



THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

THE SUPREME COURT *of* THE UNION



2019
ANNUAL REPORT



2019



ANNUAL REPORT

Do You Know!

442 Courts around the Country



1262 Judges and Judicial
Officers are serving
around the Country



99.57% Clearance Rate of
Criminal & Civil Cases
nationwide



Total Complaint letters – 3562

Inquired – 3529
complaints

Pending- 33



1044 law students had study
visit to the Union Supreme
Court



8 Judges and Judicial
Officers are studying abroad
and 15 are studying at local
Universities



Over 2,400 million kyat
of Court Fees were levied
Over 10,000 million kyat
of Fine were collected



1527 admitted as HGPs
and 16540 admitted as
Advocates



27 workshops were
conducted collaborating
with international
partners

NCMP

Extended up to
74 Courts for
National Case

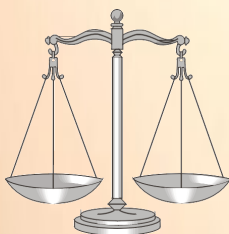
Management Program
nationwide



137 Judges and Judicial
Officers attended 51
international conferences,
trainings and events



752 inspections to
prisons, prisoners camps
and police lockups



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Message from the Chief Justice of the Union



The 2019 Court Annual Report could be successfully published for second year of the five-year Judicial Strategic Plan of the Myanmar Judiciary, which has been implementing with the slogan ‘Towards Improving Justice For All’. As mentioned annually, the main objective of issuing court annual report is to realize by the public in domestic and abroad about the performance of the Court, which is playing a pivotal role in the Judiciary.

There is a time-honoured legal maxim that ‘It is not enough that justice is to be done, it must also be seen to have been done’. To date, the public has a right to know not only the judgment of the Court but also its performance. It is also pointing towards the judicial accountability in some way. Only when the public is understandable the mechanism, activities, progress and necessities, will they have clear consciousness upon the Judiciary. Then the public trust and confidence will be gained.

Within the reported-year 2019, new activities commenced in the year are stated including ongoing work of the main judicial functions and administrative matters. Regular chapters, such as adjudication of the cases by the Supreme Court of the Union and the Courts at different level and implementation of the Judicial Strategic Plan, which have been included in the yearly reports, are provided in the same. Furthermore, remarkable initiatives are also presented. Not only promoting and ensuring the professionalism, accountability and integrity of the Judiciary but also interlinking with regional and international organizations in conducting judicial training, the staking was driven to build the Judicial College. Court-led mediation system in civil suits was initiated in some pilot Courts. Case Study Book on International Transactions, which has been initiated with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was published. With great efforts of the Reporting Team of the Supreme Court of the Union, it is found that the facts, data and format in this Report are prepared to be easily comprehensible by the Court-users, the academics and even the laymen. Let me acknowledge their outstanding efforts.

Uprightness of the Judiciary cannot be achieved by goodness of a single and of an institution. We firmly believe that the task can only be done by efforts made out by all. Hopefully, observing this Report will reach an understanding in some extent upon the endeavour of the Myanmar Judiciary stepping towards the improving justice for all.



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

30 April, 2020
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 Courts
- ◆ 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.

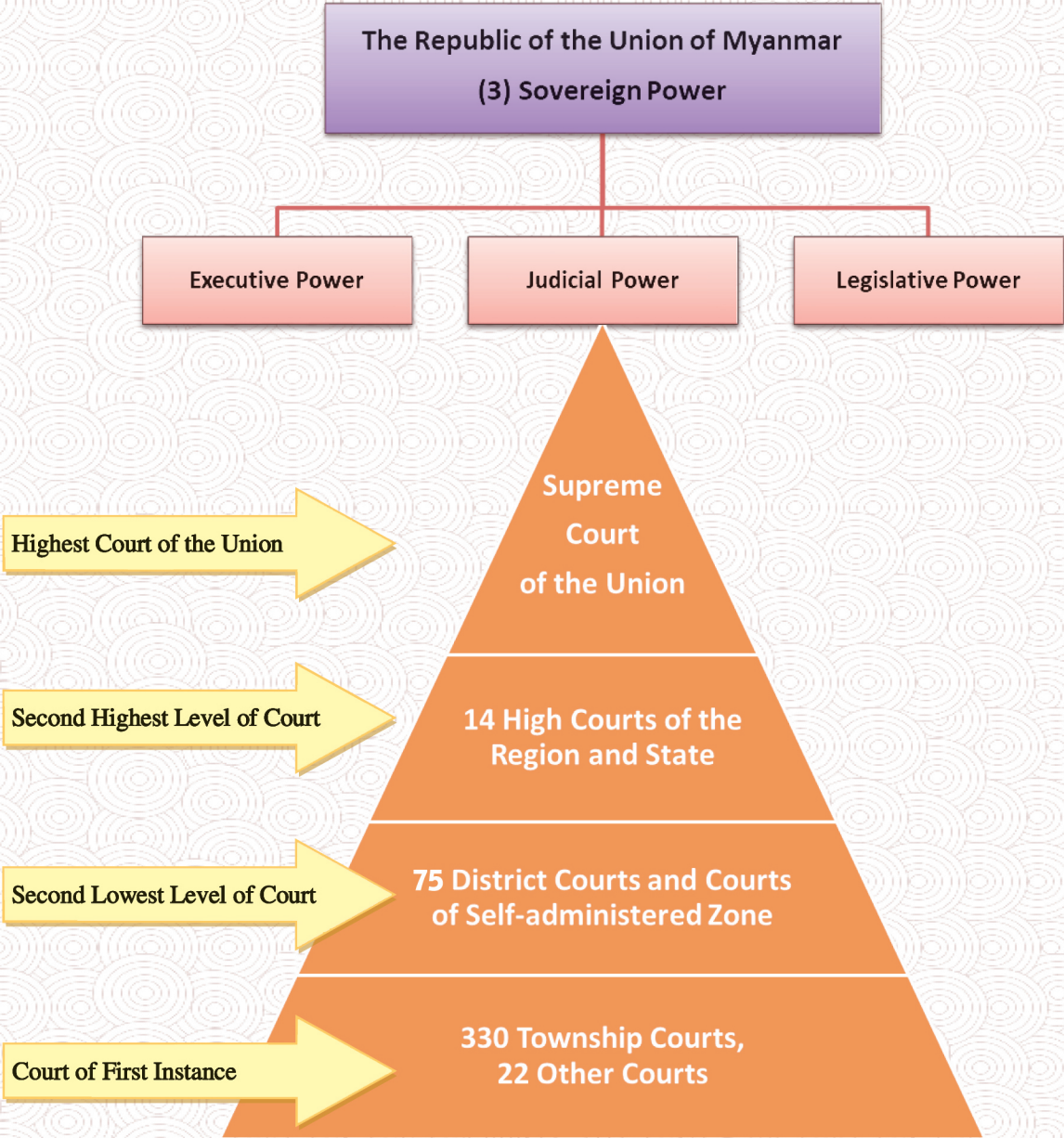
Judicial Power by Constitution

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



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 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

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 the 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 the State
1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019

High Court of Kachin State	Chief Judge Tu Ja	30.3.2011- Now
	Judge Zaw Win	30.3.2011 - 8.8.2019
	Judge Pyone Pyone Aye	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Tuu Maw	3.10.2019 - 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 (U) Kyauk	30.3.2011 - 10.11.2019
	Chief Judge War War Tun	28.11.2019 - Now
	Judge Thein Aung	30.3.2011 - 9.12.2019
	Judge War War Tun	29.11.2018 - 27.11.2019
	Judge New New Khaing	27.12.2019 - Now
	Judge Aung Htun Thien	27.12.2019 - Now
High Court of Sagaing Region	Chief Judge Win Myint	10.12.2014 - 4.7.2019
	Chief Judge Myo Maung	23.7.2019 - Now
	Judge Myo Maung	30.3.2011 - 22.7.2019
	Judge Cherry Kyi	29.12.2014 - Now
	Judge Phyo Phyo	30.7.2019 - 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 - 7.8.2019
	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 - 5.6.2019
	Judge Hla Myint	15.7.2019 - Now
	Judge Khin Maung Htun	17.9.2019 - Now
High Court of Bago Region	Chief Judge Maung Maung Shwe	30.3.2011 - 13.10.2019
	Chief Judge Maung Maung Aye	31.10.2019 - Now
	Judge Tin Hone (a) Yu Kyone	30.3.2011 - 9.8.2019
	Judge Maung Maung Aye	26.5.2016- 30.10.2019
	Judge Lwin Lwin Aye Kyaw	26.5.2016 - Now
	Judge Khin Mar Swe	16.8.2019 - Now
	Judge Aye Aye Thant	19.12.2019 - 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 Hla Aye	12.12.2018 - Now
	Judge Sandar Thwe	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Soe Soe Aung	30.3.2011 - 27.12.2019
	Judge Aye Than	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Thin Thin Nwet	30.3.2011 - Now
	Judge Aung Naing	12.4.2017 - Now
	Judge Soe Khet Khet	6.2.2019 - 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 formed. The District Courts and the Courts of Self-Administered Division or Zone are the second lowest level of courts. The Court of ‘Wa’ Self-Administered Division was established in 2019. There are 75 District Courts including one Self-Administered Division Court and three Courts of Self-Administered Zone up to 31 December 2019. The location of Court of Self-Administered Division / 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 Division / Zone has Self-Administered Division Judge, 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 Division / 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.)**

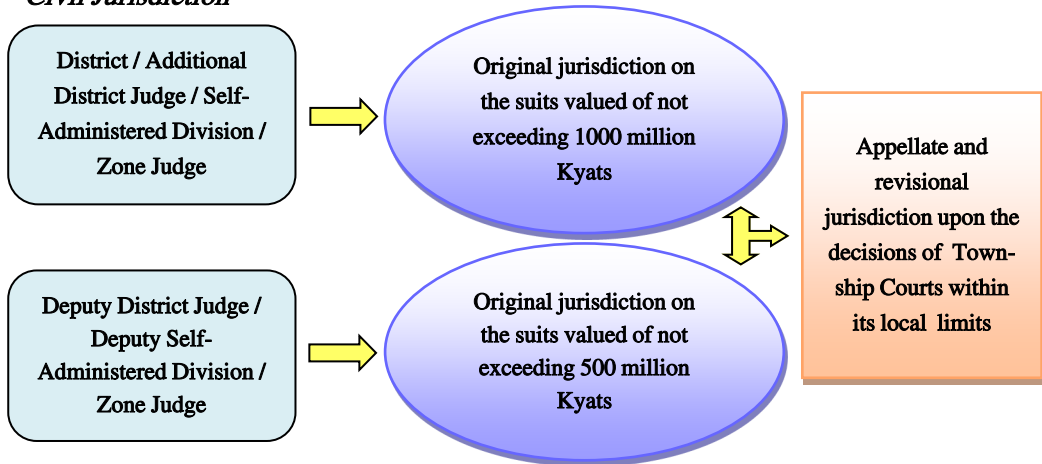


Jurisdiction of District Court and Court of Self-Administered Division / Zone

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 Division / 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 2019. Each Township Court has Township Judge, Additional Township Judge and Deputy Township Judge who are assigned by the Supreme Court of the Union.

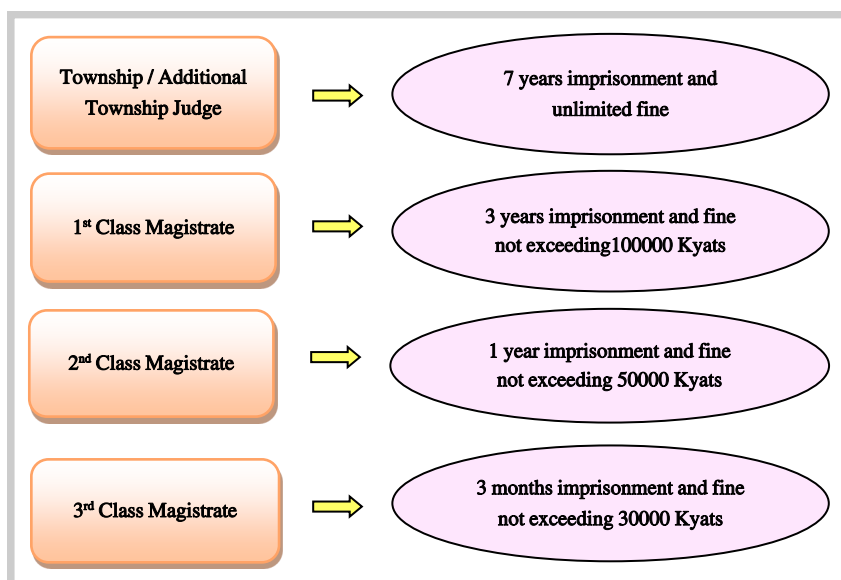
The township courts have only the original jurisdiction to hear both civil and criminal cases. All cases in the Township Court are adjudicated by a single judge.

—————
 Dress Code of Township Judge
 (Mr.)
 —————

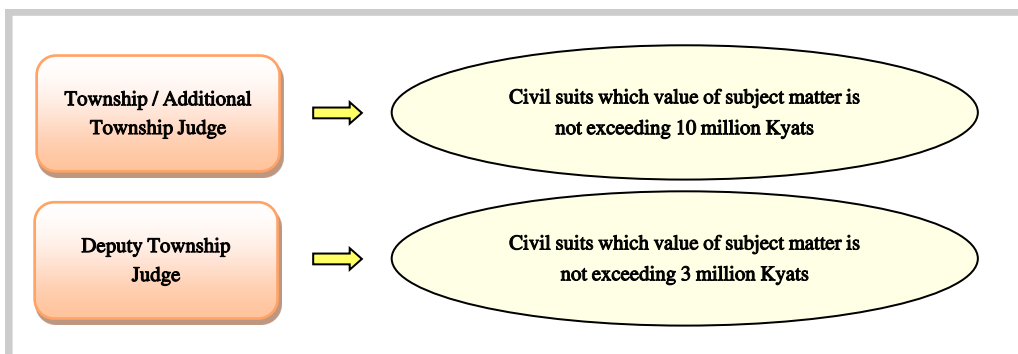


Jurisdiction of Township Court

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 Rights 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 2019, the committees are formed as follows:

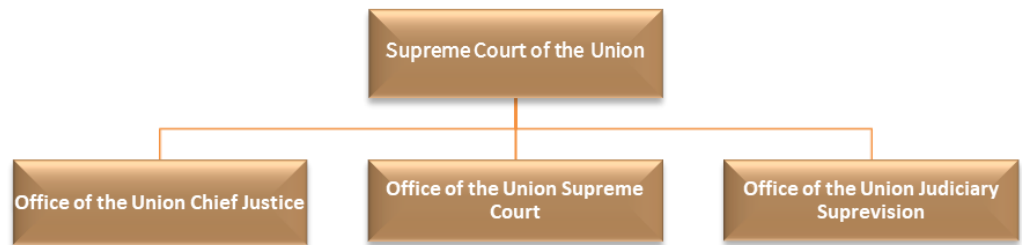
- ♦ **The Executive Committee of the Supreme Court of the Union** is led by the Chief Justice of the Union and consists of all Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union
- ♦ **The Joint Committee between the Supreme Court of the Union and the Singapore Ministry of Law** led by the Union Supreme Court 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 Myint Aung
- ♦ **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 Law Drafting Team** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Mya Han
- ♦ **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.

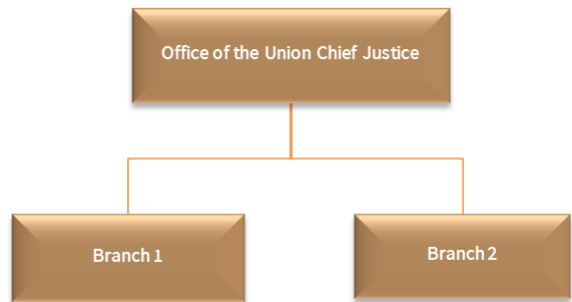
Organizational Structure of the Supreme Court of the Union

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.



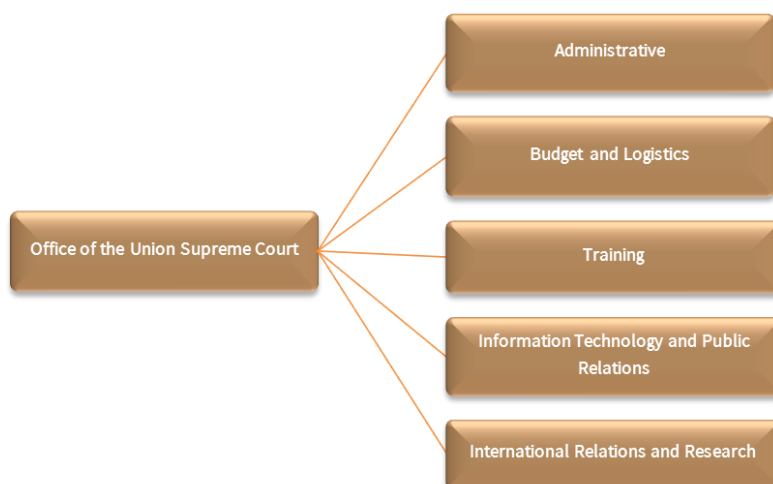
Office of the Union Chief Justice

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.



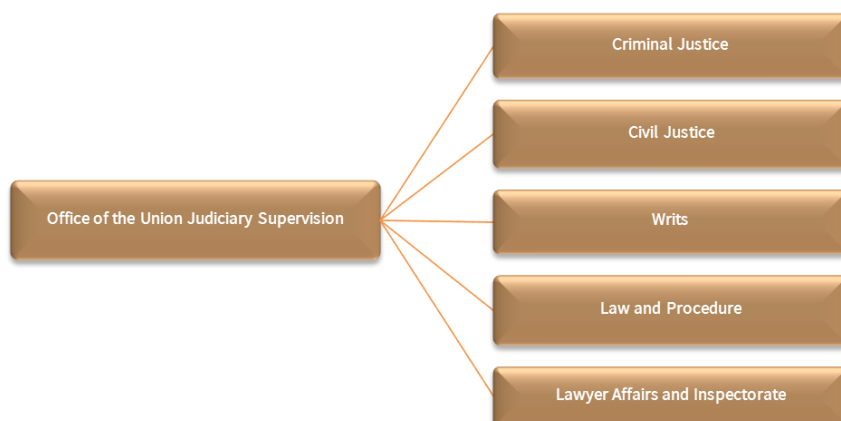
Office of the Union Supreme Court

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 the 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 lawyer affairs.



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 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 0.131% of Original Capital Expenditure and 0.123% of Amendment Capital Expenditure and 0.116 % of Original Current Expenditure and 0.106% of Amendment Current Expenditure to the Supreme Court of the Union for 2018-2019 Fiscal Year. For 2019-2020 Fiscal Year, the Supreme Court of the Union was allocated 0.114% of Capital Expenditure and 0.096% of Current Expenditure.

***Actual Expenditure of the Supreme Court of the Union in the fiscal year of
2018-2019 and 2019-2020 (kyats in millions)***

Sr .	Title of Budget	Percentage of the Received by the Supreme Court of the Union		Expenditure	2018-2019	2019-2020*
		2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Capital Expenditure	Origin -0.131% Amendment *- 0.123%	0.114%	Allocated Budget	Origin - 8262.150 Amendment - 8262.150	11147.467
				Actual Expenditure	8203.720	535.792**
2.	Current Expenditure	Origin -0.116% Amendment*** - 0.106%	0.096%	Allocated Budget	Origin - 20295.529 Amendment - 20416.793	22955.477
				Actual Expenditure	18885.137	4360.469 ****

* Amendment Capital expenditure is a percentage calculated after allowing supplementary Capital expenditure.

** In Capital Expenditure, actual expenditure is stated up to 31 December 2019.

*** Amendment Current Expenditure is a percentage calculated after allowing supplementary Current expenditure.

**** In Current Expenditure, actual expenditure is stated up to 31 December 2019.

Part 2

Significant Performances of the Supreme Court of the Union in 2019

Establishing Judicial College of the Supreme Court of the Union

The Supreme Court of the Union of Myanmar has planned to establish the Judicial College under the Strategic Action Area 4 among the five action areas of the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2020) to fulfill the Strategic Action Plan Objective 4.4 ‘to promote and ensure the professionalism, accountability and the integrity of the Judiciary’, and the stake-driving ceremony for the Judicial College was held on 17 November 2019.



***Judicial College
Building Design (Draft)
“Address”***

***Nay Pyi Taw Council Zone,
Oattarathiri District, Zawana Theikdi
ward, Nay Kyar Street***

***The Union Chief Justice
driving the stake for the
construction of Judicial
College Building***



When the Judicial College has been built, it would be carried out and promoted in the area of organizing the trainings to improve the professional capacity of individual judges, participation of the judicial officers from the ASEAN countries, besides the judges and judicial officers of the different levels of court under the Supreme Court of the Union according to the judicial collaboration within the ASEAN region, and also the participation of the legal experts and legal practitioners from local and international in the other legal trainings organized at the Judicial College.

Publication of the Case Study Book on International Transaction

In 2019, the Supreme Court of the Union has published the Case Study Book on the International Transaction, aiming to have a support for the judges who are handling the commercial disputes. The book was drafted by the Supreme Court of the Union collaborated with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Nishimura Law Firm, and it was introduced to the other relevant ministries, education department and the private sectors, launching on the 13 December 2019. Because of the inclusion of the cases relating to international transaction issues, domestic laws of the business and commerce and the international practices on the international transaction disputes, the book mainly supports the proceedings on the commercial cases brought before the courts.



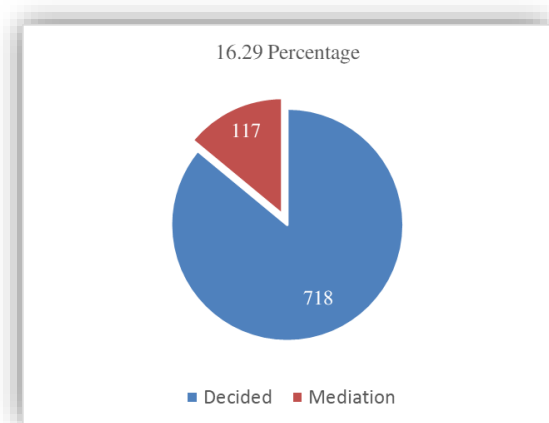
Launching Seminar for Case Study Book on International Transaction

Implementing Pilot Program of Court-Led Mediation System for Civil Suits

According to the Strategic Objectives 5.3 of the 5 years Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) ‘To establish efficient and effective court dispute resolution systems’, the pilot program of Court-Led Mediation system was implemented on 1 March 2019. The Court-Led Mediation system was initiated firstly in Dekkhina District Court and Tat Kone Township court in Nay Pyi Taw area, Taungoo District Court and Township Court in Bago Region, collaborated with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



During one year pilot program of the Court-Led Mediation, 24.02% of cases transferred from the pilot courts to mediate were settled successfully and 16.29% of decided civil suits were settled by mediation. By mediating the cases, time consuming for trial can be reduced and settlement can be accomplished effectively in an immediate manner by consensus of the parties. According to the surveys, 100% of the parties and their lawyers gave a good feedback on Court-Led Mediation system.



Court-Led Mediation system is a successful system and achieves the public satisfaction highly in other countries. By implementing the Court-Led Mediation system at the court, the civil suits will be settled more fairly and speedily to support the public not only accessing the justice but also fulfilling a core requirement for business opportunity.

