criminal cases less than 3 months was increased from 46% in the previous year to 57.5% in the reporting year and between 6 to 12 months decreased from 22% to 13%. There was no more pending cases over 12 months.

Table 19 *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015-2018*

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	367	754	-	-	1121
	Percentage	33%	67%	-	-	100%
2016	Counts	491	773	2	-	1266
	Percentage	39%	61%	-	-	100%
2017	Counts	493	405	622	35	1555
	Percentage	32%	26%	40%	2%	100%
2018	Counts	570	663	138	74	1445
	Percentage	39%	46%	10%	5%	100%

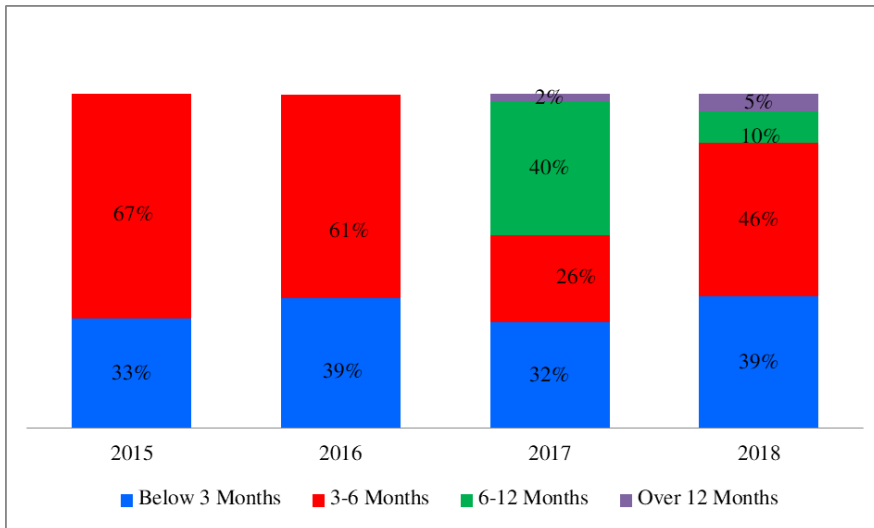


Figure 19 *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015-2018*

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** in the Supreme Court of the Union less than 3 months was 39%, between 3 to 6 months was 46%, between 6 to 12 months was 10% and over 12 months was 5%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (19)**. According to table 19, it is found that the rate of age of pending cases of the civil cases less than 6 months was 85% , above 6 months was 15% and above 12 months was only 5%. The delay of the civil cases above 12 months was caused by adjournments that waiting too long to enter the legal representatives for the deceased parties and the adjournments to duly serve the service of summons.

Table 20 Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	6	26	16	-	48
	Percentage	13%	54%	33%	-	100%
2016	Counts	81	67	8	-	156
	Percentage	52%	43%	5%	-	100%
2017	Counts	94	45	26	2	167
	Percentage	56%	28%	15%	1%	100%
2018	Counts	81	29	39	2	151
	Percentage	54%	19%	26%	1%	100%

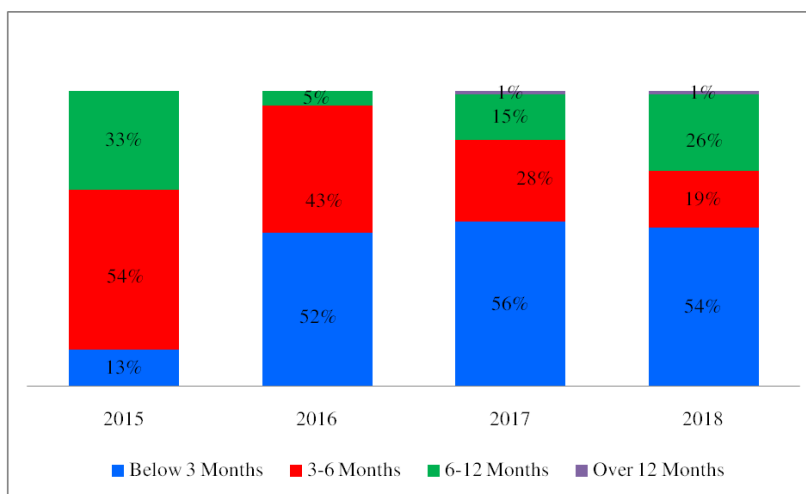


Figure 20. Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015-2018

The rate of age of pending cases of Writs applications less than 3months was 54%, between 3 to 6 months was 19%, between 6 to 12 months was 26% and over 12 month was 1%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (20)**. According to table (20), it is found that the rate of pending cases less than 6 months was 73% and over 6 months was 27%. Over 12 months was the same as previous year.

Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts

The age of pending cases of High Courts is shown in **Table (21)** and **(22)**.

Table 21 *Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018*

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	841	579	431	789	2640
	Percentage	32%	22%	16%	30%	100%
2016	Counts	1022	387	284	608	2301
	Percentage	44%	17%	12%	27%	100%
2017	Counts	1360	523	498	416	2797
	Percentage	48%	19%	18%	15%	100%
2018	Counts	1440	923	619	123	3105
	Percentage	46%	30%	20%	4%	100%

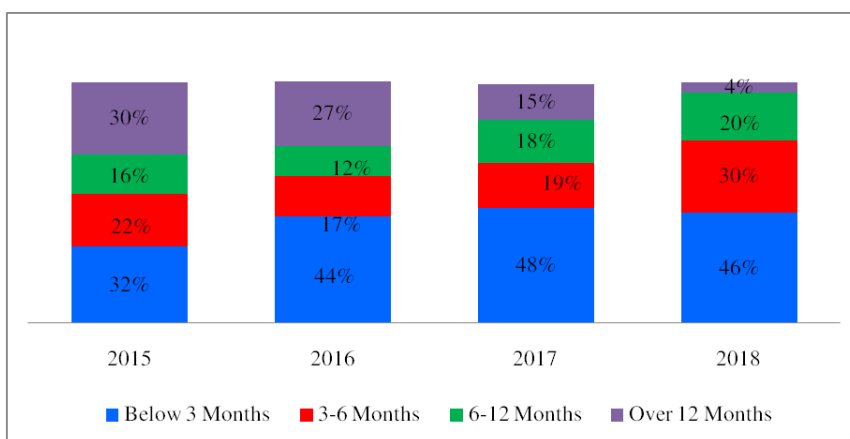


Figure 21 *Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018*

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than 3 months was 46%, between 3 to 6 months was 30%, between 6 to 12 months was 20% and over 12 month was 4%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (21)**. According to

table (21), it is found that the rate of pending cases less than 6 months was 76% and over 6 months was only 24%. Over 12 months decreased from 15% in the previous year to 4% in the reporting year.

Table 22 Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	1308	701	505	106	137	2757
	Percentage	48%	25%	18%	4%	5%	100%
2016	Counts	1445	1126	661	67	81	3380
	Percentage	42%	34%	19%	2%	3%	100%
2017	Counts	1655	1033	1436	158	103	4385
	Percentage	38%	23%	33%	4%	2%	100%
2018	Counts	1570	1449	1795	309	177	5300
	Percentage	30%	27%	34%	6%	3%	100%

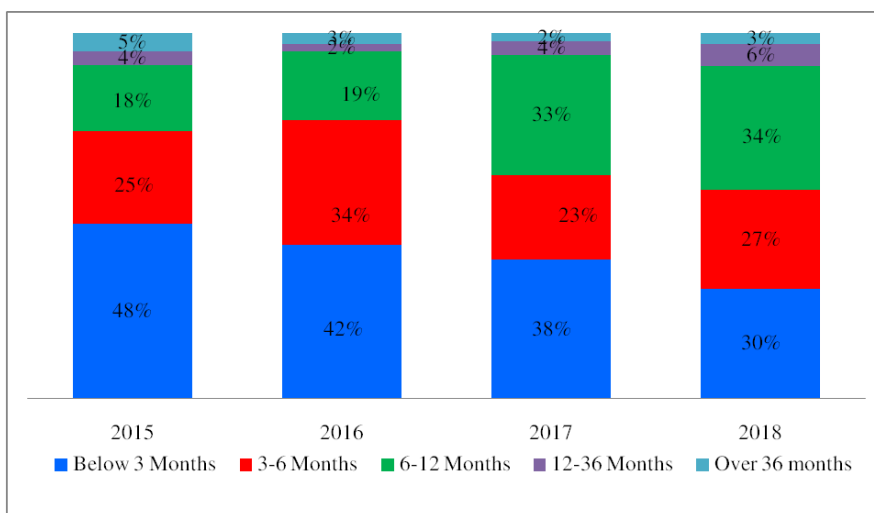


Figure 22 Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months was 30%, between 3 to 6 months was 27%, and between 6 to 12 months was 34%, between 12 to 36 months was 6% and over 36 months was 3%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (22)**. According to Table 22, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months was decreased from 38% in the previous year to 30% in the reporting year and pending cases over 36 months was increased 2% to 3%.

Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts

The age of pending cases of District Courts is shown in **Table (23)** and (24).

Table 23. Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	2068	1006	323	92	3489
	Percentage	59%	29%	9%	3%	100%
2016	Counts	3389	1380	278	99	5146
	Percentage	66%	27%	5%	2%	100%
2017	Counts	3769	1909	837	289	6804
	Percentage	56%	28%	12%	4%	100%
2018	Counts	3909	2342	1588	380	8219
	Percentage	48%	28%	19%	5%	100%

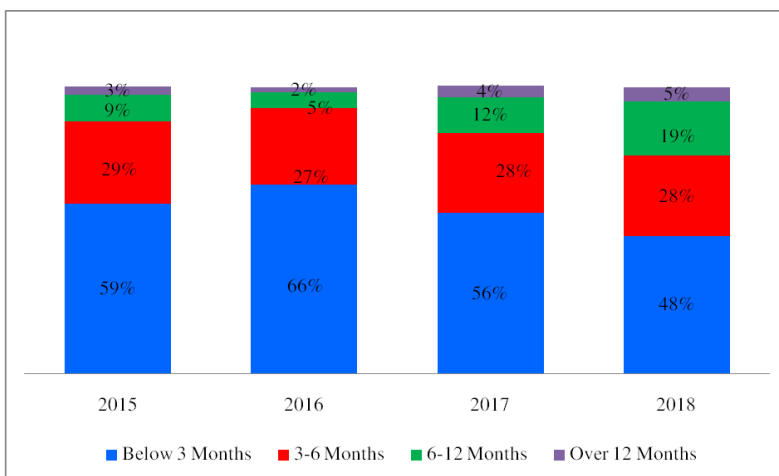


Figure 23. Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than 3 months was 48%, between 3 to 6 months was 28%, between 6 to 12 months were 19% and over 12 month was 5%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (23)**. According to table (23), it is found that the rate of pending cases between 6 months was 76% and over 6 months was 24%. Over 12 months case was increased from previous year 4% to this year 5%.

Table 24 Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	228	3702	3359	2267	810	10366
	Percentage	2%	36%	32%	22%	8%	100%
2016	Counts	210	4881	4052	1648	956	11747
	Percentage	2%	42%	34%	14%	8%	100%
2017	Counts	583	4920	3222	3135	1293	13153
	Percentage	4%	37%	25%	24%	10%	100%
2018	Counts	662	4026	4066	3771	2168	14693
	Percentage	4.5%	27%	27.5%	26%	15%	100%

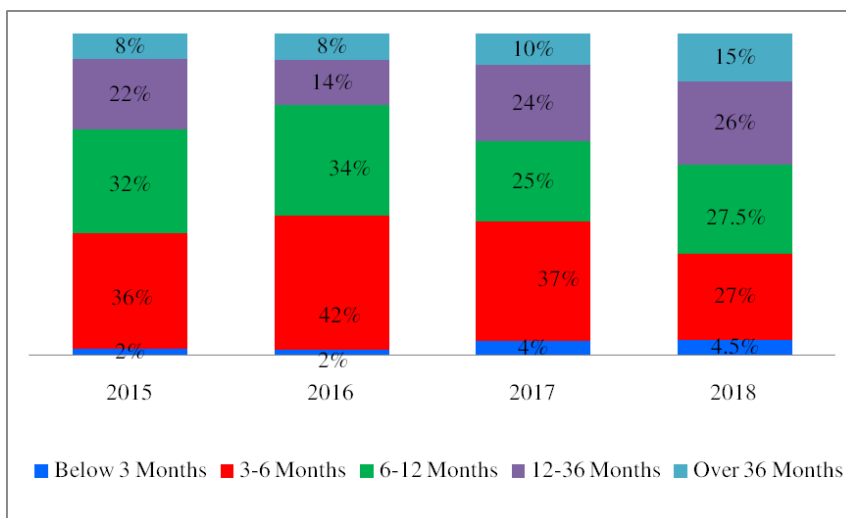


Figure 24 *Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015-2018*

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months was 4.5%, between 3 to 6 months was 27%, and between 6 to 12 months was 27.5%, between 12 to 36 months was 26% and over 36 month was 15%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (24)**. According to Table 24, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months was slightly increased from the previous year 4% to this year 4.5% and pending cases over 36 months was increased from the previous year 10% to this year 15%.

