



2017
ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

Message from the Chief Justice of the Union	4
Visions	6
Missions	6
Values of the Court	6
Objectives of Annual Report	7
Overview of the Court System and Administration	
Judicial Principles	8
Formation of Court	8
Supreme Court of the Union	10
High Court of the Region or the State	12
District Court, Court of Self-administered Division and Zone	14
Township Court	16
Other Courts constituted by law	16
Court Administration	
Supreme Court Committees for Court Administration	18
Organizational Structure of the Supreme Court of the Union	19
Budgeted Account and Financial Management	21
The Performance of the Courts in 2017	
Changes to the Courts' Jurisdiction	23
Adjudication of the Cases	23
Calendar Year Clearance Rate	23
Age of Decided Cases	32
Age of Pending Cases	42
Appeal Rate	51
Caseload and Judges Performance	54
Category of Serious Criminal Cases	55
Other Initiatives	56
Collecting Court Fees and Fines	56
Supervising Court Administration and Businesses	57

Human Resources	58
Training and Development	58
Activities of Information Technology	63
Improving Access to Court Services and Public Awareness	65
Building New Court Houses and Staff Housing	67
Amending Laws and Making New Rules	67
Publication of Code of Judicial Ethic for Myanmar Judges	68
Publication of Annual Report 2016	68
Publication of Myanmar Ruling 2016	68
Ensuring Legal Rights for Convicted and Detained Persons	69
Upgrading Judicial Cooperation	69

Implementation of Judiciary Strategic Plan

Implementation Report on Year Three Strategic Action Plan (2017)	74
Outcomes of the three year Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017)	87
Future Activities	93

Appendices

Locations of Supreme Court of the Union, High Courts of the Region and State, District Courts	Appendix- A
Case Category	Appendix- B
Actions taken under inquiry of the complaints	Appendix- C
The list of volume of human resources at the Supreme Court of the Union and Courts at the different level	Appendix- D
Amending Laws and Rules Administered by Supreme Court of the Union	Appendix- E
Participation of Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union of Myanmar in Oversea Event	Appendix- F
List of Delegations Visited to the Supreme Court of the Union for Judicial Cooperation	Appendix- G
The implementation and Outcomes of Year Three Strategic Action Plan (2017)	Appendix- H



Message from the Chief Justice of the Union

The 2017 Annual Report of the Myanmar Judiciary is made known to the public. To elucidate, the report-issuing year 2017 concurs with the final year of Three-Year Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017) which is the first judicial strategic plan of the Myanmar Judiciary. Therefore, implementation report on the Three-Year Plan is stated as a specific chapter in this annual report. Like the previous one, this report has been publicized in English and Myanmar version both for the citizens and the international viewers.

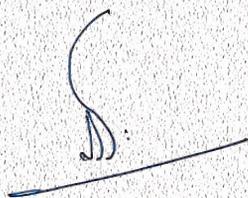


Not only the persons who are involving in the court business but also the public should comprehend the previous, present and future works and performances that carried, carrying and carry out yearly in all courts including the Supreme Court of the Union. This annual report is issued transparently with such an intention. Facts and figures of the court businesses that shall state compulsorily and properly are mentioned in the report. Let me attentively encourage the persons who themselves taking part in the court businesses, all stakeholders and those who can assist the development of the Judiciary in their respective role to provide the better service.

It is reasonable to assume that all are fully aware of the new challenges encountering by the present judiciary in its daily life. The responsible persons in the judiciary are not merely enough to deal and adjudicate conventionally the cases before their benches and offices. More effective and speedy court businesses, broader court services, courteous and responsive treatments to the public and the media, modernization of case management and court

technology become the necessities to the judiciary. Likewise, the new subjects that ought to know by the judges, judicial officers and court staff are emerging from time to time. The relationship with international and regional judiciaries is of greater importance ever than before. This reporting year can be distinctively marked as important year because of its coincidence with the issuance of the Five-Year Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022). The Five-Year Strategic Plan has been gladly and greatly launched to the public with the slogan “Towards Improving Justice For All”. Within next five years, this Plan shall reflect the works and performances of the Judiciary. We are firmly convinced that enhancing court businesses, access to court services, judicial accountabilities will be great support to the public confidence in the court.

I well acknowledge the efforts of the Annual Reporting Team of the Supreme Court of the Union for timely issuance of this report. Like them, let me thank to the Region and State High Courts and the responsible persons of the courts at different levels for their active cooperation in data and figure collection processes. My special thanks also go to the officials concerned of the United Nations Development Programme (Myanmar), the Australia Federal Court and the Denmark-Myanmar Country Program for their technical assistance for this report.



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

2 May 2018
Nay Pyi Taw

Vision

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

Missions

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

Values of the Court

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



Objectives of the Annual Report

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

Overview of the Court System and Administration

Judicial Principles

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

- (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.

Formation of Court

In Myanmar, the Judiciary is one of the three branches of sovereign power and it is separated from the Legislative and 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.

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

Supreme Court of the Union



- ◆ Highest Court of the Union
- ◆ Located in Nay Pyi Taw

High Courts of the Region and the State



- ◆ Second Highest Level of Court
- ◆ 14 High Courts of the Region and the State

District Courts/ Courts of Self-administered Region and Zone



- ◆ Second Level of Court
- ◆ 72 District Courts and Courts of Self-administered Zone

Township Courts/ Other Courts constituted by Law



- ◆ Court of First Instance
- ◆ 330 Township Courts, 22 Other Courts

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 five Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union up to 13-6-2017. It consists of the Chief Justice of the Union and nine Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union from 14-6-2017.

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 ultimate 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 Pyidaungsu Hluttaw in accordance with the stipulated manners.

Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union

1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017



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 Soe Nyunt
Justice of the Supreme Court
of the Union
30.3.2011 - 2.10.2017



The Honorable Mya Thein
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

High Court of the Region or the State

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

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

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

High Courts have the responsibility to administer and supervise all subordinate courts regarding their judicial functions and administrative duties.

Chief Judges and Judges of the High Courts of the Region and State 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2017

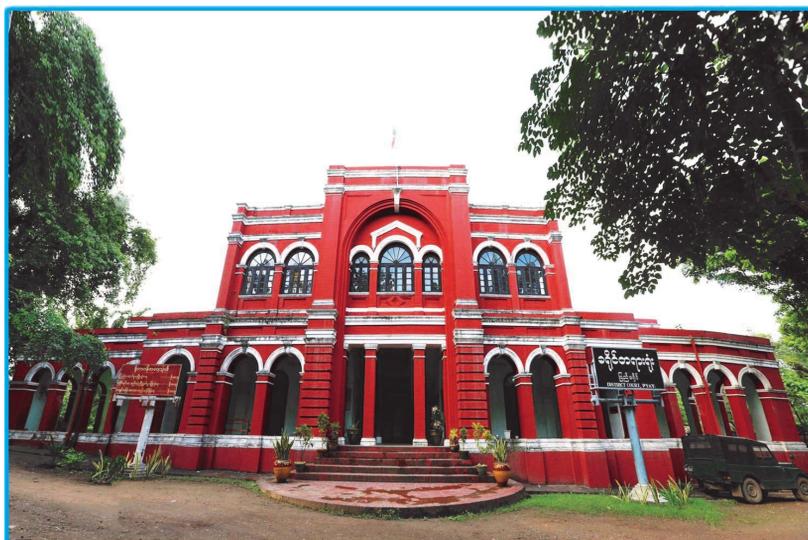
High Court of Kachin State	Chief Judge Tu Ja Judge Zaw Win Judge Pyone Pyone Aye	30.3.2011- Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Kayah State	Chief Judge Kyaw Lin Maung Judge Than Than Aye Judge Tin Htay Judge Sao Ohnmar Kyi	29.2.2012 -Now 30.3.2011 - Now 29.2.2012 – 18.9.2017 29.11.2017-Now
High Court of Kayin State	Chief Judge Saw San Lin Judge Thein Ko Ko Judge Khin Swe Tun	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Chin State	Chief Judge Win Myint Kyaw Judge Hla Tin Judge Myint Thein Tun Judge Terrence Samoi Ni Khwel	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - 23.7.2017 30.3.2011 - Now 4.8.2017- Now
High Court of Mon State	Chief Judge Khin Maung Gyi Judge Thein Myint Judge Nyi Nyi Soe Judge Htay Myint Aye	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - 7.10.2017 30.3.2011 - Now 7.12.2017-Now

High Court of Shan State	Chief Judge Kywe Kywe Judge Khin May Tint Judge Khin Maung Htay	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Rakhine State	Chief Judge Kyauk Judge Thein Aung Judge San San Yee	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 19.11.2013 - Now
High Court of Sagaing Region	Chief Judge Win Myint Judge Myo Maung Judge Cherry Kyi	10.12.2014 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 29.12.2014 - Now
High Court of Magway Region	Chief Judge Sein Htun Judge Myint Thein Judge Nu Yin	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Mandalay Region	Chief Judge Soe Thein Judge Tin Nwe Win Judge Khin Thin Wai Judge Kyin Thaung (a) Lay Lay Mon Judge Kyi Thein (a) Kyi Thein Aung Judge Hla Hla Yee Judge Thaung Nyunt	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now
High Court of Bago Region	Chief Judge Maung Maung Shwe Judge Tin Hone (a) Yu Kyone Judge Maung Maung Aye Judge Lwin Lwin Aye Kyaw	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 26.5.2016- Now 26.5.2016- Now
High Court of Taninthayi Region	Chief Judge Tin Aung Judge Khin Maung Maung Judge Khin Mar Htay	22.7.2016- Now 28.9.2016- Now 28.9.2016- 1.11.2017
High Court of Yangon Region	Chief Judge Win Swe Judge Hla Aye Judge Sandar Thwe Judge Soe Soe Aung Judge Aye Than Judge Thin Thin Nwet Judge Aung Naing	30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 12.4.2017- Now
High Court of Ayeyarwady Region	Chief Judge Than Tun Judge Thein Thein Nyunt Judge Kyaw Min Judge Myo Nyunt Judge Win Myint Judge Yin Yin Han	17.8.2012 - Now 30.3.2011 - 5.9.2017 30.3.2011 - Now 30.3.2011 - Now 17.8.2012 - Now 21.12.2017- Now

District Court, Court of Self-administered Division and Zone

The District Court is located in each and every district. In the Self-administered Division and Zone of the Region and the State, The Court of Self-administered Division and Zone are to be formed. The District Court and the Court of Self-administered Division or Zone are the second lowest level of courts. The Court of Danu Self-administered Zone and the Court of Kokent Self-administered Zone have already established in 2017. There are 72 District Courts including two Courts of Self-administered Zone up to 31 December 2017. The location of Court of Self-administered Zone and District Courts are stated in **Appendix A** of this report.

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



District Court of Pyi

Jurisdiction of District Court and Court of Self-administered Zone

Criminal Jurisdiction	Original jurisdiction on criminal cases which can pass any sentence authorized by law Appellate and revisional jurisdiction upon the decisions of Township Courts within its local limits				
Civil Jurisdiction	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 534 649 816">District/ Additional District Judge/ Self-administered Zone Judge</td> <td data-bbox="649 534 1213 816">Original jurisdiction on the suits valued of not exceeding 1000 million Kyats</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 816 649 1078">Deputy District Judge/ Deputy Self-administered Zone Judge</td> <td data-bbox="649 816 1213 1078">Original jurisdiction on the suits valued of not exceeding 500 million Kyats</td> </tr> </table>	District/ Additional District Judge/ Self-administered Zone Judge	Original jurisdiction on the suits valued of not exceeding 1000 million Kyats	Deputy District Judge/ Deputy Self-administered Zone Judge	Original jurisdiction on the suits valued of not exceeding 500 million Kyats
District/ Additional District Judge/ Self-administered Zone Judge	Original jurisdiction on the suits valued of not exceeding 1000 million Kyats				
Deputy District Judge/ Deputy Self-administered Zone Judge	Original jurisdiction on the suits valued of not exceeding 500 million Kyats				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 1078 649 1360">District/ Additional District Judge/ Self-administered Zone Judge</td> <td data-bbox="649 1078 1213 1360">Appellate and revisional jurisdiction upon the decisions of Township Courts within its local limits</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="392 1360 649 1582">Deputy District Judge/ Deputy Self-administered Zone Judge</td> <td data-bbox="649 1360 1213 1582"></td> </tr> </table>	District/ Additional District Judge/ Self-administered Zone Judge	Appellate and revisional jurisdiction upon the decisions of Township Courts within its local limits	Deputy District Judge/ Deputy Self-administered Zone Judge	
District/ Additional District Judge/ Self-administered Zone Judge	Appellate and revisional jurisdiction upon the decisions of Township Courts within its local limits				
Deputy District Judge/ Deputy Self-administered Zone Judge					

The District courts and Court of Self-administered Zone are responsible for supervising both the judicial and administrative 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

Township Court is the court of first instance and has already been established in 330 townships according to the Statistics of 31 December 2017. Each Township Court has Township Judge, Additional Township Judge and Deputy Township Judge who may be assigned by the Supreme Court of the Union depending on the workload.

As 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.