***Launching Ceremony on
Court-Led Mediation
Pilot Program***

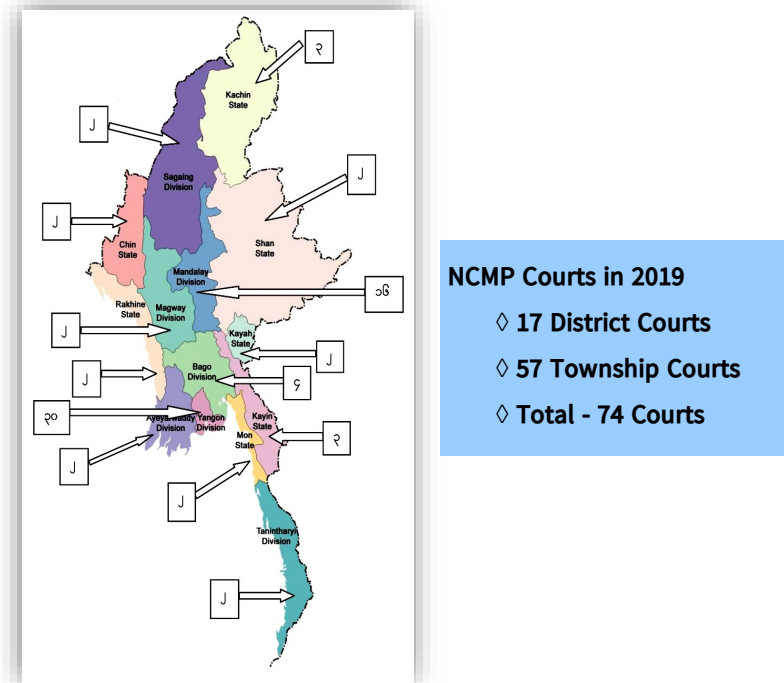


***Conducting Workshop on Training
for Mediators on Court-Led
Mediation for Civil Suits***



Implementation of the National Case Management Program

According to the Strategic Action Area 5, to promote efficient case Management and Court Specialization, of the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022), the National Case Management Program (NCMP) is being planned to conduct step by step during three years, and in 2019, the program has been expanded and implemented to the 74 courts, including 17 District Courts and 57 Township Courts.



The National Case Management Program (NCMP) has 5 parts and it includes part I Access to Justice, Coordination and Management, part II Court Survey, part III Court Management System, Part IV Case Tracking Database System and part V the Monitoring & Reporting. In 2019, Case Management Training, Case Tracking Database Training, Court Survey Training, 52 Trainings of Trainer on National Case Management Program and 8 workshops have been conducted, collaborating with the USAID-PRLM.

According to the part III Case Management System, the parties in disputes, the lawyers, the public prosecutors and the law enforcement agencies

may get the benefits to make a prediction on the case termination and to assure the proceedings will be improved every time they come to the court due to the certainty of the adjournments. Besides, the benefits that the cases can be managed effectively and case tracking is assured can also be obtained, and the case delay rates can also be reduced for the courts throughout the Nations have proceeded the cases speedily. **In part 4 of this report**, the clearance rate, the age of pending cases, the trial date certainty, and the satisfaction of court users will be mentioned.

Enhancing in Court Technology

The Union Supreme Court has been implementing the process to improve the Court technology with the objectives of the faster trial for the cases, the development of case database system that can be reliable and accessible by the Public, the establishment of case management system utilizing effective technology and so on.

Currently, the Union Supreme Court has been implementing the 7 projects to develop the technology. These projects are Case Management System (CMS), Case Information System (CIS), Automated Case Management System (ACMS), Data Collecting System, Web Portal of the Union Supreme Court, Designing Websites for the High Courts of the Regions and the States and Building Mini Data Center for the Union Supreme Court.

The Union Supreme Court and the different levels of its subordinate courts are endeavoring to substitute the more convenient and technology-used system in the place of the conventional case-filing method to be more effective, faster, reduce time consuming in submitting the cases. Accordingly, a case management system has been established at the Union Supreme Court and implemented the interconnecting components of the system as registering own accounts for the respective departments responsible for filling the case

data, displaying the cause lists on the LED board in front of the intake counter and the courtroom, linking data between the case management system and case information system, uploading the hearing dates and the ordering dates of the criminal, civil and writs cases and the current stages of the cases presented to the chamber-justices and the trial-justices to access by the public timely. The cause lists of the High Courts of the Region and the State are also uploaded so that it can be easily search.

Moreover, with the aim of the emergence of the case management technology in every court throughout the country, the Automated Case Management System (ACMS) is being trying to utilize by adding the criminal case data of the Chanayetharzan Township Court and the civil case data of the Patheingyi Township Court, collaborating with the USAID-PRLM.

By cooperating with the UNDP, the Data Collecting System has been trying to utilize in the 7 pilot courts and the case lists are being added from 2016 to till now. This is a system to substitute the ICT technology for the conventional office work and it will reduce the unnecessary paper use of the courts.

The Supreme Court of the Union is building a secure network to exchange judicial information and office works between different levels of court. Besides, a Mini Data Center has been constructed and Video Conferencing System has been carried out safely by the Virtual Private Network amid the Union Supreme Court and the 14 High Courts of the Regions and the States. It is believed that public will have better court services and justice as a result of the emergence of technology-used courts.

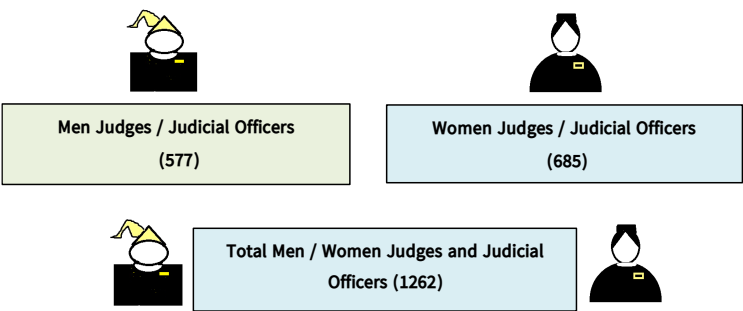
"Road to Digital Judiciary"

„ပုဒ်မူတိုက်ခိုက်မှုရန်ကုန်“

Development of Human Resources

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 constituted by law to adjudicate the criminal and civil cases including prescribing the duties of judicial officers. Up to 31 December 2019, there were 1262 judges and judicial officers and 3995 court staff around the country. The volume of human resources in the Supreme Court of the Union and courts at different levels is shown in **Appendix-B**. The volume of depleted human resources at the Supreme Court of the Union and courts at different levels is shown in **Appendix-C**.



Training and Development

The Supreme Court of the Union is making out all its efforts for improving the capacity of judges, judicial officers and court staff. In 2019, one Refresher Training Course of District Level Judges was organized for 30 Judges and one Refresher Training Course of Township level Judges was organized for 40 Judges.

Awarding Ceremony of District Level Judges Refresher Course Batch. 9



Conducting Skilled Trainings for Particular Subjects

With the technical cooperation of international partners, in 2019, total 52 trainings such as Training of Trainer on Court Surveys, Court Survey Training, Case Tracking Database Training, Case Management Training, Customer Service Training, Data Calculation on Criminal and Civil Cases by Excel Training, Case Tracking Database Training for NCMP Courts in 2020 were conducted and 1038 judges / judicial officers and 1274 court staff were trained.

Conducting Workshops

In 2019, with the support of International Partners, seminars and workshops were conducted to be efficient in special laws including 7 seminars on how to handle new types of evidence in the regions and states collaborating with Japan International Cooperation Agency, workshop on fact findings, evaluation workshop on the implementation of Case Management Program in 5 pilot courts, workshop on evaluating, reporting, discussing on baseline of NCMP courts and technology-used case management system collaborating with USAID Promoting the Rule of Law Project, workshop on research writing collaborating with Denmark-Myanmar Program, 2 Arbitration workshops collaborating with Denmark-Myanmar Program and Hong Kong International Arbitration Center respectively, workshop on judicial independence and accountability collaborating with International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, round-table discussion on court security, workshop on judicial training, seminar on establishing commercial court, 2 workshops on basic international commercial mediation and legal English collaborating with Min Law (Singapore), workshop on family mediation collaborating with Australia Federal Court, 2 workshops on mediation collaborating with JICA, workshop for judges on the criminal offence of money laundering in Myanmar collaborating with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, workshop on combating timber trafficking for judges collaborating with American Embassy and 3 workshops on children related matters collaborating with UNICEF.



Court Public Information & Outreach Workshop for the Judicial Officers



Refresher Training and Roll-out Training



Workshop on Arbitration Process and Procedures



Workshop on the Directives for Administration of the Special Interview Rooms

Sending Scholars and Studying Post Graduate Programs

To have a better human resource for the judiciary, within the reported year, 10 judges for master degree courses, 5 judges for doctoral courses (thesis) were allowed to precede at the local universities. Likewise, 4 judges for master degree course and 4 judges for doctoral course were sent to study at the foreign Universities under the scholarship programs.

For court staff, 46 short training courses including basic and regular computer trainings, refresher course for Office Word, Microsoft Excel, computer proficiency for judiciary, application of internet & email were provided. All together 811 staff were trained in the reported year.



Scholars

- ◆ 4 Ph.D (Foreign)
- ◆ 5 Ph.D (Local)
- ◆ 4 Master Degree (Foreign)
- ◆ 10 Master Degree (Local)

Constructing New Court-Buildings and Staff-Housing

Constructing New Court-Buildings

In 2019, Mandalay District Court building has been completed in construction and High Court of Mandalay Region, High Court of Mon State, High Court of Chin State, Zeyarthiri Township Court, Dawbon Township Court, Thingangyun Township Court, Dagon Myothit (South) Township Court, Tada U Township Court, Naungmoon Township Court, Moenyin District Court and Township Court Lock-up, Pandaung Township Court, Union Legal Aids Office and Judicial College of the Union Supreme Court have been building with the standard of court house.

*Opening Ceremony of the new
Building for the Mandalay
District Court*



Constructing New Staff-Housing

For safety and better social welfare of judges, judicial officers and court staff, staff housings have been constructing nationwide. In 2019, a 4-storeyed, 6-rooms judicial officer housing was built at Judicial College and a 4-storeyed, 6-rooms staff housing has been constructing in Insein (Bogone), Yangon.

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.

3562 complaints were received from 2019 January 1 to December 31. Of those, 3529 complaints were inquired and 33 are still under inquiry. Under the inquiries, 2207 complaints were closed as they should go for judicial recourse and 1301 complaints were closed for their false accusations. Actions were taken upon 21 complaints for absence to obey the procedure and non-compliance of civil servant rules and breach of judicial ethics.

Departments addressed by the Complaint Letters	Complaints Received	Complaints which were made inquiry			
		Complaints under inquiry	Complaints closed for judicial recourse	Complaints closed for false accusations	Taking action
President Office / President Office (Committee)	151	2	147	-	2
Pyithu Hluttaw/ Amyothar Hluttaw/ Pyihtaungsu Hluttaw/ Other Departments	124	11	110	-	3
Union Legal Aids Board	26	2	24	-	-
Anti-Corruption Commission	54	4	-	39	11
Pyithu Hluttaw Public Complaints Committee	279	11	265	-	3
Myanmar Human Rights Commission	9	-	7	-	2
Letters addressed to Union Chief Justice	2919	3	1654	1262	-
Total	3562	33	2207	1301	21

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 122 personnel

including 66 judges and judicial officers, 56 court staff in virtue of their designation in 2019 is stated in **Appendix-D** of this report.

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. In 2019, 2211 applicants were admitted as Apprentice Lawyers, 1527 applicants were admitted as Higher Grade Pleaders and 16540 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 2019, upon the complaints, 13 Advocates and 8 Higher Grade Pleaders were taken 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 12 prisons and 2 Agriculture and Vocational Training School, and the Chief Judge and Judges of the High Courts of the Region or State inspected 51 prisons, 23 prisoner camps, 190 police lock-ups, and the District Judges made inspection for 13 prisons, 14 prisoner camps and 447 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.

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 levels under the Court Fees Act. Likewise, the Attorneys and the person concerned are to serve their respective court fees. The collected court fees in 2019 are stated as follows:

Courts	Courts Revenue (ks)
Supreme Court of the Union	211,843,419.75
Regional and State High Courts	522,125,499.95
District Courts	1,385,038,677.53
Township Courts	332,654,539.3
Total	2,451,662,136.53

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 levels 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 levels in criminal cases. The fine sentenced and collected by the courts at different levels in 2019 are as follows:

Courts	Fine sentenced (ks)	Fined received (ks)	Uncollected fine including previous years (ks)
Regional/ State High Courts	400,000/-	400,000/-	-
District Courts	10,447,750/-	10,897,750/-	2,140,500/-
Township Courts	10,042,814,040/-	10,034,226,040/-	36,490,000/-

Amending Laws

Under section 100 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the Union has the right to submit the Bills to the *Pyi Daung Su Hluttaw* relating to judicial matters in accord with the prescribed procedures. In 2019, the Supreme Court of the Union administered the fourth amendment of the Union Judiciary Law, the Rules of Copying Judicial Case Records and Bar Council Election Rules. The list of amended law administered by the Supreme Court of the Union is stated in **Appendix-E** of this report.

Improving Public Awareness and Transparency

Study excursions to the Supreme Court of the Union

Study excursions of 106 teachers and students from Law Department of Monywa University, 192 teachers and students from Law Department of Yangon University of Distance Education, 49 teachers and students from Law Department of Magway University, 91 teachers and students from Law Department of Patheingyi University, 279 teachers and students from Law Department of Taunggyi University and 179 teachers and students from Yadanabon University, 148 teachers and students from Mandalay University to the Supreme Court of the Union were arranged.



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



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

Publication of Court Annual Report 2018

The Third Court Annual Report 2018 of the Supreme Court of the Union was published on 5 April, 2019, with the aim of transparency and accountability of the process of the judiciary, having a realistic assessment on the activities of the Court, giving the public information about the judicial performances and reforms of the various level courts including the Supreme Court of the Union and raising public awareness about judicial reform process.



Publications of the Myanmar Ruling 2018

The selection of judgments by the Supreme Court of the Union, which are precedents in legal and fact issue, is yearly published. The Myanmar Ruling 2018 was published and was also made available on the Supreme Court of the Union website (www.unionsupremecourt.gov.mm) for enabling access by the public.

Strengthening Judicial Cooperation



*The Union Chief Justice attended
“9th St. Petersburg International Forum”
in Russia*

Engaging Judicial Cooperation in Region

The Supreme Court of the Union has been cooperating with other judiciaries regionally and internationally to share the legal knowledge through strong judicial cooperation. The Chief Justice and the judges from different levels of court participated in the conferences, trainings, seminars and ceremonies which were organized regionally and internationally during 2019. In 2019, overall 137 judges and judicial officers attended and discussed in 51 events, including the international conferences, seminars and ceremonies. The list of international meetings took part by the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union is stated in **Appendix-G** and the Chief Judges and Judges of High Courts is stated in **Appendix-H** of this report.



*The Union Chief Justice attended
“7th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices
Meeting” in Phuket, Thailand*



*The Union Chief Justice attended
“7th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices
Meeting” in Phuket, Thailand*



*Union Supreme Court Justice Myint Aung Joined Europe Study Tour
on Judiciary and Media Related Matters (Front Row Fourth from Left)*



*Union Supreme Court Justice Aung Zaw Thein attended “10th Annual Ceremony of the
International Convention on the enforcement of Court’s Judgment” in Russia*

*Union Supreme Court Justice
Mya Han attended “20th
International Conference of
Chief Justice of the World”
in India*



*Together with the Union Chief Justice,
Supreme Court Justice Myo Tint
attended “7th Council of ASEAN Chief
Justices Meeting” in Phuket, Thailand*

Work with International Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court of the Union collaborated with all stakeholders and international partners and successfully implemented the year two action plan (2019) 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, mediation and commercial related matters were worked with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); National Case Management Program (NCMP) was carried out with the United States Agency for International Development-Promoting the Rule of Law Myanmar (USAID-PRLM); judicial independence related matters were carried out with ICJ & DIHR and IDEA; Ethics for judges and court staff was cooperated 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.



*The Union Chief Justice met with H. E. Mr. Edwin Tong, Senior Minister,
Ministry of Law, Singapore*



*The Union Chief Justice received a delegation led by the Hon. Chief Justice
Cheep Jullamon, President of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Thailand*

*The Union Chief Justice met
with Mr. Robert San Pe,
Council Member of the Hong
Kong International Arbitration
Centre (HKIAC)*



Signing Memorandum of Understanding for Judicial Cooperation

The Office of the Union Supreme Court and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) held the 6th Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting for capacity development of legal, judicial and relevant sectors in Myanmar and signed the Minutes of the Meeting on 10 July, 2019.



Endeavoring on the Increase of Doing Business Index

Myanmar was included in the 20 best reform countries which can reveal its development in the Doing Business 2020 Report of World Bank. Among ten indicators, five indicators were increased, including the Enforcing Contracts Indicator for which the Union Supreme Court took the responsibility. It was a remarkable endeavoring of the Supreme Court of the Union in 2019 participating to increase on the doing business index of Myanmar.



Awarded for increasing doing business index and received by Daw Tin Nwe Soe, Director General of the Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision

Part 3

Performance of the Courts

Findings on Adjudications in 2019 and Planning Performance in 2020

According to the case data and statistics in 2019, a nationwide new filing rate is higher and it increases 25% more than the previous year, whereas, the clearance rate also rises up to 23%. In 2019, nationwide clearance rate is 99.57% and it is a significant growth of performance of the courts to reach the performance target 100% set forth for 2019 under the Judicial Strategic Plan 2018-2022. According to the case type, although the criminal case clearance rate is satisfactory and complied with the Judicial Strategic Plan as it is 100.31%, the civil case clearance rate is lower than its earmarks as it is just 91.65%.

The reasons for the increase of total case clearance rate throughout the country are of carrying out the Judicial Strategic Plans, fulfilling the necessities by promulgating the functional program under the strategic plan and escalating the National Case Management Program throughout the country by the Union Supreme Court. Besides, the case clearance rate will increase more and the burden of the court users will reduce if the court-led mediation system, currently implementing in PILOT courts, is expanded and implemented throughout the country. In 2020, National Case Management Program is planned to expand in 25 District Courts and 109 Township Courts, on the other hand, pilot program of Court-led Mediation system is intended to expand in 6 Township Courts.

Although the criminal case clearance rate is increased because of the Strategic Plans of the Union Supreme Court, National Case Management System and Alternative Dispute Resolutions, the civil case clearance rate is still needed to increase. The main reason for the reduction of the pending case is that there is not sufficient number of trial judges and court staff in directly proportional with the yearly increased flow of the civil cases. According the 2019 Statistics, the 667 positions for judges and 2900 positions for the court

staff are vacant. The current number of the Judges and judicial-officer is the two-third of the allocation and the number of the court staff is a lot less than the two-third of the allocation. As the equal balance between the load and the power is vital besides the other necessities to sustain the efficient judiciary, annual case clearance rate and court services will be improved if the judges (judicial-officer) and the court staff are appointed in line with the allocation. The volume of human resources in the Union Supreme Court of the Union and courts at different levels is shown in **Appendix-B**.

Changes to the court's Jurisdiction

Apart from the cases which are stipulated to be brought before the Juvenile Court (Yangon) and Juvenile Court (Mandalay) under the Union Supreme Court, Notification No. 688/2019 and section 82 (a) of the Child Rights Law 2019 promulgated by Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 22/2019, Township Judges are conferred judicial power to try the juvenile cases occurred in other townships according to section 82(b) of the Child Rights Law 2019.

Juvenile Court (Yangon) was formed and conferred judicial power to try the juvenile cases occurred in 20 Townships of Yangon Region according to the Notification No. 689/2019 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 26 July 2019 and section 82 (a) of the Child Rights Law 2019, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No 22.

Juvenile Court (Mandalay) was formed and conferred judicial power to try the juvenile cases occurred in 5 Townships of Mandalay Region according to the Notification No. 690/2019 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 26 July 2019 and section 82 (a) of the Child Rights Law 2019, Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No 22.

Court of 'Wa' Self-Administered Zone in Shan State was formed by Notification No. 1082/2019 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 16 December 2019 and empowered criminal and civil power to the cases which occur in Hopan Township and Matman Township by Notification No. 1083/2019.

Adjudication of the Cases

To adjudicate cases fairly and speedily in accordance with the law is one of the missions of the court. The court performance has been published annually to meet the target performance of the Judiciary Strategic Plan and be transparent of judiciary. The workload of the courts at different levels in 2019 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. *

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 2019, the number of new filing to the Supreme Court of the Union was 5265 and the number of disposing was 6031. The new filings were 4 % more than previous year. The total decided cases were 16% more than previous year so that the clearance rate has increased more than previous year. In the Supreme Court of the Union, the clearance rate was increasing because the Supreme Court of the Union has been planning out for the speedy trial.

** 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.*

Table (1) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union by case type by year 2015 - 2019

Case	Case Type	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newly Filed	Criminal	1384	1382	1543	2001	2119
	Civil	2393	2495	2503	2750	2728
	Writs	212	300	298	317	418
	Total	3989	4177	4344	5068	5265
Decided	Criminal	1269	1269	1322	2010	2393
	Civil	2072	2350	2214	2860	3201
	Writs	220	192	287	333	437
	Total	3561	3811	3823	5203	6031
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	92%	92%	86%	100%	113%
	Civil	87%	94%	88%	104%	117%
	Writs	104%	64%	96%	105%	105%
	Total	89%	91%	88%	103%	115%

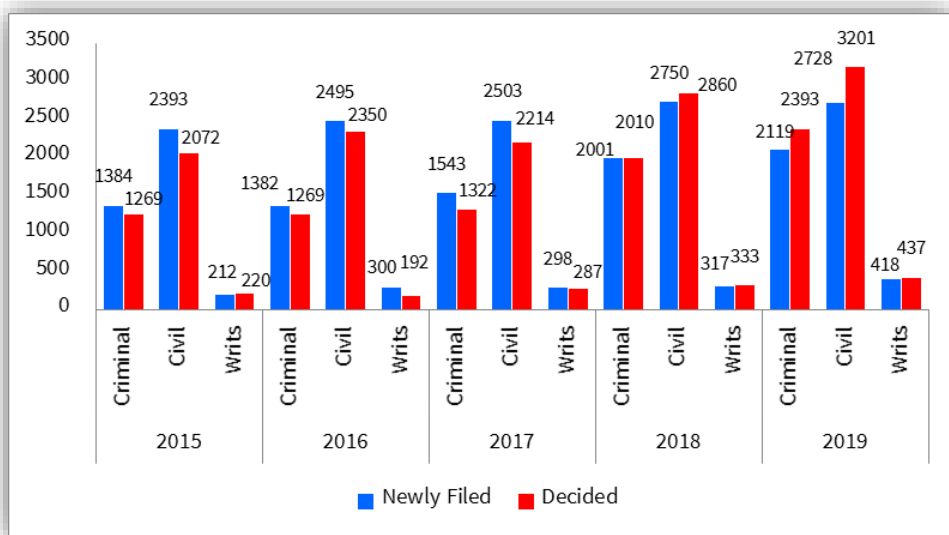


Figure (1) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union by case type by year 2015 - 2019

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts

Table (2) shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts. In the year 2019, the number of new filing to High Courts was 14639 and the number of disposing was 12994. The new filings were 9% more than previous year so that the performance of the High Courts is a bit decreased than the previous year.