Age of Pending Cases of Township Courts

The age of pending cases of Township Courts is shown in **Table (25)** and **(26)**.

Table 25 Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	16814	10539	4304	2174	33831
	Percentage	50%	31%	13%	6%	100%
2016	Counts	19989	11759	5172	2879	39799
	Percentage	50%	30%	13%	7%	100%
2017	Counts	23199	14332	7569	4604	49704
	Percentage	47%	29%	15%	9%	100%
2018	Counts	19334	15705	10977	7921	53937
	Percentage	36%	29%	20%	15%	100%

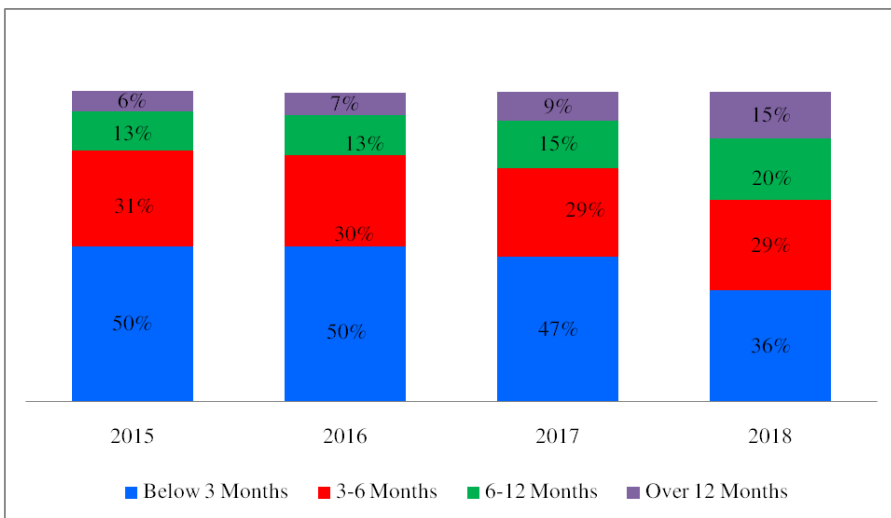


Figure 25 Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2018

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than 3 months was 36%, between 3 to 6 months was 29%, between 6 to 12 months was 20% and over 12 month was 15%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (25)**. According to table (25), it is found that the rate of pending cases less than 3 months was decreased from previous year 47% to 36% and over 12 months was increased from previous year 9% to this year 15%.

Table 26 Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

Year		Below 6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	9135	4947	2173	303	16558
	Percentage	55%	30%	13%	2%	100%
2016	Counts	9653	5016	1964	512	17145
	Percentage	56%	29%	12%	3%	100%
2017	Counts	11518	5408	2154	1125	20205
	Percentage	57%	27%	10%	6%	100%
2018	Counts	9878	5995	4677	1358	21908
	Percentage	45%	27.5%	21.5%	6%	100%

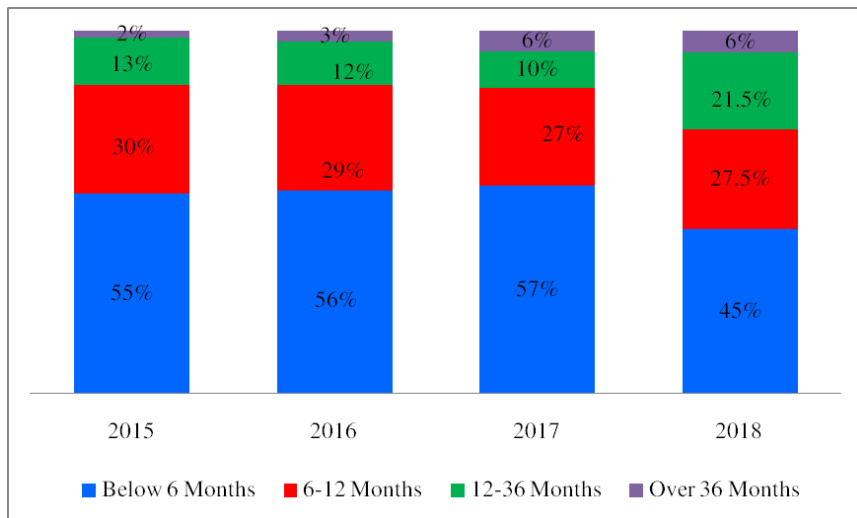


Figure 26. Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2018

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 6 months old was 45%, between 6 to 12 months was 27.5%, and between 12 to 36 months was 21.5% and over 36 months was 6%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (26)**. According to Table 26, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 6 months was decreased from previous year 57% to this year 45% and pending cases over 36 months was the same as previous year.

Appeal Rate

Appeal Rate is to measure the satisfaction of clients upon the decisions of the court within calendar year.

Appeal Rate from Township Court to District Court by State and Region

The calculation of appeal rate is based on the ratio of decided case number in Township Court and appeal number to District Court in a calendar year. It was excluded the revision cases and miscellaneous cases. In 2018, total appeal rate from Township Courts to District Courts was 1% in criminal cases and 10% in civil cases.

The number of appeal cases and appeal rate from Township Courts to District Courts by State and Region are shown in **Table 27**.

Table 27 Appeal Rate from Township Court to District Court in 2018

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
		Decided Case (Township)	Newly Filed (District)	Decided Case (Township)	Newly Filed (District)	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	9944	350	317	36	4%	11%
2	Kayah	644	7	67	9	1%	13%
3	Kayin	5313	94	107	21	2%	20%
4	Chin	3394	17	51	3	1%	6%
5	Sagaing	21440	504	2212	327	2%	15%
6	Tanintharyi	10805	141	289	37	1%	13%
7	Bago	52495	212	4571	425	0.4%	9%
8	Magway	25575	216	2433	300	1%	12%
9	Mandalay	39364	619	4761	598	2%	13%
10	Mon	16034	234	821	112	1%	14%
11	Rakhine	10292	106	827	73	1%	9%
12	Yangon	57208	455	3971	327	1%	8%
13	Shan	11103	163	682	85	1%	12%
14	Ayeyarwady	47179	219	6349	390	0.5%	6%
Total		310790	3337	27458	2743	1%	10%

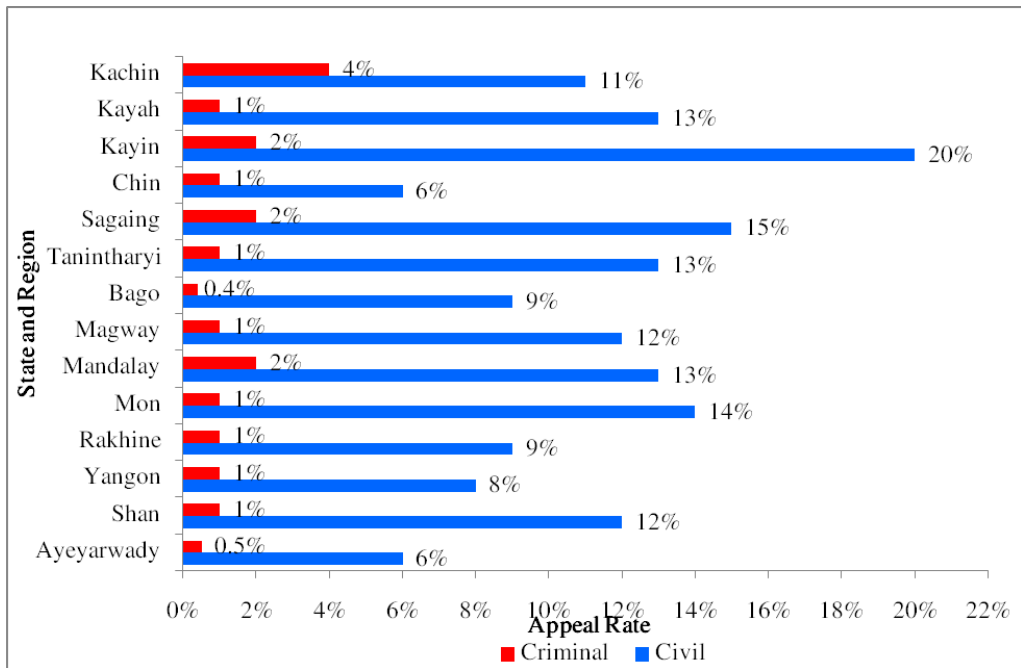


Figure 27 Appeal Rate from Township Court to District Court in 2018

Appeal Rate from District Court to High Court by State and Region

The calculation of appeal rate is based on the ratio of decided case number in District courts and appeal number to High Courts by calendar year. It was excluded the revision cases and miscellaneous cases. In 2018, total appeal rate from District Courts to High Courts was 17% in criminal cases and 22% in civil cases.

The number of appeal cases and appeal rate from District Courts to High Courts of State and Region are shown in **Table 28**.

In a comparison of two appeal rates, it was found that Appeal Rate from District Court to High Court distinctively increased than Appeal Rate from Township to District Court.

Table 28 Appeal Rate from District Court to High Court in 2018

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
		Decided (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Decided (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	1594	283	263	65	18%	25%
2	Kayah	147	31	63	12	21%	19%
3	Kayin	792	203	113	25	26%	22%
4	Chin	97	10	16	5	10%	31%
5	Sagaing	2897	416	914	261	14%	29%
6	Tanintharyi	876	271	224	58	31%	26%
7	Bago	1546	237	1461	307	15%	21%
8	Magway	1304	281	694	135	22%	19%
9	Mandalay	3160	619	2469	540	20%	22%
10	Mon	925	142	506	119	15%	24%
11	Rakhine	802	147	229	61	18%	27%
12	Yangon	3012	362	3136	622	12%	20%
13	Shan	3614	440	549	148	12%	27%
14	Ayeyarwady	1648	270	1216	230	16%	19%
Total		22414	3712	11853	2588	17%	22%

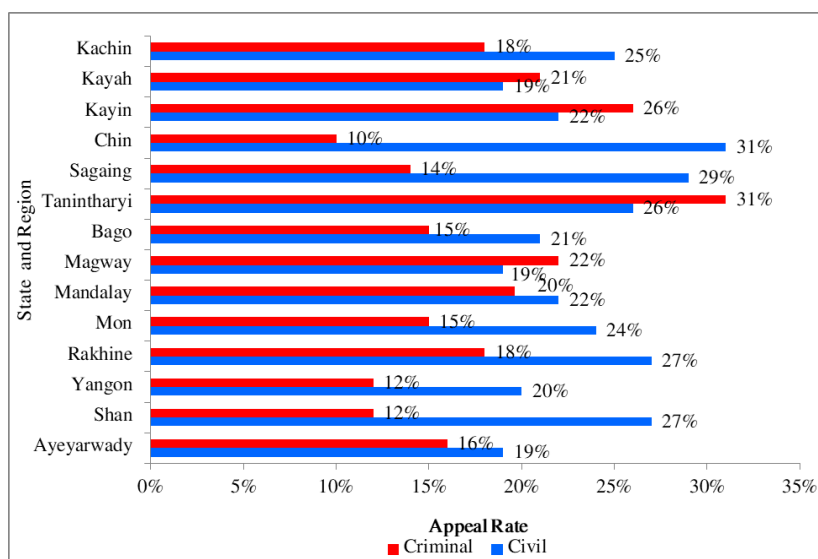


Figure 28 Appeal Rate from District Court to High Court in 2018

Caseload and Performance of Judges

Caseload and Performance of Judges is to measure a judge's capacity upon how many cases he or she handled and decided within calendar year.

The number of caseload and performance of a judge at different level of courts in 2018 is shown in Table 29.

Table 29 *Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2018*

	Newly Filed (Criminal + Civil + Writs *)	Decided Cases (Criminal + Civil + Writs)	Number of Judges	Case load	Performance	Percentage
Supreme Court	5068	5203	9	563	578	103%
High Court	13457	12234	53	254	231	91%
District	37222	34267	214	174	160	92%
Township	344185	338249	804	428	421	98%

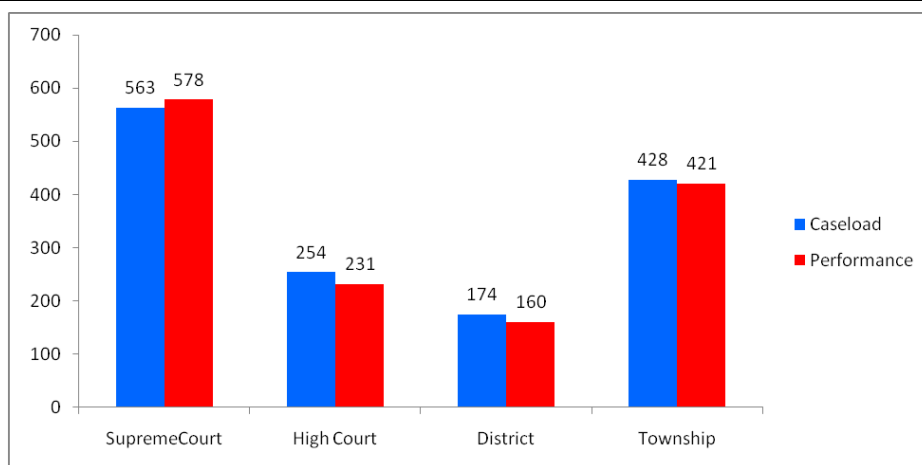


Figure 29 *Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2018*

According to the Table 29, one judge handled 563 cases and decided 578 cases per year on average in the Supreme Court of the Union. At the High Court, one judge handled 254 cases and decided 231 cases per year on

* *Writs applications are adjudicated only in Supreme Court of the Union.*

average. At the District Court, one judge handled 174 cases and decided 160 cases per year on average. At the Township Court, one judge handled 428 cases and decided 421 cases per year on average. Of the Court, the performance of Supreme Court of the Union is the highest in 2018.