Jurisdiction of the Township Court

Criminal Jurisdiction	Township / Additional Township Judge	7 years imprisonment and unlimited fine
	1 st Class Magistrate	3 years imprisonment and fine not exceeding 100000 Kyats
	2 nd Class Magistrate	1 year imprisonment and fine not exceeding 50000 Kyats
	3 rd Class Magistrate	3 months imprisonment and fine not exceeding 30000 Kyats
Civil Jurisdiction	Township / Additional Township Judge	Civil suits which value of subject matter is not exceeding 10 million Kyats
	Deputy Township Judge	Civil suits which value of subject matter is not exceeding 3 million Kyats

Other Courts constituted by Law

Other Courts are constituted by law in order to try particular matters as Township Court. These include –

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

Juvenile Courts

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

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

In addition to the mentioned courts, the juvenile court has 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

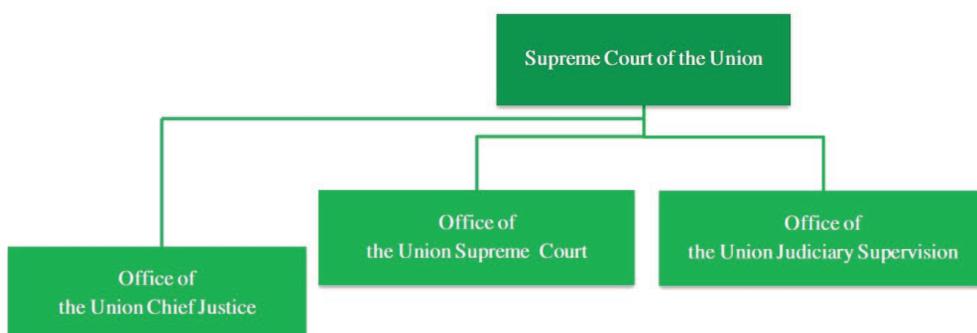
A number of committees and teams are formed to assist the administrative functions of the Supreme Court of the Union. These committees play a vital role in managing issues relating to judicial matters and court administration. At 31 December 2017, committees are as follows:

- ◆ **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
- ◆ **Legal Aids Process Implementation Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Tha Htay
- ◆ **Myanmar Law Reports Team** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Soe Nyunt
- ◆ **Joint Committee between the Supreme Court of the Union and the Singapore Ministry of Law** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Soe Nyunt
- ◆ **Review Team for the Laws Administered by the Supreme Court of the Union** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Mya Thein
- ◆ **Ethics Reviewing Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Mya Thein
- ◆ **Insolvency Law Drafting Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Mya Thein
- ◆ **Complaint Reviewing Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Myint Aung
- ◆ **E-Government Implementation Committee** led by the Union Supreme Court Justice Aung Zaw Thein
- ◆ **Strategic Plan 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.

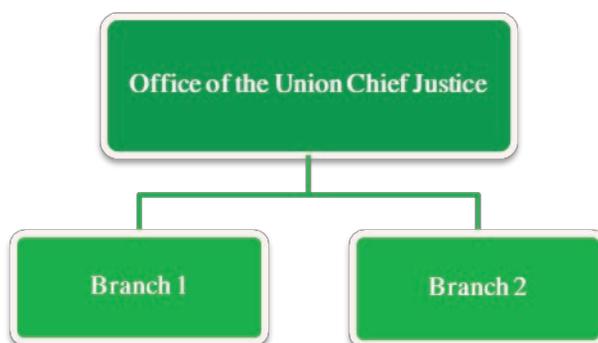
Organizational Structure of the Supreme Court of the Union

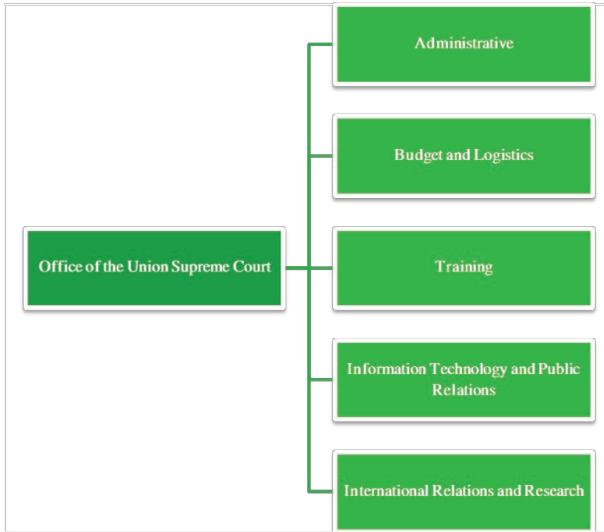
The administrative and supervisory functions of the Supreme Court of the Union are supported by the Office of the Union Chief Justice, the Office of the Union Supreme Court and the Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision.



Office of the Union Chief Justice

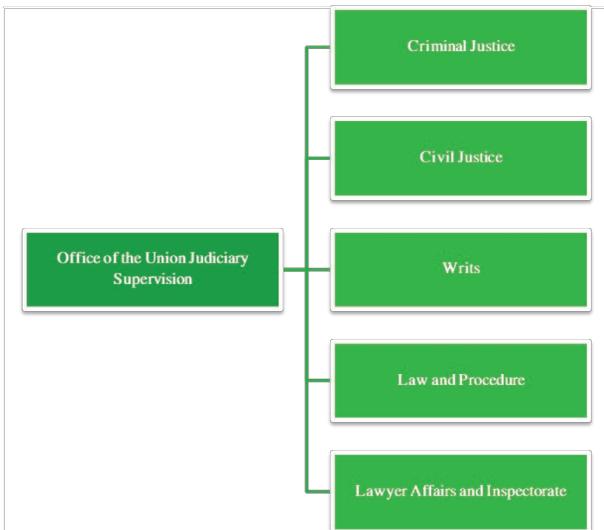
Under the supervision of the Head of Office of the Union Chief Justice, two branches are formed to assist the functions of the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union.





Office of the Union Supreme Court

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



Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision

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

Budgeted Account and Financial Management

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

As the Director General 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 Director of the Budget and Logistics Department conferred delegates his authority to the Heads of the Regional and State Judicial Office to manage allocated budgets for the Regional and State High Courts, District Courts and Townships Courts within its regions and states.

The Union Budget Law allocated 0.166% of Capital Expenditure and 0.009% of total Current Expenditure to the Supreme Court of the Union for 2016-2017 Fiscal Year and allocated 0.185% of total Expenditure and 0.101% of total Expenditure to the Supreme Court of the Union for 2017-2018 Fiscal Year.

The allocated budget and actual expenditure under the capital and current expenditure for the fiscal years of 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 are stated.

*Actual Expenditure of the Supreme Court of the Union in the fiscal year of
2016-2017 and 2017-2018 (kyats in millions)*

Sr .	Title of Budget	Percentage of the Received by the Supreme Court of the Union		Expenditure	2016-2017	2017- 2018
		2016 - 2017	2017- 2018			
1.	Capital Expenditure	0.166%	0.185%	Allocated Budget	8216.963	8385.881
				Actual Expenditure	8170.969	3793.684*
				Return of Allotment	45.994	52.459**
2.	Current Expenditure	0.009%	0.101%	Allocated Budget	15279.899	15740.000
				Actual Expenditure	14595.591	10741.622 ***
				Return of Allotment	684.308	NA ****

* *In Capital Expenditure, actual expenditure is stated up to 31 December 2017.*

** *Return of Allotments for Capital Expenditure, included surplus of cost under the title of investments for projects such as to build staff housing in North Okkalarpa Township Court, in Dekkhina District and Township Courts, to build water tank at the Office of the Union Supreme Court, which occurred due to the reduction of tender value. Actual return amount is stated up to 31 December 2017.*

*** *In Current Expenditure, actual expenditure is stated up to 31 December 2017.*

**** *The Return of Allotments could not be stated on 31 December 2017 because it shall be returned at the end of fiscal year.*

Performance of the Courts in 2017

Changes to the Court's Jurisdiction

Lauk Kai District Court was renamed as Court of Kokent Self-administered Zone by Notification No. 521/2017 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 25 July 2017.

Court of Danu Self-administered Zone in Shan State was formed by Notification No. 669/2017 of the Supreme Court of the Union dated on 5 September 2017 and empowered criminal and civil power to try the cases which occur in Ywa Ngan Township and Pindaya Township.

Adjudication of the Cases

To adjudicate cases fairly and speedily in accordance with the law is one of the missions of the court. The workload of the courts at different levels in 2017 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.¹

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 2017, the number of new filing to the Supreme Court of the Union was 4344 and the number of disposing was 3832.

Even though the total decided cases was 0.3% more than the previous year, clearance rate was decreased slightly because the total new filings increased 4% than the previous year.

¹ 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 is calculated similarly.

Table 1. Calendar Year Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union by case type by year 2015-2017

Case	Case Type	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
Newly Filed	Criminal	1384	1382	1543
	Civil	2393	2495	2503
	Writs	212	300	298
	Total	3989	4177	4344
Decided	Criminal	1269	1269	1322
	Civil	2072	2350	2214
	Writs	220	192	287 ²
	Total	3561	3811	3823
Clearance Rate %	Criminal	92%	92%	86%
	Civil	87%	94%	88%
	Writs	104%	64%	96%
	Total	89%	91%	88%

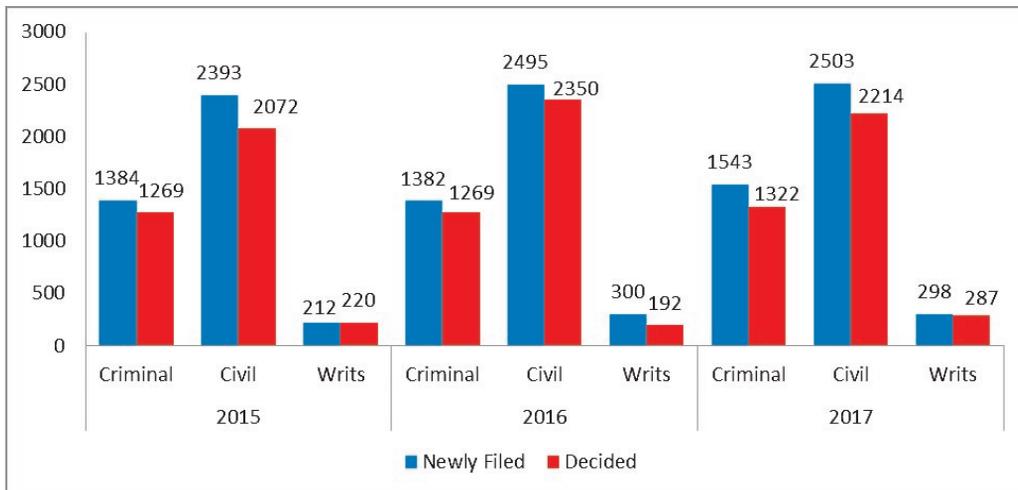


Figure 1 Clearance Rate of the Supreme Court of the Union by Case Type by Year 2015-2017

² Of the decided in the Writ applications, seven applications of the Writ of Mandamus, three applications of the Writ of Quo Warranto, and 15 applications of the Writ of Certiorari had been allowed. Then the acts of the respective departments were quashed and the Writs were issued to proceed in accordance with the law.

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts

Table 2 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts. In the year 2017, the number of new filing to High Courts was 12242 and the number of disposing was 10777. The new filings were 11% more than previous year. The total decided cases were 0.5% more than previous year.

Table 2. Calendar Year Clearance Rate of High Courts by case type by year 2015-2017

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

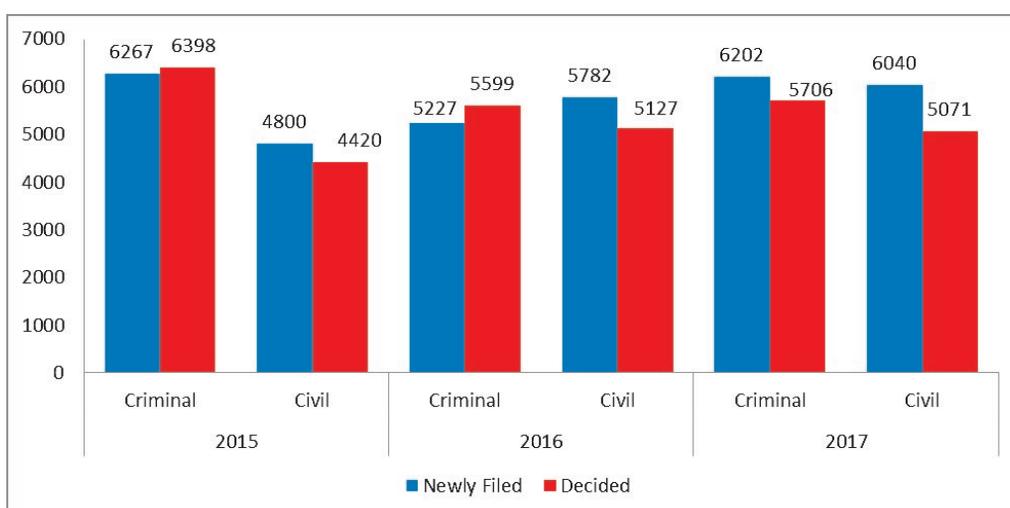
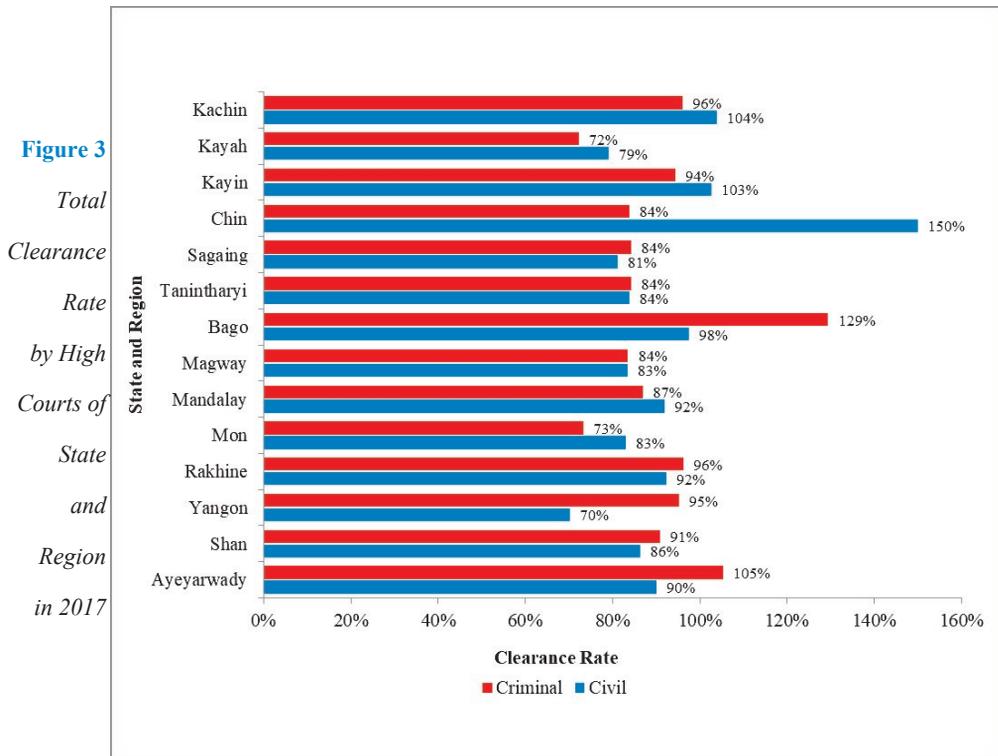


Figure 2 Clearance Rate of High Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2017

Table 3 shows Total Clearance Rate of High Courts by State and Region in 2017. Among the High Courts, the Bago Region High Court got the highest clearance rate in criminal cases and the Chin State High Court got the highest clearance rate in civil cases.