Table (2) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the High Courts of the Union by case type by year 2015 - 2019

Case	Case Type	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newly Filed	Criminal	6267	5227	6202	7381	8166
	Civil	4800	5782	6040	6076	6473
	Total	11067	11009	12242	13457	14639
Decided	Criminal	6398	5599	5706	7073	7643
	Civil	4420	5127	5071	5161	5351
	Total	10818	10726	10777	12234	12994
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	102%	107%	92%	96%	94%
	Civil	92%	89%	84%	85%	83%
	Total	98%	98%	88%	91%	89%

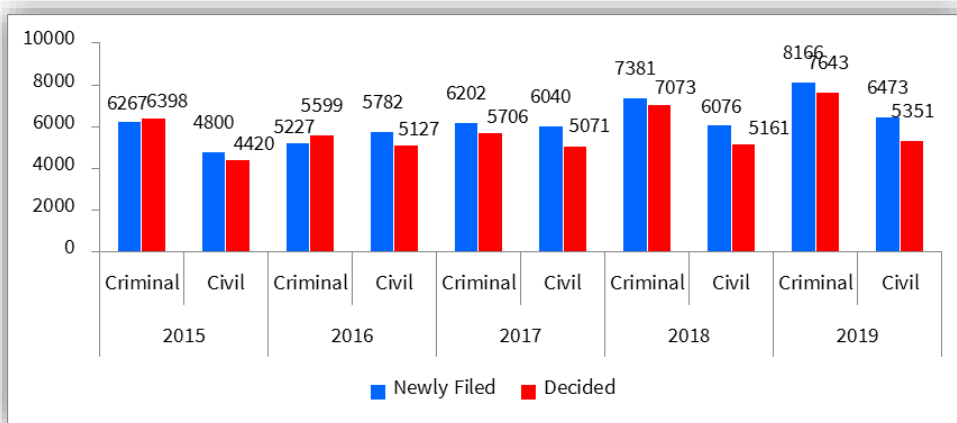


Figure (2) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the High Courts of the Union by case type by year 2015 - 2019

Table (3) shows Total Clearance Rate of High Courts by State and Region in 2019. Among the High Courts, the Rakhine State High Court got the highest clearance rate.

Table (3) *Total Clearance Rate by High Courts of State and Region in 2019*

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	475	481	209	200	101%	96%
2	Kayah	65	63	35	35	97%	100%
3	Kayin	303	253	118	95	83%	81%
4	Chin	52	36	12	6	69%	50%
5	Sagaing	787	853	420	378	108%	90%
6	Tanintharyi	499	466	112	102	93%	91%
7	Bago	502	471	665	422	94%	63%
8	Magway	772	680	363	338	88%	93%
9	Mandalay	1488	1273	1412	1132	86%	80%
10	Mon	378	335	287	282	89%	98%
11	Rakhine	224	268	78	97	120%	124%
12	Yangon	1362	1211	1897	1497	89%	79%
13	Shan	704	682	371	309	97%	83%
14	Ayeyarwady	555	571	494	458	103%	93%

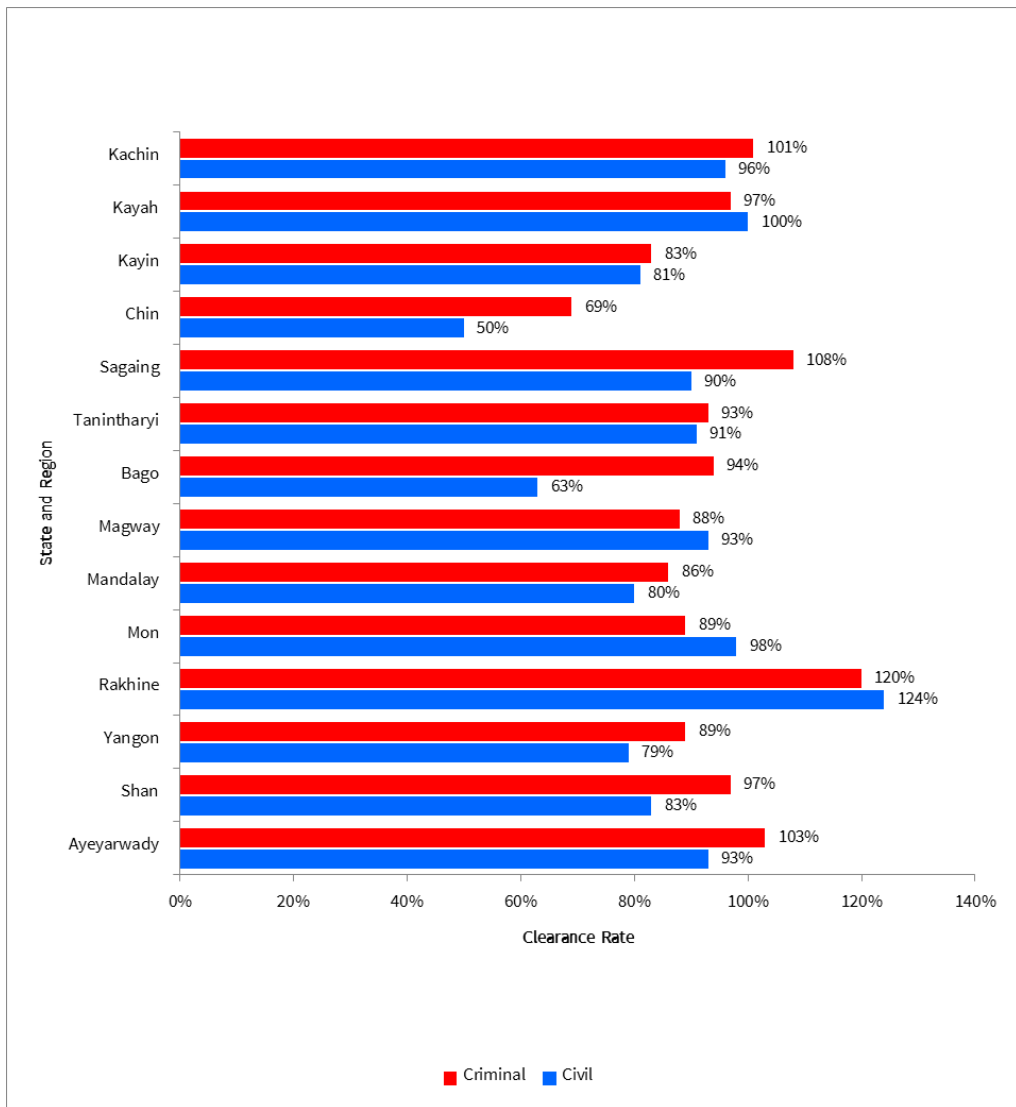


Figure (3) Total Clearance Rate by High Courts of State and Region in 2019

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts

Table (4) shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts. In 2019, the number of new filing to District Courts was 37919 and the number of disposing was 36431. The total decided cases were up 4 % on the previous year so that total clearance rate of District Courts is increased in 2019.

Table (4) *Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the District Courts of the Union by case type
by year 2015 - 2019*

Case	Case Type	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newly Filed	Criminal	13697	18034	20478	23829	22653
	Civil	12213	12784	12644	13393	15266
	Total	25910	30818	33122	37222	37919
Decided	Criminal	14158	16520	18820	22414	23654
	Civil	10965	11546	11238	11853	12777
	Total	25123	28066	30058	34267	36431
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	103%	91%	92%	94%	104%
	Civil	89%	90%	89%	89%	84%
	Total	97%	91%	91%	92%	96%

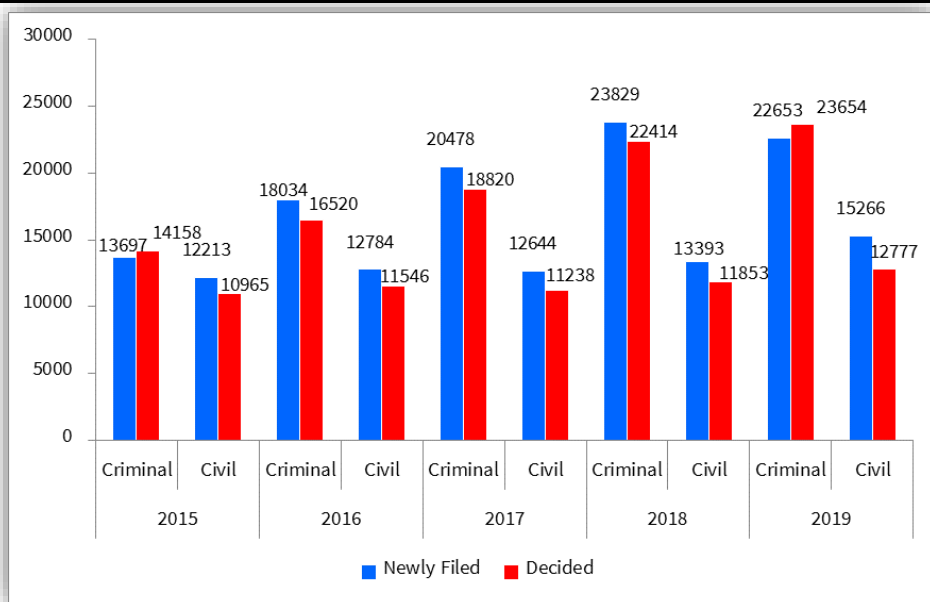


Figure (4) *Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the District Courts of the Union by case type
by year 2015 – 2019*

Table (5) shows Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2019. In each Region and State, the calendar clearance rate of the District Courts in Chin State is the highest in criminal cases and Kayin 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 by District Courts of State and Region in 2019*

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	1480	1619	445	377	109%	85%
2	Kayah	179	167	90	74	93%	82%
3	Kayin	712	786	214	219	110%	102%
4	Chin	93	107	46	38	115%	83%
5	Sagaing	2579	2838	1004	872	110%	87%
6	Tanintharyi	1091	1146	263	208	105%	79%
7	Bago	1395	1286	1613	1215	92%	75%
8	Magway	1212	1355	975	864	112%	89%
9	Mandalay	3715	3720	3368	2706	100%	80%
10	Mon	889	983	696	509	111%	73%
11	Rakhine	915	824	227	182	90%	80%
12	Yangon	3532	3649	4399	3666	103%	83%
13	Shan	3399	3606	714	647	106%	91%
14	Ayeyarwady	1462	1568	1212	1200	107%	99%

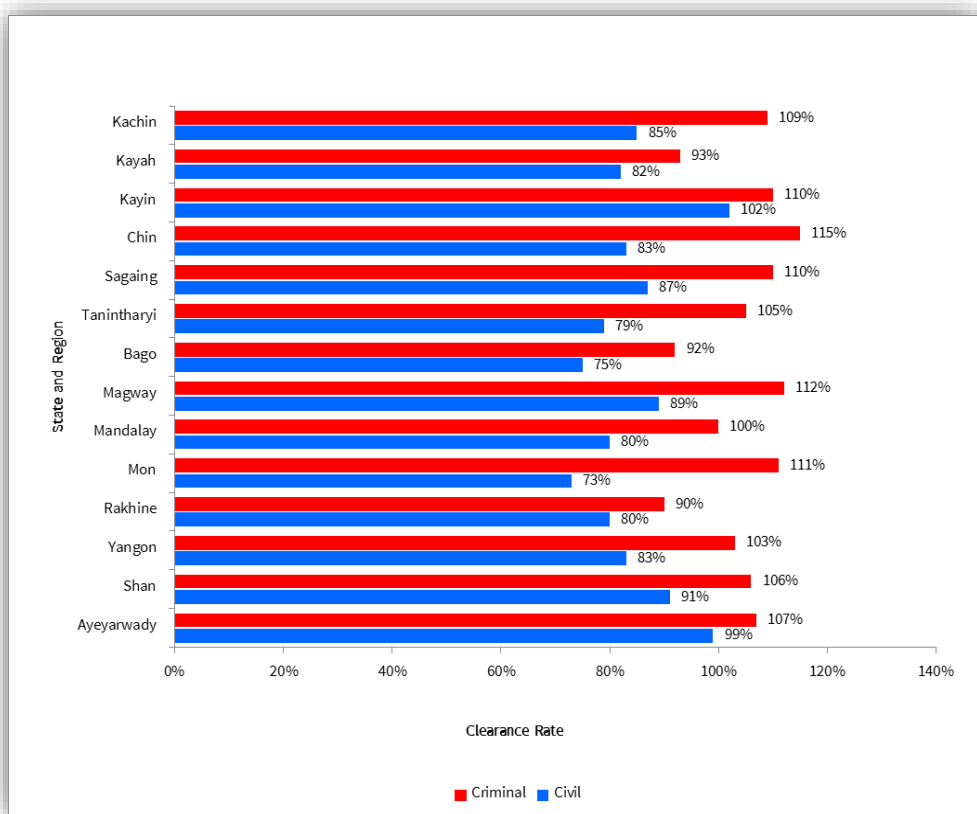


Figure (5) Total Clearance Rate by District Courts of State and Region in 2019

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts

Table (6) shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts. In 2019, the number of new filing to Township Courts was 457450 and the number of disposing was 457189 so that the clearance rate of Township Courts is 100%. Compare to the previous year, the calendar clearance rate of Township Courts is increased distinctly and complied with the performance target of the Judicial Strategic Plan.

Table (6) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Township Courts of the Union by case type by year 2015 - 2019

Case	Case Type	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newly Filed	Criminal	317246	346669	365256	315023	426544
	Civil	23506	24166	27287	29162	30906
	Total	340752	370835	392543	344185	457450
Decided	Criminal	315988	341587	355351	310790	427807
	Civil	23039	23757	24227	27459	29382
	Total	339027	365344	379578	338249	457189
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	100%	99%	97%	99%	100%
	Civil	98%	98%	89%	94%	95%
	Total	99%	98%	97%	98%	100%

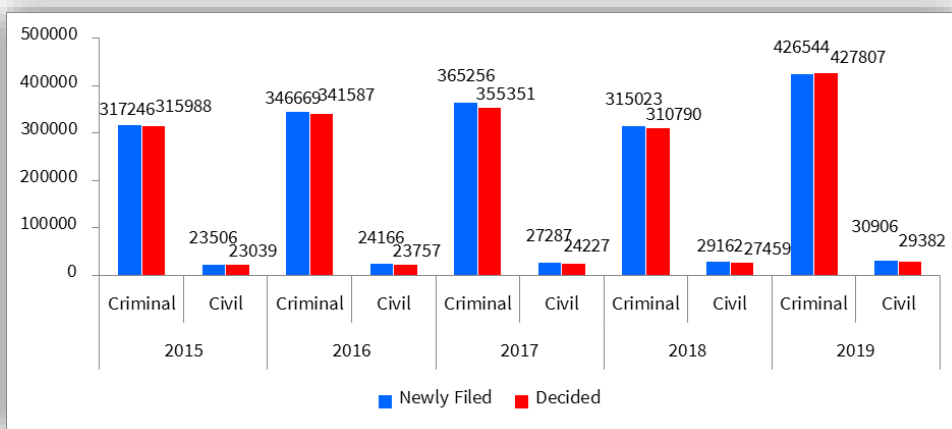


Figure (6) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Township Courts of the Union by case type by year 2015 - 2019

Table (7) shows Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2019. In each Region and State, the calendar clearance rate of the Township Courts at all of the Region and State got the above 96% in criminal cases and 80% above in civil cases. Township Courts of Kayin State reached the highest percentage in disposing of criminal cases and Tanintharyi Region got a peak in civil cases.

Table (7) Total Clearance Rate by Township Courts of State and Region in 2019

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	8150	8117	384	352	100%	92%
2	Kayah	1046	1050	96	90	100%	94%
3	Kayin	4831	5046	214	171	104%	80%
4	Chin	3381	3437	63	57	102%	90%
5	Sagaing	25334	25109	2132	2086	99%	98%
6	Tanintharyi	13675	13651	305	315	100%	103%
7	Bago	44739	44685	5207	4998	100%	96%
8	Magway	32289	32090	2698	2389	99%	89%
9	Mandalay	45913	46011	5567	5292	100%	95%
10	Mon	56427	56424	1036	877	100%	85%
11	Rakhine	10905	10473	950	808	96%	85%
12	Yangon	94710	96162	4314	4283	102%	99%
13	Shan	13387	13291	845	706	99%	84%
14	Ayeyarwady	71757	72261	7095	6958	101%	98%

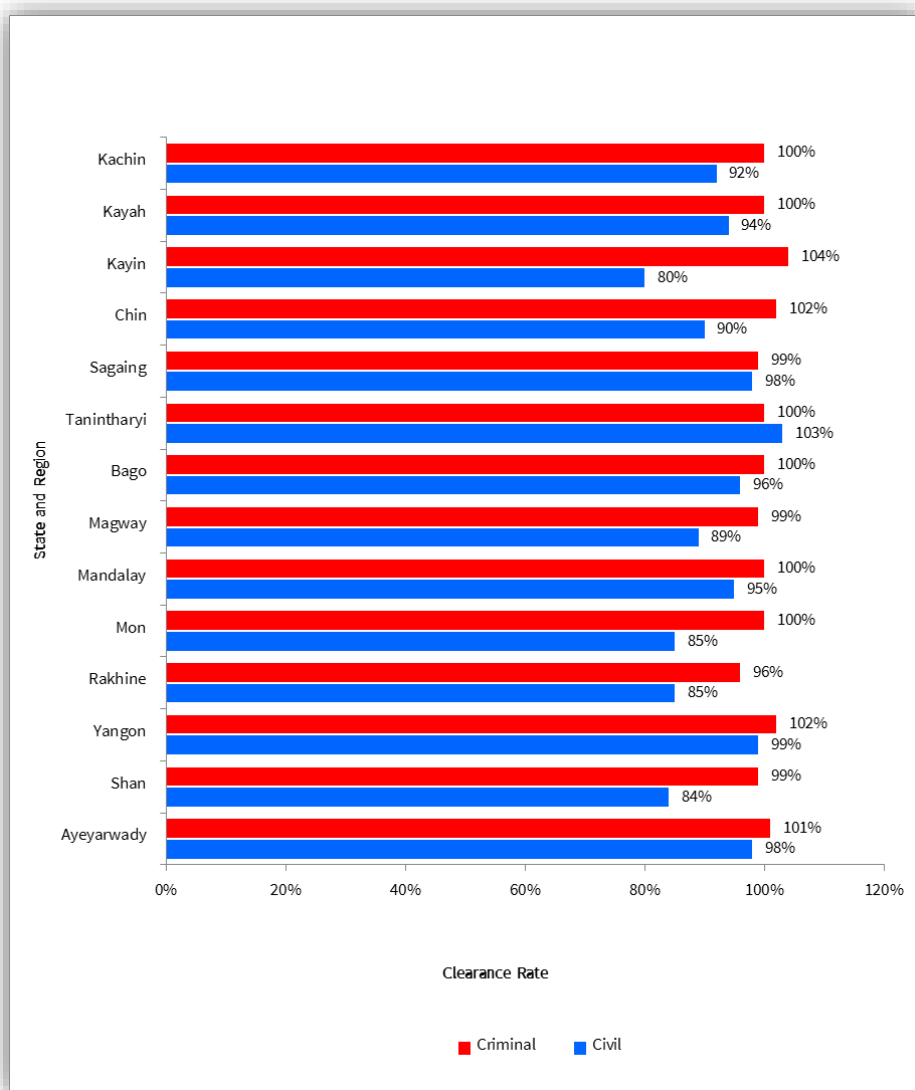


Figure 7 *Total Clearance Rate by Township Courts of State and Region in 2019*

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 the Other Courts of the Union by case type by year
2015 - 2019**

Case	Case Type	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newly Filed	Traffic Courts	308873	134447	146296	119662	131794
	Municipal Courts	61669	32137	23081	14067	10191
	Juvenile Courts	396	307	450	351	562
	Total	370938	166891	169827	134080	142547
Decided	Traffic Courts	308873	134447	146296	119662	131794
	Municipal Courts	61844	32233	23103	14259	10202
	Juvenile Courts	399	303	409	394	416
	Total	371116	166983	169808	134315	142412
Clearance Rate %	Traffic Courts	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Municipal Courts	100%	100%	100%	101%	100%
	Juvenile Courts	101%	99%	91%	112%	74%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

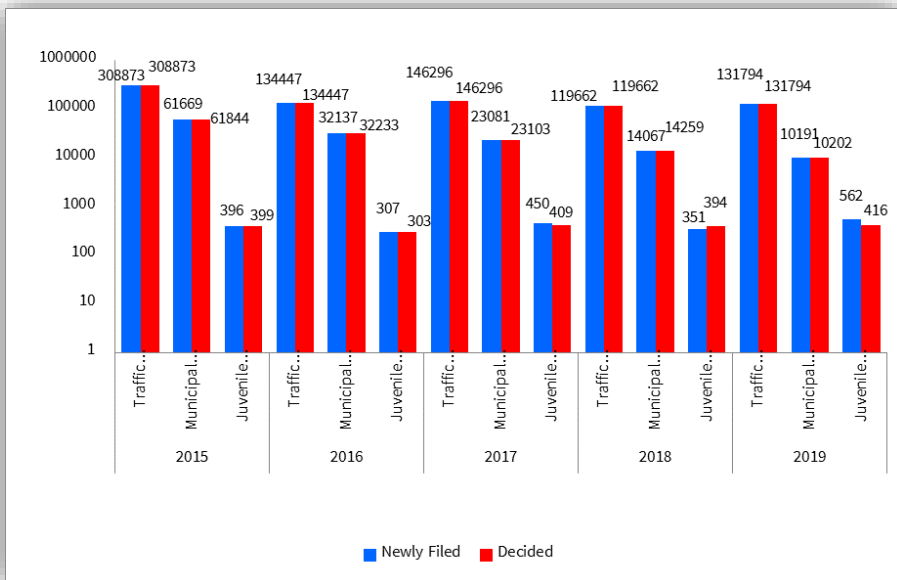


Figure (8) Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Other Courts of the Union by case type by year

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 55%, the rate between 3 to 6 months was 18%, and the rate between 6 to 12 months was 27%. Compared to the previous year, over 12 months cases were dropped apparently. Detailed data is shown in Table (9).

Table (9) Supreme Court of the Union - Age of Decided Cases (Criminal) 2015-2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	951	252	66	-	1269
2016	736	146	372	15	1269
2017	699	150	438	35	1322
2018	1000	371	620	19	2010
2019	1318	426	648	1	2393

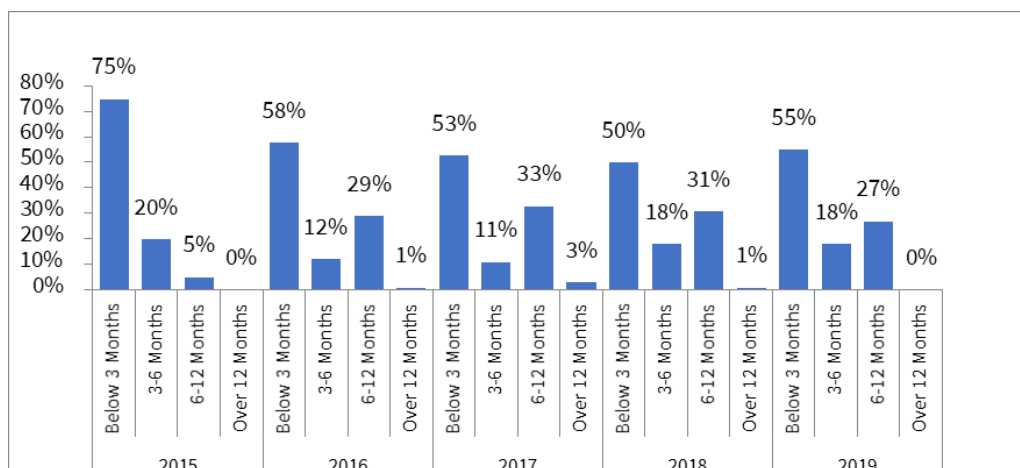


Figure (9) *Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015-2019*

The rate of decided civil cases of the Supreme Court of the Union prolonging less than 3 months was 36%, between 3 to 6 months was 0%, between 6 to 12 months was 64% and over 12 months was 0%. It is found that there was only one case over 12 months lasting cases in this year. Detailed data is shown in **Table (10)**.