Category of Serious Criminal Cases

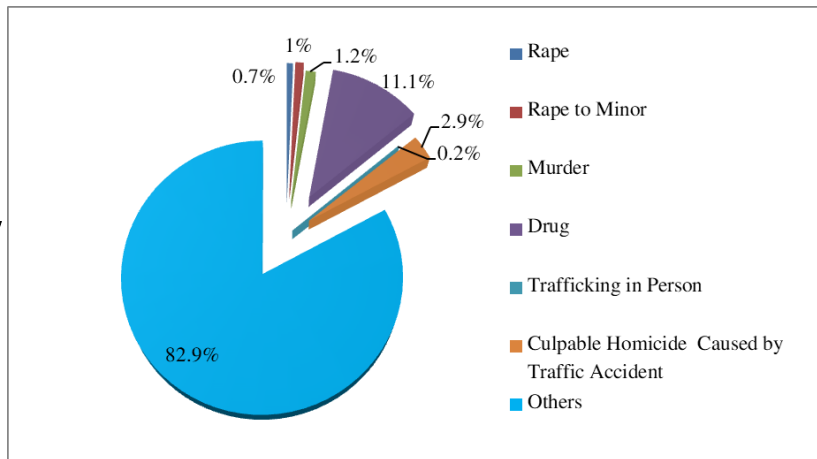
The intention of category of serious criminal cases is to know the situation of caseload of serious criminal cases such as Rape, Rape to Minor, Murder, Narcotic Drugs, Human Trafficking and Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic accident which were mostly filed to District Court and Township Court in 2018. In 2018, total filing of original criminal cases to District Court and Township Court were 297327. Among them petty cases (tried in a day) were 185317 in total.

Table 30 Newly filed serious criminal cases in 2018

Type of Cases	Newly Filed	Percentage
Rape	802	0.7%
Rape to Minor	1120	1%
Murder	1339	1.2%
Drug	12417	11.1%
Trafficking in Person	179	0.2%
Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic Accident	3294	2.9%
Others	92859	82.9%
Total	112010	100.0%

** The petty cases (disposed within one-day trial) were subtracted from the total filings of original criminal cases to the Township Courts and District Courts, and the calculation was based on the ratio of the rest criminal cases and the number of each category serious criminal cases.*

Figure 30 Newly filed serious criminal cases in 2018



Total filing of Rape, Rape to Minor, Murder, Narcotic Drugs, Human Trafficking and Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic Accident at the State and Region is shown in Appendix (B).

Murder cases were the highest in Yangon Region, and the filing number of Drug and Human Trafficking were the highest in Shan State. The filing number of Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic accident case was the highest in Mandalay Region.

According to Appendix (B), in a comparison of filing rate of serious criminal case in the Region and State, it was found that the filing number of Rape cases was the highest in Ayeyarwady Region and Rape to Minor cases were the highest in Yangon Region.

According to the ratio of the cases, the number of Rape to Minor cases was much more than the Rape cases. It is required to have a plan not only to reduce the rate of Rape to Minor cases but also to fulfill the child rights. Therefore, the Supreme Court of the Union issued the directive No.63/2017 dated on 9th January 2017 for imposing deterrent punishment to the accused person who commit the rape to minor and to bring this kind of cases before the District Court.

Findings on Adjudication in 2018 and Planning Performance in 2019

According to the data and statistics of the cases in 2018, although the clearance rate of criminal cases in the High Courts of the Region and State and the District Courts stands in good position, the clearance rate of civil cases in those Courts seems to be on the decrease. Such decrease is caused by some root facts of significant increasing of new filings, of imbalance of case load and number of judges and insufficient number of court staff. According to the volume of human resources in 2018, there were vacant posts for 612 judges/judicial officers and for 2679 court staff at the different levels of court. It is found out that the current number of judges and judicial officer is two-third of the allocated volume and the number of court staff is less than the two-third.

Only with the available workforce of judicial officers/judges and court staff, the Case Management Program was introduced from 2015 to 2017 in some pilot courts to dispose the cases efficiently. It is found out that these pilot courts under the Case Management Program could produce the good results of increasing the clearance rate and disposing the cases more expeditiously and of reducing the age of pending cases. Moreover, the Court-Led Mediation program which has been initiated in this year can be conducted affordable expenses in the civil suits to settle the disputes by the parties themselves.

Thus, in line with the objectives of the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022), the Supreme Court of the Union is committed to extending the Case Management Program to the next 5 District Courts, 43 Township Courts and to initiating the Court-Led Mediation Program to the 2 District Pilot Courts and 2 Township Pilot Courts.

Other Performances

Collecting Fines and Court Fees

Court-Fees

The Court Fees are levied by the courts from the respective parties in the cases filed at the Supreme Court of the Union and the Courts at different level under the Court Fees Act. Likewise, the Attorneys and the person concerned are to serve their respective court-fees. The collected court fees in 2018 are stated as follows:

Courts	Courts Revenue (ks)
Supreme Court of the Union	169040759.00
Region and State High Courts	443783659.75
District Courts	1134985249.03
Township Courts	215780108.06
Total	1963589775.84

Fines

Under the Union Budget Law issued annually, the Supreme Court of the Union is to pay all the fines collected by the courts at different level to the unified budget of the Union as the receipts of the Supreme Court of the Union.

The sentences of fine are usually passed by the courts at different level in criminal cases. The fine sentenced and collected by the courts at different level in 2018 are as follows:

Courts	Fine sentenced (ks)	Fine received (ks)	Uncollected fine including previous years (ks)
Region/ State High Courts	590000	590000	-
District Courts	8095400	9035400	2590500
Township Courts	6714977734	6694665734	33402000

Uncollected fines are caused by some convicted persons in criminal cases. The Courts are complying with existing procedures for those uncollected fines. Some situations of uncollected fines are to be reported to the Supreme Court of the Union such as unavailability of the convicted person who want to be awarded imprisonment instead of fine, their dispossession of moveable or immoveable property in collecting the fine, or no permanent residence of the convicted person. Upon scrutinizing them, the Supreme Court of the Union decides to cancel some uncollected fine which should be allowed and proceed to collect some in accordance with the existing procedures.

Supervising Court Administration and Businesses

The Supreme Court of the Union is taking responsibility to supervise the court administration and its businesses of the subordinate courts including the compliance of code of ethics by the judges and court staff. And it is also taking action against those for their violation of discipline and failure of duty of services personnel in accordance with civil service rules and regulations.

The Supreme Court of the Union is scrutinizing carefully and taking action upon the complaints against judges and court staff which are addressed to the Chief Justice of the Union, the Office of the President of the Republic, the Office of the State Counselor, the respective Hluttaws and its Committees. These complaints are initially filed and checked properly. The Complaint Reviewing Committee which is led by a Justice of the Union Supreme Court makes its inquiry for the complaints which have correct descriptions and which should not go under proper judicial route and take action when it finds improper demeanor.

3294 complaints were received from 2018 January 1 to December 31. Of those, 3258 complaints were inquired and 36 are still under inquiry. Under

the inquiries, 1823 complaints were closed as they should go for judicial recourse and 1433 complaints were closed for their false accusations. Actions were taken upon 2 complaints for absence to obey the procedure and non-compliance of civil servant rules and breach of judicial ethics.

Complaints received	Complaints which was made inquiry			
	Complaints under inquiry	Complaints closed for judicial recourse	Complaints closed for false accusations	Taking action
3294	36	1823	1433	2

Of those two personnel who have been taken action were given warning. Furthermore, actions were taken against the officials and staff due to the violation of discipline, inobservance of procedures, and weakness of administration. The situation of imposing penalties against 167 personnel including 109 judges and judicial officers, 58 court staff in virtue of their designation is stated in **Appendix (C)** of this report.

Human Resources

The Supreme Court of the Union prescribes the jurisdiction of the Courts of Self-Administered Division, Courts of Self-Administered Zone, District Courts, Township Courts and other Courts established by law to adjudicate on the criminal and civil cases including prescribing the duties of judicial officers. Up to 31 December 2018, there were 1317 judicial officers and 5533 court staff around the country. In 2018, 80 Deputy Township Judges were recruited. The volume of human resources in the Supreme Court of the Union and courts at different level is shown in **Appendix (D)**. The volume of depleted human resources at the Supreme Court of the Union and courts at different level is shown in **Appendix (E)**.

Training and Development

As convinced that the full capacity of judges and judicial officers is very crucial for public confidence in the judiciary, the Supreme Court of the Union is making all our efforts for improving the capacity of judges, judicial officers and court staff.

The regular courses were conducted at the Judicial Training Center of the Supreme Court of the Union for capacity building. Within the reported year, one on-the-job training course for newly recruited judges, one refresher course for district level judges could be held. 80 Deputy Township Judges and 40 District Judges are trained in 2018.



On the job-training courses for newly recruited judges at Judicial Training Center



With the technical assistance of international partner institutions, total 17 trainings such as Legal English Training, Rule of Law Training, Fair Trial Standards and Human Rights Training, Handling New Type of Evidence Training, Court-led Mediation System, Training for Implementation of National Case Management Program, ToT for Court Survey were conducted and 456 Judicial Officers were trained in the training courses.

With the technical assistance of international partner institutions, 28 workshops were conducted to improve the judges' capacity relating to the specific subjects.



Conducting Seminar on Case Study Book on Business-Related Laws at Park Royal Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw



Conducting Workshop on Implementation of Court-led Mediation



Conducting Consultation with Stakeholders in Private Sector on Myanmar Insolvency Bill (First Draft) in Collaboration with Asia Development Bank at Melia Hotel, Yangon

Conducting Data Collection and Data Analysis Workshop at Park Royal Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw



Conducting Workshop on High Level Policy Conference on the use of Digital Evidence in the Courtroom





*Conducting Consultation on
Myanmar Insolvency Bill (First
Draft) at Kempiski Hotel,
Nay Pyi Taw*



To have a better human resources for the judiciary, within the reported year, 4 judges were assigned to precede their master degree courses, 1 judge was allowed for preliminary course for doctoral degree and 4 judges were allowed for their doctoral courses (thesis) at the local universities. Likewise, four judges for master degree course and one judge for doctoral course were sent under the foreign scholarship program.

For court staff, three Computer Training courses were provided at the Supreme Court of the Union and five Computer Training courses were provided in High Courts of Region and State for 141 trainees. 50 Office-Work Courses for 883 trainees, four courses of fair trial standard, Rule of law and Human Rights training for 120 trainees and two trainings of implementation of National Case Management Program for 21 trainees were conducted in the High Courts of Region and State.

Activities of Information Technology

In 2018, The Supreme Court of the Union promoted the applicability of information technology service for the development on functions of Courts' administration, case management and case information to the public. The Supreme Court of the Union has engaged with ASEAN Judiciaries Portal that was launched on 27 July 2018 for ASEAN countries, which was the

result of the working committee organized by the Supreme Court of Singapore. The Supreme Court of the Union has sent photos and judicial data as to share information about Myanmar judiciary on ASEAN Judiciary Portal.

The Supreme Court of the Union prepared for adoption the case management system (CMS) as the replacement of the formal judicial proceedings to have more productive and efficient judiciary. Accordingly, five-year strategic plan has been set out for the development of ICT in the judicial administration. Union Supreme Court's Departments have been implementing CMS and training for CMS were conducted on 26 and 27 February 2018 to assist the users applying the system more effectively. In accordance with the five-year ICT Plan, it was accomplished a video conferencing system connection between Union Supreme Court and High Court of Regions and States in 2017-2018 fiscal year.

Mini Data Center was built at the Supreme Court of the Union in 2017-2018. Moreover, with the collaboration of UNDP, a Data Collection System that enables to collect and dispatch case data by Mobile Phone was initiated at the 7 pilot courts in Mandalay Region.