Table 3. Total Clearance Rate by High Courts of State and Region in 2017

No.	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	304	292	153	159	96%	104%
2	Kayah	47	34	24	19	72%	79%
3	Kayin	194	183	76	78	94%	103%
4	Chin	37	31	4	6	84%	150%
5	Sagaing	832	701	461	374	84%	81%
6	Tanintharyi	273	230	130	109	84%	84%
7	Bago	455	589	525	512	129%	98%
8	Magway	468	391	332	277	84%	83%
9	Mandalay	1186	1031	1326	1219	87%	92%
10	Mon	342	251	330	274	73%	83%
11	Rakhine	218	210	79	73	96%	92%
12	Yangon	867	825	1801	1263	95%	70%
13	Shan	642	583	324	280	91%	86%
14	Ayeyarwady	337	355	475	428	105%	90%



Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts

Table 4 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts. In 2017, the number of new filing to District Courts was 33122 and the number of disposing was 30058. The new filings were 7.5% more than previous year. The total decided cases were 7% more than previous year.

Table 4. Calendar Year Clearance Rate of District Courts by case type by year 2015-2017

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

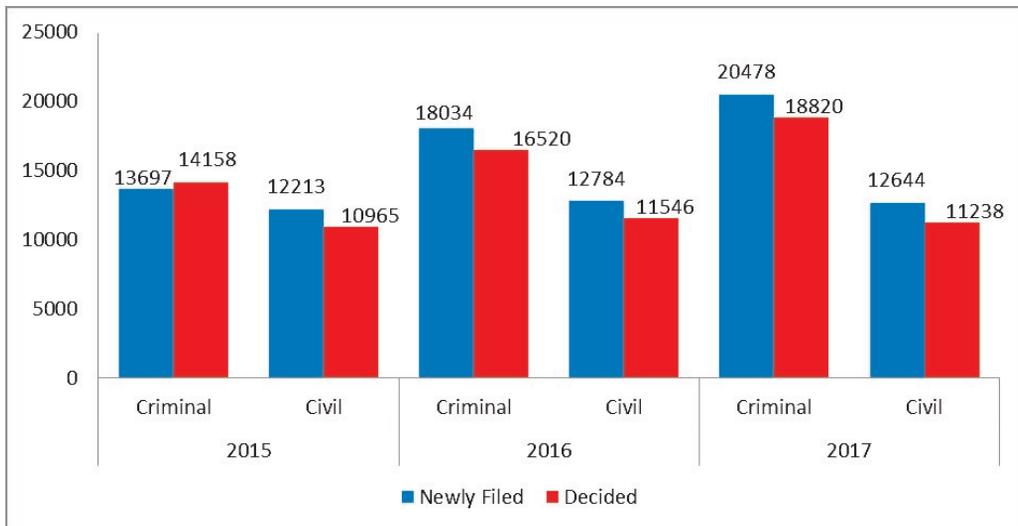


Figure 4 Clearance Rate of District Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2017

Table 5 shows Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2017. In each Region and State, the calendar clearance rate of the District Courts in Shan State is the highest in criminal cases and the Shan State also got the highest rate in civil cases.

Table 5. Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2017

No.	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	1213	1034	263	225	85%	86%
2	Kayah	136	131	79	58	96%	73%
3	Kayin	825	783	122	130	95%	107%
4	Chin	87	79	23	19	91%	83%
5	Sagaing	2561	2374	949	804	93%	85%
6	Tanintharyi	862	788	263	243	91%	92%
7	Bago	1535	1418	1417	1315	92%	93%
8	Magway	1117	952	783	646	85%	83%
9	Mandalay	3122	2766	2805	2272	89%	81%
10	Mon	787	770	515	467	98%	91%
11	Rakhine	831	740	192	195	89%	102%
12	Yangon	2795	2481	3639	3340	89%	92%
13	Shan	3158	3243	552	596	103%	108%
14	Ayeyarwady	1449	1261	1042	928	87%	89%

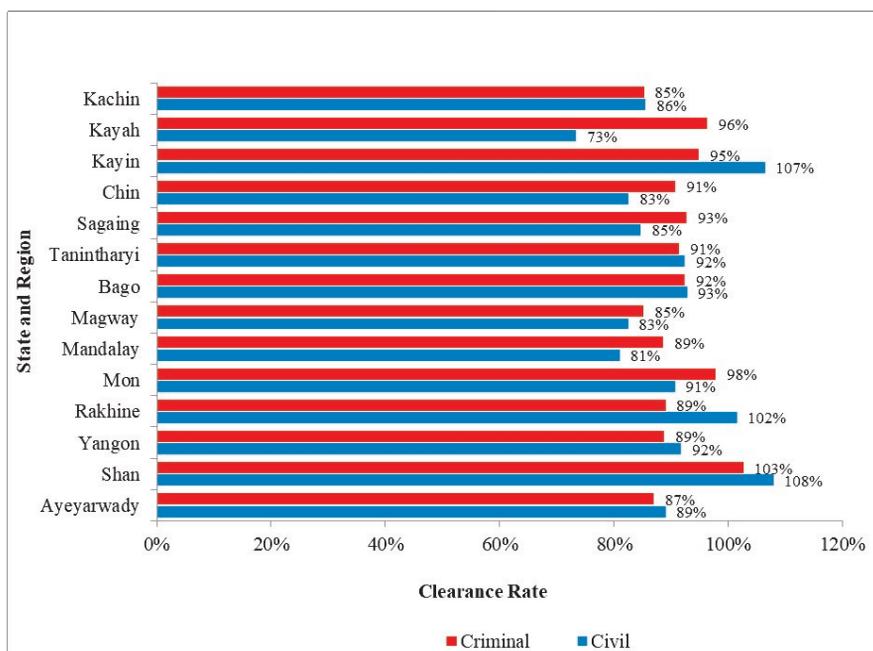


Figure 5 Total Clearance Rate of District Courts by State and Region in 2017

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts

Table 6 shows Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts. In 2017, the number of new filing to Township Courts was 392543 and the number of disposing was 379578. The new filings were 5.8% more than previous year. The total decided cases were 3.9% more than previous year.

Table 6. Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Township Courts by case type by year 2015-2017

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

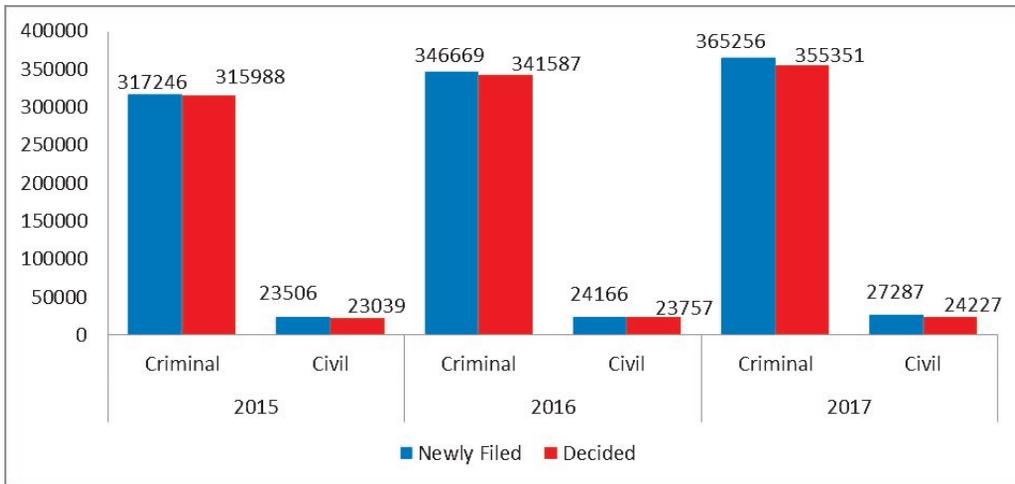


Figure 6 Clearance Rate of Township Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2017

Table 7 shows Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2017. In each Region and State, the calendar year clearance rate of the Township Courts at all of the Region and State got 95 percent and above in criminal cases. The Township Courts of Tanintharyi Region got the highest calendar year clearance rate in civil cases.

Table 7. Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2017

No.	State and Region	Criminal		Civil		Clearance Rate	
		Newly Filed	Decided	Newly Filed	Decided	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	14021	13929	355	274	99%	77%
2	Kayah	860	845	70	67	98%	96%
3	Kayin	6325	6160	148	125	97%	84%
4	Chin	3513	3436	68	64	98%	94%
5	Sagaing	38964	37776	2297	1928	97%	84%
6	Tanintharyi	11352	11096	360	363	98%	101%
7	Bago	60307	59210	4381	3898	98%	89%
8	Magway	30493	29984	2413	2116	98%	88%
9	Mandalay	51842	49978	4777	4168	96%	87%
10	Mon	11593	11166	909	749	96%	82%
11	Rakhine	9070	8688	857	828	96%	97%
12	Yangon	61930	58752	3590	3388	95%	94%
13	Shan	15750	15567	650	609	99%	94%
14	Ayeyarwady	49236	48764	6412	5650	99%	88%

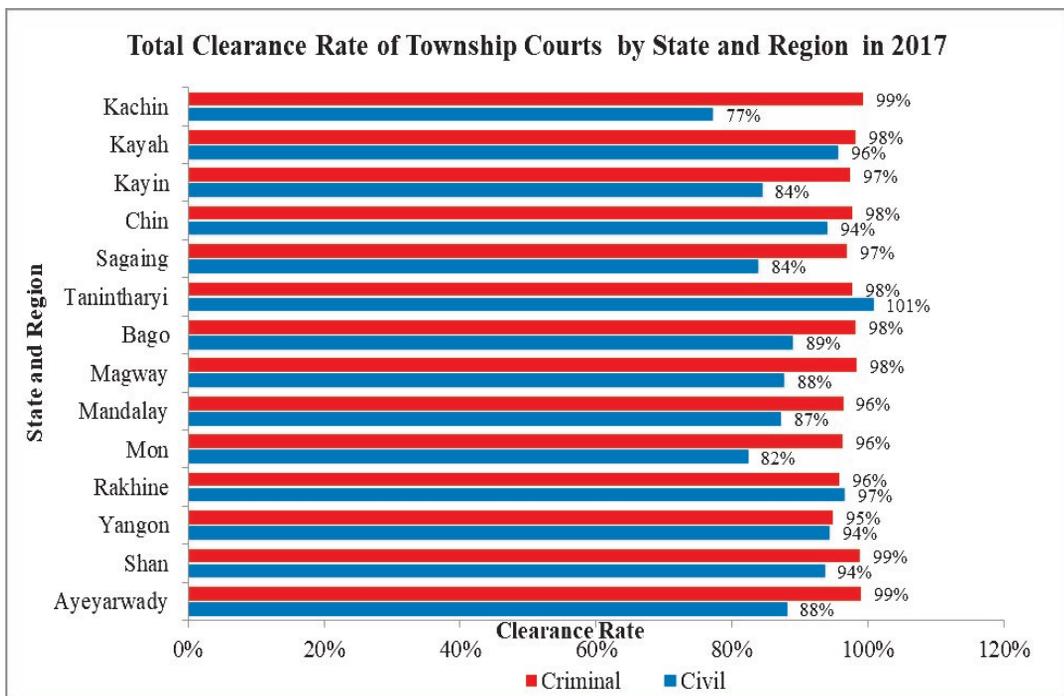


Figure 7 Total Clearance Rate of Township Courts by State and Region in 2017

Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Other Courts

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

Table 8. Calendar Year Clearance Rate of Other Courts by case type by year 2015-2017