Table (10) *Supreme Court of the Union - Age of Decided Cases (Civil) 2015 to 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	1047	1014	11	-	2072
2016	979	1275	96	-	2350
2017	1024	119	757	314	2214
2018	1089	1	1768	2	2860
2019	1142	-	2058	1	3201

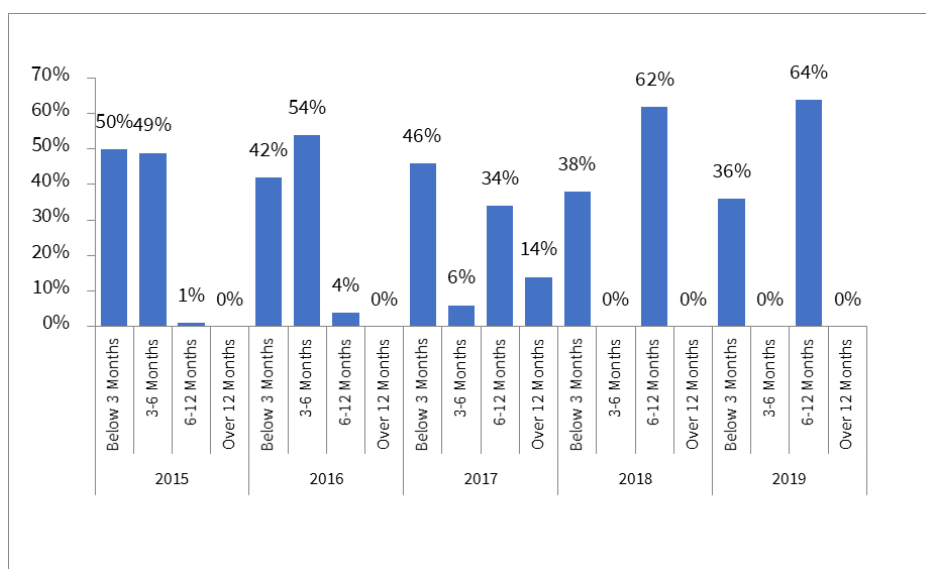


Figure (10) *Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015 - 2019*

The rate of decided Writs cases less than 3 months was 13%, between 3 to 6 months was 70%, between 6 to 12 months was 10% and over 12 months was 7%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (11)**. The delaying of the writs cases over 12 months was caused for waiting time for the process of preliminary hearing and final hearing.

Table (11) *Supreme Court of the Union - Age of Decided Cases (Writs) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	125	67	28	-	220
2016	30	115	47	-	192
2017	44	134	109	-	287
2018	84	149	72	28	333
2019	55	306	46	30	437

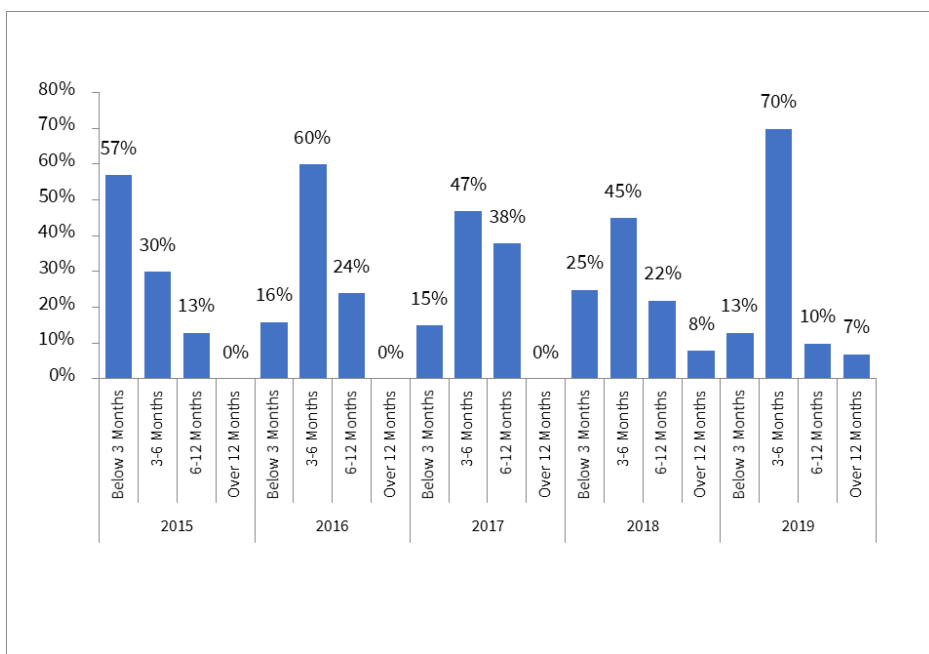


Figure (11) *Age of Decided Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015 - 2019*

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)**.

The rate of decided criminal cases of High Courts less than 3 months was 43.5 %, between 3 to 6 months was 25.5%, and between six to 12 months was 21%, over 12 month was 10%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (12)**. According to table (12), percentage of over 12 months age decided cases was 1% higher than the previous year.

Table (12) Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	3390	1569	956	483	6398
2016	3290	1188	589	532	5599
2017	3005	1525	751	425	5706
2018	2628	2608	1211	626	7073
2019	3309	1932	1626	776	7643

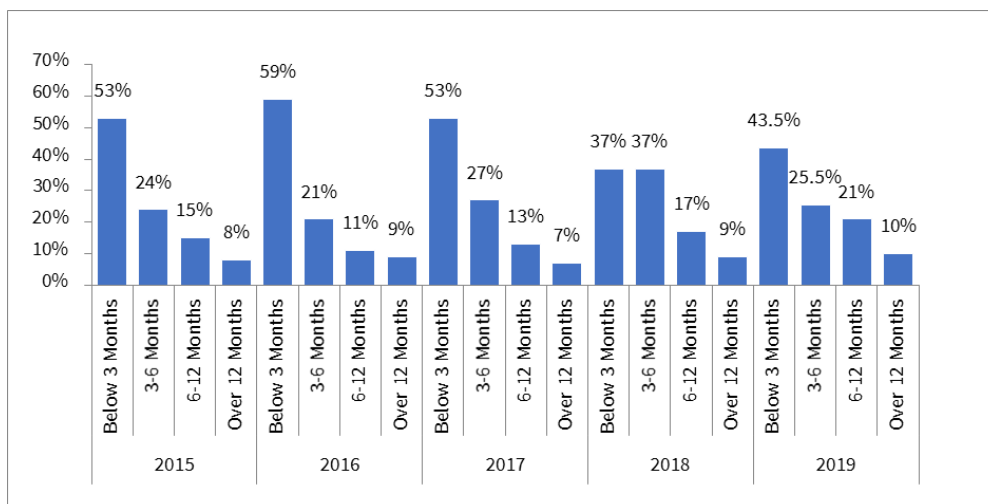


Figure (12) Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

The rate of decided civil cases of High Courts less than 3 months was 28%, between 3 to 6 months was 21%, and between 6 to 12 months was 13%, between 12 to 36 months was 37% and over 36 months were 1%. Detail data is shown in **Table (13)**. According to table (13), the rate of decided cases over (36) months was slightly increased from 0.5% in the previous year to 1% in the reporting year.

Table (13) Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	1810	1199	1238	163	10	4420
2016	2060	1072	1747	146	102	5127
2017	2063	1831	1016	147	14	5071
2018	1413	1321	1476	923	28	5161
2019	1508	1131	695	1954	63	5351

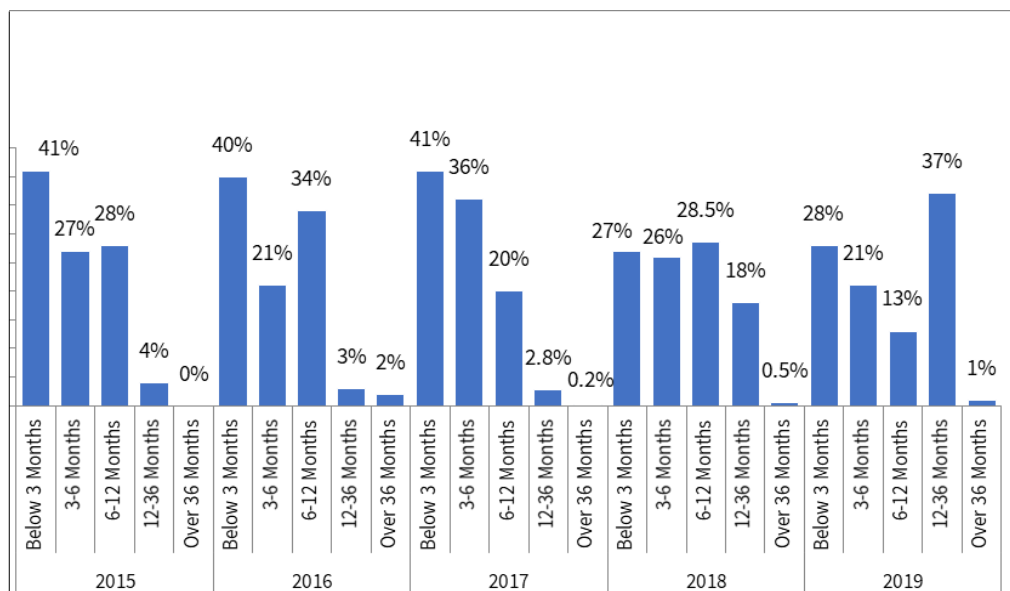


Figure (13) Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

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)**. 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 is similar to the previous year and percentage of decided criminal cases over 12 months was only 5% in total.

Table (14) *Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	8753	3814	1237	354	14158
2016	10252	4884	1163	221	16520
2017	11247	5110	1981	482	18820
2018	10897	6323	4060	1134	22414
2019	11660	6508	4232	1254	23654

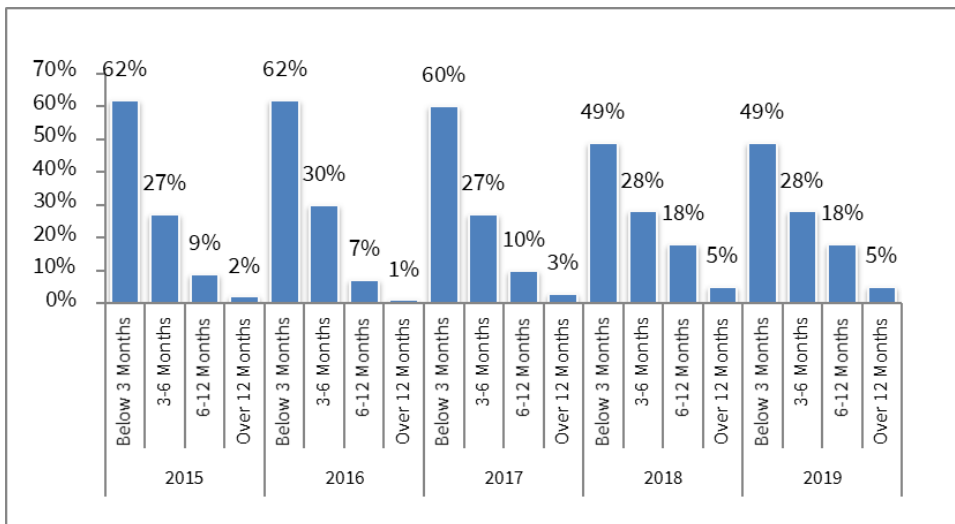


Figure (14) *Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019*

The rate of decided civil cases of District Courts prolonging less than 3 months was 22%, between 3 to 6 months was 29%, and between 6 to 12 months was 20%, between 12 to 36 months was 19% and over 36 months

was 10%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (15)**. According to Table 15, it is found that decided civil cases over 12 months decreased from 21% in the previous year to 19% in the reporting year.

Table (15) Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	1363	5498	2576	1322	206	10965
2016	1650	5278	2828	1415	375	11546
2017	3394	3649	2390	1385	420	11238
2018	3480	2682	2033	2461	1197	11853
2019	2848	3762	2516	2436	1215	12777

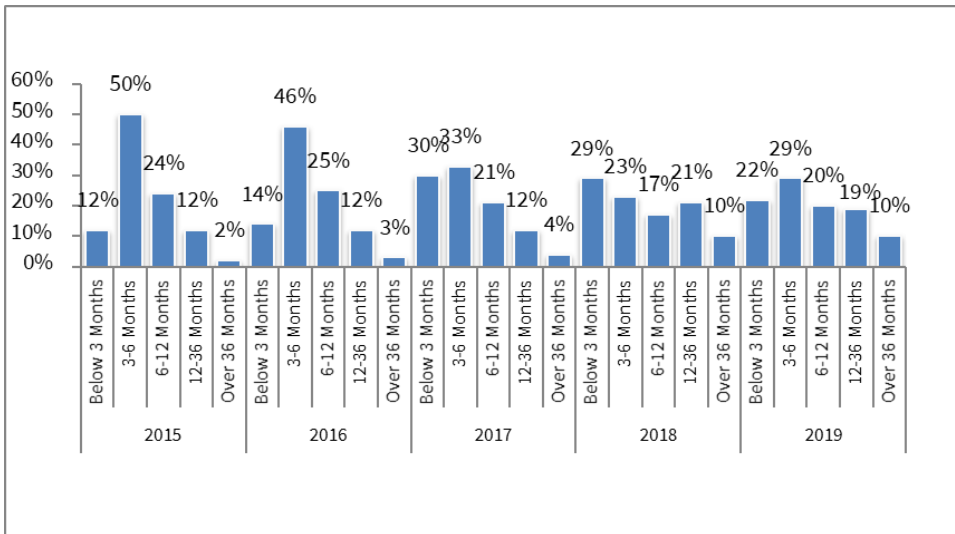


Figure (15) Age of Decided Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

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)**.

The rate of decided criminal cases of Township Courts on petty case was 71%, less than 3 months was 13%, between 3 to 6 months was 8%, between 6 to 12 months was 5% and over 12 months was 3%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (16)**. According to Table 16, it is found that percentage of decided criminal cases over 12 months was only 3 % of total cases and between 6 to 12 months was decreased 8% from the previous year to 5% in the reporting year.

Table (16) *Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Daily	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	210727	63404	27466	10095	4294	315986
2016	230042	71166	27767	9130	3482	341587
2017	243071	66808	30295	10177	5000	355351
2018	190638	55238	32400	23397	9117	310790
2019	304913	56531	32219	22551	11593	427807

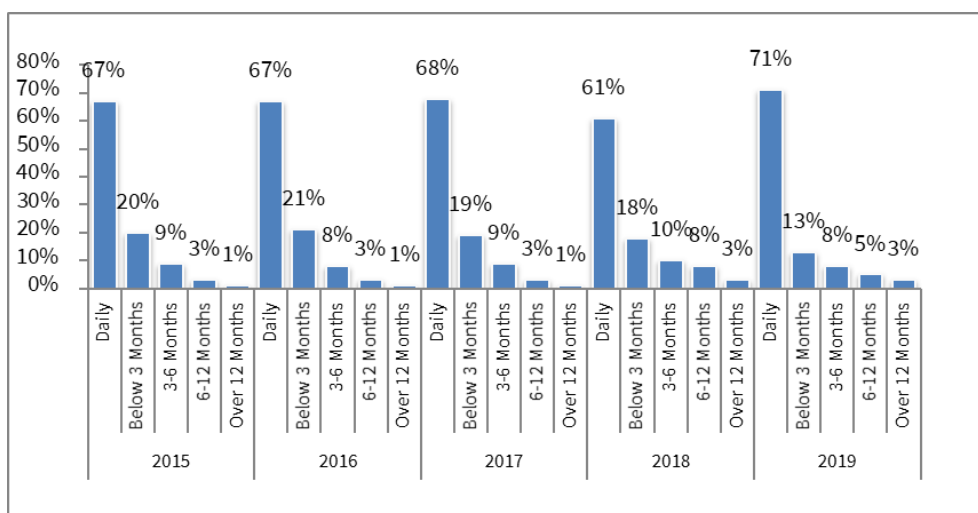


Figure (16) *Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019*

The rate of decided civil cases of Township Courts less than 6 months was 47%, 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 was not much different from the previous year and percentage of over 36 months was 5% of total cases.

Table (17) Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	13939	6795	2103	202	23039
2016	14394	6982	2076	305	23757
2017	15525	6566	1792	344	24227
2018	13103	7467	5645	1244	27459
2019	13909	8040	6015	1418	29382

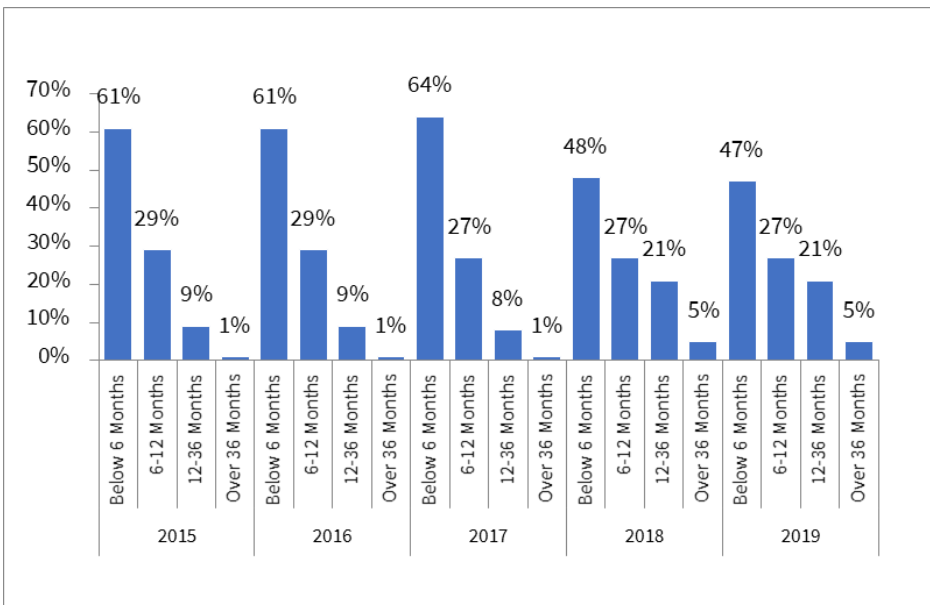


Figure (17) Age of Decided Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

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)**.

The rate of age of pending cases of the criminal cases in the Supreme Court of the Union less than 3 months was 61%, between 3 to 6 months was 36 %, between 6 to 12 months was 3% 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 57.5% in the previous year to 61%. In 2019, there was no case over 12 months old and besides, percentage of between 6 to 12 months was decreased distinctly from 13% to 3%.

Table (18) *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	165	190	51	-	406
2016	250	158	101	10	519
2017	344	235	160	1	740
2018	420	215	96	-	731
2019	280	163	14	-	457

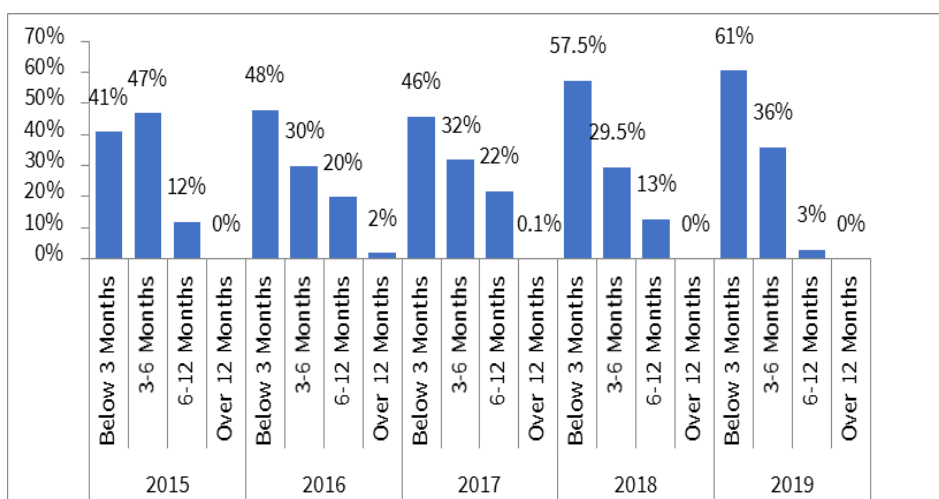


Figure (18) *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015 - 2019*

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** in the Supreme Court of the Union less than 3 months was 31%, between 3 to 6 months was 26%, between 6 to 12 months was 42% and over 12 months was 1%. 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 over 12 months was decreased from 5% in the previous year to 1 % in the reporting year. The delay of the civil cases over 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 in local and similar services to foreign countries.

Table (19) *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	367	754	-	-	1121
2016	491	773	2	-	1266
2017	493	405	622	35	1555
2018	570	663	138	74	1445
2019	298	258	405	11	972

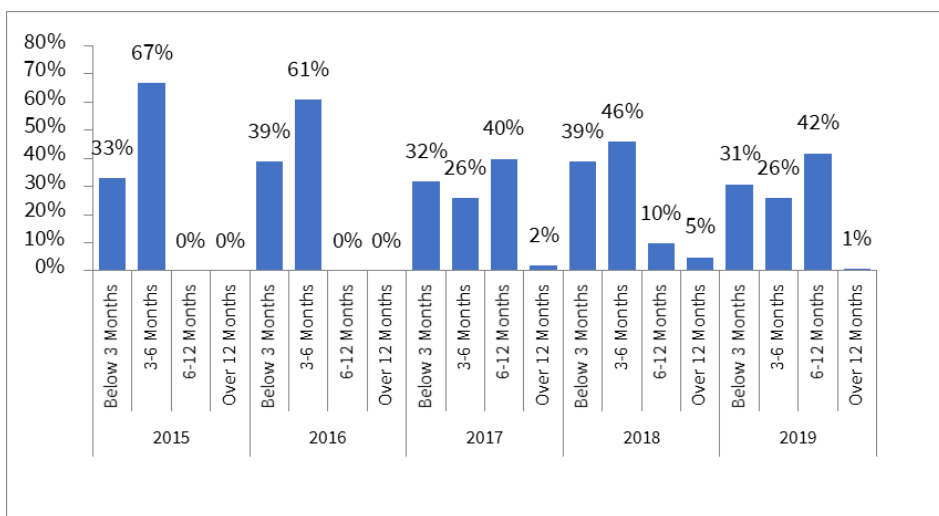


Figure (19) *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015 - 2019*

The rate of age of pending cases of Writs applications less than 3 months was 58%, between 3 to 6 months was 27%, between 6 to 12 months was 15% and over 12 month was 0%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (20)**. According to table (20), it is found that there were no pending writs cases over 12 months and between 6 to 12 months was just 15 %.