Improving Access to Court Service and Public Awareness

The Supreme Court of the Union made necessary arrangements for fair and speedy trial and provide court information so as to improve the access to justice and public awareness. A draft plan has been arranged to revise Union Supreme Court Website into Web Portal Design and to access judicial data and information conveniently. To expand the contribution of judicial information to public, the information of the Union Supreme Court such as forms, data and news has been launched at Myanmar National Portal Website: <https://myanmar.gov.mm/>, under the subtitle of 'Judicial Offices'. Myanmar National Portal Website is a core place under the development of

Myanmar e-Government program to access information of Government Institutions all together in one place including their Website address and services.

In the ease of applications for lawyers’ certificate, the Supreme Court of the Union launched the webpage “Chapter of Lawyers’ Certificates” on its website on 28.6.2018 for the purpose of providing necessary information for the application process.

News about the courts, cause lists, decided-cases lists of the Supreme Court of the Union including the cause lists and decided-cases lists, names and address of foreign and local Law Firms which are registered at the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) have been posted in timely manner through the website www.unionsupremecourt.gov.mm and judicial information has been distributed through the social network page of [ပြည်ထောင်စုတရားလွှတ်တော်ချုပ်ရုံး၊ ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဌာနခွဲ @ ousc. public relations.](https://www.facebook.com/ouiscpublicrelations)

Study excursions of 70 teachers and students from Law Department of Yangon University, 182 teachers and students from Law Department of Mandalay University, 77 teachers and students from Law Department of Patheingyi University, 233 teachers and students from Law Department of Yadanabon University, 144 teachers and students from Law Department of Dagon University and 81 teachers and students from Law Department of Magway University to the Supreme Court of the Union were arranged.



← Study Excursion of Teachers and
← Students from Law Department of
← Yadanabon University

Study Excursion of Teachers and Students from Law Department of Dagon University



A press conference on the performances of the Supreme Court of the Union within the second-year period of the new government was held at meeting hall of the Ministry of Information on 11 May 2018. Permanent Secretary and Director General of the Supreme Court of the Union explained and answered to the questions of the reporters regarding judicial reform of the Supreme Court of the Union and its progress, the case flow management, Judicial Ethics and Five-Year Judicial Strategic Plan.



Press Conference on the Performances of the Supreme Court of the Union within the Second-year period of the new government

According to Media Law, Public Information Officers were appointed by High Courts of State and Region and Court Information Officers were appointed by District and Township Courts. They have met with the Media and reporters and received 321 interviews from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

Building New Court Houses And Staff Housing

Within 2018, Tatkon Township Court, Pathein Township Court and Maungtaw District Court have been completed in construction process and renovated the High Court of Yangon Region. High Court of Mandalay Region, High Court of Mon State, High Court of Chin State, Mandalay District Court, TadaU Township Court, Zeyarthiri Township Court, Thingangyun Township Court, Dagon Myothit (South) Township Court, Dawbon Township Court have been building with the standard of court house. Judicial College of Union Supreme Court was initiated for construction.

Staff housing in Dekkhina District Court and North Okkalapa Township Court, Zabuthiri Township Court and Insein (Bo Gone) were built. Among them staff housing in Dekkhina District Court and North Okkalapa Township Court has been completed in construction process.



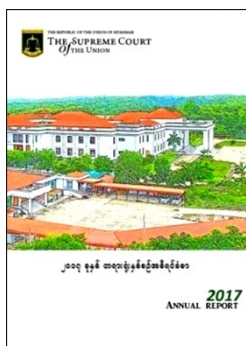
*Inauguration of
Tatkon Township Court*



*Inauguration of
Maungtaw District Court*

Amending Laws

Under section 100 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the Union has the rights to submit the Bills to the Pyi Daung Su Hluttaw relating to judicial matters in accord with the prescribed procedures. In 2018, the Supreme Court of the Union administered the Law Amending the Caste Disabilities Removal Act. The list of amended law administered by the Supreme Court of the Union is stated in **Appendix-F** of this report.



Publication of Court Annual Report 2017

The second Court Annual Report 2017 of Supreme Court of the Union was published on 2 May, 2018 with the aim of transparency and accountability of the process of the judiciary, having a realistic assessment on the activities of the Court, a better performance of the court and raising public awareness about judicial reform process.



Publication of Myanmar Rulings 2017

The selection of judgments by the Supreme Court of the Union, which are precedent in legal and fact issue, is yearly published. The Myanmar Ruling 2017 was published and was also made available on the Supreme Court of the Union's website for access by the public.

Admission of Lawyers and Actions Taken

The Supreme Court of the Union is taking responsibility to scrutinize the applications of admissions for Advocate, Higher Grade Pleader and Apprentice Lawyer in accord with the Legal Practitioners Act and Rules and admitted and enrolled the lawyers who are in compliance with the law and rules. During 2018, 2065 applicants were admitted as Apprentice Lawyers, 1016 applicants were admitted as Higher Grade Pleaders and 1226 applicants as Advocates.

The Supreme Court of the Union is constantly monitoring upon the ones who have been admitted and enrolled as the lawyers whether they are in compliance with the lawyers' ethics and follow and abide by the existing laws. In 2018, upon the complaints, one Notary Public, 14 Advocates and 9 Higher Grade Pleaders were taking actions respectively.

Ensuring Legal Rights for Convicted and Detained Persons

In accord with section 67 and section 68 of the Union Judiciary Law, the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union inspected 6 prisons and the Chief Judge and Judges of the High Courts of the Region or State inspected 48 prisons, 20 prisoner camps, 196 police lock-ups and the District Judges made inspection for 21 prisons, 10 prisoner camps and 372 police lock-ups and gave guidance to the responsible persons for enabling convicted persons and those under detention to enjoy lawful rights to which they are entitled and for preventing undue delay in the trial of cases.

Upgrading Judicial Cooperation

Engaging judicial cooperation in region

The Supreme Court of the Union has been cooperating with other judiciaries regionally and internationally. The Chief Justice of the Union, the Honorable Htun Htun Oo attended the “6th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting” which was held in Singapore on 26-27 July 2018; attended “The International Academic Conference on Judicial Excellence in Response to Today’s Challenges” which was held in Thailand on 12-14 September 2018; attended the “10th Asia-Pacific International Legal Forum” which was held in Russia Federation on 25-28 September 2018; attended “The First Roundtable of the Head of Judiciary of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) and the Constitution Day Celebration” which was held in India, on 25-26 November 2018. The list of international meetings/ discussions took part by the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union is stated in **Appendix-G** of this report.

*Attending the 6th Council
of ASEAN Chief Justices
Meeting*



*Attending the
Inauguration of ASEAN
Judiciaries Portal*





Delivering the Remarks in “Judicial Excellence in Response to Today’s Challenges”



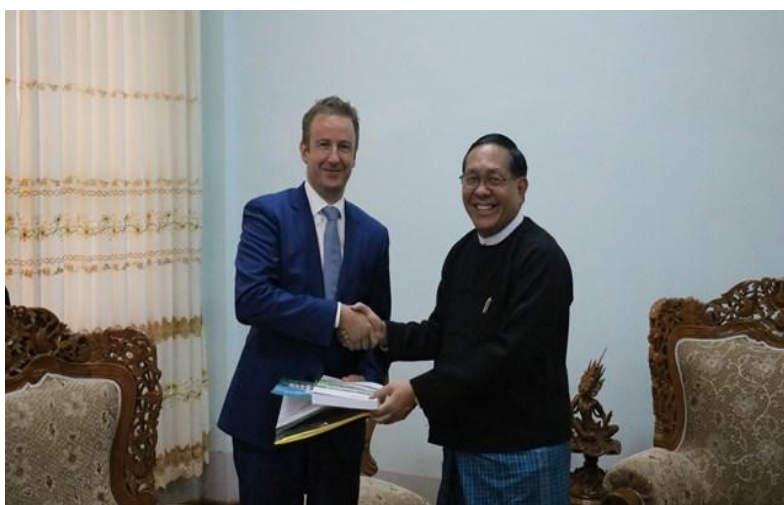
Attending the First Roundtable of the Head of Judiciary of BIMSTEC



Work with International Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court of the Union collaborated with all stakeholders and international partners and successfully implemented the year one action plan (2018) of the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022). The needs of juvenile justice matters were cooperated with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); initiatives for legal drafting, capacity building of judges, intellectual property litigations and court-led mediation were worked with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Commercial Law related matters were worked with Asia Development Bank (ADB); expansion of pilot court project was carried out with the United States Agency for International Development – Promoting the Rule of Law Project (USAID-PRLP); mechanisms for rule of law and access to justice was conducted with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); adoption and implementation of the Code of Judicial Conduct being in line with international standards was being carried out with the Denmark-Myanmar program; and mutual judicial and legal cooperation was put into operation with the Ministry of Law of Singapore. The Heads of international delegates met with the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union are listed in **Appendix-H** of this report.

***Chief Justice of the
Union met with
Mr. Wouter Jurgens,
Ambassador of
Netherlands***





*Chief Justice of the Union met with the Honorable Bernice B. Donl,
Appeal Court Judge of United State of America*



Chief Justice of the Union met with Mr. Ichiro Maruyama, Ambassador of Japan

Signing Memorandum of Understanding for judicial cooperation

The Office of the Union Supreme Court and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed the Minutes of Meeting for Modifying the Record of Discussion for the Project Phase II, on 11 December, 2018.



Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between Supreme Court of the Union and National Judiciary Academy of India for Capacity Building of Myanmar Judges and Judicial Officers



Signing of the Minutes of Meeting for Modifying the Record of Discussion for Project Phase II between the Office of Union Supreme Court and Japan International Cooperation Agency

Implementation of the Year One Strategic Action Plan (2018)

The Development of the Strategic Plan

The Supreme Court of the Union adopted the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) in line with the current Judiciary reform which based on the outcome results and experiences of the Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017). To achieve the Visions, Missions and Values of the Court, the annual action plans are being drawn and implemented in the five strategic areas of “Facilitate and Expand Public Access to Court Services”, “Promote Public Awareness”, Enhance Judicial Independence and Administrative Capacity”, Promote and Ensure Professionalism, accountability and integrity of the judiciary” and Promote Efficient Case Management and Court Specializations”.

The five-year strategic plan outlined the qualified and measurable targets including 75% court user satisfaction and 99% calendar clearance rates. The strategic initiatives are implemented in priority setting process of Rank 1 (Strategically Critical Priority). The Strategic Plan Implementation Committee led by Justice Myo Tint monitors the implementation of the plan and makes the progress report as well as annual action plan.

Key Court Performance Measures in 2018

Calendar clearance rates, Age of Pending Caseload, Trial Date Certainty and Court user satisfaction of Courts in nation-wide and Courts of The National Case Management Program (NCMP), 26 Pilot Courts, were measured through the statistics of the cases in 2018 and assessment report of those courts.

Achievements of Year One Strategic Action Plan

In 2018, the strategically critical initiatives have been implemented within the timeframe with the great support of international partners, stakeholders, judges and court personnel. The prominent achievements of 2018 are:

- ◇ Timely implementation of strategically critical initiatives for 2018

- ◇ Issuance of the 2017 Annual Report
- ◇ Making the Legal Aid Rules, the preparation and submission of the matters including Formation, Finance and Staff Organizational Structure for Union Legal Aid Board and different levels of Legal Aid Body to support the management of effective Legal Aid System under the Legal Aid Law
- ◇ Organizing the first regional judicial conference “Asia Pacific Conference on Environment and Climate Change Adjudication” as the hosting country
- ◇ Expanding Myanmar Judicial and Legal Information Program by linking the webpage of the Supreme Court of the Union with ASEAN Judiciaries Portal – AJP
- ◇ Drafting the Myanmar Insolvency Bill in line with international standards to support the economic development
- ◇ Conducting the workshops and analysis on Commercial and Business cases, developing training program including curriculum for intellectual property rights, engaging and taking part in the activities of anti-trafficking in persons, narcotic drugs, money laundering and terrorism issues of the rules of law sector so as to improve the judicial and academic skills and proficiencies
- ◇ Improving clearance rate of cases at the different levels of court up to 98%
- ◇ Initiating the implementation of National Case Management Program NCMP in (12) District Courts and (14) Township Courts
- ◇ Performing to strengthen the judicial sector, to eliminate bias and corruption and expeditious disposal of property with taking responsibility at different levels of court, etc.