Case	Court Type	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
Newly Filed	Traffic Courts	308873	134447	146296
	Municipal Courts	61669	32137	23081
	Juvenile Courts	396	307	450
	Total	370938	166891	169827
Decided	Traffic Courts	308873	134447	146296
	Municipal Courts	61844	32233	23103
	Juvenile Courts	399	303	409
	Total	371116	166983	169808
Clearance Rate %	Traffic Courts	100%	100%	100%
	Municipal Courts	100%	100%	100%
	Juvenile Courts	101%	99%	91%
	Total	100%	100%	100%

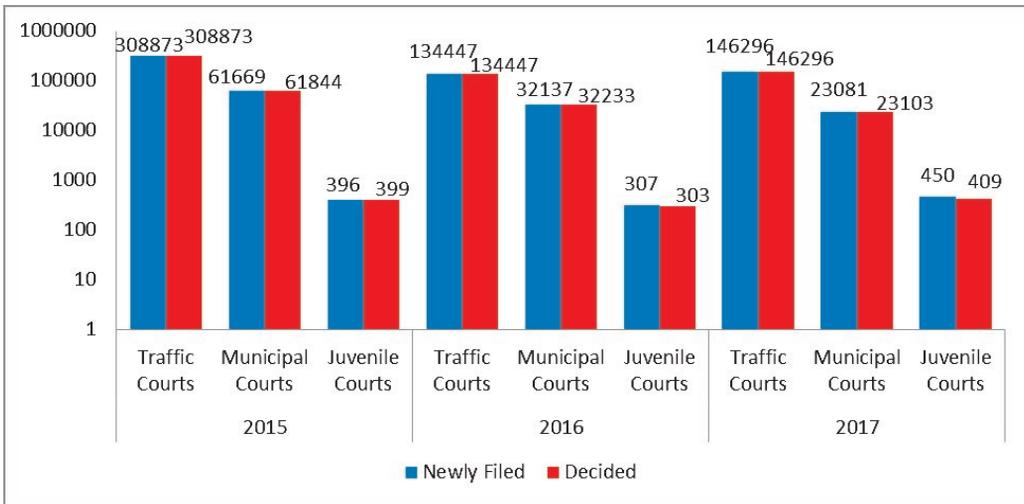


Figure 8 Clearance Rate of Other Courts by Case Type by Year 2015-2017

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 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.

Table 9. Supreme Court of the Union- Age of Decided Case (Criminal) 2015- 2017

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	951	252	66	-	1269
	Percentage	75%	20%	5%	-	-
2016	Counts	736	146	372	15	1269
	Percentage	58%	12%	29%	1%	-
2017	Counts	699	150	438	35	1322
	Percentage	53%	11%	33%	3%	-

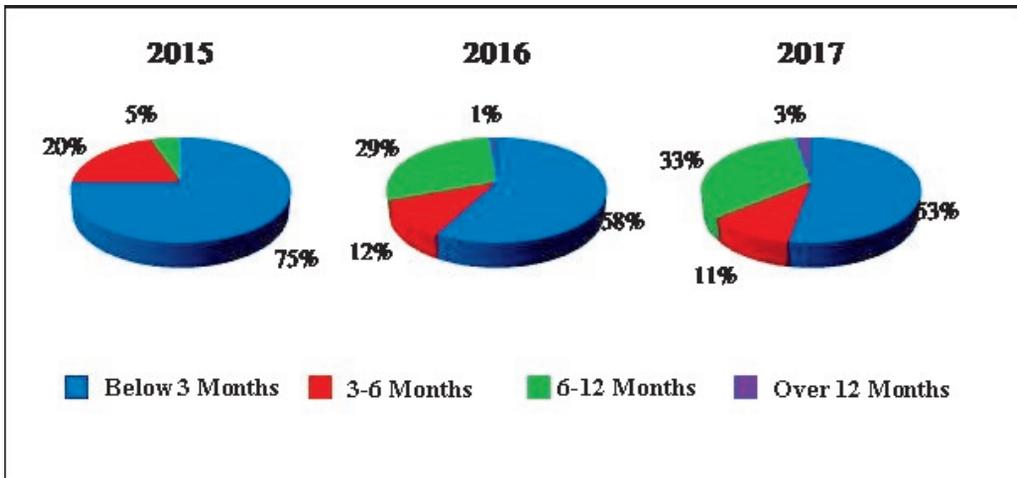


Figure 9 Age of Decided Cases by Supreme Court (Criminal) 2015-2017

According to Table (9), it is found that the rate of decided **criminal cases** less than three months was 53%, the rate between three to six months was 11%, and the rate between six to 12 months was 33% and over 12 months was 3%. Detailed data is shown in Table (9).

The causes of delay in the criminal cases above 12 months were the adjournments to look for new address of defendant because the service of summons could not be made on the defendant; adjournments for hiring a lawyer with the cost of the State; and including the retrial process.

Table 10. Supreme Court of the Union- Age of Decided Case (Civil) 2015 - 2017

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

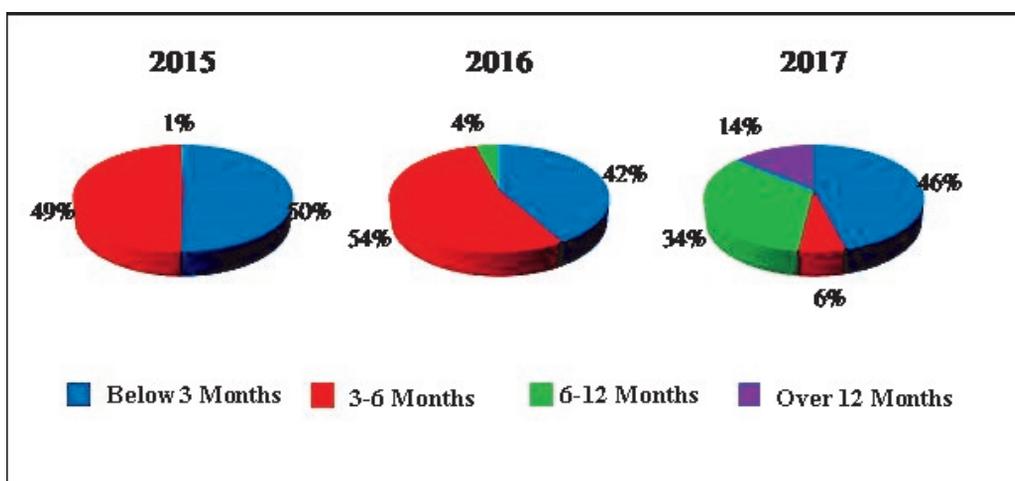


Figure 10 Age of Decided Cases by Supreme Court (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of decided **civil cases** of the Supreme Court of the Union less than three months was 46%, between three to six months was 6%, between six to 12 months was 34% and over 12 months was 14%. It is found that the rate of over 12 months lasting cases was more than previous year 0% to 14%, even though below the rate of less than three months lasting cases increased from 42% to 46% in this year. Detailed data is shown in Table (10).

The delay of the civil cases above 12 months was caused by the long waiting period for hearing due to heavy case load.

Table 11. Supreme Court of the Union- Age of Decided Case (Writs) 2015-2017

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	125	67	28	-	220
	Percentage	57%	30%	13%	-	
2016	Counts	30	115	47	-	192
	Percentage	16%	60%	24%	-	
2017	Counts	44	134	109	-	287
	Percentage	15%	47%	38%	-	

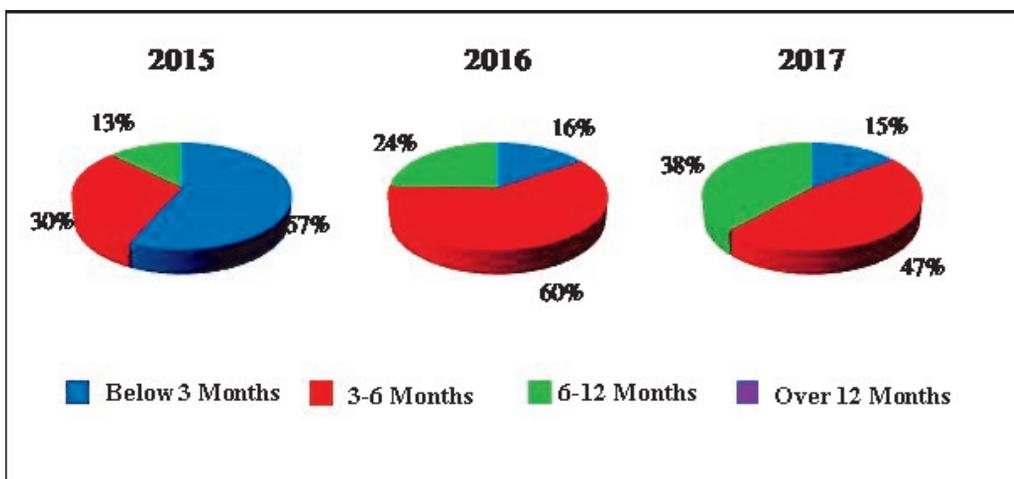


Figure 11 Age of Decided Cases by Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015-2017

The rate of decided **Writs cases** less than three months old was 15%, between three to six months was 47%, and between six to 12 months was 38%. There were no cases over 12 month. Detailed data is shown in Table (11).

Age of Decided Cases of the High Courts

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

Table 12. Age of Decided Cases by High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

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

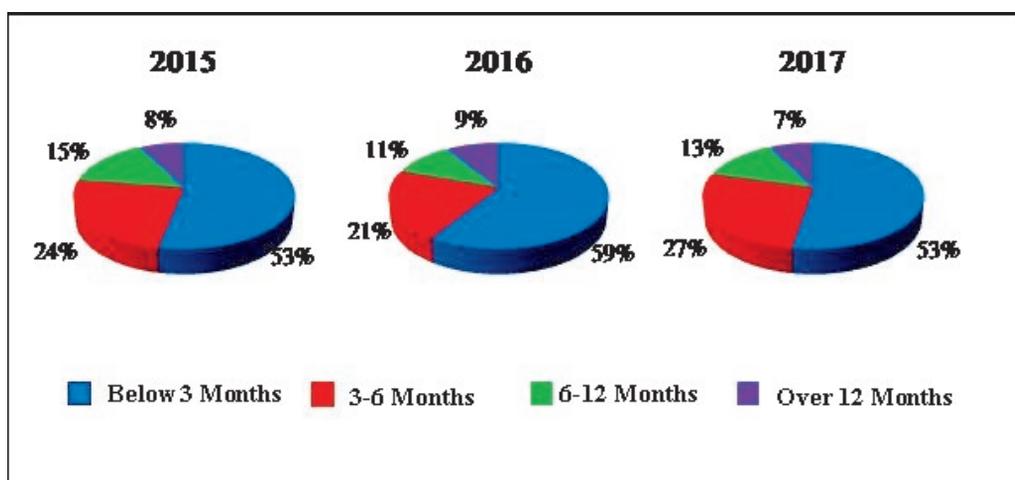


Figure 12 Age of Decided Cases by High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of decided **criminal cases** of High Courts less than three months old was 53%, between three to six months was 27%, and between six to 12 months was 13%, over 12 month was 7%. Detailed data is shown in Table (12).

According to Table 12, it is found that the rate of decided **criminal cases** less than three months decreased from previous year 59% to 53% and decided criminal cases over 12 months decreased from 9% to 7%.

Table 13. Age of Decided Cases by High Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

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

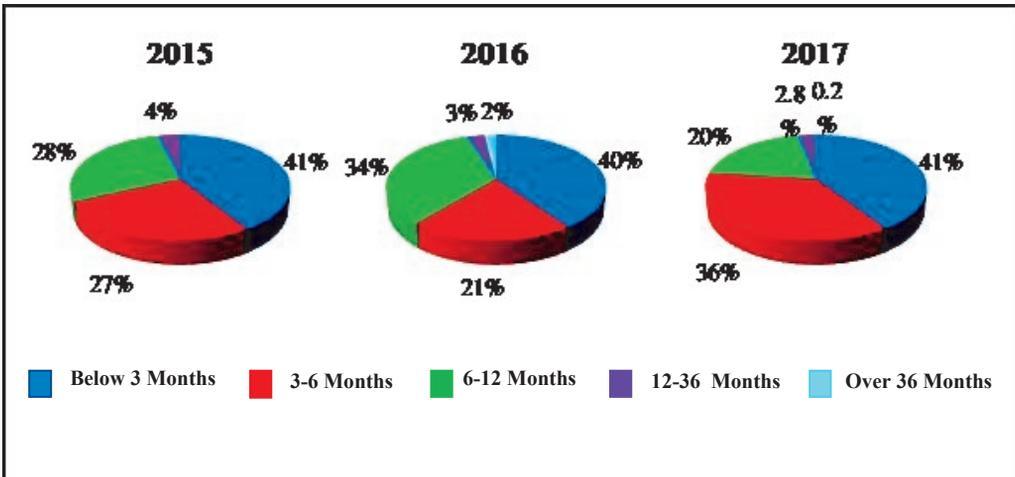


Figure 13 Age of Decided Cases by High Courts(Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of decided **civil cases** of High Courts less than three months old was 41%, between three to six months was 36%, and between six to 12 months was 20%, between 12 to 36 months was 2.8% and over 36 month were 0.2%. Detailed data is shown in Table (13). According to Table 13, it is found that the rate of decided civil cases less than three months increased from previous year 40% to this year 41% and decided civil cases over 36 months decreased from previous year 2% to this year 0.2%.