Table (20) *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	6	26	16	-	48
2016	81	67	8	-	156
2017	94	45	26	2	167
2018	81	29	39	2	151
2019	77	35	20	-	132

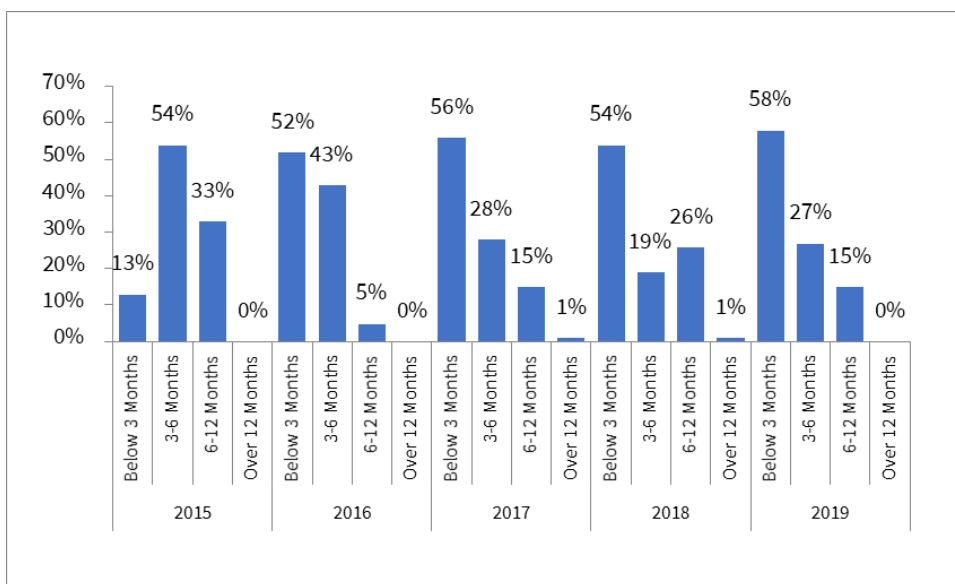


Figure (20) *Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015 - 2019*

Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts

The age of pending cases of High Courts is shown in **Table (21)** and **(22)**. The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than 3 months was 44%, between 3 to 6 months was 31 %, between 6 to 12 months was 19 % and over 12 month was 6%. 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 up to 75% and between 6 to 12 months was 19%, whereas, the rate of over 12 months was only 6%.

Table (21) Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	841	579	431	789	2640
2016	1022	387	284	608	2301
2017	1360	523	498	416	2797
2018	1440	923	619	123	3105
2019	1592	1108	701	227	3628

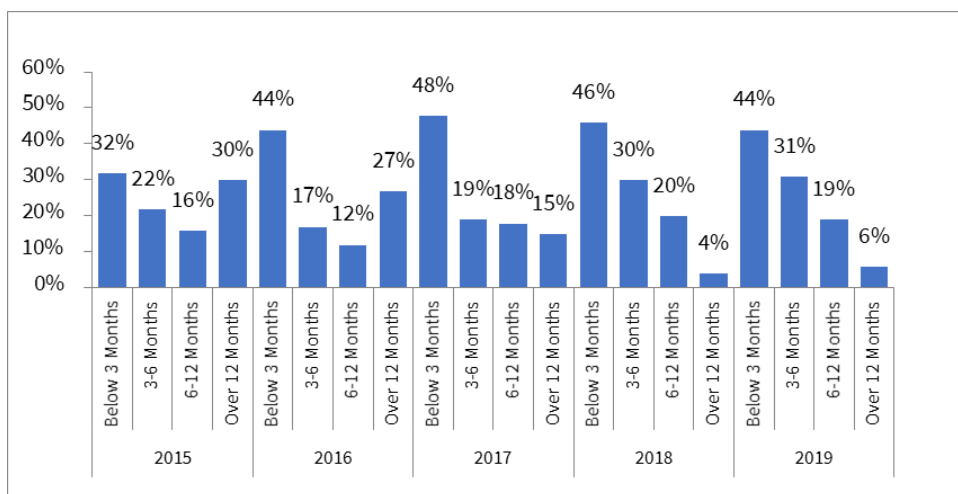
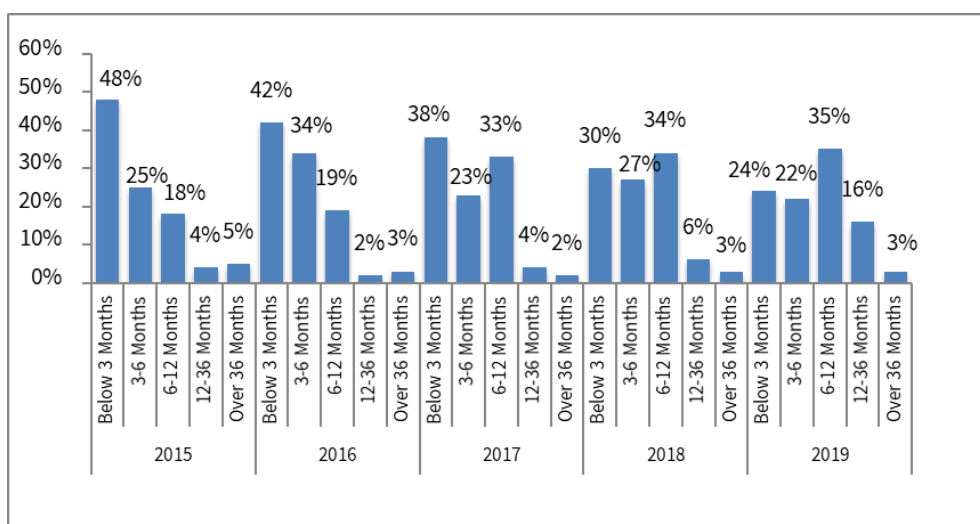


Figure (21) Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months was 24%, between 3 to 6 months was 22%, and between 6 to 12 months was 35%, between 12 to 36 months was 16% 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** over 36 months maintained the same rate of the previous year and it was only 3%.

Table (22) *Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019*

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	1308	701	505	106	137	2757
2016	1445	1126	661	67	81	3380
2017	1655	1033	1436	158	103	4385
2018	1570	1449	1795	309	177	5300
2019	1547	1403	2243	1057	172	6422

**Figure (22)** *Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019*

Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts

The age of pending cases of District Courts is shown in **Table (23)** and **(24)**. The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than 3 months was 51%, between 3 to 6 months was 25%, between 6 to 12 months were 17% and over 12 month was 7%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (23)**. According to table (23), it is found that the rate of pending cases over 12 months cases was slightly increased from previous year 5% to this year 7%. However, percentage of cases between 6 to 12 months was decreased from previous year 19% to 17% in the reporting year.

Table (23) Age of Pending Cases of the District (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	2068	1006	323	92	3489
2016	3389	1380	278	99	5146
2017	3769	1909	837	289	6804
2018	3909	2342	1588	380	8219
2019	3645	1783	1254	536	7218

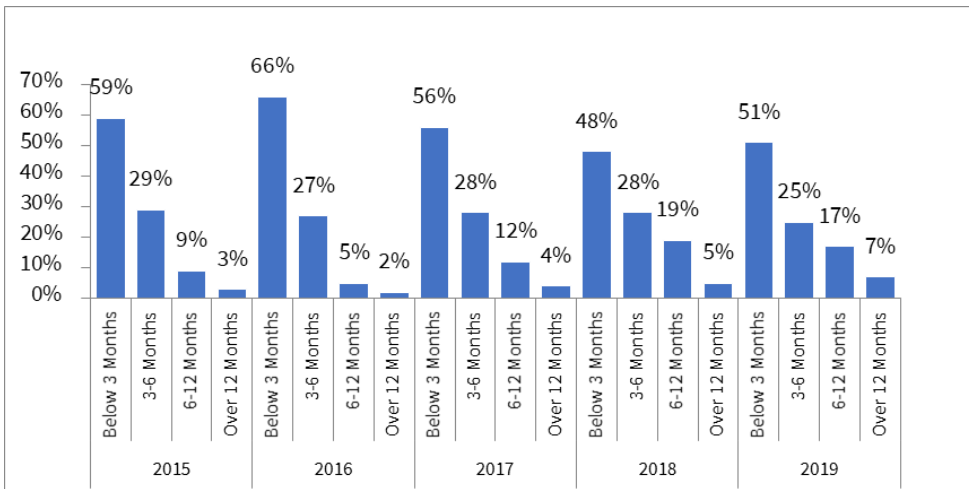


Figure (23) Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months was 4 %, between 3 to 6 months was 28%, and between 6 to 12 months was 23 %, between 12 to 36 months was 30 % 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** between 12 to 36 months was slightly increased though, the rate of pending cases over 36 months was remain the same as the previous year and it was 15%.

Table (24) Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	228	3702	3359	2267	810	10366
2016	210	4881	4052	1648	956	11747
2017	583	4920	3222	3135	1293	13153
2018	662	4026	4066	3771	2168	14693
2019	721	4887	4008	5076	2490	17182

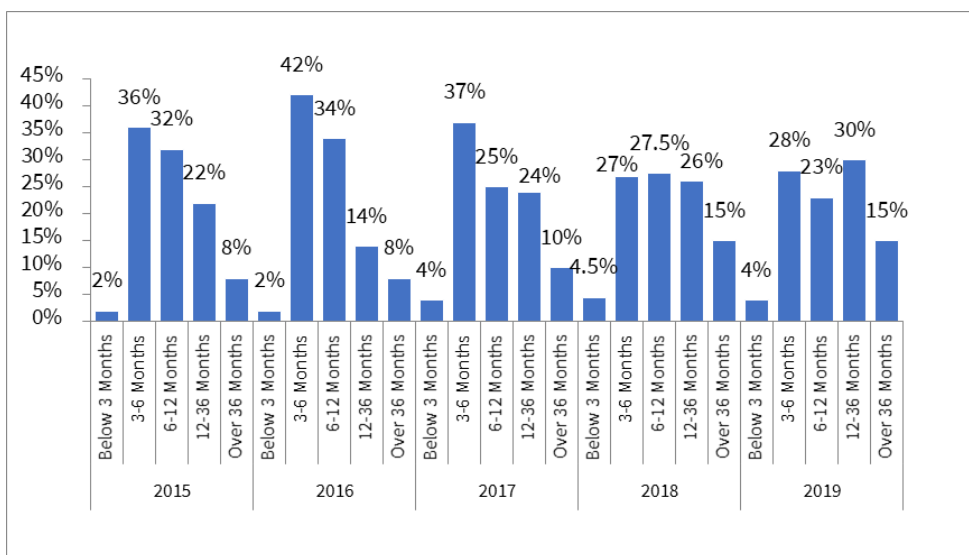


Figure (24) Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

Age of Pending Cases of Township Courts

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

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than 3 months was 33%, between 3 to 6 months was 25%, between 6 to 12 months was 22% and over 12 months was 20%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (25)**. According

to table 25, it is found that the rate of pending cases over 12 months was increased 5% than the previous year.

Table (25) Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	16814	10539	4304	2174	33831
2016	19989	11759	5172	2879	39799
2017	23199	14332	7569	4604	49704
2018	19334	15705	10977	7921	53937
2019	17394	13025	11855	10400	52674

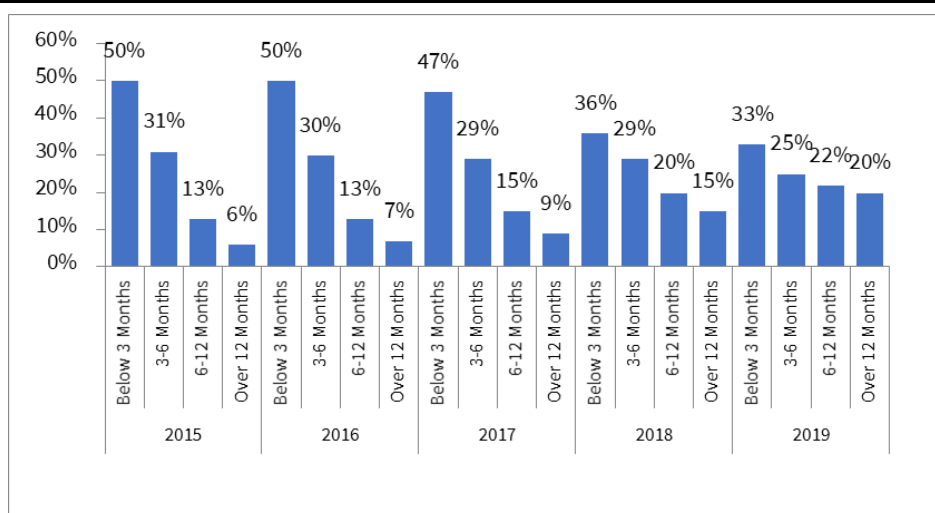


Figure (25) Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015 - 2019

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 6 months old was 41%, between 6 to 12 months was 28%, and between 12 to 36 months was 24% and over 36 months was 7%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (26)**. According to Table 26, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** over 36 months was slightly increased from the previous year 6% to 7% in the reporting year.

Table (26) Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015 - 2019

Year	Below 6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	9135	4947	2173	303	16558
2016	9653	5016	1964	512	17145
2017	11518	5408	2154	1125	20205
2018	9878	5995	4677	1358	21908
2019	9651	6642	5589	1550	23432

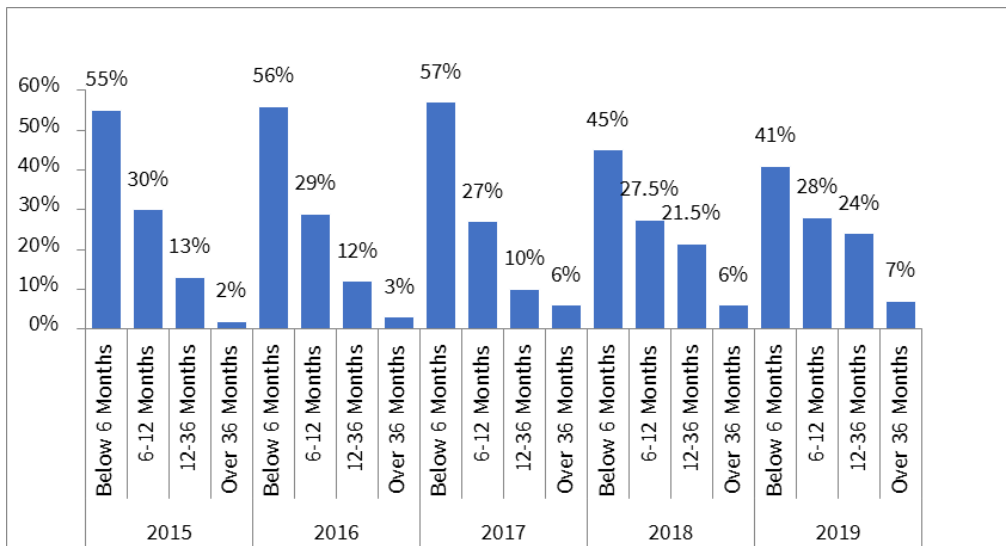


Figure (26) Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Civil) 2015 – 2019

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 2019, total appeal rate from Township Courts to District Courts was 1% in criminal cases and 9 % 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 to District Court in Year 2019

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	8117	280	352	69	3%	20%
2	Kayah	1050	20	90	8	2%	9%
3	Kayin	5046	111	171	28	2%	16%
4	Chin	3437	12	57	7	0.3%	12%
5	Sagaing	25109	243	2086	256	1%	12%
6	Tanintharyi	13651	173	315	46	1%	15%
7	Bago	44685	210	4998	408	0.5%	8%
8	Magway	32090	198	2389	321	1%	13%
9	Mandalay	46011	645	5292	612	1%	12%
10	Mon	56424	145	877	103	0.3%	12%
11	Rakhine	10473	70	808	56	1%	7%
12	Yangon	96162	417	4283	414	0.4%	10%
13	Shan	13291	132	706	88	1%	12%
14	Ayeyarwady	72261	150	6958	375	0.2%	5%
Total		427807	2806	29382	2791	1%	9%

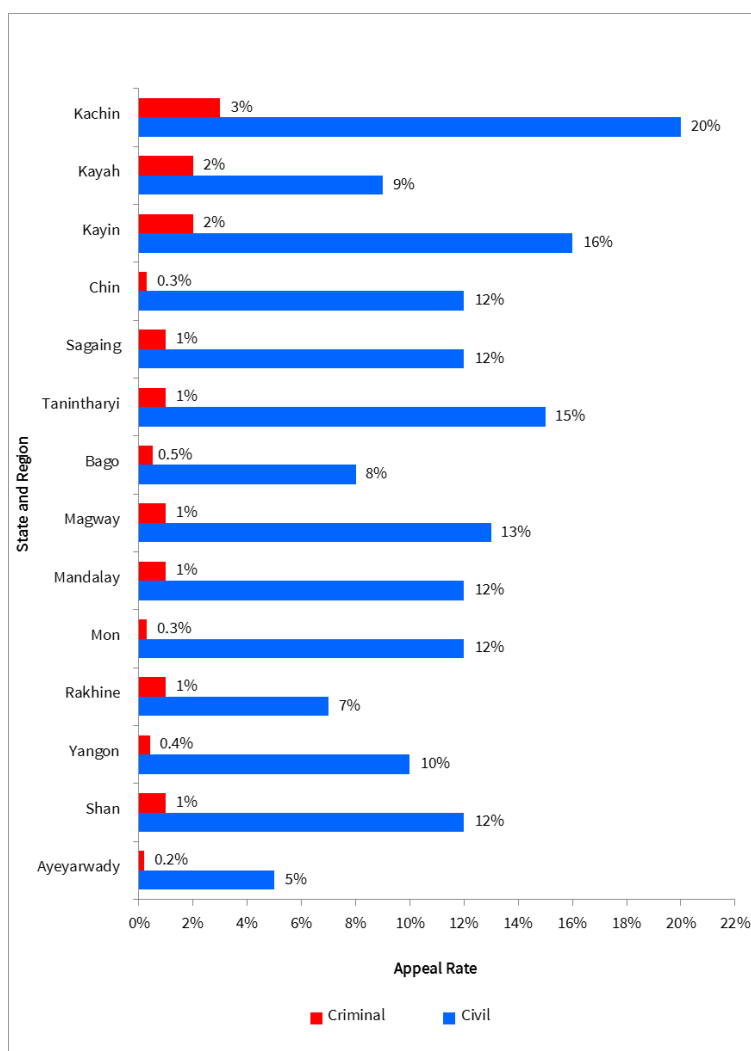


Figure (27) Appeal Rate from Township to District Court in Year 2019

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 2019, total appeal rate from District Courts to High Courts was 19% in criminal cases and 23% 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)**.

Table (28) Appeal Rate from District to High Court in Year 2019

Sr. No	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
		Decided Case (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Decided Case (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	1619	357	377	76	22%	20%
2	Kayah	167	45	74	14	27%	19%
3	Kayin	786	162	219	44	21%	20%
4	Chin	107	18	38	6	17%	16%
5	Sagaing	2838	352	872	228	12%	26%
6	Tanintharyi	1146	382	208	42	33%	20%
7	Bago	1286	218	1215	327	17%	27%
8	Magway	1355	303	864	154	22%	18%
9	Mandalay	3720	824	2706	610	22%	23%
10	Mon	983	188	509	128	19%	25%
11	Rakhine	824	126	182	47	15%	26%
12	Yangon	3649	663	3666	802	18%	22%
13	Shan	3606	481	647	165	13%	26%
14	Ayeyarwady	1568	307	1200	260	20%	22%
Total		23654	4426	12777	2903	19%	23%

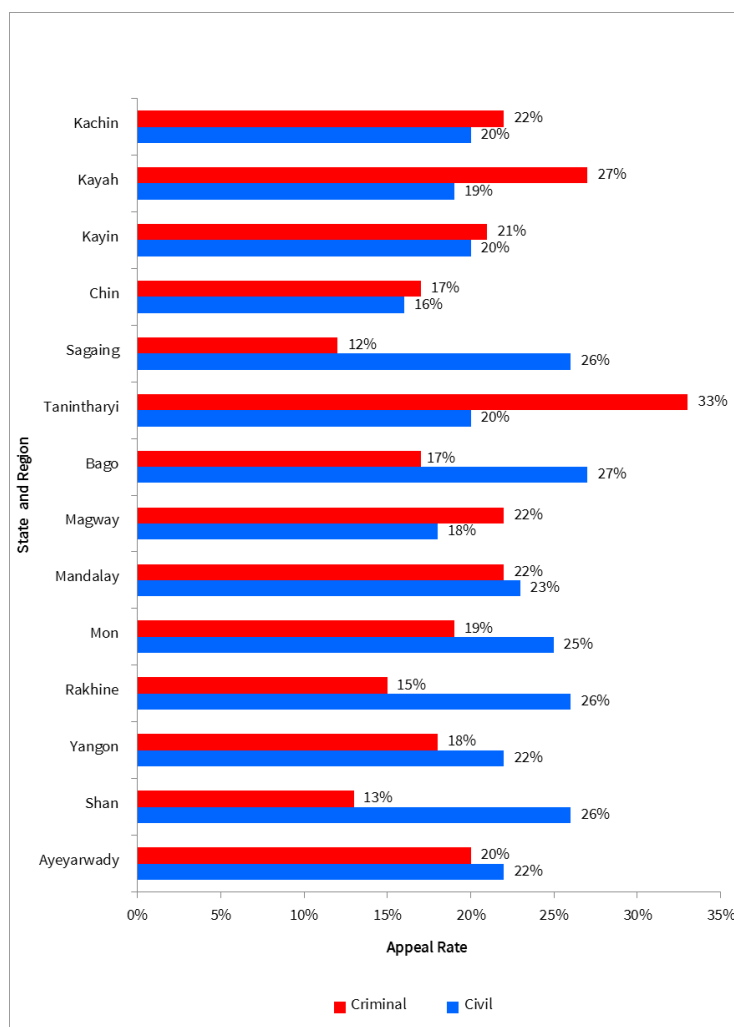


Figure (28) *Appeal Rate from District to High Court in Year 2019*

Appeal Rate from High Court to the Supreme Court of the Union

The calculation of appeal rate is based on the ratio of decided case number in High Courts of the States and Regions and appeal number to the Supreme Court of the Union by calendar year. It was excluded the revision cases and miscellaneous cases. In 2019, total appeal rate from High Courts to the Supreme Court of the Union was 3% in criminal cases and 14% in civil cases. The number of appeal cases and appeal rate from High Courts to the Supreme Court of the Union are shown in **Table (29)**.

In a comparison of appeal rates at the different levels of Courts, it was found that appeal rate from District Court to High Court was the highest.

Table (29) *Appeal Rate from High Court to Supreme Court in Year 2019*

Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
Decided Case (High Court)	Newly Filed (Supreme Court)	Decided Case (High Court)	Newly Filed (Supreme Court)	Criminal	Civil
7643	255	5351	749	3%	14%

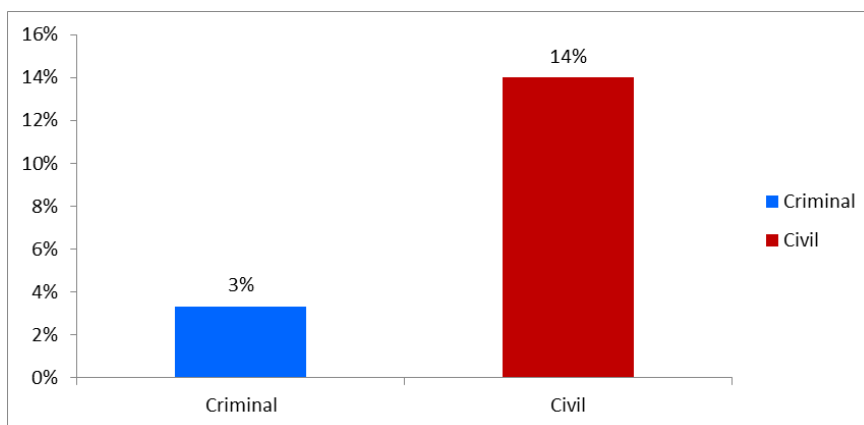


Figure (29) *Appeal Rate from High Court to Supreme Court in Year 2019*

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 levels of court in 2019 is shown in **Table (30)**. According to the Table 30, one judge handled 585 cases and decided 670 cases per year on average in the Supreme Court of the Union. At the High Court, one judge handled 266 cases and decided 236 cases per year on average. At the District Court, one judge handled 172 cases and decided 165 cases per year on average. At the Township Court, one judge handled 601 cases and decided 601 cases per year on average. Of the Court, the performance of Supreme Court of the Union is the highest in 2019.