Key Performance Measures of Judiciary Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Key Performance Measure	Baseline Data Source	Measure	Base-line	Performance Targets		
				2018	2019-2020	2021-2022
Calendar Clearance	National Clearance Rates ¹	Criminal Clearance Rate	98%	99%	100%	100%
		Civil Clearance Rate	96%	98%	100%	100%
		Total Clearance Rate	97%	99%	100%	100%
Age of Pending Caseload	National Age of Pending Cases ²	Criminal Cases Pending Over 12 months (%)	7%	6%	5%	5%
		Civil Cases Pending Over 36 months ³ (%)	5%	3%	2%	2%
Court User Satisfaction	Pilot Courts (Q-10 Survey-2017) ⁴	Court User Satisfaction	72%	75%	77%	80%
Postponement Rate	Pilot Courts (2017)	Criminal Postponement Rate	31%	25%	20%	20%
		Civil Postponement Rate	26%	25%	20%	20%
Average Number of Hearing Scheduled Per Case	Pilot Courts (2017)	Criminal Cases	8.5	8	8	8
		Civil Cases	21.5	18	14	12

¹ Source: Supreme Court 2016 Annual Report (June 2017); Aggregate of District and Township Courts clearance data

² Source: Supreme Court 2016 Annual Report (June 2017); Aggregate of District and Township Courts age of pending case data

³ Note: Time standard for “backlog” cases are defined as “ Civil cases pending over 36 months” and “ Criminal cases pending over 12 months” in the Annual Report(2016). The Case Management Plan sets new differentiated time standard based on case complexity. The definition of backlog in the CMP plan for standard civil cases is 18 months and complex civil cases 24 months.

⁴ Courts data source on court users satisfaction: Q-10 in 8 pilot courts (July 2017); Closed case surveys calculate average postponement and number of hearings rates (July 2017)

Goals and Targets to Improve the Court Performance

The Supreme Court of the Union established five-year court performance goals and annual targets in the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) to provide measures to evaluate progress in improving court performance annually and over the course of the five-year plan. The outcome measurements are set to evaluate the progress of court performances for the first year.

The performance targets provide an objective data based method to gauge progress in meeting key strategic objectives contained in the Strategic Plan. The key court performance measures are:

- ◆ Calendar Clearance rates which measures judicial productivity and ability to keep pace with increases in court caseload;
- ◆ Age of Pending Cases to track case backlog and delay;
- ◆ Trial Date Certainty data as a measure of efficiency court scheduling practices
- ◆ Court User Satisfaction Surveys to measure citizen and litigant satisfaction with citizen's access to court services and the timeliness of the courts;

Performance Target One: Calendar Clearance Rate

National Performance Targets and NCMP Performance Targets were established to improve Calendar Clearance.

Target of Nationwide Clearance

- Criminal calendar clearance improved to 99%;
- Civil calendar clearance improved to 98%;
- Overall Calendar Clearance improved to 99%;

Outcome: - Table (1) below shows that the calendar clearance rate 98% in Criminal cases, 92 % in civil cases, and 98% in total could not reach the targets.

Table (1) – Clearance Rate of Nationwide (2018)

Criminal		Civil		Total	
Target	2018	Target	2018	Target	2018
99%	98%	98%	92%	99%	98%

NCMP Court Calendar Clearance Rate

Performance Targets:

The role of NCMP is vital to dispose the cases effectively, fairly and speedily. The NCMP courts were initiated on 1.8.2018, and the baseline of those courts were based on the date of statistics collected on that date.

Outcome: Calendar Clearance rate of NCMP Court greatly exceeded the goals and performance targets overall and across all pilot courts demonstrating significant improvement in pilot court judicial productivity. Table 2(a) and (b) below shows that calendar clearance goals at NCMP courts for 2018 were achieved in both Criminal Cases and Civil Cases.

- Criminal Calendar Clearance increased to 102% from the baseline of 85%;
- Civil Calendar Clearance increased to 118% from the baseline of 93%;
- Overall Calendar Clearance increased to 110% from the baseline of 89%.

Table 2(a). Calendar Clearance Rates at (26) NCMP Courts

	2018 Target	2018 Baseline	2018 Performance after (6) Month Assessment
Criminal	99%	85%	102%
Civil	98%	93%	118%
Overall	99%	89%	110%

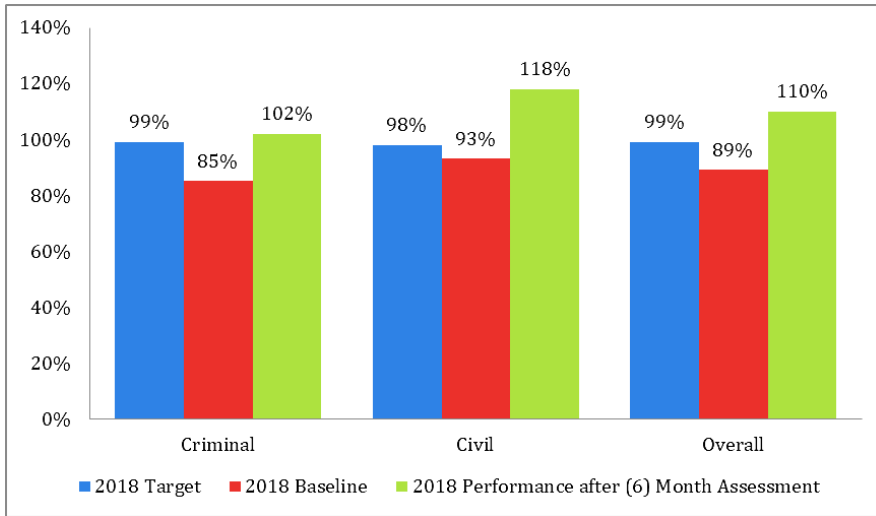


Table 2(b). Calendar Clearance Rates at (26) NCMP Courts

Performance Target Two: Age of Pending Cases

The Age of Pending Case target establishes goals for reduction in the backlog of cases pending. NCMP courts implemented specific backlog reduction procedures and the outcomes provide the achievements in backlog reduction.

Performance Targets: Performance goals initially focused on reducing the percentage of total cases pending over time goals. Comparable backlog reduction goals for the National Case Management Program would be as follows:

- Six percent (6%) reduction in criminal cases pending over 12 months;
- Three percent (3%) reduction in civil cases pending over 36 months;

Outcomes: After (6) month assessment at NCMP courts, reducing the backlog of criminal cases over (12) months remained unchanged and reducing the backlog of civil cases over (36) months slightly increased from 7% of baseline to 8%. Table 3(a) and (b) show the performance of reducing backlog in criminal and civil cases.

Table 3(a). Performance of reducing backlog

	2018 Target	2018 Baseline	2018 Performance after (6) Month Assessment
Criminal	6%	5%	5%
Civil	3%	7%	8%

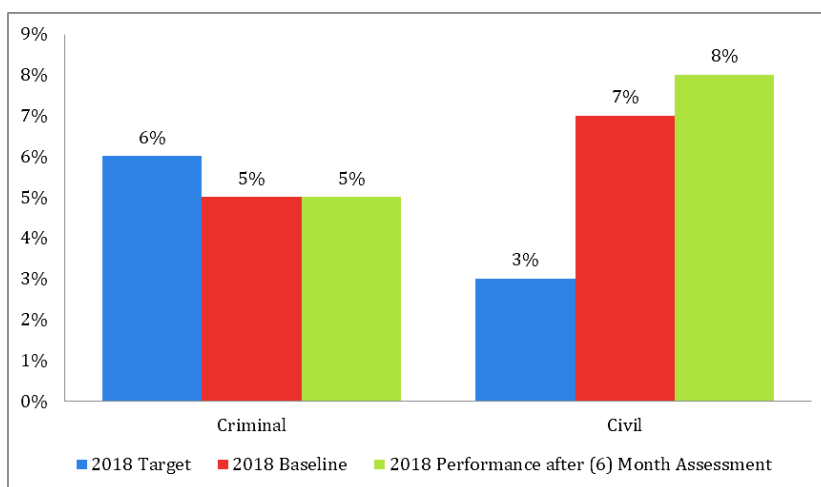


Table 3(b). Performance of reducing backlog

Performance Target Three: Trial Date Certainty

Trial date certainty goals seek to improve the efficiency of the court by reducing the average number of hearings required to dispose of a case and the rate of postponement of cases on the date of trial. New case management procedures intend to improve court performance to reduce unnecessary delay caused by an excessive number of court hearings and high postponement rates.

Performance Targets:

- Reduce the average number of hearings required to dispose of cases to eighteen in civil cases and eight hearings in criminal cases;
- Reduce rate of case postponement in criminal cases by twenty-five percent (25%) and reduce civil postponement rates by twenty-five percent (25%).

Outcomes: The average number of hearings to dispose of both criminal and civil cases decreased for NCMP court cases. The Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) intended to reduce 8 hearings for criminal cases at NCMP courts, 18 hearings for civil cases. The postponement rates were reduced in both criminal and civil cases at the NCMP courts. Although the postponement rates were reduced from 42% to 35% in criminal cases, and from 35% to 29% in civil cases, it still needs to meet the performance target. Table 4 (a) and (b) show the performance of reducing postponement rates.

Table 4(a) Performance at postponement rates in (26) NCMP Courts

	2018 Target	2018 Baseline	2018 Performance after (6) Month Assessment
Criminal	25%	42%	35%
Civil	25%	35%	29%

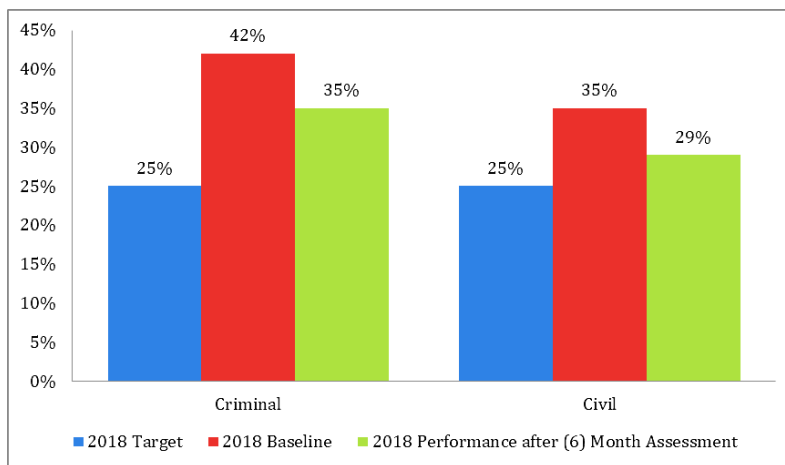


Table 4(b) Performance at postponement rates in (26) NCMP Courts

Performance Target Four: Court User Satisfaction

Court user satisfaction surveys have been initiated in the NCMP courts to gauge citizen and litigant satisfaction with access to court services and timeliness of case resolution.

Performance Target: A performance goal was set to increase court user satisfaction to 75% at the NCMP courts in 2018. The baseline for the court user satisfaction at (26) NCMP Courts is 56% in average at August 1, 2018 which is the initial date of National Case Management Program. After six month assessment conducted in December, 2018, although the court user satisfaction increased to 71%, it is found that the court user satisfaction needed to meet the 2018 Target of 75%. Table (5) shows the state of court user satisfaction at (26) NCMP Courts.

Table 5 Court User Satisfaction Survey

Q 10	(26) NCMP Courts	
	2018 Baseline	(6) Month Assessment
Getting to court house was easy	68%	82%
Finding easy where I need to go	68%	85%
Safe in the court house	72%	71%
Easy getting information	57%	78%
Treated with courtesy and respect	77%	88%
Judge was courteous, respectful and fair	29%	44%
Understand court instruction	33%	53%
Handle promptly and efficiently	41%	64%
Treated equally	59%	81%
Court performed effectively	54%	61%
Overall Access to Justice Score	increased to 71% from 56%	

Implementation and Outcomes of the Year One (2018) action Plan is stated with **Appendix I**.