Age of Decided Cases by the District Courts

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

Table 14. Age of Decided Cases by District Courts (Criminal)2015-2017

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	8753	3814	1237	354	14158
	Percentage	62%	27%	9%	2%	
2016	Counts	10252	4884	1163	221	16520
	Percentage	62%	30%	7%	1%	
2017	Counts	11247	5110	1981	482	18820
	Percentage	60%	27%	10%	3%	

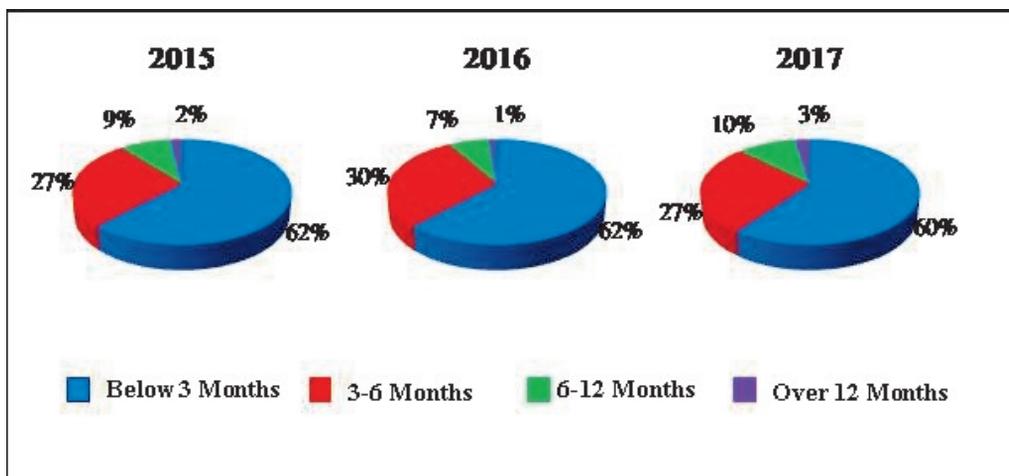


Figure 14 Age of Decided Cases by District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of decided criminal cases of District Courts less than three months was 60%, between three to six months was 27%, between six to 12 months was 10% and over 12 month was 3%. Detailed data is shown in Table (14).

According to Table 14, it is found that the rate of decided criminal cases less than three months slightly decreased from previous year 62% to 60% and decided criminal cases over 12 months was increased from previous year 1% to this year 3%.

Table 15. Age of Decided Cases by District Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	1363	5498	2576	1322	206	10965
	Percentage	12%	50%	24%	12%	2%	
2016	Counts	1650	5278	2828	1415	375	11546
	Percentage	14%	46%	25%	12%	3%	
2017	Counts	3394	3649	2390	1385	420	11238
	Percentage	30%	33%	21%	12%	4%	

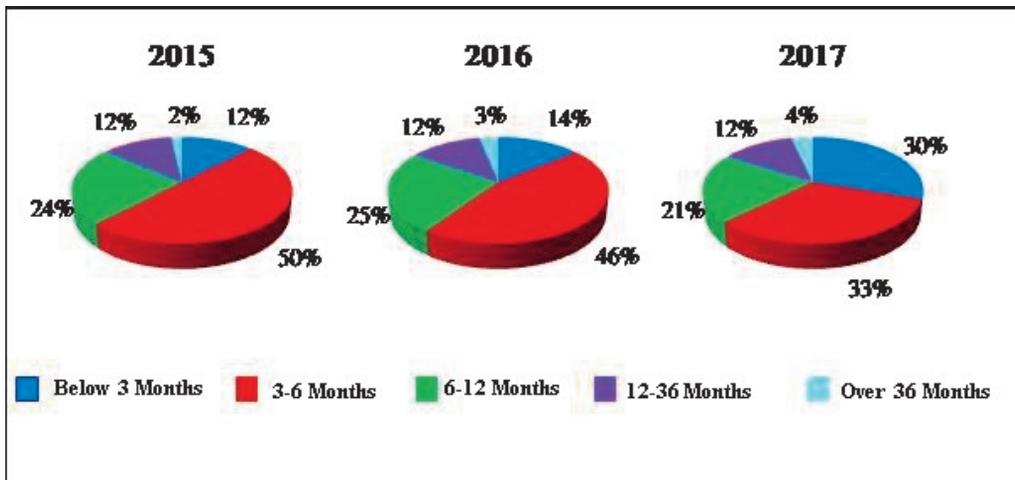


Figure 15 Age of Decided Cases by District Court (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of decided **civil** cases of District Courts less than three months old was 30%, between three to six months was 33%, and between six to 12 months was 21%, between 12 to 36 months was 12% and over 36 month was 4%. Detailed data is shown in Table (15). According to Table 15, it is found that the rate of decided civil cases less than three months increased from previous year 14% to this year 30% and decided civil cases over 36 months increased previous year 3% to the present year 4%.

Age of Decided Cases of Township Courts

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

Table 16. Age of Decided Cases by Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

Year		Daily	Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	210727	63404	27466	10095	4294	315986
	Percentage	67%	20%	9%	3%	1%	
2016	Counts	230042	71166	27767	9130	3482	341587
	Percentage	67%	21%	8%	3%	1%	
2017	Counts	243071	66808	30295	10177	5000	355351
	Percentage	68%	19%	9%	3%	1%	

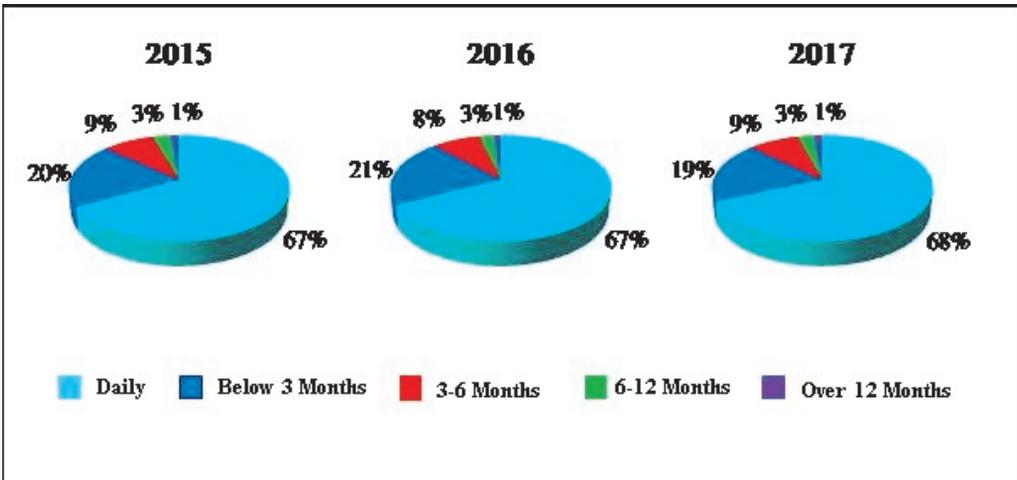


Figure 16 Age of Decided Cases by Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of decided criminal cases of Township Courts on petty case was 68%, less than 3 months was 19%, between 3 to 6 months was 9%, between 6 to 12 months was 3% and over 12 month was 1%. Detailed data is shown in Table (16). According to Table 16, it is found that the rate of decided criminal cases of petty case slightly increased from previous year 67% to 68% and decided criminal cases less than three months slightly decreased from 21% to 19%. The rate of decided criminal cases over 12 months was same as the previous year.

Table 17. Age of Decided Cases by Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

Year		Below 6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	13939	6795	2103	202	23039
	Percentage	61%	29%	9%	1%	
2016	Counts	14394	6982	2076	305	23757
	Percentage	61%	29%	9%	1%	
2017	Counts	15525	6566	1792	344	24227
	Percentage	64%	27%	8%	1%	

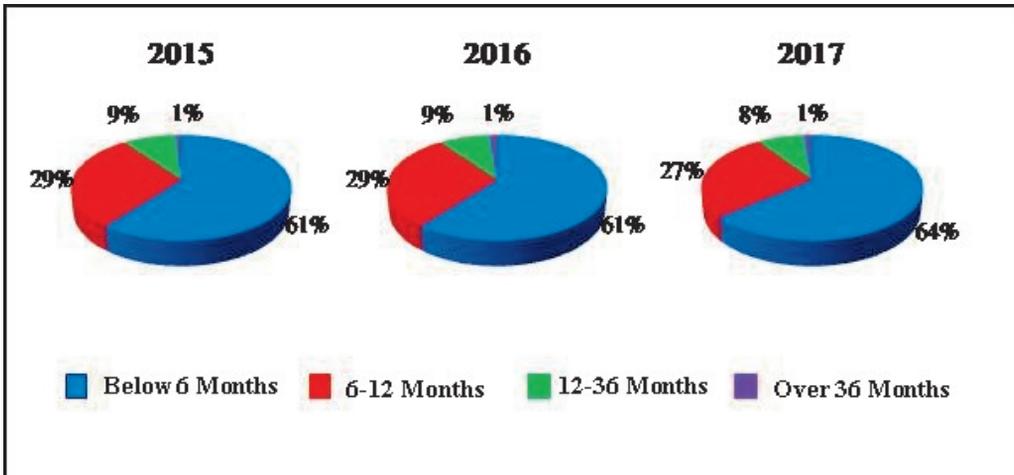


Figure 17 Age of Decided Cases by Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of decided **civil cases** of Township Courts less than six months old was 64%, between six to 12 months was 27%, and between 12 to 36 months was 8% and over 36 months was 1%. Detailed data is shown in Table (17). According to Table 17, it is found that the rate of decided civil cases less than six months increased from previous year 61% to this year 64% and decided civil cases over 36 months was same as the previous year.

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 old and civil cases over 36 months old are regarded as backlog cases.

Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union

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

Table 18. Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015-2017

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

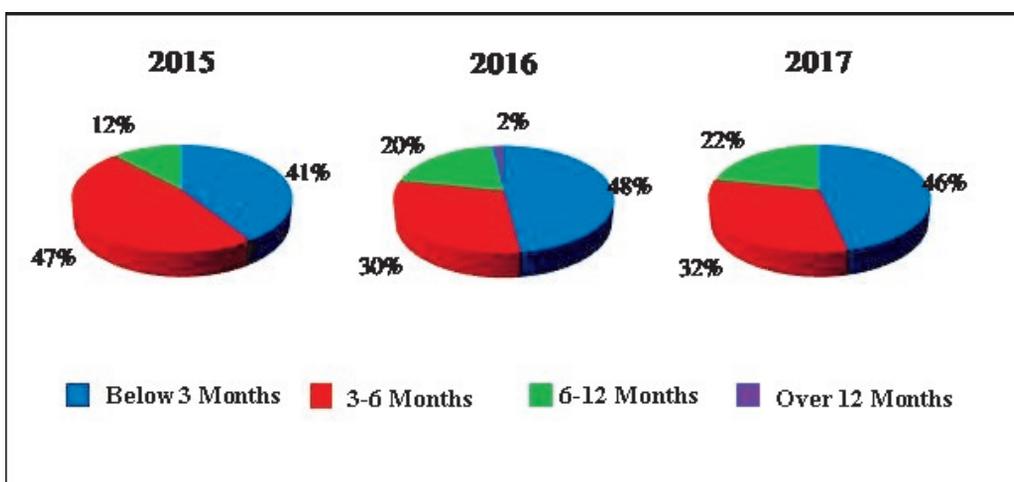


Figure 18 Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of age of pending cases of the criminal cases less than three months old was 46%, between three to six months was 32%, between six to 12 months was 22% 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 three months old slightly decreased from previous year 48% to this year 46%.

Table 19. Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Civil) 2015-2017

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
2015	Counts	367	754	-	-	1121
	Percentage	33%	67%	-	-	
2016	Counts	491	773	2	-	1266
	Percentage	39%	61%	-	-	
2017	Counts	493	405	622	35	1555
	Percentage	32%	26%	40%	2%	

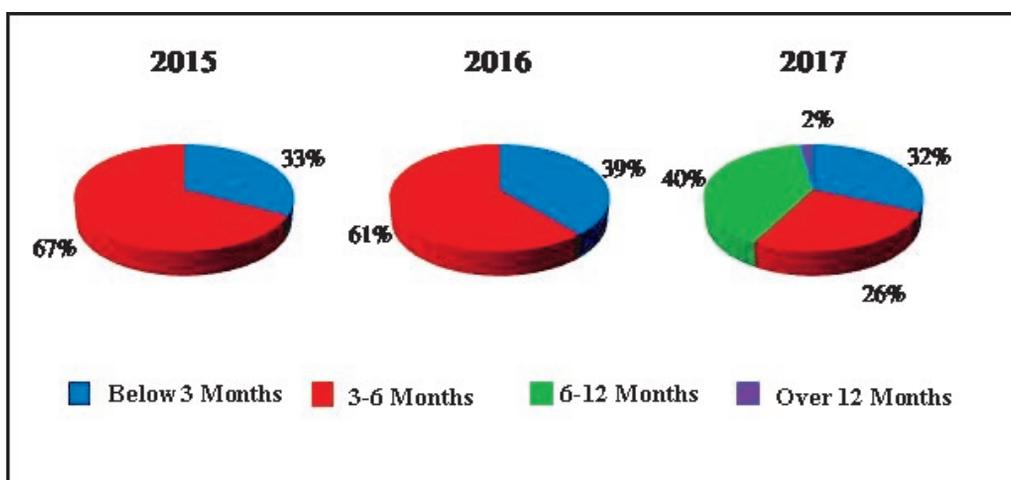


Figure 19 Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than three months old was 32%, between three to six months was 26%, between six to 12 months was 40% and over 12 months was 2%. Detailed data is shown in **Table (19)**. According to table 19, it is found that the rate of age of pending cases of the civil cases less than three months old decreased from previous year 39% to 32%. Over 12 months old civil pending cases increased from previous year 0% to the present year 2%. The delay of the civil cases above 12 months was caused by the long waiting period for starting a trial due to heavy load of new filings.