Table (30) Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2019

	Newly Filed (Criminal + Civil+ Writs *)	Decided Cases (Criminal + Civil+ Writs)	Number of Judges	Caseload	Performance	Percentage
Supreme Court	5265	6031	9	585	670	115%
High Court	14639	12994	55	266	236	89%
District	37919	36431	221	172	165	96%
Township	457450	457189	761	601	601	100%

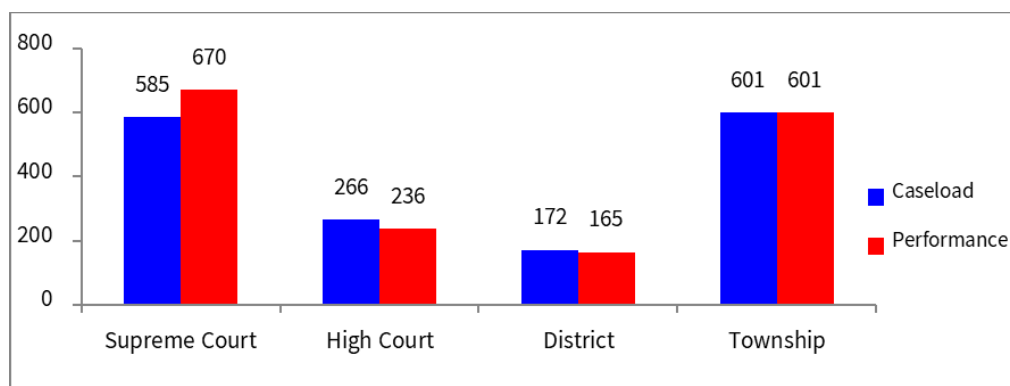


Figure (30) Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2019

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

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, and Human Trafficking, Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic accident and Juvenile Cases which were mostly filed to District Court and Township Court in 2019. In 2019, total filing of original criminal cases to District Court and Township Court were 409957. Among them petty cases (tried in a day) were 299911 in total.

Of the rest 110046 criminal cases, the Rape case was 0.7%, Rape to Minor case was 1%, Murder was 1.2%, Drug case was 11.5%, Human Trafficking was 0.2% , Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic accident was 2.7% , Juvenile cases was 4.2% and others was 78.5 %.* Detail data is shown in table 31.

Total filing of Rape, Rape to Minor, Murder, Narcotic Drugs, Human Trafficking, Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic Accident and Juvenile at the State and Region is shown in **Appendix-I**. Among the cases, numbers of Narcotic Drugs cases are the highest and juvenile and Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic Accident cases are second and third in place.

** 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.*

Table (31) *Newly filed serious criminal cases in 2019*

Type of Cases		Newly Filed	Percentage
Drug		12665	11.5%
Murder		1304	1.2%
Rape	Adult	766	0.7%
	Minor	1050	1.0%
Trafficking in Person		225	0.2%
Culpable Homicide caused by Traffic Accident		3021	2.7%
Juvenile Cases		4673	4.2%
Others		86342	78.5%
Total		110046	100%

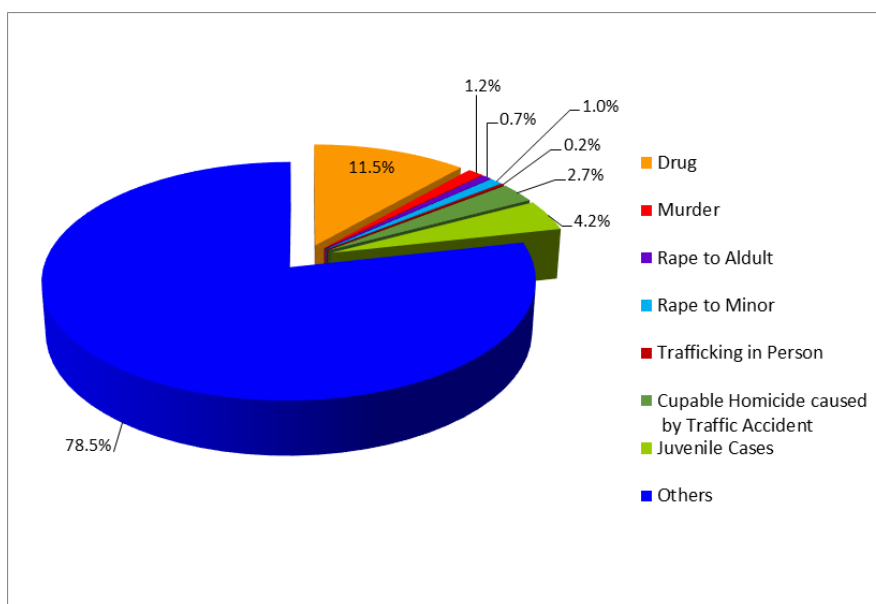


Figure (31) *Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2019*

Implementation Report on the Year Two Strategic Action Plan (2019)**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 77% court user satisfaction and 100% 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.

Achievements of Year Two Strategic Action Plan

In 2019, 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 2019 are:

- ◆ Timely implementation of strategically critical initiatives for 2019
- ◆ Issuance of the 2018 Annual Report
- ◆ Improving clearance rate of cases at the different levels of court up to 99.57%
- ◆ Expanding the implementation of NCMP in 5 District Courts and 43 Township Courts

- ◆ Supporting the formation and reorganization of legal aid bodies in Regions / States and Townships and their offices
- ◆ Publishing ‘ Case Study Book on International Transaction ’
- ◆ Drafting the curriculum and court procedures for judges on intellectual property rights
- ◆ Issuing the directive for use of the special interview rooms and witness interpreters in courts for the child and witnesses who need to the protection
- ◆ Issuing the notification to be followed by the lawyers and notaries for anti-money laundering
- ◆ Uploading the clearance rate and average time to disposition for civil cases of the township courts in Yangon Region and judgments of commercial cases decided in 2018 by the Supreme Court of the Union and different levels of court, in the website of the Union Supreme Court
- ◆ Distributing the brochures of court information in local languages: Kachin, Kayah, Poe Kayin, Sakaw kayin, Mon, Shan, Pa-O
- ◆ Engaging with the Media about 210 times and providing the information of public interest litigations in timely manner
- ◆ Implementing the Court-Led Mediation Pilot Program in 2 District Courts and 2 Township Courts

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 fulfill the judicial necessary for public. These are the basic standards for measurement of outcome in strategic plan.

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

Key Performance Measure	Baseline Data Source	Measure	Baseline	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)

The annually performance targets of Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) are set 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

Calendar clearance rate is the ratio of decided cases to filed cases. National Performance Targets and NCMP Performance Targets were established to improve Calendar Clearance as follows:

Target of Nationwide Clearance Rate for 2019

- Criminal calendar clearance rate improved to 100%;
- Civil calendar clearance rate improved to 100%;
- Overall Calendar Clearance rate improved to 100%;

Nation-wide Clearance Rate

Outcome: - Table (1) shows that the calendar clearance rate 100.31% in Criminal cases, 91.65 % in civil cases, and 99.57% in total. It is found that the overall rate was slightly needed to meet with the target.

Table (1) – Clearance Rate of Nationwide (2019)

Criminal			Civil			Total		
Target	2018	2019	Target	2018	2019	Target	2018	2019
100%	98%	100.31%	100%	92%	91.65%	100%	98%	99.57%

Implementation of NCMP

Union Supreme Court has been implementing NCMP since 2018. NCMP aims to develop the Judicial Strategic Plan, area 5 ‘Promote Efficient Case Management and Court Specializations’. In 2018, NCMP was initiated at 12 District Courts and 14 Township Courts and expanded 5 District Courts and 43 Township Courts in 2019. Therefore a total of 74 NCMP Courts has already been initiated.

NCMP Courts implemented annually in States/Regions are shown in Appendix-K.

Calendar Clearance Rate of NCMP Courts

Calendar Clearance Rate at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018 was described with the baseline and outcome of 2018 and outcome of 2019. (74) NCMP Courts of 2019 was described with the baseline and outcome of 2019.

Outcome: Table 2 and 3 show that in 2019, calendar clearance rate in criminal cases at (26) NCMP courts of 2018 exceeded the target and the outcome was more than 2018. Both civil and total could not reach the target and the outcomes are also less than 2018 outcome. The outcome (48) NCMP courts of 2019 exceeded the baseline and target.

Table 2 Calendar Clearance Rates at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018

Case Type	2018 Baseline	2018 (outcome)	2019(outcome)
Criminal	85%	102%	106%
Civil	93%	118%	89%
Overall	89%	110%	97.5%

Figure 2 Calendar Clearance Rates at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018

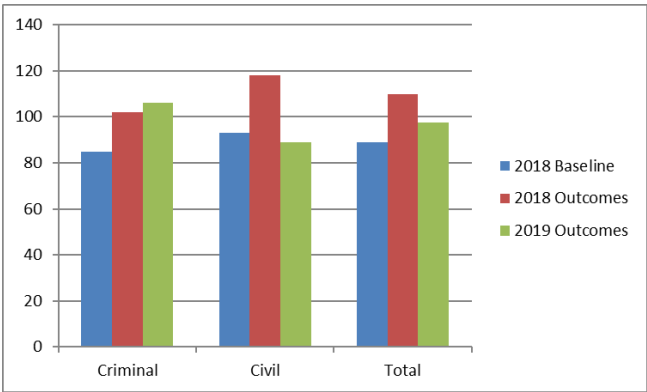


Table 3 *Calendar Clearance Rate at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Case Type	2019 Baseline	2019 (outcome)
Criminal	85%	109%
Civil	93%	139%
Overall	89%	124%

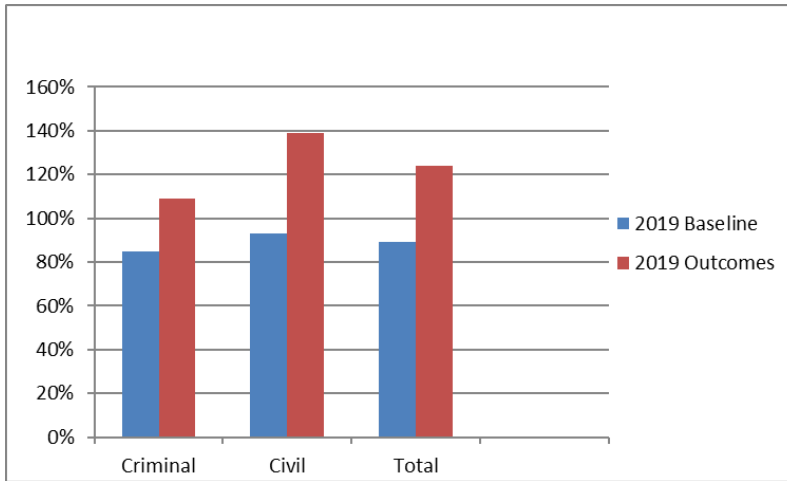


Figure 3 *Calendar Clearance Rate at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Performance Target Two: Age of Pending Cases

Age of Pending Cases is the ratio of number of backlog cases to total pending cases. The Age of Pending Case target establishes goals for reduction in the backlog of cases pending in NCMP courts.

Comparable backlog reduction goals for 2019 national case management program would be as follows:

- ◆ (5%) reduction in criminal cases pending over 12 months;
- ◆ (2%) reduction in civil cases pending over 36 months;

The performance of 26 NCMP courts of 2018 was described with the baseline and outcomes of 2018 and 2019. The performance of 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 was described with the baseline and outcome of 2019.

Outcome: According to the table 4 and 5, although reducing backlog in both criminal and civil cases could not meet the goals, in civil cases could

reduce below the baseline and outcome of 2018. In 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 could not also reach the target. But it was found that the outcome rate was less than the baseline.

Table 4 *Performance of Reducing Backlog at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018*

Case Type	2018 Baseline	2018 (outcome)	2019 (outcome)
Criminal	5%	5%	7%
Civil	7%	8%	5%

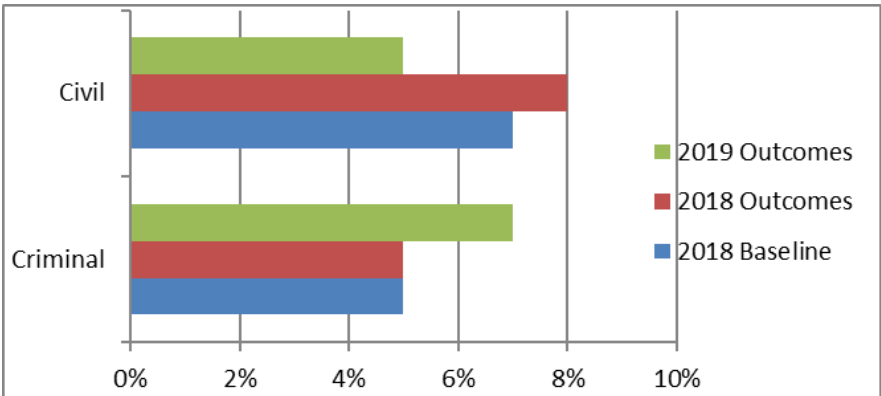
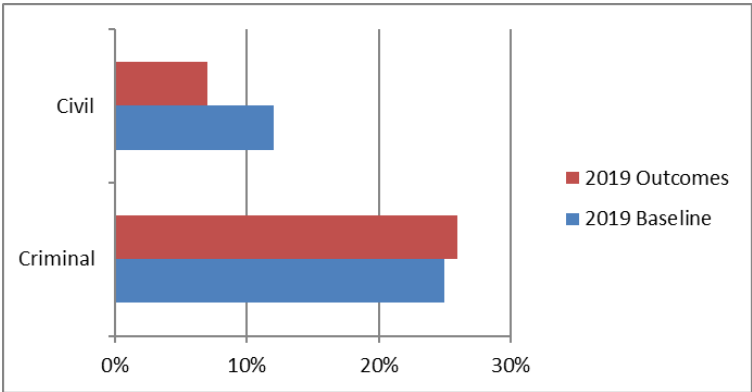


Figure 4 *Performance of Reducing Backlog at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018*

Table 5 *Performance of Reducing Backlog at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Case Type	2019 Baseline	2019 (Outcome)
Criminal	25%	26%
Civil	12%	7%

Figure 5 *Performance of Reducing Backlog at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*



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.

The performance targets of the case postponed rate of the 2019 NCMP are as follows;

- ◆ To reduce the criminal case postponement to (20%)
- ◆ To reduce the civil case postponement to (20%)

The performance of 26 NCMP courts of 2018 was described with the baseline and outcomes of 2018 and 2019. The performance of 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 was described with the baseline and outcome of 2019.

Outcome: According to the table 6 and 7, although the postponement rates could not reach the target in both criminal and civil cases at the 26 NCMP courts of 2018, these rates were better than the baseline and outcome of 2018. In 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 are also the same with 26 NCMP Courts.

Table 6 *Performance of Postponement Rates at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018*

Case Type	2018 Baseline	2018 (Outcome)	2019 (Outcome)
Criminal	42%	35%	31%
Civil	35%	29%	27%

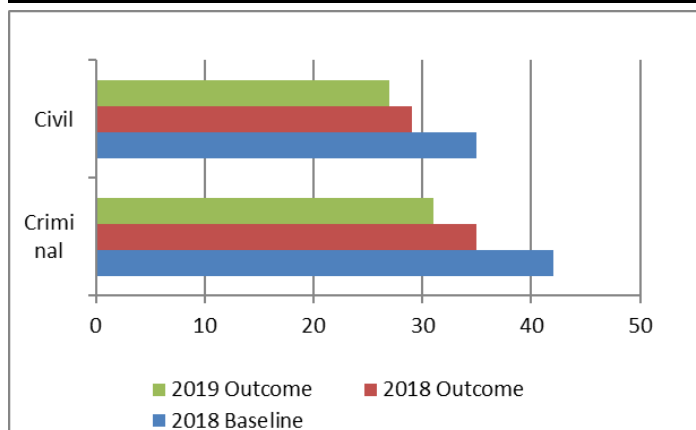


Figure 6 *Performance of Postponement Rate at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018*

Table 7 *Performance of Postponement Rate at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Case Type	2019 Baseline	2019 (Outcome)
Criminal	49%	42%
Civil	38%	34%

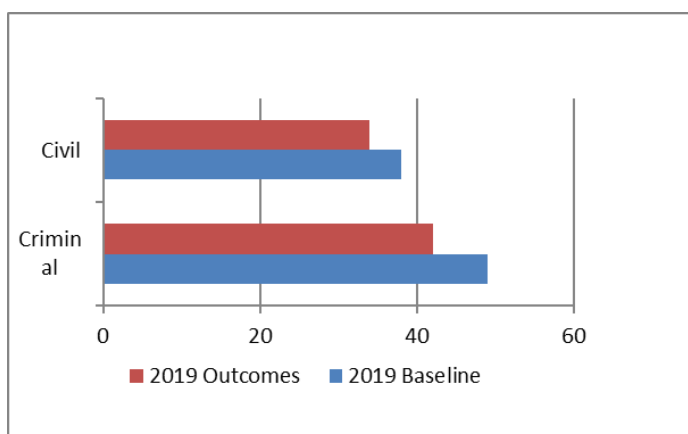


Figure 7 *Performance of Postponement Rate at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Average Hearing

It is the Number of hearing during the hearing of a case.

The target for average hearing of NCMP Courts is as follow;

- To reduce the criminal hearing to 8
- To reduce the civil hearing to 14

The performance of 26 NCMP courts of 2018 was described with the 2018 baseline and 2019 outcomes. The performance of 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 was described with the baseline and outcome of 2019.

Outcome: According to table 8 and 9, although average hearing in criminal cases of 26 NCMP Courts of 2018 could not reach the target, it could reduce to reach below the baseline. In civil case, average hearing was more than baseline. In (48) NCMP Courts of 2019, the outcomes could reach neither baseline nor target.

Table 8 *Average Hearing at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018*

Case Type	2018 Baseline	2019 (Outcome)
Criminal	18	16
Civil	24	26

Table 9 *Average Hearing at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Case Type	2019 Baseline	2019 (Outcome)
Criminal	20	22
Civil	26	33

Adjudicating the cases in NCMP's timeframe

NCMP procedures designated timeframe to adjudicate the simple criminal cases within 180 days and the civil cases within 365 days in order to adjudicate the cases speedily and timely. The target was set to adjudicate the 90% out of all cases within NCMP's timeframe.

During implementation of 2019 NCMP, adjudication of the cases within timeframe was described with the performance of 26 NCMP Courts of 2018 and 48 NCMP Courts of 2019.

Outcome: Table 10 and 11 show the performance of the NCMP courts. 26 NCMP Courts of 2018 could adjudicate 67% out of criminal cases and 69% out of civil cases within timeframe. 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 could adjudicate 57% out of criminal cases and 63% out of civil cases within timeframe. Although these rates could not reach the target, 50% out of all cases could be adjudicated within timeframe in overall.

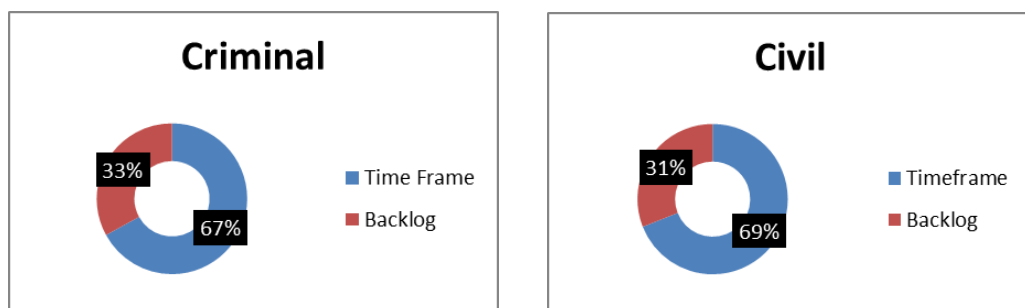


Figure 10 *Adjudicating within Timeframe at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018*

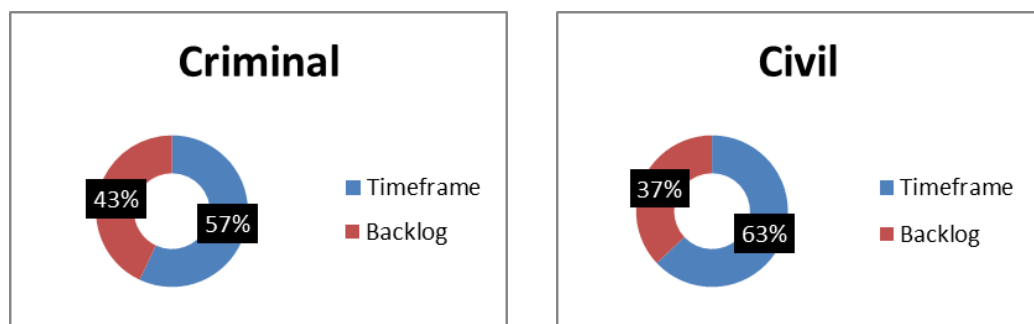


Figure 11 *Adjudicating within Timeframe at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019*

Performance Target Four: Court User Satisfaction in NCMP Courts

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. The target in 2019 was set to reach 77%.

The performance of 26 NCMP courts of 2018 was described with the baseline and outcomes of 2018 and 2019. The performance of 48 NCMP Courts of 2019 was described with the baseline and outcome of 2019.

Outcome: Table 12 shows the court user satisfaction at (26) NCMP Courts of 2018 increased to 76.5%. Although this outcome was slightly needed to meet target, it was more than the outcome of 2018. Court user satisfaction at (48) NCMP Courts of 2019 increased to 79.3%. It is found evidently that 2019 outcome was beyond our annual target and expectations.

Table 12 Court User Satisfaction Survey

Q 10	(26) NCMP Courts			(48) NCMP Courts	
	2018 baseline	2018 outcome	2019 outcome	2019 Base- line	2019 outcome
Getting to court house was easy	68%	82%	86%	82%	83%
Finding easy where I need to go	68%	85%	88%	87%	90%
Safe in the court house	72%	71%	81%	79%	84%
Easy getting information	57%	78%	67%	65%	71%
Treated with courtesy and respect	77%	88%	82%	83%	85%
Judge was courteous, respectful and fair	29%	44%	75%	73%	77%
Understand court instruction	33%	53%	71%	65%	74%
Handle promptly and efficiently	41%	64%	63%	60%	71%
Treated equally	59%	81%	82%	98%	84%
Court performed effectively	54%	61%	70%	69%	74%
Overall Access to Justice Score	56%	71%	76.5%	76.1%	79.3%

Implementation and Outcomes of the Year Two (2019) Action Plan is stated with **Appendix- J**.