APPENDICES



Location of the Supreme Court of the Union

*Office No. 54, Pyi Gyi Mandai Street, Ottara Thiri Township,
Nay Pyi Taw*

To contact

Permanent Secretary
Office of the Union Chief Justice

To contact Admin Affairs

Permanent Secretary
Office of the Union Chief Justice

To contact Judicial Affairs

Director General
Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision

Locations of High Courts of the Region and the State

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. High Court of Kachin State | Ayeyar Ward , Myitkyina |
| 2. High Court of Kayah State | Minsu Ward , Corner of Thamein-htaw Street and Loikaw-Shataw Street, Loikaw |
| 3. High Court of Kayin State | Ward 4 , Corner of Khayay Street and Thudanu Street, Hpa-an |
| 4. High Court of Chin State | Zaythit Ward , Hakha District, Hakha |
| 5. High Court of Mon State | Yonegyi Street, Pabedan Ward , Mawlamyine |
| 6. High Court of Rakhine State | Corner of May Yu Street and Main Street, Football Ground Ward, Sittway |
| 7. High Court of Shan State | Corner of Hospital Street and Thabyae Street, Forest Ward , Taunggyi |
| 8. High Court of Sagaing Region | Nandawun Ward, Tamarbinkwin, Monywa |
| 9. High Court of Magway Region | Sarshwekin Ward , Magway |
| 10. High Court of Mandalay Region | 30 th Street, Between 68 th and 70 th Street, Chan Aye Thar San Township, Mandalay |
| 11. High Court of Bago Region | Beside Yangon-Mandalay Road, YoneGyi Ward, Bago |
| 12. High Court of Tanintharyi Region | Yay Road, Sann Chi Ward, Dawei |
| 13. High Court of Yangon Region | No.101-103, Pansodan Street, Kyauktadar Township, Yangon |
| 14. High Court of Ayeyarwady Region | Min Gyi Block, Ward 4, Pathein |

Appendix - A Cont' d

Locations of District Courts

Sr	Name of the District Court/ Courts of the Self-administered Zone		Address
1.	Kachin State	1. Myitkyina District Court	Ayeyar Ward, Myitkyina Township
		2. Mohnyin District Court	Ashaesu Ward, Mohnyin Township
		3. Bhamo District Court	Tharsi Ward, Bhamo Township
		4. Putao District Court	Myoma Ward, Putao Township
2.	Kayah State	5. Loikaw District Court	Conner of Pha Phaw Street and 5 th Street, Daw Oo Khu Ward, Loikaw Township
		6. Bawlakhe District Court	Beside Loikaw- Mawchee road, Shan Pine Ward, Bawlakhe Township
3.	Kayin State	7. Hpa-an District Court	Corner of Khayay Street and Thudanu Street, Ward(4), Hpa-an Township
		8. Kawkaeik District Court	Ward(7), Bawdigyaung Street, Kawkaeik Township
		9. Myawady District Court	Ward(5), Myo Patt Street, Myawady Township
		10. Pharpon District Court	Ward(2), Yonegone Street, Pharpon Township
4.	Chin State	11. Haka District Court	Old Market Ward, Haka Township
		12. Falam District Court	Balai Ward, Falam Township

5.	Mon State	13. Mindat District Court	Sanpya Ward, Mindat Township Myoma Ward, Paletwa Township (Paletwa Sitting)
		14. Matupi District Court	Aung San Thuriya Street, Kobway Ward, Matupi Township
		15. Mawlamyine District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Pabedan Ward, Mawlamyine Township
6.	Rakhine State	16. Thaton District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Nan Khe Ward, Thaton Township
		17. Sittway District Court	Lanmagyi, Playground Ward, Sittway Township
		18. Kyaukpyu District Court	Bo Nga Mauk Street, Government Ward, Kyaukpyu Township
7.	Shan State	19. Thandwe District Court	Bogyoke Lane, Ward 2, Thandwe Township
		20. Maungtaw District Court	Buthitdung-Maungtaw Road, Myothugyi Village, (3) Mile, Maungtaw Township
		21. Myauk U District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Htammrit Ward, Myauk U Township
		22. Taunggyi District Court	Corner of Thabyae Street and Yonegyi Street, High Court Compound, Forest Ward, Taunggyi Township
		23. Loilin District Court	Ward 1, Yonegyi Street, Loilin Township
		24. Linkhay District Court	Linkhay - Wan Hart Street, Linkhay Township

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8.	Sagaing Region	25.Lashio District Court	Ward 1, Station Street, Lashio Township
		26.Kyaukme District court	Ward 1, Pin Paw Lay Ward, Kyaukme Township
		27.Momeik District Court	Hawnan Ward, Momeik Township
		28.Muse District Court	Homon Ward, Muse Township
		29.Minesat District Court	Bandoola Street, Myothit Ward, Minesat Township
		30.Kengtung District Court	Ward 1, Sanpya Achar Village Street, Kengtung Township
		31.Tachileik District Court	Wan Kauk Ward, Mahabandoola Street, Tachileik Township
		32. Court of Danu Self-Administered Zone	Sin Gaung Ward, Pintaya Township
		33.Court of Kokent Self-Administered Zone	Ward 3, Near new market, Kawmin Street,Laukine Township
		34.Court of Pa-O Self-Administered Zone	Pyihtaungsu Road, Myo Oo Ward, Hopon Township
		35.Sagaing District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Poe Tann Ward, Sagaing Township
		36.Monywa District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Yone Gyi Ward, Monywa Township
		37.Yinmarpin District Court	Ward (c), Yinmarpin Township
		38.Shwebo District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Office Compound, Ward 10, Shwebo Township

9.	Magway Region	39. Kambalu District Court	Bogyoke Aung San Street, Ward 2, Kambalu Township
		40. Katha District Court	No. 64, Myo Patt Street, Ward 1, Katha Township
		41. Kalay District Court	Anawyahta Street, Tat Oo Thida Ward, Kalay Township
		42. Tamu District Court	Alaungphaya Street, Zay Tan (1) Ward, Tamu Township
		43. Mawlaik District Court	Office Compound, Officer Ward, Mawlaik Township
		44. Hkamti District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Zee Phyu Gone Ward, Hkamti Township
		45. Magway District Court	Sar Shwe Kin Ward, Office Street, Magway Township
		46. Pakokku District Court	No. 1, Buddha Gone Ward, Pauk Street, Pakokku Township
10.	Mandalay Region	47. Thayet District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Pyi Taw Aye Ward, Thayet Township
		48. Minbu District Court	Ward 1, Bogyoke Street, Minbu Township
		49. Gangaw District Court	No.1, Myauk Gone Ward, Sipin Street, Gangaw Township
		50. Mandalay District Court	30 th Street, Between 68 th and 70 th street, Yone Gyi Compound, Chan Aye Tha San Township, Mandalay
		51. Pyin Oo Lwin District Court	No. 151-b , Myopatt Street, Thumingalar Ward, Ward 2, Pyin Oo Lwin Township
		52. Kyaukse District Court	Suu Kone Ward, Eain Taw Street, Kyaukse Township

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11.	Bago Region	53.Meiktila District Court	Corner of Yone Gyi Street, Beside Meiktila- Kyaukpadaung Road, Nan Daw Gone Ward, Meiktila Township
		54.Myingyan District Court	3 rd Street, Ward 2, Myingyan Township
		55.Naung U District Court	Municiple Ward, Ward(5), Beside of Naung U Chauk Road, Near Shwezikhone Pagoda, Naung U Township
		56.Yamethin District Court	CV Line Ward, Yamethin Township
		57.Dekkhina District Court	Naypyitaw Council Street, Pobbathiri Township, Naypyitaw
		58.Bago District Court	Toungoo Street, High Court Compound, Yonegyi ward, Bago Township
		59.Toungoo District Court	Session Street, Ward (20), Toungoo Township
		60.Thayawady District Court	Yarpyae Street, Market Ward, Tharawady Township
12.	Thanintharyi Region	61.Pyay District Court	Corner of Strand street and Yatkansin Street, Pyay Township
		62.Dawei District Court	Sann Chi Ward, Thukha Lane, Sann Chi Myothit, Dawei Township
		63.Myeik District Court	Saik Nge Ward, Myeik Township
		64.Kawthoung District Court	Aung Thukha Ward, Bogoke Road, Kawthoung Township

13.	Yangon Region	65. East Yangon District Court	Min Nandar Street, Dawbon Township
		66. West Yangon District Court	Kayay Pin Street, Lanmadaw Township
		67. South Yangon District Court	Conner of Aung Zeya Street and Tine Yone Street, Myothit Middle Ward, Thanlyin
		68. North Yangon District Court	No. 10, Baho Street, Yawarma East Ward, Insein Township
14.	Ayeyarwady Region	69. Patheingyi District Court	Maha Zedi Street, Ward(13), Patheingyi Township
		70. Hinthada District Court	Salmyaung Avenue Street, Tar Ngar Sal Taung Ward, Hinthada Township
		71. Myaungmya District Court	Mya Gone Yi Street, Ward(7), Myaung Mya Township
		72. Laputta District Court	Padauk Street, Ward 1,(3)Mile Myothit, Laputta Township
		73. Maubin District Court	Min Street, Ward(1), Maubin Township
		74. Pyapon District Court	Corner of 2 nd Street and Marlar Myaing Street, Ward(12), Pyapon Township

Appendix - B

Newly Filed Serious Criminal Cases by State and Region

(1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018)

No.	State and Region	Rape		Murder	Narcotic Drug	Human Trafficking	Death caused by Traffic accident
		Ordinary	Rape to Minor				
1.	Kachin	31	40	45	2370	18	166
2.	Kayah	5	6	12	100	-	23
3.	Kayin	27	7	27	469	1	88
4.	Chin	4	3	8	8	-	23
5.	Sagaing	74	114	125	2015	4	347
6.	Tanintharyi	29	52	76	823	1	131
7.	Bago	123	99	147	179	9	483
8.	Magway	37	94	104	87	5	194
9.	Mandalay	121	172	168	1083	30	601
10.	Mon	29	66	59	435	2	206
11.	Rakhine	38	25	99	258	10	116
12.	Yangon	101	253	204	1856	32	360
13.	Shan	56	43	109	2626	56	227
14.	Ayeyawady	127	146	156	108	11	329
	Total	802	1120	1339	12417	179	3294

List of Taking Actions against Service Personnel

(1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018)

(Officer)

Sr.	Rank	Warning		Reduction of pay within pay Scale	Withholding of promotion	Reduction	Withholding of Increment	Recovery of Lost Value	Removal	Dismissal	Total
		Errors of Judicial Notice in the Newspaper	Administrative matters/ Other								
1	Permanent Secretary/ Director General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Deputy Director General	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Director	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
4	Head of Judicial Office	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
5	Deputy Director	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
6	District Judge	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
7	Additional District Judge	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	Deputy District Judge	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
9	Assistant Director	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10	Township Judge	7	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	25
11	Additional Township Judge	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
12	Staff Officer	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
13	Deputy Township Judge	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
14	Deputy Staff Officer	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	30	69	-	5	1	-	-	1	3	109

Appendix - C Cont' d

(Staff)

Sr.	Rank	Warning		Reduction of pay within pay Scale	Withholding of promotion	Reduction	Withholding of Increment	Recovery of Lost Value	Removal	Dismissal	Total
		Errors of Judicial Notice in the Newspaper	Administrative matters/ Other								
1	Branch Clerk	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
2	Upper Division Cleark	-	6	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	18
3	Lower Division Clerk	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	2	13
4	Lower Division Typist	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	8
5	Electricition Grade- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	Office Helper	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
7	Mailman	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	8
8	Office Durwan	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
	Total	0	20	9	7	2	2	1	9	8	58

Appendix - D

List of volume of human resources at the Supreme Court of the Union and Courts at the different level (1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018)

Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Alloca- tion	Current			Vacant
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Permanent Secretary/ Director General	550000	2	1	1	2	-
2	Deputy Director General	418000-4000- 438000	5	-	3	3	2
3	Director	374000-4000- 394000	25	14	11	25	-
4	Judicial Officer Grade-1	341000-4000- 361000	160	47	95	142	18
5	Judicial Officer Grade-2	308000-4000- 328000	279	104	114	218	61
6	Judicial Officer Grade-3	275000-4000- 295000	807	262	322	584	223
7	Judicial Officer Grade-4	216000-2000- 226000	651	177	166	343	308
Total Officers			1929	605	712	1317	612
8	Office Superintendent	234000-2000- 244000	48	11	30	41	7
9	Superintendent (Computer)	234000-2000- 244000	1	-	-	-	1
10	Branch Clerk	216000-2000- 226000	266	78	169	247	19
11	Computer Operator	216000-2000- 226000	1	-	1	1	-
12	Accountant Grade-2	216000-2000- 226000	2	-	2	2	-
13	Assistant Librarian(2)	216000-2000- 226000	1	-	1	1	-

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Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Allocation	Current			Vacant
				Male	Female	Total	
14	Security Grade-2	216000-2000-226000	2	1	-	1	1
15	Upper Division Clerk	198000-2000-208000	1376	395	740	1135	241
16	Upper Division Clerk (Record Keeper)	198000-2000-208000	2	1	-	1	1
17	Upper Division Typist	198000-2000-208000	56	12	16	28	28
18	Assistant Computer Operator	198000-2000-208000	92	12	38	50	42
19	Accountant Grade-3	198000-2000-208000	2	-	1	1	1
20	Assistant Librarian(3)	198000-2000-208000	1	-	1	1	-
21	Driver Grade -3	198000-2000-208000	25	14	-	14	11
22	Security Grade -3	198000-2000-208000	3	3	-	3	-
23	Lower Division Clerk	180000-2000-190000	1552	403	548	951	601
24	Lower Division Typist	180000-2000-190000	860	285	189	474	386
25	Deputy Assistant Computer Operator	180000-2000-190000	25	6	10	16	9
26	Accountant Grade-4	180000-2000-190000	3	1	-	1	2
27	Electrician Grade- 4	180000-2000-190000	2	-	-	-	2