Table 20. Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015-2017

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

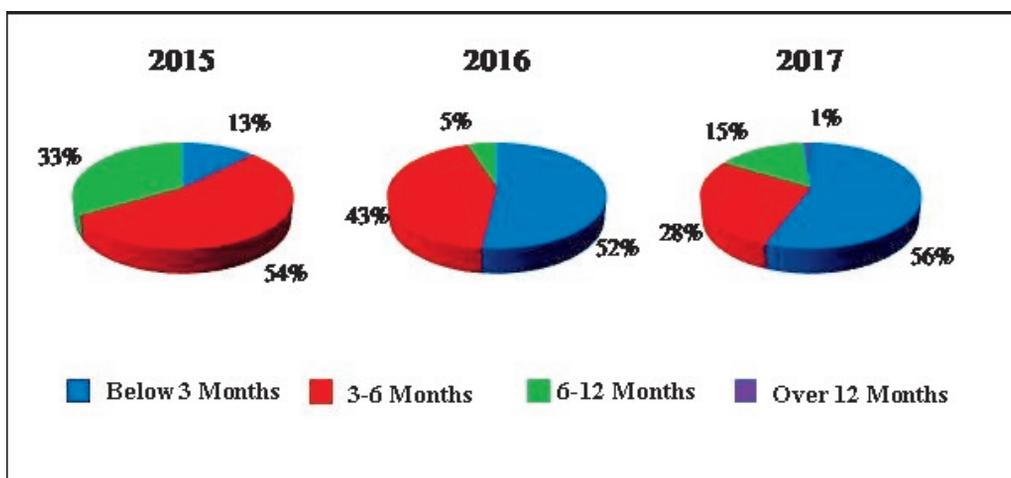


Figure 20 Age of Pending Cases of the Supreme Court of the Union (Writs) 2015-2017

The rate of age of pending cases of Writs less than three months old was 56%, between three to six months was 28%, between six to 12 months was 15% and over 12 month was 1%. Detailed data is shown in Table (20). According to table (20), it is found that the rate of pending cases less than three months old increased from 52% to 56% and over 12 month old also increased from previous year 0% to this year 1%.

Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts

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

Table 21. Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

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

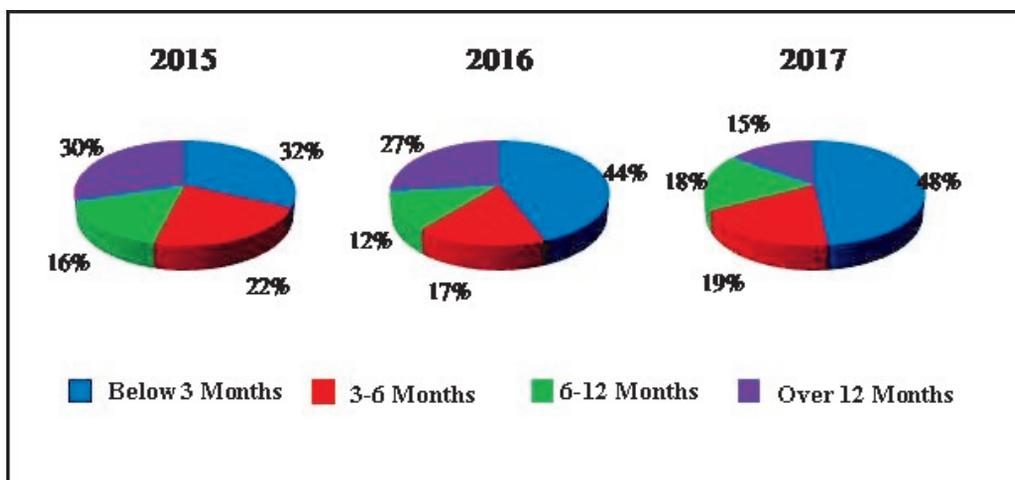


Figure 21 Age of Pending Cases by High Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than three months old was 48%, between three to six months was 19%, between six to 12 months was 18% and over 12 month was 15%. Detailed data is shown in Table (21). According to table (21), it is found that the rate of pending cases less than three months old was increased from 44% to 48% and over 12 month old cases decreased from previous year 27% to this year 15%.

Table 22. Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

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

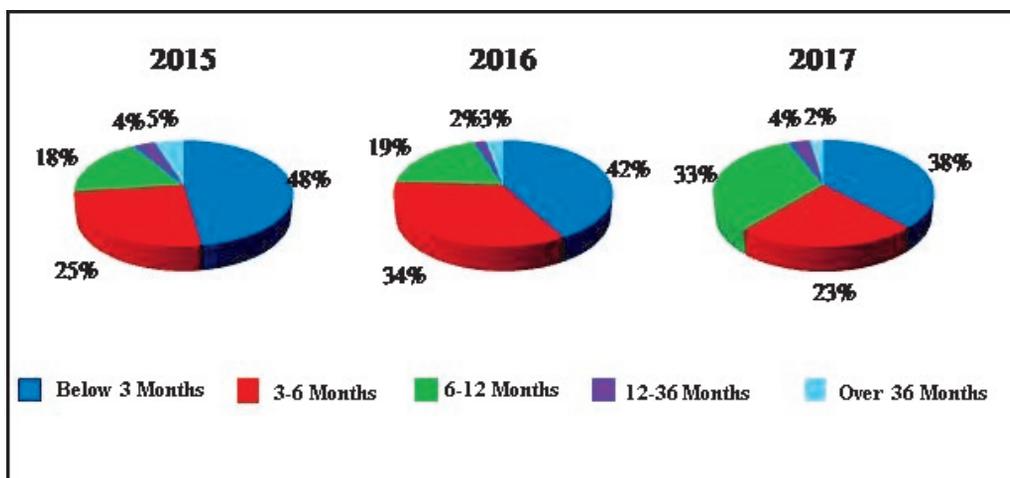


Figure 22 Age of Pending Cases of the High Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than three months was 38%, between three to six months was 24%, and between six to 12 months was 33%, between 12 to 36 months was 4% and over 36 month was 2%. Detailed data is shown in Table (22). According to Table 22, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than three months decreased from previous year 42% to this year 38% and pending cases over 36 months decreased previous year 3% to this year 2%.

Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts

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

Table 23. Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

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

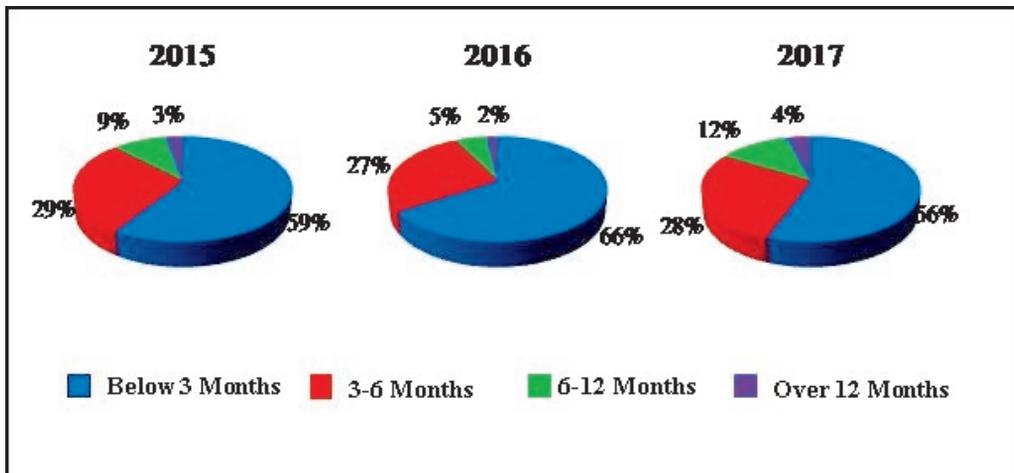


Figure 23 Age of Pending Cases by District Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than three months was 56%, between three to six months was 28%, between six to 12 months were 12% and over 12 month was 4%. Detailed data is shown in Table (23). According to table (23), it is found that the rate of pending cases less than three months old decreased from previous year 66% to 56% and over 12 months old increased from previous year 2% to this year 4%.

Table 24. Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

Year		Below 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-12 Months	12-36 Months	Over 36 Months	Total
2015	Counts	228	3702	3359	2267	810	10366
	Percentage	2%	36%	32%	22%	8%	
2016	Counts	210	4881	4052	1648	956	11747
	Percentage	2%	42%	34%	14%	8%	
2017	Counts	583	4920	3222	3135	1293	13153
	Percentage	4%	37%	25%	24%	10%	

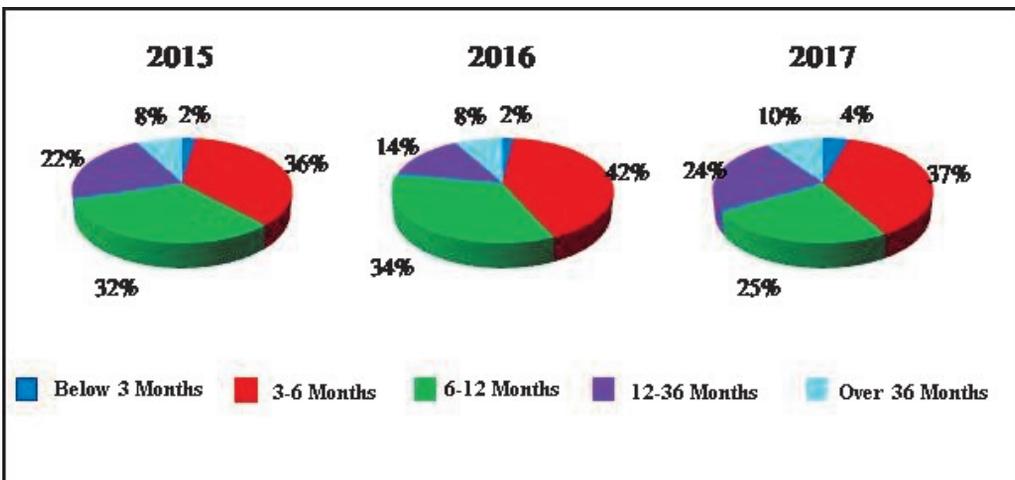


Figure 24 Age of Pending Cases of the District Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than three months was 4%, between 3 to 6 months was 37%, and between six to 12 months was 25%, between 12 to 36 months was 24% and over 36 month was 10%. Detailed data is shown in Table (24). According to Table 24, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than 3 months increased from the previous year 2% to this year 4% and pending cases over 36 months increased from the previous year 8% to this year 10%.

Age of Pending Cases of Township Courts

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

Table 25. Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

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

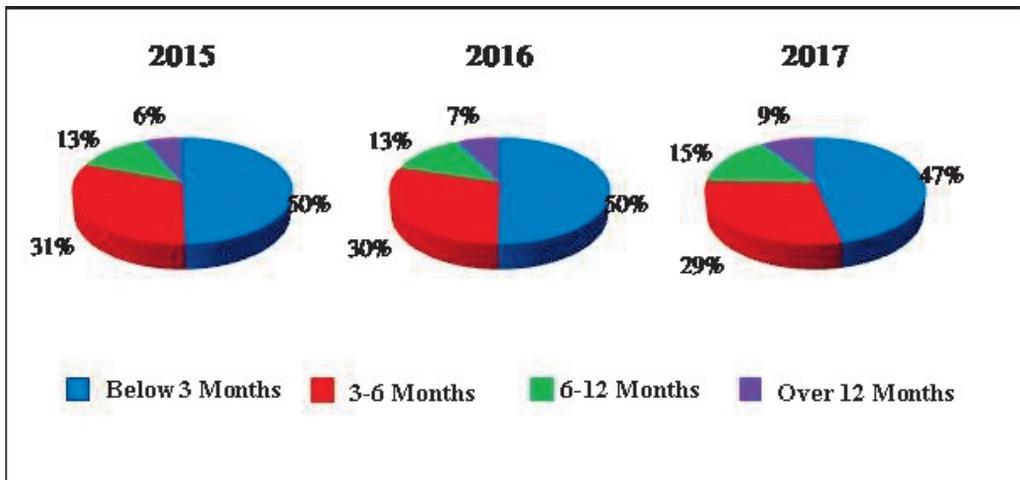


Figure 25 Age of Pending Cases of the Township Courts (Criminal) 2015-2017

The rate of age of criminal pending cases less than three months was 47%, between three to six months was 29%, between six to 12 months was 15% and over 12 month was 9%. Detailed data is shown in Table (25). According to table (25), it is found that the rate of pending cases under three months old decreased from previous year 50% to 47% and over 12 months old increased from previous year 7% to this year 9%.