APPENDICES



Location of the Supreme Court of the Union

*Office No. 54, Thiri 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
Thameinhkaw 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,
Yone Gyi 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, Patheingyi |

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 Town-ship
		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.Kawkareik District Court	Ward(7), Bawdigyaung Street, Kawkareik 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

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5.	Mon State	13. Mindat District Court	Sanpya Ward, Mindat Township, Myoma Ward, Paletwa Township (Paletwa Sitting)
		14. Matupi District Court	Kobway Ward, Matupi Township
		15. Mawlamyine District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Pabedan Ward, Mawlamyine Township
		16. Thaton District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Nan Khe Ward, Thaton Township
6.	Rakhine State	17. Sittway District Court	Lanmagyi, Playground Ward, Sittway Township
		18. Kyaukpyu District Court	Bo Nga Mauk Street, Government Ward, Kyaukpyu Township
		19. Thandwe District Court	Bogyoke Lane, Ward 2, Thandwe Township
		20. Maungtaw District Court	Buthitdung-Maungtaw Road, Myothugyi Village, (3) Mile, Maungtaw Township
7.	Shan State	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

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. Court of 'Wa' Self-Administered Division	Bo Gyoke Aung San Street, Yone Kone Ward, Ho Pan Township, 'Wa' Self-Administered Division
		36.Sagaing District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Poe Tann Ward, Sagaing Township
		37.Monywa District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Yone Gyi Ward, Monywa Township
		38.Yinmarpin District Court	Ward (c), Yinmarpin Township

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9.	Magway Region	39.Shwebo District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Office Compound, Ward 10, Shwebo Township
		40. Kambalu District Court	Bogyoke Aung San Street, Ward 2, Kambalu Township
		41.Katha District Court	No. 64, Myo Patt Street, Ward 1, Katha Township
		42. Kalay District Court	Anawyahta Street, Tat Oo Thida Ward, Kalay Township
		43. Tamu District Court	Alaungphaya Street, Zay Tan (1) Ward, Tamu Township
		44. Mawlaik District Court	Office Compound, Officer Ward, Mawlaik Township
		45.Hkamti District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Zee Phyu Gone Ward, Hkamti Township
		46. Magway District Court	Sar Shwe Kin Ward, Office Street, Magway Township
		47.Pakokku District Court	No. 1, Buddha Gone Ward, Pauk Street, Pakokku Township
		48. Thayet District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Pyi Taw Aye Ward, Thayet Township
10.	Mandalay Region	49. Minbu District Court	Ward 1, Bogyoke Street, Minbu Township
		50. Gangaw District Court	No.1, Myauk Gone Ward, Sipin Street, Gangaw Township
		51 .Mandalay District Court	65 th Street, Between 34 th and 35 th street, Pyi Gyi Myet Shin Ward, Chan Aye Tha San Township, Mandalay

11.	Bago Region	52. Pyin Oo Lwin District Court	No. 151-b , Myopatt Street, Thumingalar Ward, Ward 2, Pyin Oo Lwin Township
		53.Kyaukse District Court	Suu Kone Ward, Eain Taw Street, Kyaukse Township
		54.Meiktila District Court	Corner of Yone Gyi Street, Beside Meiktila- Kyaukpadaung Road, Nan Daw Gone Ward, Meiktila Township
		55.Myingyan District Court	3 rd Street, Ward 2, Myingyan Township
		56.Nyaung U District Court	Municiple Ward, Ward(5), Beside of Nyaung U-Chauk Road, Near Shwezikhone Pagoda, Nyaung U Township
		57.Yamethin District Court	CV Line Ward, Yamethin Township
		58.Dekkhina District Court	Naypyitaw Council Street, Pobbathiri Township, Naypitaw
		59.Bago District Court	High Court Compound, Yonegyi ward, Bago Township
		60.Toungoo District Court	Session Street, Ward (20), Toungoo Township
		61.Thayawady District Court	Yarpyae Street, Market Ward, Tharawady Township
		62.Pyay District Court	Corner of Strand street and Yatkannsin Street, Pyay Township

Appendix - A Cont'd

12.	Thanin- tharyi Region	63.Dawei District Court	Sann Chi Ward, Thukha Lane, Sann Chi Myothit, Dawei Township
		64.Myeik District Court	Saik Nge Ward, Myeik Township
		65.Kawthoung District Court	Aung Thukha Ward, Bogoke Road, Kawthoung Township
13.	Yangon Region	66.East Yangon District Court	Min Nandar Street, Dawbon Township
		67.West Yangon District Court	Kayay Pin Street, Lanmadaw Township
		68.South Yangon District Court	Conner of Aung Zeya Street and Tine Yone Street, Myothit Middle Ward, Thanlyin
		69. North Yangon District Court	No. 10, Baho Street, Ywarma East Ward, Insein Township
14.	Ayeyarwady Region	70.Pathein District Court	Maha Zedi Street, Ward(13), Pathein Township
		71. Hinthada District Court	Salmyaung Avaneue Street, Tar Ngar Sal Taung Ward, Hinthada Township
		72.Myaungmya District Court	Mya Gone Yi Street, Ward(7), Myaung Mya Township
		73.Laputta District Court	Padauk Street, Ward 1,(3) Mile Myothit, Laputta Township
		74.Maubin District Court	Min Street, Ward (1), Maubin Township
		75.Pyapon District Court	Corner of 2 nd Street and Marlar Myaing Street, Ward(12), Pyapon Township

List of volume of human resources at the Supreme Court of the Union and Courts at the different levels

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Allocation	Current			Vacant
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Permanent Secretary/ Director General	550000	2	1	1	2	-
2	Deputy Director General	418000-4000- 438000	5	2	1	3	2
3	Director	374000-4000- 394000	25	10	15	25	-
4	Judicial Officer Grade-1	341000-4000- 361000	160	50	91	141	19
5	Judicial Officer Grade-2	308000-4000- 328000	279	96	114	210	69
6	Judicial Officer Grade-3	275000-4000- 295000	807	332	380	712	95
7	Judicial Officer Grade-4	216000-2000- 226000	651	86	83	169	482
	Total Officers		1929	577	685	1262	667
8	Office Superintendent	234000-2000- 244000	48	9	34	43	5
9	Superintendent (Computer)	234000-2000- 244000	1	-	-	-	1
10	Branch Clerk	216000-2000- 226000	266	63	169	232	34
11	Accountant Grade-2	216000-2000- 226000	2	-	2	2	-
12	Librarian	216000-2000- 226000	1	-	1	1	-
13	Computer Operator	216000-2000- 226000	1	-	1	1	-

Appendix - B Cont'd

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	386	730	1116	260
16	Upper Division Clerk (Record Keeper)	198000-2000-208000	2	1	-	1	1
17	Upper Division Typist	198000-2000-208000	56	10	17	27	29
18	Assistant Computer Operator	198000-2000-208000	92	13	32	45	47
19	Accountant Grade-3	198000-2000-208000	2	-	-	-	2
20	Assistant Librarian (3)	198000-2000-208000	1	-	1	1	-
21	Driver Grade -3	198000-2000-208000	25	16	-	16	9
22	Security Grade -3	198000-2000-208000	3	1	-	1	2
23	Lower Division Clerk	180000-2000-190000	1552	386	515	901	651
24	Lower Division Typist	180000-2000-190000	860	262	183	445	415
25	Deputy Assistant Computer Operator	180000-2000-190000	25	3	6	9	16
26	Accountant Grade-4	180000-2000-190000	3	1	-	1	2
27	Electrician Grade- 4	180000-2000-190000	2	-	-	-	2
28	Security Grade-4	180000-2000-190000	4	4	-	4	-

Appendix - B Cont'd

Sr	RRank	Pay Scale	Allocation	Current			Vacant
				Male	Female	Total	
29	Gestetner Helper	162000-2000-172000	3	-	-	-	3
30	Driver Grade -5	162000-2000-172000	67	23	-	23	44
31	Security Grade-5	162000-2000-172000	4	3	-	3	1
32	Case Binder	162000-2000-172000	14	4	2	6	8
33	Office Helper	144000-2000-154000	765	182	144	326	439
34	Mailman	144000-2000-154000	1246	520	51	571	675
35	Office Durwan	144000-2000-154000	425	181	13	194	231
36	Sanitation Helper	144000-2000-154000	41	1	22	23	18
37	Gardener	144000-2000-154000	6	2	-	2	4
	Total Staff		6895	2072	1923	3995	2900
	Total		8824	2649	2608	5257	3567

Appendix - C

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

(Officer)

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Retired		Resigned		Deceased		Re- marked
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Permanent Secretary/ Director General	550000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Deputy Director General	418000-4000- 438000	-	2	-	-	-	-	
3	Director	374000-4000- 394000	3	3	-	-	-	-	
4	Judicial Officer Grade-1	341000-4000- 361000	10	19	-	-	-	-	
5	Judicial Officer Grade-2	308000-4000- 328000	6	5	1	-	1	-	
6	Judicial Officer Grade-3	275000-4000- 295000	6	7	4	3	1	-	
7	Judicial Officer Grade-4	216000-2000- 226000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Officers		25	36	5	3	2		

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

(Staff)

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr.	Rank	Pay Scale	Retired		Resigned		Deceased		Re- mark
			Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
1	Chief Clerk	234000-2000-244000	2	2	-	-	-	-	
2	Branch Clerk	216000-2000-226000	12	4	-	1	1	1	
3	Upper Division Clerk	198000-2000-208000	7	10	5	5	4	-	
4	Upper Division Typist	198000-2000-208000	3	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Assistant Computer Operator	198000-2000-208000	-	-	1	1	-	-	
6	Security Grade -3	198000-2000-208000	2	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Lower Division Clerk	180000-2000-190000	4	3	8	6	2	-	
8	Lower Division Typist	180000-2000-190000	8	-	4	1	1	1	
9	Deputy Assistant Computer Operator	180000-2000-190000	-	-	-	3	-	-	
10	Driver Grade - 5	162000-2000-172000	1	-	7	-	1	-	
11	Office Helper	144000-2000-154000	11	1	4	2	2	-	
12	Office Helper/ Mailman	144000-2000-154000	19	1	10	-	4	-	
13	Office Durwan / Cleaner	144000-2000-154000	10	2	4	-	5	-	
	Total		79	23	43	19	20	2	

Appendix - D

List of Taking Actions against Service Personnel

(Officer)

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr.	Rank	Warning				Withholding of Promotion	Reduction	Withholding of Increment	Temporary	Reduction of Pay within Pay-Scale	Recovery of Lost Value	Removal	Dismissal	Total
		Ethics matters	Judicial matters	Administrative matters	Errors of Judicial Notice in the Newspaper									
1	Permanent Secretary/ Director General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Deputy Director General	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Head of Judicial Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Deputy Director	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6	District Judge	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
7	Additional District judge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Deputy District	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12
9	Assistant Director	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
10	Township Judge	15	2	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	27
11	Additional Township Judge	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
12	Staff Officer	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
13	Deputy Township Judge	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
14	Deputy Staff Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		31	2	7	20	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	66

List of Taking Actions against Service Personnel

(Staff)

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr.	Rank	Warning				Withholding of Promotion	Reduction	Withholding of Increment	Temporary	Reduction of Pay within Pay-Scale	Recovery of Lost Value	Removal	Dismissal	Total
		Ethics matters	Judicial matters	Administrative matters	Errors of Judicial Notice in the Newspaper									
1	Chief Clerk	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Branch Clerk	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
3	Upper Division Clerk	-	-	5	-	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	2	15
4	Lower Division Clerk	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	2	14
5	Lower Divison Typist	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
6	Driver Grade-5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Office Helper	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
8	Mailman	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	8
9	Office Durwan / Cleaner	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4
Total		-	-	27	-	2	6	3	3	2	-	7	6	56

Appendix - E

Amending Laws Administered by the Supreme Court of the Union

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr.	Amended Laws and Rules Administered by the Supreme Court of the Union	Date of Enactment	Remarks
1.	The fourth amendment of Union Judiciary Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 25/ 2019)	20-8-2019	
2.	The Rules of Copying Judicial Case Records (Notification No. 694/2019 of the Union Supreme Court)	29-7-2019	
3.	Rules relating to the election of Bar Council (Notification No. 786/2019 of the Union Supreme Court)	3-9-2019	

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

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr.	Date	Attending Justices	Host Country	Name of Event
1.	14-5-2019 to 18-5-2019	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Russia St. Petersburg	9 th St. Petersburg International Forum
2.	22-11-2019 to 23-11-2019	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Thailand	7 th Council of Asean Chief Justices Meeting
3.	8-10-2019 to 19-10-2019	The Hon. Myint Aung Justice of the Union Supreme Court	UK and Germany	Study Tour on Media
4.	31-7-2019 to 3-8-2019	The Hon. Aung Zaw Thein Justice of the Union Supreme Court	Russia	10 th Annual Ceremony of the International Convention on the enforcement of Court's Judgment
5.	6-11-2019 to 12-11-2019	The Hon. Mya Han Justice of the Union Supreme Court	India	20 th World's Chief Justices Convention
6.	22-11-2019 to 23-11-2019	The Hon. Myo Tint Justice of the Un- ion Supreme Court	Thailand	7 th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting

Appendix - G

Participation of Chief Judges and Judges of the High Court of the Regions and States of Myanmar in Oversea Events

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sr.	Date	Attending Justices	Host Country	Name of Event
1.	7-10-2019 to 8-10-2019	The Hon. Kyaw Lin Maung Chief Judge of the High Court of Kayah State	Fiji	Asia Pacific Judicial Conference on Environment and Climate Change
2.	22-5-2019 to 29-5-2019	The Hon. Soe Thein Chief Judge of the High Court of Mandalay Region	People's Republic of China	Study Tour
3.	21-7-2019 to 3-8-2019	The Hon. Tuu Maw Judge of the High Court of Kachin State	Japan	16 th Japan Study Tour
4.	22-11-2019 to 5-12-2019	The Hon. Than Than Aye Judge of the High Court of Kayar State	People's Republic of China	Seminar on South East Asian Judges and Public Prosecutors 2019
5.	19-9-2019 to 20-9-2019	The Hon. Thein Ko Ko Judge of the High Court of Kayin State	People's Republic of China	'Greening the Silk Road in the New Era' International Environmental Adjudication Seminar
6.	22-11-2019 to 5-12-2019	The Hon. Khin Swe Htun Judge of the High Court of Kayin State	People's Republic of China	Seminar on South East Asian Judges and Public Prosecutors 2019
7.	6-12-2019 to 11-12-2019	The Hon. Terrence San Mawi NiKhwai, Judge of the High Court of Chin State	India	20 th World's Chief Justices Convention

Appendix - G Cont'd

Sr.	Date	Attending Justices	Host Country	Name of Event
8.	22-11-2019 to 5-12-2019	The Hon. Khin May Tint Judge of the High Court of Shan State	People's Republic of China	Seminar on South East Asian Judges and Public Prosecutors 2019
9.	22-5-2019 to 29-5-2019	The Hon. Tin New Win Judge of the High Court of Mandalay Region	People's Republic of China	Study Tour
10.	22-5-2019 to 29-5-2019	The Hon. Kyin Thaung (a) Lay Lay Mon, Judge of the High Court of Mandalay Region	People's Republic of China	Study Tour
11.	22-5-2019 to 29-5-2019	The Hon. Kyi Thein Aung (a) Kyi Thein, Judge of the High Court of Mandalay Region	People's Republic of China	Study Tour
12.	22-5-2019 to 29-5-2019	The Hon. Hla Myint Judge of the High Court of Mandalay Region	People's Republic of China	Study Tour

Appendix - H

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

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Date	Name
14-1-2019	Mr. IKEUCHI Masatoshi, President of the International Exchange Committee Japan Lawyer Council
25-1-2019	Hon. Chief Justice Cheep Jullamon, President of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Thailand, Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Thailand
11-2-2019	Mr. NAKAGAWA Shingo, President of International Committee, Aichi Bar Associations, Japan
12-3-2019	Sir Jeffrey Jowell QC, Barrister, a well-known lawyer in the area of Public International law, Constitutional law and Administrative law H. E. Mr. Dan Chugg, British Ambassador
14-3-2019	Mr. Rebert San Pe, Council member, Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKLIAC)
26-3-2019	H. E. Mr. Edwin Tong, Senior Minister, Ministry of Law, Singapore
1-5-2019	Dr. HUANG Wenjun, President of the National Judicial College, Supreme Court of the Republic of China
12-9-2019	Dr. Christophe Bernasconi, Secretary General, Hong Kong Special Administrative Zone Headquarter (The Hague Conference)
18-9-2019	H.E.. Mr. Chen Hai, Ambassador, The People's Republic of China
12-12-2019	H. E. Ms. MORI Masako, Minister, Ministry of Justice, Japan

Newly Filed Serious Criminal Cases by State and Region

(1-1-2019 to 31-12-2019)

No.	State and Region	Rape		Murder	Narcotic Drug	Human Trafficking	Death caused by Traffic accident	Juvenile Cases
		Adult	Rape to Minor					
1.	Kachin	13	28	44	2121	18	112	139
2.	Kayah	5	7	8	109	-	11	34
3.	Kayin	35	26	20	398	2	87	73
4.	Chin	8	2	5	19	1	12	29
5.	Sagaing	77	116	140	2091	5	381	475
6.	Tanintharyi	20	55	71	872	1	115	151
7.	Bago	60	107	159	156	12	293	326
8.	Magway	76	66	93	77	1	234	415
9.	Mandalay	91	217	183	1151	29	497	698
10.	Mon	100	5	58	479	9	168	234
11.	Rakhine	16	35	92	308	-	84	176
12.	Yangon	89	201	146	2140	62	485	1225
13.	Shan	30	46	105	2580	64	215	198
14.	Ayeyawady	146	139	180	164	21	327	500
	Total	766	1050	1304	12665	225	3021	4673

Appendix - J

The Implementation and Outcomes of Year Two Strategic Action Plan (2019)

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 2019	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"> ◆ Provide necessary assistance to build up the regional Legal Aid Board ◆ Provide Legal Aid Boards at Union Level and regional level in order to perform their functions effectively 	PR-1	<p>Provided the formation of 281 out of 330 legal aid bodies at Regions/ States and Townships.</p> <p>An official from USC were appointed as a Legal Aid committee member to provide Union Legal Aid Board to perform their functions effectively.</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p>

1.2: Improve court users accessibility

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>1.2.1 Establish modern public information counters and intake centers in courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrade information counters and intake counters at 26 CMP Courts in courts specified in 2018 	PR-1	<p>Established the ACMS infrastructures to be accessed at intake centers of Pathein and Chanayetharzan Townships and monitoring to other 24 NCMP courts to improve their performance.</p>	<p>Court user's satisfaction increased from 71% to 76.5% at NCMP courts in 2018</p>

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish information counters and intake counters at expanded CMP Courts Provide technical assistance for installation of information counters and intake counters in new CMP Courts 	PR-1	<p>Established Information counters and intake counters at 5 Districts and 43 Townships NCMP Courts which were expanded in 2019.</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p>	<p>Court user's satisfaction increased to 79.3% that exceeded the baseline 76.1% at NCMP courts in 2019</p>
<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>Provided a Touch Screen Kiosk to design Case Information System to access key information. It is expected to be fixed in 2020 at intake counter.</p> <p>2019-2020 Budget was allotted for upgrading the software for LED-TV at USC. It can be installed completely in 2020.</p>	<p>Timely Completed</p> <p>Timely Completed</p>

Appendix - J Cont'd

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

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 and provide necessary assistance by PRLM ◆ Train the National CMP trainers and CMP coordinators for customer service training ◆ Facilitate the integration of the customer service training curriculum into the Judicial Training Curriculum 	PR-1	<p>Developed curriculum for customer service training</p> <p>Trained for judicial officers</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p>	<p>Timely Completed</p> <p>30 judicial officers</p> <p>Court user's satisfaction increased from 71% to 76.5% at NCMP courts in 2018, increased to 79.3% that exceeded the baseline 76.1% at NCMP courts in 2019</p>

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

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 ◆ Provide technical assistance to develop the design of new courthouses in courts specified under CMP 	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 including CMP courts which were under construction</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID - PRLM</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p>
<p>1.4.2 Modernize court facilities to assure adequate and safe access to court services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide public information computer monitors and printer ink cartridges to 26 CMP Courts established under 2018 Action Plan ◆ Develop child interviewing protocol for courts and related trainings for the effective use of child friendly interviewing rooms that were established 	PR-1	<p>Provided 77 sets of computers & UPS to the NCMP courts</p> <p>Issued the directive for examination of the child and witnesses who need the protection</p>	

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify possibilities of expanding child friendly interviewing rooms to other parts of the country Modify the court rooms and provide necessities for the court houses Provide computer sets to TCs 	PR-1	<p>Identified 26 courts to install the modern facilities for the child friendly interviewing rooms</p> <p>New court buildings for HCs of Mandalay, Mon and Chin, and Tada U, Dawpon, Naungmoon, Zabuthiri, Thingangyun and Dagon Myothit (South) Townships are being constructed with modern standard. Besides, new building for Mandalay District Court has been constructed and operating.</p> <p>Provided 80 Computers & Printers sets for the courts during 2018-2019 fiscal year</p>	

Strategic Action Area 2: Promote Public Awareness

2.1: Improve communication with media and the public

Strategic Initiatives& Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>2.1.1 Train judges on media relations skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the training and technical assistance to the new PIO/ CIO on media relation skills 	PR-1	<p>Provided PIO / CIP trainings for a total of (210) Judges / Judicial Officers in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p>	<p>Assessment by making questionnaires before or after training</p>

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 litigations to the media ◆ Engage with media frequently 	PR-1	<p>Precise information of unusual and public interested cases has been released to the media by respective public information officer of the courts.</p> <p>Engaged with media a total of 210 times at the different levels of courts and answered the questions</p>	Court users' satisfaction increased to 79.3% at 74 NCMP courts
<p>2.1.3 Expand public information program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrade the USC website by uploading modern designs, services and information ◆ Upgrade the USC website in order to transform as Web Portal ◆ Increase the information upload about the Myanmar Judicial System to the ASEAN Judiciaries Portal (AJP) 	PR-1	<p>Upgraded the USC website by uploading the judicial information. It is expected to be accessed in 2020.</p> <p>USC website has been upgraded in technology and design in order to transform as a Web Portal. It is expected to be accessed in 2020.</p> <p>Performed to access about Myanmar Judicial Information via ASEAN Judicial Internet. Besides, performed to be able to exchange the information among the countries via portal intranet.</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and develop the websites at HCs 	PR-1	Designed the HCs Websites and put the information in it. It is expected to be accessed in 2020.	Timely completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop various types of information brochures on children's rights in the law and child victims and witnesses 		Still initiating in collaboration with UNICEF	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish Judicial Journal and Annual Law Report 		Published Judicial Journal Volume (3) No. (8) and Myanmar Law Ruling (2018)	Timely completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish Court Annual Report for 2018 		Published Court Annual Report for 2018	Timely completed

2.2: Enhance community-based programs for court information

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
2.2.1 Conduct public outreach programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the development of the public outreach guidelines 	PR-1	Still initiating with USAID-PRLM	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training on the appropriate user guidelines to the National CMP trainers and CMP coordinators 		Provided Training on ToTs for 20 New CMP Trainers and Coordinators for Court Survey and CMP at Nay Pyi Taw.	1 time