Appendix - D Cont' d

Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Alloca- tion	Current			Vacant
				Male	Female	Total	
28	Security Grade-4	180000-2000-190000	4	4	-	4	-
29	Gestetner Helper	162000-2000-172000	3	-	-	-	3
30	Driver Grade -5	162000-2000-172000	67	34	-	34	33
31	Security Grade-5	162000-2000-172000	4	3	-	3	1
32	Case Binder	162000-2000-172000	14	4	1	5	9
33	Office Helper	144000-2000-154000	765	201	148	349	416
34	Mailman	144000-2000-154000	1246	555	54	609	637
35	Office Durwan/ Sanitation Helper	144000-2000-154000	466	205	37	242	224
36	Gardener	144000-2000-154000	6	2	-	2	4
	Total Staffs		6895	2230	1986	4216	2679
	Total		8824	2835	2698	5533	3291

Appendix - E

Volume of Depleted Human Resources at the Supreme Court of the Union and Courts at the different level

(1.1.2018 to 31.12.2018)

Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Retired		Resigned		Deceased		Remarked
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Permanent Secretary/ Director General	550000	-	1	-	-	-	-	
2	Deputy Permanent Secretary/ Deputy Director General	418000- 4000- 438000	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Director	374000- 4000- 374000	2	3	-	-	-	-	
4	Judicial Officer Grade-1	341000- 4000- 361000	10	10	-	2	-	-	
5	Judicial Officer Grade-2	308000- 4000- 328000	14	9	-	-	-	-	
6	Judicial Officer Grade-3	275000- 4000- 275000	6	3	-	3	2	-	
7	Judicial Officer Grade-4	216000- 2000- 216000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total		33	26	-	5	2	-	

Amending Laws Administered by the Supreme Court of the Union

(1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018)

Sr.	Amended Laws and Rules Administered by Supreme Court of the Union	Date of Enactment	Remarks
1.	Law Amending the Caste Disabilities Removal Act (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 11/ 2018)	5-4-2018	

Appendix - G

Participation of Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union of Myanmar in Oversea Event

(1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018)

Date	Attending Justice	Host Country	Name of Event
26-7-2018 to 27-7-2018	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Singapore	The 6 th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting
12-9-2018 to 14-9-2018	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Thailand	The International Academic Conference on “Judicial Excellence in Response to Today’s Challenges”.
25-9-2018 to 28-9-2018	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Russian Federation	10 th Asia-Pacific International Legal Forum
25-11-2018 to 26-11-2018	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	India	The First Roundtable of the Head of Judiciary of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) and the Constitution Day Celebrations
27-11-2018 to 1-12-2018	The Hon. Tha Htay Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Japan	International Symposium on IP Litigation ASEAN + 3 (Provisional)

Appendix - G Cont'd

Date	Attending Justice	Host Country	Name of Event
26-2-2018 to 27-2-2018	The Hon. Aung Zaw Thein Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Pakistan	The Asia Pacific Judicial Colloquium on Climate Change: Using Constitutions to Advance Environmental Rights and Achieve Climate Justice
20-2-2018 to 2-3-2018	The Hon. Mya Han Justice Supreme Court of the Union	United States of America	A Study Tour to the United States of America
20-2-2018 to 2-3-2018	The Hon. Myo Tint Justice Supreme Court of the Union	United States of America	A Study Tour to the United States of America
10-12-2018 to 11-12-2018	The Hon. Myo Tint Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Malaysia	AICHR-CACJ High Level ASEAN Human Rights Dialogue: The Rights of Accused Persons in Criminal Cases

Appendix - H

List of Delegations Visited to the Supreme Court of the Union for Judicial Cooperation

(1.1.2018 to 31.12.2018)

Date	Name
2018 January 5	H.E Ms. Vanessa Chan Yuen Ying, Ambassador, Embassy of Singapore, Yangon
2018 January 25	Ms. June Kunugi, Representative, UNICEF Myanmar
2018 February 20	Mr. Taro MORINAGA, Director, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice, Japan
2018 April 4	H.E. Mr. Lee Sang-hwa, Ambassador, Embassy of Republic of Korea, Yangon
2018 April 24	Ms. Jyoti Sanghera, Asia-Pacific Chief of the Office of High Commissioner for Human Right (OHCHR)
2018 May 8	H H H.E. Mr. Peter Lysholt Hansen, Ambassador, Embassy of Denmark, Yangon
2018 May 22	Ms. Irum Ahsan, Senior Counsel, OGC, ADB, Manila
2018 June 4	Mr. Kunihiko SAKAI, Advisor Attorney of TMI Associate Board Member of International Civil and Commercial Law Center (ICCLC), Former President of the Research and Training (MOJ) Mr. Takeo KOSUGI, Board Member of International Civil and Commercial Law Center, Former President of LAWASIA
2018 June 14	H.E Mr. Ichiro MARUYAMA, Ambasssdor, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, Embassy of Japan, Yangon
2018 July 10	Honorable Bernice B. Donald, Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, Memphis, Tennessee
2018 July 17	Mr. Paul Heath QC, Former Justice, High Court of New Zealand Mr. Scott Atkins, Norton Rose Fulbright, Australia Mr. John Martin, Norton Rose Fulbright, Australia

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Date	Name
2018 August 1	Mr.Takashi YAMASHITA, Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Ministry of Justice, Japan
2018 August 9	H.E. Mr. Daniel Patrick Chugg, Ambassador, British Embassy, Yangon
2018 August 23	H.E. Mr. Wouter jurgens, Ambassador, Embassy of Republic of Netherlands, Yangon
2018 September 7	H.E. Mr. Lee Sang-hwa, Ambassador, Embassy of Republic of Korea, Yangon
2018 October 11	H.E. Mr.John Nielsen, Ambassador, Embassy of Denmark, Yangon
2018 October 29	Hon. Mr. Said Yousuf Halim, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Afghanistan
2018 October 29	Hon. Mr.Chiv Keng, Vice President, Supreme Court of Cambodia
2018 October 29	Hon. Mr.Jawad Hassan, Justice, Lahore High Court, Pakistan
2018 November 15	H.E. Mr. Scot Marciel, Ambassador, Embassy of United State of America, Yangon

Appendix - I

The Implementation and Outcomes of Year One Strategic Action Plan (2018)

Strategic Action Area 1: Facilitate and Expand Public Access to Court Services

1.1: Establish effective Legal Aid system

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>1.1.1 Provide support to Union Legal Aid Board to manage and direct an effective nationwide Legal Aid system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Adopt Legal Aid Rules and translate into English ◆ Collect and analyze the data from courts of Regions and States 	PR-1	<p>Adopted Legal Aid Rules</p> <p>Not preformed</p>	Timely completed

1.2: Improve court users accessibility

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>1.2.1 Establish modern public information counters and intake centers in courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish modern public information counters and intake centers in courts specified under CMP 		<p>Established intake centers and information centers at the (18) CMP courts and (8) pilot courts</p>	<p>Court user's satisfaction at 26 CMP increased from 56% to 71%</p>

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>1.2.2 Develop automated Case Information System (CIS) for the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop self-help touch screen display boards for case information at USC ◆ Upgrade system for daily cause-list and order list on LED-TV at USC 	PR-1	<p>Preparing to install</p> <p>Show the data of daily cause-list and order list via LED-TV by linking with the USC's Internal Network CMS</p>	Timely Completed

1.3: Ensure all people with business before the court are treated with courtesy, responsiveness and respect

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>1.3.1 Continue training on customer service for judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop curriculum for customer service training ◆ Conduct customer service trainings for judicial officers and court staff in USC ◆ Conduct customer service trainings for judges, judicial officers and court staff in courts of Regions and States 	PR-1	<p>Not performed yet</p> <p>Not performed yet</p> <p>Conducted customer service trainings for judges, judicial officers and court at HCs last year</p>	According to the survey on 26 CMP courts, users satisfaction increased from 56% to 71%

1.4: Build new courthouses and renovate existing courthouses to improve access to court services

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>1.4.1 Develop basic standards of design for improving access to court services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Draft basic standard designs for each level of court ◆ Distribute basic standards of design to all courts 	PR-1	<p>Gave instruction to the courts by sending basic standard designs depending on their acquired land space</p> <p>Distributed the basic standard designs to the courts which were under construction</p>	Timely completed
<p>1.4.2 Modernize court facilities to assure adequate and safe access to court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support court facilities for new courthouses and courts specified under CMP ◆ Install equipment for child witness examination rooms in selected courts 	PR-1	<p>Provided (25) sets of computers & UPS to the CMP courts</p> <p>Installed equipment in the child witness examination rooms at the District Courts of Mawlamyine, Western Yangon, Myitkyina and Nyaung U</p>	

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide computer sets to TCs 	PR-1	Provided (15) computers to the HCs, (151) sets of computers & UPS and Printers for the (121) courts in 2018 and (77) sets of computers for the (22) courts and one set for Court of Pa-O Self-Administered Zone in the 2018 mini budget	

Strategic Action Area 2: Promote Public Awareness

2.1: Improve communication with media and the public

Strategic Initiatives& Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
2.1.1 Train judges on media relations skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct appropriate training for judges at judicial training center ◆ Conduct PIO/CIO trainings for judges and judicial officers 	PR-1	Conducted lectures on 40 District judges and 80 Deputy Township judges on media relations skill at the Judicial Training Center Conducted PIO/CIO Trainings at the HCs of Rakhine, Bago, Magway, Mandalay and Ayeyawady and (410) judges and judicial officers in total	No measurement before or after training (530) judicial officers were trained

Strategic Initiatives& Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>2.1.2 Improve public information services at courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide accurate information of public interest and significant litigation to the media ◆ Engage with media frequently 	PR-1	<p>Providing accurate information to the media by the concerned PIO/CIO for the cases of public interest and serious litigations</p> <p>Engaged with media in (321) times at the different level of courts and answered the questions</p>	<p>Courts user's satisfaction at (26) CMP increased from (56%) to (71%)</p>
<p>2.1.3 Expand public information program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrade the USC website ◆ Link with ASEAN Judiciaries Portal (AJP) ◆ Distribute brochures of public interest matters including child protection and juvenile justice ◆ Publish Judicial Journal and Annual Law Report ◆ Publish Court Annual Report for 2017 	PR-1	<p>Upgrading Website design to access the data in one stop service and extended the information of application system for admission of lawyers</p> <p>In July 2018 ,Linked ASEAN Judiciaries Portal (AJP) at 6th ASEAN Chief Justice Council Meeting</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Published Judicial Journal and Annual Law Report (2017)</p> <p>Published Court Annual Report for 2017</p>	Timely completed

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2.2: Enhance community-based programs for court information

Strategic Initiatives& Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>2.2.1 Conduct public outreach programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop guidelines for outreach programs ◆ Develop public outreach materials and conduct campaign for court system and role of the judiciary, complaint procedure, etc. ◆ Perform various outreach programs at all courts 	PR-1	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>(787) teachers and students from law departments of Yangon, Patheingyi, Mandalay, Dagon, Yadanarbon and Magway Universities made excursion in 2018</p>	(6) times
<p>2.2.2 Conduct public awareness programs on Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Educate the public on Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges 	PR-1	Uploaded Via USC Website	

Strategic Initiatives& Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>2.2.3 Provide court information to community in local languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Distribute brochures for court information in local languages: Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan, etc. 	PR-1	Prepared to distribute the brochures for court information in local languages: Kachin (<i>Jingpo</i>), Kayah, Kayin(<i>Sakaw</i>) and Mon with the assistance of My Justice.	Timely completed

Strategic Action Area 3: Enhance Judicial Independence and Administrative Capacity

3.1: Build and develop the Judiciary as a strong, trusted and independent institution

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>3.1.1 Conduct assessment on current status of judicial independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate existing laws, procedures and practices resulting in recommendations for a stronger Judiciary ◆ Conduct data collection to reflect on the independence and accountability of the Judiciary ◆ Conduct Copenhagen visit for learning Rule of Law in Denmark 	PR-1	<p>Conducted workshop on Judicial Independent , accountability and check and balance principles with IDEA</p> <p>Preparing research paper for judicial independence and accountability</p> <p>Had a study tour to Copenhagen from 28-4-2018 to 6-5-2018</p>	Timely completed

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>3.1.2 Strengthen relationship with other branches of Government and CSOs to promote a fully functioning and independent Judiciary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct engagements with Government stakeholders and CSOs to present judicial initiatives ◆ Organize inter-agency workshops on specific types of cases (e.g. juvenile justice matters) ◆ Organize national and regional workshops as necessary (e.g. juvenile justice matters) 	PR-1	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Attended by judicial officers to the workshops on violence against children, IP, Anti-corruption, commercial and human rights</p> <p>Attended by judicial officers to the workshops on 2nd State's Four Pillars Discussion and Conferences on Justice Sector Coordination</p>	
<p>3.1.3 Strengthen relationship with international judicial institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct the Asian Judicial Roundtable on Environmental and Climate Change 	PR-1	<p>Conducted the Asia Pacific Judicial Conference on Environmental and Climate Change</p>	