Table 26. Age of Pending Cases of Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

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

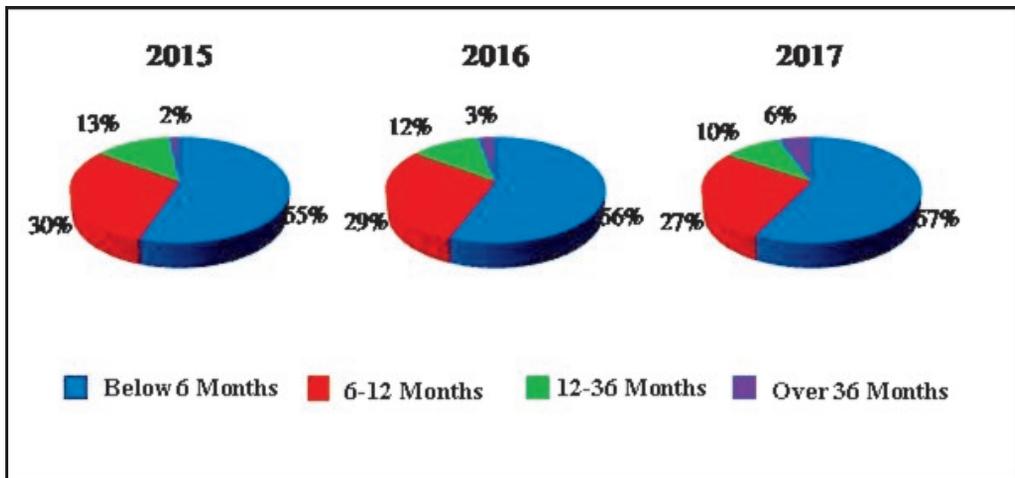


Figure 26 Age of Pending Cases of Township Courts (Civil) 2015-2017

The rate of age of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than six months old was 57%, between six to 12 months was 27%, and between 12 to 36 months was 10% and over 36 months was 6%. Detailed data is shown in Table (26). According to Table 26, it is found that the rate of pending cases of the **civil cases** less than six months increased from previous year 56% to this year 57% and pending cases over 36 months also increased from previous year 3% to this year 6%.

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 2017, total appeal rate from Township Courts to District Courts was 1% in criminal cases and 11% in civil cases.

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

Table 27. Appeal Rate from Township Court to District Court in 2017

No	State / Region	Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
		Decided Case (Township)	Newly Filed (District)	Decided Case (Township)	Newly Filed (District)	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	13929	231	274	27	2%	10%
2	Kayah	845	22	67	6	3%	9%
3	Kayin	6160	98	125	12	2%	10%
4	Chin	3436	19	64	10	1%	16%
5	Sagaing	37776	686	1928	296	2%	15%
6	Tanintharyi	11096	150	363	45	1%	12%
7	Bago	59210	292	3898	411	0.5%	11%
8	Magway	29984	221	2116	280	1%	13%
9	Mandalay	49978	582	4168	518	1%	12%
10	Mon	11166	170	749	99	2%	13%
11	Rakhine	8688	82	828	70	1%	8%
12	Yangon	58752	384	3388	341	1%	10%
13	Shan	15567	149	609	94	1%	15%
14	Ayeyarwady	48764	215	5650	372	0.4%	7%
	Total	355351	3301	24227	2581	1%	11%

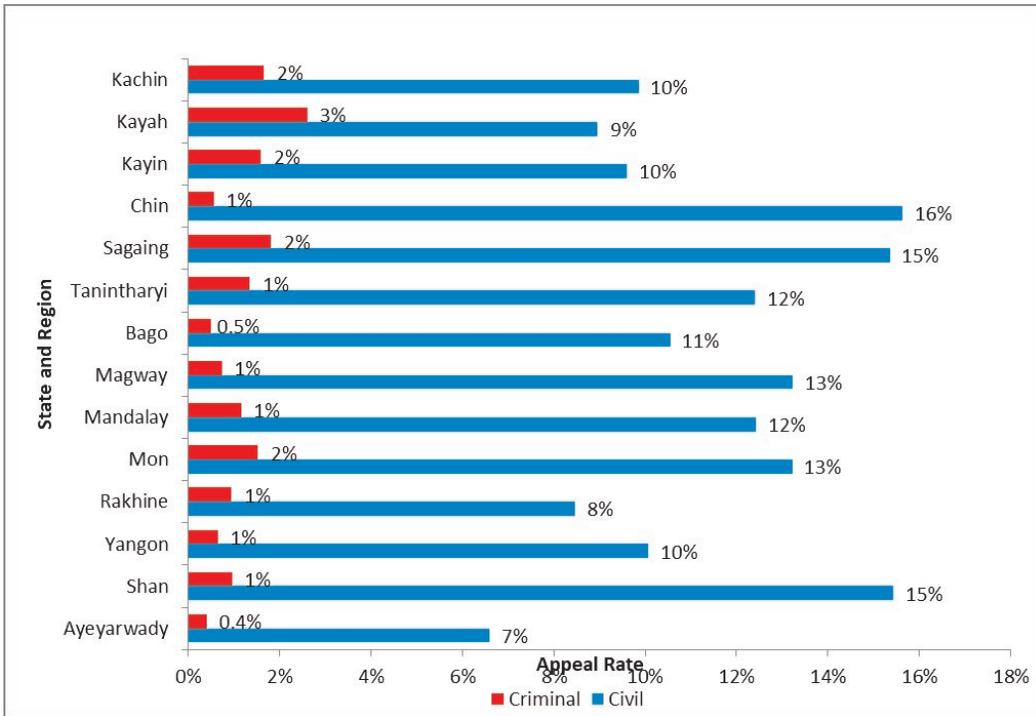


Figure 27 Appeal Rate from Township to District Court in 2017

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 2017, total appeal rate from District Courts to High Courts was 16% 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 Court to High Court in 2017

No.	State / Region	Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
		Decided (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Decided (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Criminal	Civil
1	Kachin	1034	198	225	62	19%	28%
2	Kayah	131	30	58	6	23%	10%
3	Kayin	783	132	130	31	17%	24%
4	Chin	79	12	19	3	15%	16%

No.	State / Region	Criminal		Civil		Appeal Rate	
		Decided (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Decided (District)	Newly Filed (High Court)	Criminal	Civil
5	Sagaing	2374	334	804	268	14%	33%
6	Tanintharyi	788	203	243	53	26%	22%
7	Bago	1418	194	1315	248	14%	19%
8	Magway	952	224	646	148	24%	23%
9	Mandalay	2766	543	2272	529	20%	23%
10	Mon	770	143	467	163	19%	35%
11	Rakhine	740	128	195	45	17%	23%
12	Yangon	2481	318	3340	712	13%	21%
13	Shan	3243	425	596	139	13%	23%
14	Ayeyarwady	1261	136	928	197	11%	21%
	Total	18820	3020	11238	2604	16%	23%

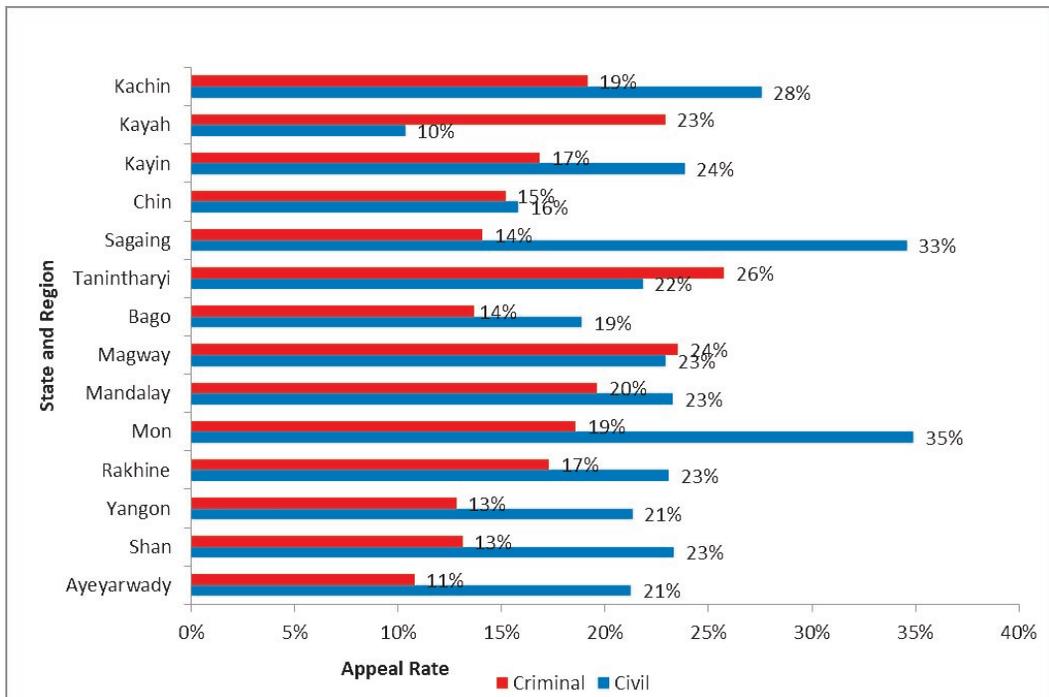


Figure 28 Appeal Rate from District to High Court in 2017

Caseload and Performance of Judges

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

The number of caseload and performance of a judge at different level of courts in 2017 is shown in Table 29.

Table 29 . Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2017

	Newly Filed (Criminal + Civil+ Writs) ³	Decided Cases (Criminal + Civil+ Writs)	Number of Judges	Caseload	Performance	Percentage
Supreme Court	4344	3823	10	434	382	88%
High Court	12242	10777	57	215	189	88%
District	33122	30058	217	153	139	91%
Township	392543	379578	787	499	482	97%

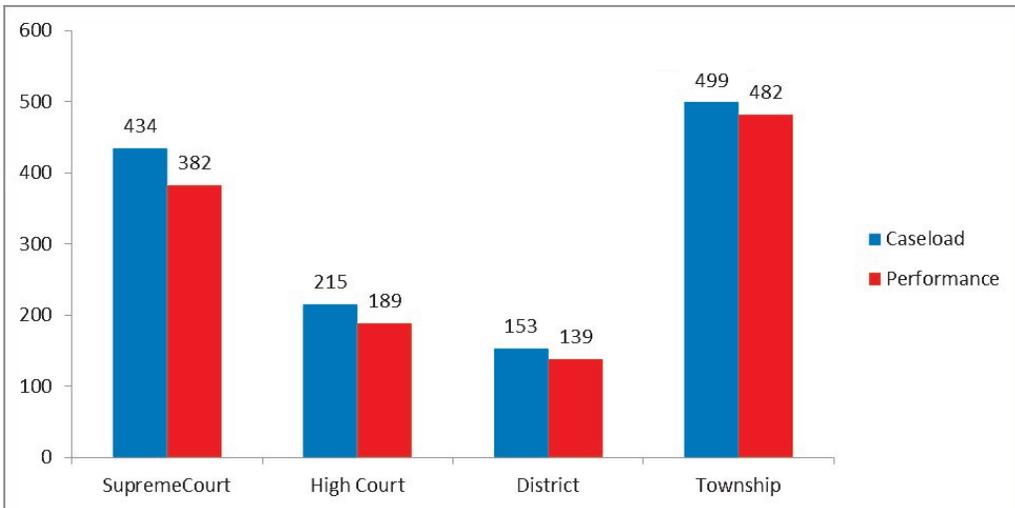


Figure 29 Caseload and Performance of Judges by Level of Courts in 2017

According to the Table 29, one judge handled 434 cases and decided 382 cases per year on average in the Supreme Court of the Union. At the High Court, one judge handled 215 cases and decided 189 cases per year on average. At the District Court, one judge handled 153 cases and decided 139 cases per year on average. At the Township Court, one judge handled 499 cases and decided 482 cases per year on average. It is found that caseload was higher than the performance of a judge at every level of Court.

³ Writs applications are adjudicated only in the 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, Murder, Narcotic Drugs and Human Trafficking which were mostly filed to District Court and Township Court in 2017.

In 2017, total filing of criminal cases to District Court and Township Court were 346503. Among them petty cases (disposed within one-day trial) were 238079 in total.

Of the rest 108424 criminal cases, the rape case was 1.8%, murder was 1.1%, Drug case was 8.3% and Human Trafficking was 0.2% and others was 88.6% ⁴. Detail data is shown in table 30.

Table 30 . Newly filed Serious Case in 2017

Type of Cases	Newly Filed	Percentage
Rape	1930	1.8%
Murder	1214	1.1%
Drug	9052	8.3%
Human Trafficking	191	0.2%
Others	96037	88.6%
Total	108424	100%

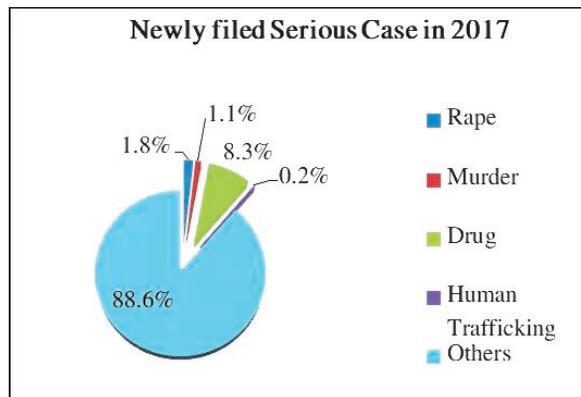


Figure 30 Newly filed Serious Case in 2017

Total filing of Rape, Murder, Narcotic Drugs and Human Trafficking at the State and Region is shown in **Appendix (B)**.

According to Appendix (B), in a comparison of filing rate of serious criminal case in the Region and State, it is found that the filing number of **Rape** case was the highest in Ayeyarwady Region, the filing number of **Murder** case was the highest in Mandalay Region, and the filing number of Drug and Human Trafficking was the highest in Shan State.

⁴ The petty cases (disposed within one-day trial) were subtracted from the total filings of 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.