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Offer technical assistance and financial support for the development of public outreach materials ♦ Perform various outreach programs at all courts 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>1044 teachers and students from law departments of Yangon, Patheingyi, Monywa, Taunggyi, Mandalay, Yangon Distance University, Yadanarbon and Magway Universities made excursion in 2019. Moreover, road map, intake counter, facebook page, CMP brochures and Witness Shelters are arranged for court users and especially arranging website design for HCs</p>	7 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 the Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges 	PR-1	Uploaded on USC Website	
<p>2.2.3 Provide court information to community in local languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Increase the public access to court information 	PR-1	Explained about the court information with vinyl and brochures at the majority ethnic group areas.	Timely completed

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
♦ Distribute brochures for court information in local languages: Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan, etc.	PR-1	Distributed 2000 brochures each about criminal, civil and writs for court information in local languages: Kachin, Kayah, Kayin (Poe and Sa-kaw), Mon, Shan and Pa-O.	Distributed 6000 sheets

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 2019	Outcome Measure
3.1.1 Conduct assessment on current status of judicial independence ♦ 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	PR-1	Still initiating in collaboration with ICJ & DIHR Conducted a workshop on training and research working session for the independence and accountability of the judiciary in collaboration with ICJ & DIHR	Timely completed Timely completed

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 ◆ Strengthen USC's relationship with other branches of government and civil society organizations to promote a fully functioning and independent judiciary ◆ Enhance the activities of independent judiciaries ◆ Entail drafting Rules and Procedures of the revised Child Law, and other supporting normative framework, as well as organizing required inter-agency workshops 	PR-1	<p>Conducted the workshops on rule of law at the HCs and introducing the CMP to the other stake holders and raised CMP awareness to inter-organizations</p> <p>Conducted a workshop on Sri Lanka's judicial independence and accountability which was attended the related organizations in collaboration with IDEA</p> <p>Conducted a workshop on judicial independence and accountability in collaboration with ICJ & DIHR</p> <p>Judicial officers attended to the workshops in order to draw the effective Rule of the Child Law</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>1 time workshop</p> <p>1 time workshop</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify national priorities related to justices for children and assess the need for a national policy framework Support the USC to ensure state / regional level coordination workshops with other justice system actors to improve children's access to quality justice Support the USC to ensure the coordination with other justice system actors to respond effectively to cases of gender-based violence against women and girls 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating in collaboration with UNICEF</p> <p>Conducted workshop on preparing for child court room guidance (Nay Pyi Taw), workshop on Guidelines for management of special interview rooms in courts (Nyaung U) and workshop on handling the guidance for the child court room appliances (Yangon) in collaboration with UNICEF.</p> <p>USC's officials attended the workshops which were organized by UNODC.</p>	3 times
<p>3.1.3 Strengthen relationship with international judicial institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with CACJ and other judicial partners 	PR-1	<p>Union Chief Justice attended the 7th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting held in Thailand and 9th International Legal Forum in Russia.</p>	6 times attended and 10 times received courtesy calls

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
		Union Supreme Court Justice U Myint Aung attended the Media Conference in UK and Germany. Union Supreme Court Justice U Aung Zaw Thein attended Convention on Enforcement of Court Judgments in Russia. Union Supreme Court Justice U Mya Han attended the 20 th World Chief Justice Conference in India.	
<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"> ◆ Continue to adopt the Insolvency Law drafted by the OUSC ◆ Develop procedures to implement Insolvency Law ◆ Prepare Practice Notes for the administration of the Myanmar Companies Law and Insolvency Law, and conduct training ◆ Develop Directives on admissibility of digital evidence 	PR-1	<p>Submitted the Bill of Myanmar Insolvency Law to the Parliament. (Enacted on 14-2-2020)</p> <p>Preparing to develop the procedures to implement the Insolvency Law</p> <p>Not performed in 2019</p> <p>Preparing to develop the directives (draft)</p>	Timely completed

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide recommendations for bills and amendments to other sectors 	PR-1	Sent recommendations to the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry relating to the bill of Secure Transaction Law and Ministry of Commerce relating to the Bill of Trade Law	

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

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 and narrative for the budget request ◆ Distribute the budget as per priorities to implement the Strategic Plan ◆ Provide technical assistance for budgetary preparation and narrative 	PR-1	<p>Conducted the budget assessment in order to in line with financial regulations</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>Electronic-Budget Submission Template was designed to ask for the Annual Budget to the Parliament</p>	Assessment on linking of Strategic Plan and budget priorities

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>3.2.2 Enhance capacity of court personnel to administer the court budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide technical assistance to review and revise the budget database program and guidelines ◆ Deliver trainings for budget database guidelines to USC and HCs 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>Provided the budget administering trainings for 7 officers and 2 staff from USC and 209 court staff from HCs</p>	218 officers and staff were attended

3.3: Enhance effective administrative capacities for the Judiciary

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 ◆ Upgrade the Server Room as the Mini Data Center at USC ◆ Upgrade Network Infrastructure of the USC to be smart and secure 	PR-1	<p>Ruling Content Management System (RCMS) was designed and it is expected to be made launching officially in 2020</p> <p>2019-2020 fiscal year Budget was allotted for upgrading Mini Data Center and it is expected to be implemented in 2020</p> <p>Arranged to perform in 2020</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Build Network Infrastructure at the selected HCs as pilot project ◆ Plan and implement Cyber Security ◆ Provide genuine OS and licensed software ◆ Build and utilize Private Mail System ◆ Establish computer training centers in Yangon and Mandalay ◆ Initiate ICT Guidelines and Roadmap at USC ◆ Expand IT Department or IT Team ◆ Design and develop software and database that allows data collection and analysis of lawyer statistics and renew their license to practice online, and improve efficiency of management of lawyer registration which will improve the ability of the legal aid system to be managed effectively ◆ Plan and support for data collection, digitization and integration of registered lawyer information into database in 2 pilot regions / states 	PR-1	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Still initiating</p> <p>Distributed 220 windows licenses and 50 office 365 E1 accounts</p> <p>Distributed 50 office 365 E1 accounts to use as a domain name in 'usc.gov.mm'</p> <p>Conducted the computer trainings on a total of 88 trainees</p> <p>Preparing to initiate</p> <p>Still initiating</p> <p>Conducted appointing a consultant to design software and database and a workshop on developing a database for online lawyers' registration and document management and planning on the scope for work plan implementation</p> <p>Not performed</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>4 times</p> <p>Timely completed</p>

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>3.3.2 Develop and implement Automated Case Management System (ACMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide technical assistance to develop a plan linking and integration between ACMS and other automated systems at USC ◆ Upgrade CMS and CIS ◆ Link between CMS and CIS at the USC ◆ Continue development of User-friendly System at all courts to input basic case information that will eventually be relevant to all trial courts ◆ Initiate a software system at the USC that can generate different types of reports based on the needs of the various USC departments ◆ Provide CIS administrators and users training at Supreme Court and Courts in Mandalay 	PR-1	<p>Conducted technical discussions with experts from partners</p> <p>It is expected to be completed in 2020.</p> <p>It is expected to be completed in 2020.</p> <p>Still initiating</p> <p>It is expected to be completed in 2020.</p> <p>Provided on two trainings for DCS Administrators and users at the Supreme Court and Courts in Mandalay Region</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p> <p>2 times</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Initiate a system for data collection from courts at different levels 	PR-1	Upgrading the USC web portal and HCs Case Information System to search the case information. It is expected to be continued to perform in 2020.	
<p>3.3.3 Continue trainings for court personnel on administrative and IT capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Revise Syllabus, Curriculum and Time-table on computer and technology to be modernized, and conduct trainings accordingly for court personnel at USC, HCs, DCs and TCs ◆ Provide training on ACMS software to ACMS manager and help-desk personnel 	PR-1	<p>Conducted three advanced computer trainings for a total of 50 trainees at the USC</p> <p>Conducted training for IT department's officers in 2 times</p>	<p>3 times</p> <p>2 times</p>
<p>3.3.4 Develop staffing guidelines for efficient allocation of human resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Prepare to appoint the judicial officers at the Courts in accordance with the status and formation of courts ◆ Prepare to appoint the court staffs proportionate to the workload 	PR-2	<p>Performed to recruit the 80 judicial officers grade 4</p> <p>Permitted to appoint 35 lower clerks for Yangon and Mandalay Regions HCs</p>	35 staff

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 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>4.1.1 Support the ethical advancement of judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ongoing technical support on the Finalization and implementation of the commentary to the Code of Ethics ◆ Conduct refresher TOTs for USC trainers and pilot training sessions, provide technical support by international experts and develop materials and teaching aids ◆ Deliver and monitor training workshops on judicial ethics and accountability to judges at regional levels, plan and manage logistics for training program ◆ Conduct seminar at OUSC with State / Regional TOTs to share experiences, identify lessons learned and plan for additional roll-out training 	PR-1	<p>Preparing for drafting of commentary for the Code of Ethics in collaboration with Denmark - Myanmar Program</p> <p>Conducted a workshop on refreshers of TOTs for 47 judicial officers at USC</p> <p>Conducted the workshops on pilot roll-out trainings for 96 judges in 4 Regions/ States</p> <p>Conducted a seminar on judicial ethic for TOTs to make the additional roll-out trainings</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>1 time workshop / 47 Judicial officers</p> <p>4 Trainings / 96 judges</p> <p>1 Workshop / 47 trainees</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Write a paper on training of judicial ethics for Judges ♦ Conduct 2x2 day training workshops on arbitration ♦ Give awareness on complaint mechanism for judges and court personnel 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating to draft the commentaries on Code of Ethics for Myanmar Judges</p> <p>Conducted workshop on Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre and Denmark-Myanmar Program on Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>Still initiating</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>2 Work-shops / 54 judicial officers</p>
<p>4.1.2 Support the professional advancement of judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Organize study tours to United States of America on professional advancement of judges ♦ Provide technical assistance to develop professional standards and guidelines ♦ Support to draft professional standards and guidelines for judges and staff ♦ Conduct workshops and training for professional standards and guidelines for judges and court staff 	PR-1	<p>USA study tour for 2019 was arranged to move on early 2020</p> <p>Still initiating in Collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>Still initiating in Collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>Still initiating in Collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p>	<p>Timely completed</p> <p>Timely completed</p>

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

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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 at USC ◆ Continue to provide the Research Team by the Advisor to mentor, coach and review of written outputs ◆ Hold 2x2 day research training meetings for the research team that skill up teams on the key areas of applied legal research ◆ Design and implement the research component field by the Research Team and support the Team by the national consultant ◆ Provide intensive 3x3 day writing sessions to the Research Team to draft research outputs 	PR-1	<p>Established</p> <p>Provided a research expert by Denmark-Myanmar Program</p> <p>Conducted workshops in collaboration with Denmark -Myanmar Program</p> <p>Conducted consultation workshops in collaboration with Denmark Technical Team</p> <p>Conducted workshops in collaboration with Denmark - Myanmar Program</p>	<p>Has been preparing a research paper on judicial independence and accountability and timely completed</p> <p>2 meetings</p> <p>3 workshops</p> <p>3 trainings</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Support the development of an online system to collect and analyze data particular cases, and enable full sustainability of the database system ◆ Assess initial usage of Lexis-Nexis and explore expanding access to relevant online journals and database ◆ Upgrade the legal resource capacity by providing access to online database ◆ Develop e-library action plan and system for USC 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating</p> <p>Performed</p> <p>Upgraded</p> <p>Initiated library Management System</p>	3 trainings
<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 ◆ Continue to develop the list of justice for children indicators, and support the courts in analyzing how the data can be collected ◆ Collaborate with USC and other development partners such as UNDP, PRLM and other agencies in order to ensure that CMS enable for entry and analysis of child-related information 	PR-1	<p>Collected the data for preparing for 2019 annual report</p> <p>Collected the data systematically for rape cases committed to minors and child-related cases</p> <p>Still initiation in collaboration with UNICEF and PRLM</p>	

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<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 regular training for judges in regard to handling new types of evidence ◆ Draft textbooks and regulations for IP Laws and conduct IP workshops ◆ Provide trainings for judges using the text books and other materials after being completed by working groups; such as, IP rights, business-related matters ◆ Provide trainings for judges about Court-led mediation after completed by working by working group ◆ Consult to prepare training curriculum and to provide TOT trainings (if necessary) for IP, Commercial and Mediation Matters 	PR-1	<p>Conducted Refresher Course Training for 30 District Judges and 40 Township judges</p> <p>Conducted Handling New Types of Evidence Trainings for 211 Judges / Judicial Officers in 7 Regions / States</p> <p>Conducting 3 IP law workshops, preparing and distributing for Code of Trade Mark Law and drafting for litigation procedure were performed</p> <p>Still initiation in collaboration with JICA</p> <p>Conducted the trainings in collaboration with Singapore Ministry of Law and JICA</p> <p>Arranged preparing for training curriculum and provide ToTs for commercial and mediation matters</p>	<p>Timely Completed</p> <p>A total of 64 trainings in local and 10 in abroad</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct study tour to Japan to enhance judicial and professional skills based on topics 	PR-1	<p>A total of 21 judicial officers had 3 study tours to Japan: (a) 15th study tour for commercial law, (b) 16th for legal drafting, and (c) 17th for mediation study tour.</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID-PRLM and JICA</p>	Timely completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Continue to support the trainings for the Judges from USC and HCs in order to enhance the judicial and professional skills 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Train the co-trainers from USC to perform the future training matters in efficiency 		Conducted a workshop on performing the future training matter in efficiency in collaboration with USAID-PRLM	Timely completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct group discussions about judicial training and take advice from participants 		Conducted asking for feedback in training, made presentation weekly and compiling the reports	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Collaborate with training department to lead knowledge sharing workshops with Federal Court of Australia on continuing professional education practices for judges and court personnel 		Conducted a workshop on Family Court Mediation in collaboration with FCA	Timely completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Organize one or two data analyzation and utilization workshops to produce credible court annual report 		Conducted workshops and work coordinating meetings	

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Finalize the training manual on the subject of child victims and witnesses ◆ Develop a roll-out plan to deliver trainings using its training mechanisms and relying on the resources of trained master trainers ◆ Draft training materials related to children in conflict with the law and continue training of trainers and judges ◆ Prepare a textbook on the Myanmar Companies Law and Insolvency law, and conduct training ◆ Participate National Strategic Plan for money laundering and monetary support for terrorism ◆ Training on money laundering and financial crimes ◆ Training on environmental crimes and corruption ◆ Draft training materials related to violence against women and girls, and train judges and court staff 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating in collaboration with UNICEF</p> <p>Delivered the ToTs for NCMP and Ethic</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with UNICEF</p> <p>Still initiating</p> <p>Attended the related meetings. Issued notification to be followed by lawyers and notaries</p> <p>Conducted two workshops on money laundering and financial crimes</p> <p>Conducted a workshop on anti-smuggling in timber trading</p> <p>Lectured on refresher courses</p>	

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Train the Judges on Judicial, Legal and Administrative matters in collaborating with Singapore Ministry of Law 	PR-1	<p>Sent judicial officers to the trainings provided by Singapore Ministry of Law :</p> <p>(a) 12th Management Program for leaders (b) 3rd management leadership program for administer of the court (c) legal drafting (d) Judgment writing and delivering the oral judgment training (e) evaluation the qualification of witness (f) two times of court attachment and judicial wide-induction (g) International Arbitration Academy 2019 training (h) Technology and future court training and (i) Graduate certificate in legal studies Program</p>	
<p>4.2.4 Continue training court staff to enhance efficiency and public satisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ Provide technical guidance for the review and revision of the existing curriculum for court staff ♦ Provide training on ethical and disciplinary guidelines 	PR-1	<p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID-PRLM and JICA</p> <p>Lectured on ethical and disciplinary as one of the subjects at the regular trainings of Regions / States and District Courts</p>	Timely completed

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>4.2.5 Enhance the quality of judicial education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Put the developed professional areas (e.g. CMP, IT, Mediation etc.,) into the curriculum of the Judicial Training School, and teach the trainees ◆ Develop the curriculum of the Judicial Training School systematically and consistency ◆ Train the court staff to improve their professional skill and capacity 		<p>Lectured on two refresher courses as a subject.</p> <p>Conducted two workshops on learning for judicial training in collaboration with USAID-PRLM as well as JICA.</p> <p>Provided the trainings work efficiency trainings for 468 staff, computer trainings for 28 staff and deputy staff of-ficers in Mon State were trained for computer in Regions / States. Provided the trainings such as court survey, customer service, case tracking database, reviewing the NCMP courts' outcomes and monitoring & evaluation and reporting for the judges and staff located at the CMP areas in Regions / States.</p>	<p>2 trainings</p> <p>2 workshops</p>

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Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>4.3.1 Assess the current situation regarding court safety and security and provide recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate the current situation regarding safety and security 	PR-1	Performing the drawing for annual security plan, supervising and constructing for modern design court houses	Timely completely
<p>4.3.2 Improve safety and security for courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Engage with stakeholders of justice sector to consider improvement of safety and security for courts ◆ Organize roundtable sessions among justice sector institutions concerning about court security issue ◆ Deliver the comparative paper on safety and security for court 	PR-1	<p>Conducted coordinating workshops on Upright the Judiciary Pillar and Rule of Law at HCs</p> <p>Conducted a roundtable discussion workshop on court security in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p>	1 workshop
<p>4.3.3 Provide adequate staff housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Build new housing for judges and staff in Regions and States 	PR-1	Construction for a 4-storeyed housing with 24 rooms for officers at judicial college and a 4-storeyed housing with 24 rooms for judges and staff at Northern Yangon District Court Insein (Bogone) are underway	

4.4 Establish new judicial training facility

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>4.4.1 Develop a long range plan for design, financing and construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Assist in the development of the strategic planning for the Judicial Training Institute 	PR-1	A building is being constructed for Judicial College and the next one will be constructed in 2020-2021 fiscal year	Initiating to construct

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

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

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	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"> ◆ Implement National CMP for at the courts nationwide in time ◆ Continue to support the implementation of CMP courts, including the review and development of effective data collection ◆ Supervise the NCMP Courts understand and follow the Case Management Procedures ◆ Assist in the planning of ongoing CMP training for judges and court staff ◆ Provide technical and financial assistance for the development of the implementation plan to expand ACMS as a necessary component of the CMP 	PR-1	<p>Expanded 5 District Courts and 43 Township Courts as the NCMP courts in 2019. So, a total of 74 NCMP Courts have been implementing since 2018.</p> <p>Still initiating in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>NCMP trainers explained and taught CMP procedures</p> <p>Conducting in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>Training on 7 Staff Officers from IT Department in order to expand ACMS, attaching a technician as a manager and transform to Unicode System from Zawgyi System in collaboration with USAID - PRLM.</p>	<p>Initiated at the 74 courts</p> <p>74 NCMP courts</p>

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate case management concepts to public and key stakeholders in location of courts specified under CMP 	PR-1	Raised awareness of NCMP concepts to public and key stakeholders at 7 HCs, 5 Districts and 43 Townships by holding explanation meetings and distributing pamphlets of NCMP	55 times
<p>5.1.2 Develop training program on CMP for judges and court staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide necessary trainings for judges and court staff Select and train the new NCMP Trainers and regional 	PR-1	<p>Provided 8 CMP Trainings, 1 ToTs for Court Survey in Nay Pyi Taw and 12 in Regions / States, 19 Case Tracking Database Trainings at the CMP Court Areas in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p> <p>Conducted a ToT for new trainers and coordinators of 20 at the USC. Conducted 13 ToT for Court Survey and CMP except Mon and Kayah in collaboration with USAID-PRLM</p>	<p>54 officers and staff were trained</p> <p>14 trainings</p>

5.2 : Establish areas for court specializations

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>5.2.1 Specify and implement court specialization areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Evaluate practical approaches and models of various court specializations; such as , intellectual property and court-led mediation ◆ Provide technical assistance on the establishment of commercial courts 	PR-1	<p>In collaboration with JICA, Distributed Code of Trade Mark Law to the judges. In collaboration with Japan, Singapore and Australia, initiating to establish the best model for court-led mediation</p> <p>In collaboration with JICA, distributed Case Study Book on International Commercial Transaction to the judicial officers. Conducted a workshop on establishment of commercial court in collaboration with USAID-PRLM.</p>	

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

Strategic Initiatives & Action	Priority	Implementation in 2019	Outcome Measure
<p>5.3.1 Develop court-led mediation system in courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Implement and evaluate pilot program on court-led mediation ◆ Design court-led mediation for courts in Myanmar ◆ Deliver training for mediators ◆ Conduct workshops / seminars to support implementation of court-led mediation ◆ Give public awareness on court-led mediation system 	PR-1	<p>Designated 2 district courts and 2 township courts (Dekkhina District Court, Toungoo District Court and Township Court, and Tatkon Township Court) as the pilot courts for implementation of court-led mediation and appointed 3 mediators to conduct the evaluation</p> <p>Drafted the manual for court-led Mediation in collaboration with JICA</p> <p>Delivered 2 trainings for 70 judicial officers in collaboration with JICA</p> <p>Conducted (2) court-led mediation workshops in collaboration with Singapore Family Court and Australia Federal Court</p> <p>Disseminated the posters and brochures for court-led mediation at the courts, explained at the Pilot Courts, filming video, explained the excursion students and introducing to other government officials</p>	<p>Set up 4 pilot courts</p> <p>2 trainings/ 70 trainees</p>

Appendix - H

NCMP Courts Implemented Yearly in States and Regions (2015-2019)

State / Region	Pilot Court		2018 NCMP Court		2019 NCMP Court	
	District	Township	District	Township	District	Township
Kachin	-	-	Myitkyina	Myitkyina Wine Maw	-	-
Kayah	-	-	Loikaw	Loikaw	-	-
Kayin	-	Hpa-an	Hpa-an	HlineBwe	-	-
Chin	-	-	Mindat	Mindat	-	-
Sagaing	Monywa	-	-	-	-	Monywa
Tanintharyi	-	-	Dawei	Dawei	-	-
Bago	Taungoo	-	Bago	Bago	-	Taungoo
Magway	-	Magway	-	-	Magway	-
Mandalay	-	Chan Aye Tha San	-	-	Mandalay	Maha Aungmye Chanmyathazi Aungmyaythazan Amarapura Pyigyidagun Patheingyi
-	-	-	-	-	Dekkhina	NayPyi Taw- Pyinmana NayPyi Taw- Lewe Nay Pyi Taw - Tatkon Zabuthiri Pokebathiri Ottara thiri DakhinaThiri
Mon	Maw- lamyine	-	-	-	-	Mawlamyine

Appendix - H Cont'd

State / Region	Pilot Court		2018 NCMP Court		2019 NCMP Court	
	District	Township	District	Township	District	Township
Rakhine	-	-	Sittway	Sittway	-	-
Yangon -	-	Hlaing Thar Yar	Eastern District	-	-	Thingangyun Minga- laTaungnyunt Tamwe South Okkalapa North Okkalapa Dagon Myothit (South) Dagon Myothit (North) Dagon Myothit (East) Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Pazundaung Dawbon Botataung Yankin Thaketa
	-	-	-	-	Western District Court	Hlaing Kamayut Kyimyindaing Sanchaung Ahlon Bahan Dagon Lanmadaw Pabedan Latha Kyauktada Seikkan Mayangone
Shan	-	-	Taunggyi	Taunggyi	-	-
Ayeyarwady	-	Pathein	-	-	Pathein	-

CONTACT FOR 2019 ANNUAL REPORT



Annual Court Reporting Team

Email: scunionoff.dydgtr@mptmail.net.mm

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNION

Office No. 54, Nay Pyi Taw



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