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Engage with CACJ and other judicial partners 		<p>Adjudication as the host which is the first conference for Myanmar</p> <p>Attended by the Union Chief Justice to the 6th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting held in Singapore, International Conference on Judicial Excellence in Response to Today's Challenges held in Thailand, First Round Table of the Head of Judiciary of BIMSTEC Countries & India Constitution Day Celebrations held in India, and 10th Asia-Pacific International Legal Forum held in Russia. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the Union signed MoU with Federal Court of Australia on Judicial cooperation and MoU with India on Training and Capacity building program for Myanmar judges and judicial officers in India.</p>	

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>3.1.4 Draft bills, rules and procedures related to judicial sector and provide recommendations to other sectors as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Draft and submit Insolvency Bill ◆ Develop procedures to implement the Arbitration Law ◆ Develop Directives on admissibility of digital evidence ◆ Provide recommendations for bills and amendments to other sectors 	PR-1	<p>Drafted Myanmar Insolvency bill in line with international norms</p> <p>Developed procedures to implement the Arbitration Law on 30.7.2018</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Sent suggestion to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs relating to acting as a focal for signing the Agreement of Extradition matters between Myanmar and Vietnam</p>	Timely completed

3.2: Propose, advocate for and administer the court budget in a transparent and responsible manner

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>3.2.1 Review processes for integrated strategic planning and establishing budget priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Prepare a realistic assessment on the alignment of current strategic planning processes with budget priorities ◆ Prepare budget for implementation of Strategic Action Plan ◆ Develop a narrative to justify the budget request 	PR-1	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Prepared annual budget to implement the strategic initiatives under the Judicial Strategic Plan</p> <p>Developed a narrative to justify the budget request</p>	
<p>3.2.2 Enhance capacity of court personnel to administer the court budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review and identify problems and provide solutions to the budget at database program ◆ Provide trainings for court personnel administering the budget at USC and HCs 	PR-1	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Provided the budget administering trainings for (3) officers and (3) staff from USC and (141) court staff from HCs</p>	(147) officers and staff were attended

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3.3: Enhance effective administrative capacities for the Judiciary

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>3.3.1 Implement Five-Year IT Plan under the IT Master Plan for the entire Judiciary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Initiate the Common Judicial Database Layer ◆ Build the Mini Data Center at USC ◆ Build Network Infrastructure at USC to link with HCs, DCs and TCs ◆ Plan and implement Cyber Security ◆ Provide licensed software ◆ Build and utilize Exchange Mail System ◆ Establish computer training centers in Yangon and Mandalay 	PR-1	<p>Preparing to initiate</p> <p>Initiated to build the infrastructure for Mini Data Center</p> <p>Linking VNP Network between USC and HCs</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p>	Timely completed
<p>3.3.2 Develop and implement Automated Case Management System (ACMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Plan linkages and integration between ACMS and other automated systems at USC ◆ Upgrade CMS and CIS ◆ Link between CMS and CIS at the USC ◆ Initiate a system for data collection from courts at different levels 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Still initiating</p> <p>Not performed</p>	

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
3.3.3 Continue trainings for court personnel on administrative and IT capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct trainings on administration of court and computer skills for court personnel at USC, HCs, DCs and TCs 		Conducted computer trainings for Basic and Intermediate level at the USC	(51) staff were trained

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Strategic Action Area 4: Promote and Ensure the Professionalism, Accountability and Integrity of the Judiciary

4.1: Promote the ethical and professional advancement of judges and court staff

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>4.1.1 Support the ethical advancement of judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Finalize and review the commentaries on Code of Ethics for Myanmar Judges ◆ Conduct workshops on developing accountability mechanisms ◆ Conduct workshop on accountability for court staff ◆ Draft Code of Ethics for court staff ◆ Translate parts of judicial reform textbook into Myanmar language ◆ Prepare ethical training materials for judges ◆ Conduct ToT on Code of judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating to draw the commentaries on Code of Ethics for Myanmar Judges</p> <p>Conducted workshop by the USC on “developing judicial accountability” in collaboration with Demark Embassy</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Preparing to initiate</p> <p>Conducted workshop on “Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on Judicial Accountability and Code of Judicial Ethics” under the Demark-Myanmar Rule of law and Human Right</p>	Timely completed

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct workshop on investigative methods of judicial complaint ◆ Develop complaint manual for complaint process 		<p>Program and 26 Judges were attended</p> <p>Conducted workshop on upgrading the dignity of judiciary through the process of investigative methods of judicial complaint in collaboration with UNODC</p> <p>Not performed</p>	Timely completed
<p>4.1.2 Support the professional advancement of judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct United States of America on professional advancement ◆ Conduct workshops to develop professional standards and guidelines ◆ Draft professional standards and guidelines for judges ◆ Draft professional standards and guidelines for court staff 	PR-1	<p>Visited by the Myanmar delegation led by Supreme Court Justice U Mya Han to USA from 20.2.2018 to 2.3.2018</p> <p>Conducted (28) workshops relating to specialized subjects to develop professional standards with the technical assistance of international partner organizations</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p>	Timely completed

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4.2 : Continue strengthening judicial and professional skills and abilities of court personnel

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>4.2.1 Improve legal research capacity including upgrading judicial libraries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish a research center ◆ Formalize a Research Team ◆ Provide computer sets and accessories, book and online legal research resources for research works and libraries ◆ Conduct workshops on research methodology and technique ◆ Conduct workshop on qualitative research and analysis ◆ Develop e-library action plan and system for USC ◆ Upgrade the legal resource capacity by providing access to online database ◆ Provide legal and human rights text books and literature for the OUSC library 	<p>PR-1</p>	<p>Established</p> <p>Formalized</p> <p>Provided 5 sets of computers for research team under the Demark-Myanmar Program</p> <p>Conducted on workshops for research paper in collaboration Demark Technical Team</p> <p>Not conducted</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Offered the list of books to the technical team of Demark to provide legal and human rights texts for USC library</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>4.2.2 Conduct data collection and analysis to support improving judicial performance and accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Collect and analyze data related to caseload and resources of the courts ◆ Develop a list of indicators related to cases involving children 	PR-1	<p>Collected data related to caseload and resources of the courts for 2018 annual report</p> <p>Collected data of rape cases committed to minors</p>	Timely completed
<p>4.2.3 Provide specific training to enhance judicial and professional skills for judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct regular training for judges ◆ Conduct specific training for judges in the respective region (e.g., human rights and fair trial) 	PR-1	<p>Conducted trainings on handling new type of evidence, court-led mediation in collaboration with JICA; trainings on Fair Trial Rights, Rule of Law, and Access to Justice in collaboration with UNDP; trainings on Case Management Program in collaboration with USAID-PRLP; and provided Legal English Training by the UNDP at USC</p> <p>Conducted training on handling new types of evidence at High Courts of the Mandalay, Yangon,</p>	<p>Timely Completed</p> <p>(597) Judicial officers and staff were trained</p> <p>Timely completed</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>standards, handling new types of evidence, legal aid, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct workshops on workload organization and court room management ◆ Conduct judicial training for judges in a democratic society ◆ Prepare curriculum and textbook and conduct training on Intellectual Property Laws 	PR-1	<p>Magway and Kachin for (178) judicial officers in collaboration with JICA; Workshop on Fair Trial Rights, Rule of Law and Access to Justice for (246) Judicial officers and court staff at High Courts of the Tanintharyi, Rakhine, Ayeyawady and Kachin in collaboration with UNDP</p> <p>Not Performed</p> <p>Conducted training necessitated for Judges in a democratic society in collaboration with USAID-PRLP</p> <p>Prepared curriculum, draft textbook, conducted 2 workshops and 16 working group meetings, one discussion meeting with USAID-USPTO and conducted trainings for 40 district judges and 80 deputy township judges at Judicial Training Center on IP laws</p>	(424) officers and staff were trained

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Prepare Case Study Book on business related laws ◆ Finalize the curriculum and Training Manual and conduct training on juvenile justice ◆ Conduct workshop on court-led mediation ◆ Conduct workshop on data collection and analysis ◆ Conduct high level policy conference and workshops on digital evidence for district judges ◆ Conduct workshop on money laundering and financial crimes ◆ Conduct workshop on extractive industries in corruption 	<p>PR-1</p>	<p>Drafted text book of legal study on international commercial matters in collaboration with JICA</p> <p>Prepared curriculum for juvenile justice with UNICEF and conducted lectures on juvenile justice for 120 judges at judicial training center</p> <p>Not Conducted</p> <p>Conducted workshop on Improve case data, information management and reporting in collaboration with UNDP</p> <p>Not Conducted</p> <p>Participated workshops on Money laundering and financial crimes and collaboration with National strategic plan drafting committee</p> <p>Not Conducted</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct workshop on Federalism and the Judiciary ◆ Conduct Judicial Colloquium on Corporate and Commercial Law ◆ Develop training curriculum for commercial law matters 	PR-1	<p>Conducted workshop on Principles of Federalism consistent with Myanmar's current situation" in collaboration with IDEA</p> <p>Conducted workshop on commercial law in collaboration with JICA</p> <p>Conducted workshop on commercial law in collaboration with ADB</p>	Timely completed
<p>4.2.4 Continue training court staff to enhance efficiency and public satisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop standardize training curriculum for court staff ◆ Provide trainings on court procedures and case processing ◆ Provide training on ethical and disciplinary guidelines 	PR-1	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Provided proficiency trainings (i.e. computer, accountant, admin) on court procedures and case processing at the courts of Region/State</p> <p>Lectured on ethical and disciplinary as one of the subjects at the regular training of Region/State and District Courts</p>	Timely completed

4.3: Ensure the safety and security of the courts

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
4.3.1 Assess the current situation regarding court safety and security and provide recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate the current situation regarding safety and security 	PR-1	Not evaluated	
4.3.2 Improve safety and security for courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Engage with stakeholders of justice sector to consider improvement of safety and security for courts ◆ Initiate recommendations on safety and security improvements 	PR-1	Conducted collaboration workshops on Upright the Judiciary Pillar and Rule of Law at HCs Installed CCTV at all courts under the Mandalay District and fencing at Tamu districts courts, Pyigyidagun and Madaya	Timely completed
4.3.3 Provide adequate staff housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Build new housing for judges and staff in Regions and States 	PR-1	Built new housing for judges and staff at Dekkhina District and North Okkalapa township and still building at Insein	(48) in total rooms were built

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Strategic Action Area 5: Promote Efficient Case Management and Court Specializations

5.1: Implement a national Case Management Program (CMP) for courts

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<p>5.1.1. Develop a three-year phased approach to implement the designed national CMP for courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Design national CMP for courts ◆ Review and develop data collection methodology to support the implementing national CMP ◆ Adopt legal and procedural requirements to support implementing national CMP ◆ Assign HCs to manage CMP implementation ◆ Develop implementation plan to expand ACMS as a necessary component of the CMP 	PR-1	<p>Designed a three - year program to implement CMP at the courts for nationwide</p> <p>Conducted Workshop on Developing Trainer Guide Book for data collection</p> <p>Drafted and adopted the procedures to implement for NCMP</p> <p>Assigned HCs to manage CMP according to the Order No. (78/ 2018) at the date (7.5.2018) of USC. Initiated at 26 courts to implement CMP.</p> <p>Installed a server and a fire-wall at the Mini Data Center of USC to upload hosting ACMS Software in collaboration with USAID-PRLP.</p>	Initiated CMP at the (26) courts

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Communicate case management concepts to public and key stakeholders in locations of courts specified under CMP 	PR-1	Raised awareness of CMP concepts to public and key stakeholders in the designated courts by holding explanation meetings and by distributing pamphlets of CMP	
<p>5.1.2 Develop training program on CMP for judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop training program on CMP for judges and court staff 	PR-1	<p>Provided training of training on court surveys to support CMP for (20) judicial officers from HCs in collaboration with USAID-PRLP; Conducted court surveys training for (50) judges and staff from (18) CMP courts including coordinators of HCs; Drawn User Manual and Trainer Guide Book; Conducted workshop on evaluation for (3) initial pilot courts; Conducted workshop on implementation for NCMP; and Provided trainings for (411)trainers at (9) HCs</p>	(481) officers and staff were trained

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5.2 : Establish areas for court specializations

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
5.2.1 Specify and implement court specialization areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate practical approaches and models of various court specializations 	PR-1	Made evaluation upon progressive ways of USC's IP Judiciary model	

5.3 Establish efficient and effective Court Dispute Resolution (CDR) systems

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2018	Outcome Measure
5.3.1 Develop court-led mediation system in courts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct court-led mediation workshop to support the effective evaluation ◆ Complete evaluation for court-led mediation ◆ Design Court-led mediation model and introduce pilot program 	PR-1	Conducted 3 workshops on court-led mediation in civil suits in collaboration with JICA Finalized guiding policy of implementation for court-led mediation Initiated the pilot courts for implementation of court-led mediation at the Dekkhina District Court, Toungoo District Court and Township Court, and Tatkon Township Court	(4) courts were initiated for 2019

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