Other Initiatives

Collecting Fines and Court Fees

Court-Fees

The Court Fees are levied by the courts from the respective parties in the cases filed at the Supreme Court of the Union and the Courts at different level under the Court Fees Act. Likewise, the Attorneys and the person concerned are to serve their respective court-fees. The collected court fees in 2017 are stated as follows:

Courts	Courts Revenue (ks)
Supreme Court of the Union	147385579.00
Regional and State High Courts	398546501.37
District Courts	1056150131.27
Township Courts	220954945.88
Total	1823037157.52

Fines

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

The sentences of fine are usually passed by the courts at different level in criminal cases. The fine sentenced and collected by the courts at different level in 2017 are as follows:

Courts	Fine sentenced (ks)	Fined received(ks)	Uncollected fine including previous years (ks)
Regional/State High Courts	760000	760000	-
District Courts	6406061	5566061	3530500
Township Courts	7439483314	7426953314	29280000

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

Supervising Court Administration and Businesses

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

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

3401 complaints were received from 2017 January 1 to December 31. Of those, 3386 complaints were inquired and 15 are still under inquiry. Under the inquiries, 2373 complaints were closed as they should go for judicial

recourse and 1008 complaints were closed for their false accusations. Actions were taken upon 5 complaints for lack of supervision of the judges and non-compliance of civil servant rules and breach of ethics.

Complaints received	Complaints which was made inquiry			
	Complaints under inquiry	Complaints closed for judicial recourse	Complaints closed for false accusations	Taking action
3401	15	2373	1008	5

Of those five personnel who have been taken action, two personnel were given warning, one was removed, one was withheld of promotion, and the other one was reduced his pay within pay scale. 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 160 personnel including 88 judges and judicial officers, 72 court staff in virtue of their designation is stated in **Appendix (C)** of this report.

Human Resources

The Supreme Court of the Union prescribes the jurisdiction of the Courts of Self-Administered Division, Courts of Self-Administered Zone, District Courts, Township Courts and other Courts established by law to adjudicate on the criminal and civil cases including prescribing the duties of judicial officers. Up to 31 December 2017, there were 1291 judicial officers and 4444 court staff around the country. In 2017, 156 Deputy Township Judges were recruited. The volume of human resources in the Supreme Court of the Union and courts at different level is shown in **Appendix (D)**.

Training and Development

As convinced that the full capacity of judges and judicial officers is very crucial for public confidence in the judiciary, the Supreme Court of the

Union is making all our efforts for improving the capacity of judges, judicial officers and court staff.

The regular courses were conducted at the Judicial Training Center of the Supreme Court of the Union for capacity building. Within the reported year, one on-the-job training course for newly recruited judges, one refresher course for judges at township level and one refresher course for judges at district level could be held. 77 Deputy Township Judges, 40 Township Judges and 30 District Judges are trained in 2017.



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



With the technical assistance of international partner institutions, total 17 trainings such as Rule of Law Training, Fair Trial Standards and Human Rights Training, Criminal Skill Analysis Trainings, ToT for Child Rights, Handling New Type of Evidence Training were conducted and 478 Judicial Officers were trained in the training courses.

*Conducting Fair Trial Standards
and Human Rights Training
At Kachin High Court*



*Conducting Fair Trial Standards
and Human Rights Training Course
for Court Staff
At Rakhine High Court*



With the technical assistance of international partner institutions, 14 workshops were conducted to improve the judges' capacity relating to the specific subjects.



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



Conducting Intellectual Property Workshop at Park Royal Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw



Conducting Leadership and Change Management Workshop at Park Royal Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw

To have a better human resources for the judiciary, within the reported year, two judges were assigned to precede their master degree courses and four judges were allowed for their doctoral courses at the local universities. Likewise, seven judges for master degree courses and one judge for doctoral course and one senior scholar for research were sent under the foreign scholarship program.

For court staff, four Computer Training courses were provided in the Supreme Court of the Union for 48 trainees. 66 Office-Work Courses for 1292 trainees, Rule of law, fair trial standard and Human Rights training 5 courses for 127 trainees were conducted in the High Courts of Region and State.



Conducting Computer Training Course for Court Staff in Nay Pyi Taw



Activities of Information Technology

In 2017, The Supreme Court of the Union promoted the applicability of information technology service for the development on functions of Courts' administration, case management and case information to the public.

The Supreme Court of the Union is now trying to engage with ASEAN Judiciaries Portal that will launch in July 2018 for ASEAN countries, which was the result of the working committee organized by the Supreme Court of Singapore.

The Supreme Court of the Union prepared for adoption the case management system as the replacement of the formal judicial proceedings. Network Infrastructure and Video Conferencing System were installed between the Union Supreme Court and the remaining five Region and State High Courts to be interlinked safely. Five-year strategic plan has been set out for the development of ICT in the judicial administration. Software installations and monitoring on inconsistency of data entry have been initiated since 11 July, 2017.



*Upgrading the Server
Room as Mini Data
Center at the Supreme
Court of the Union*



*Conducting an explanation session
via Video Conferencing System
between Union Supreme Court and
Kachin High Court , Chin High Court
and Ayeyarwady High Court*



Improving Access to Court Service and Public Awareness

The Supreme Court of the Union made necessary arrangements for fair and speedy trial and provide court information so as to improve the access to justice and public awareness.

News about the courts, cause lists, decided-cases lists of the Supreme Court of the Union including the cause lists and decided-cases lists have been posted in timely manner through the website www.unionsupremecourt.gov.mm. and judicial information has been distributed through the social network page of ပြည်ထောင်စုတရားလွှတ်တော်ချုပ်ရုံး၊ ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဌာနခွဲ @ousc. public relations.

Name and address of the domestic and international law firms, lawyers associations which have been registered in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Directorate of Investment and Company Administration were also posted on the website www.unionsupremecourt.gov.mm since 7 December, 2017.

The book of Judiciary Strategic plan (2015-2017), Year-Two Action Plan (2016), Year-Three Action Plan (2017), Myanmar Judiciary 2011-2015 with report on implementation of year one strategic action plan, Annual Report for 2016, Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges, Hand book for Media Access to the Court, Case Flow Management program and the different kinds of leaflets-explaining about criminal cases, civil cases, writs and Courts for you were posted on the website.

Study excursions of 162 teachers and students from Law Department of Yangon University, 56 teachers and students from International Relation Department of Mandalay University, 92 teachers and students from Law Department of Patheingyi University, 181 teachers and students from Law Department of East Yangon University, 225 teachers and students from Law

Department of Taungoo University, and 58 teachers and students from Law Department of Magway University to the Supreme Court of the Union were arranged.

A press conference on the performances of the Supreme Court of the Union within the first one-year period of the new government was held at meeting hall of the Ministry of Information on 4 April 2017. Director-Generals and Deputy Director-Generals of the Supreme Court of the Union, responsible officials and local and foreign media presented at this conference. Judicial reform of the Supreme Court of the Union and its progress, including the case flow management and Three-Year Judicial Strategic Plan were explained by the officials and answered to the questions of the reporters.



Holding the press conference on the performances of the Supreme Court of the Union within the first one-year period of the new government at meeting hall of the Ministry of Information

From 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017, Public Information Officers were assigned at High Courts of State and Region and Court Information Officers were assigned at District and Township Courts for improving access to court information in accordance with the Media Law. The officers have met with the media and reporters and made 150 interviews.

Building new court houses and staff housing

Within 2017, new court houses for Mandalay District Court, Maungtaw District Court, Tatkone Township Court, Pathein Township Court, High Court of Mandalay Region, High Court of Mon State were built with the standard of court house. Staff housing in Eastern Yangon District Court, Dekkhina District Court and North Okkalapa Township Court were under construction process. Among them staff housing of Eastern Yangon District Court has been completely built.

*Staff housing
of Eastern Yangon District Court*



Amending Laws and making new Rules

Under section 100 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of the Union has the right to submit the Bills to the Phidaungsu Hluttaw relating to judicial matters in accord with the prescribed procedures. In 2017, the Supreme Court of the Union enacted the Law Amending the Legal Aid Law, Law amending the Special Marriage Act, Law amending the Guardians and Wards Act, Law amending the Christian Marriage Act, Law Amending the Myanmar Divorce Act and Rules on the Legal Aid. The list of amended laws and Rules on legal aid administered by the Supreme Court of the Union is stated in **Appendix-E** of this report.



Publication of Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges

Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges being in line with international norms and standard was published by the Supreme Court of the Union on 2 August 2017.



Publication of Court Annual Report 2016

The first Court Annual Report 2016 of Supreme Court of the Union was published on 15 June, 2017 with the aim of transparency and accountability of the process of the judiciary, having a realistic assessment on the activities of the Court, a better performance of the court and raising public awareness about judicial reform process.



Publication of Myanmar Rulings 2016

The selection of judgments by the Supreme Court of the Union which are precedent in legal and fact issue, is yearly published. The Myanmar Ruling 2016 was published and was also made available on the Supreme Court of the Union’s website for access by the public.

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 seven prisons and the Chief Judge and Judges of the High Courts of the Region or State inspected 38 prisons, 19 prisoner camps, 153 police lock-ups and the District Judges made inspection for 17 prisons, seven prisoner camps and 292 police lock-ups and gave guidance to the responsible persons for enabling convicted persons and those under detention to enjoy lawful rights to which they are entitled and for preventing undue delay in the trial of cases.

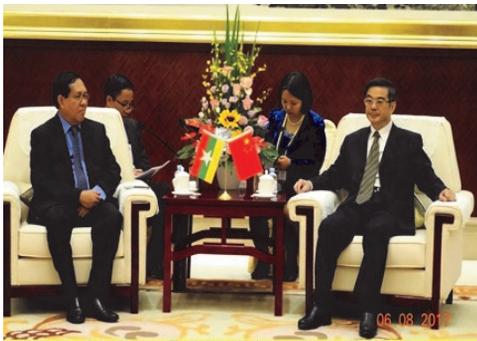
Upgrading Judicial Cooperation

Engaging judicial cooperation in region

The Supreme Court of the Union has been cooperating with other judiciaries regionally and internationally. The Chief Justice of the Union, the Honorable Htun Htun Oo attended the “5th ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting” which was held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam on 24 March 2017 and attended the “2nd China-ASEAN Justice Forum” which was held in Nanning, People’s Republic of China on 7-8 June, 2017 and attended the “17th Asia-Pacific Chief Justice Conference” which was held in Tokyo, Japan on 19-21, September 2017 and attended the “CACJ Special Meeting” which was held in Makati, Philippines, on 27 October 2017. The list of international meetings/discussions took part by the Chief Justice of the Union and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union is stated in **Appendix-F** of this report.



Attending the 5th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices Meeting



Attending the 2nd China-ASEAN Justice Forum



Attending the 17th ASIA-Pacific Chief Justice Conference



Meeting with Chief Justice of Japan The Hon. Itsuro TERADA in Tokyo, Japan



ASEAN Chief Justices signed Manila Declaration at CACJ special meeting

Work with International Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court of the Union collaborated with all stakeholders and international partners and successfully implemented the 2017 year-plan of the Judiciary Strategic Plan. The needs of juvenile justice matters were cooperated with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); initiatives for legal drafting, capacity building of judges, intellectual property litigations and court-led mediation were worked with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); expansion of pilot court project was carried out with the United States Agency for International Development – Promoting the Rule of Law Project (USAID-PRLP); mechanisms for rule of law and access to justice was conducted with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); adoption and implementation of the Code of Judicial Conduct being in line with international standards was being carried out with the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) under 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-G** of this report.



Chief Justice of the Union met with Mr. Scot Marciel, Ambassador of United State of America

Signing Memorandum of Understanding for judicial cooperation

The Office of the Union Supreme Court and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed Record of Discussion for the Extension of Project for Capacity Development of the Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors Phase II, on 13 September, 2017.



Signing of the Record of Discussion for the Extension of Project for Capacity Development of the Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors Phase II between the Office of Union Supreme Court and Japan International Cooperation Agency

Implementation of the Judiciary Strategic Plan

Implementation Report on the Year Three Strategic Action Plan (2017)

Annual action plans of the Judiciary Strategic plan (2015-2017) were implemented for reform of Myanmar Judiciary. The report on implementation of year one strategic action plan (2015) was publicized in the Myanmar Judiciary (2011-2015) with Report on Implementation of Year One Strategic Action Plan. And the report on implementation of year two strategic action plan (2016) was stated in the 2016 Annual Report. The report on implementation of year three strategic action plan (2017) is measured in the following activities.

Key Court Performance Measures in 2017

Court Performance in 2017 was measured through the calendar clearance rates of nation-wide and pilot courts. Calendar clearance rates of the whole country were measured by the nation-wide court statistical report including the initial pilot courts: Hlaing Tharyar Township Court, Hpa-An Township Court and Taungoo District Court and expanded pilot courts: Patheingyi Township Court, Chan Aye Thar San Township Court, Magway District Court, Mawlamyaing District Court and Monywa District Court.

The measurement of the Age of Pending Caseload, Trial Date Certainty and Court User Satisfaction was based on the assessment report on year two implementation of the initial pilot courts program (July 2015- June 2017) and the assessment report on year one implementation of the expanded pilot courts program (September 2016- August 2017).

Prominent Achievements of Year Three Action Plan

In 2017, the strategically critical initiatives were implemented within the timeframe with the great support of court personnel, stakeholders and international partners. The prominent achievements of 2017 are:

- Issuance of the 2016 Annual Report
- Preparing to issue the Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022)
- Issuance of the Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges
- Adopting the Legal Aid Rules

Key Performance Measures of Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017)

Key Performance Measure	Purpose	Data Source	Baseline	Targets		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Calendar Clearance Rates (Ratio of Dispositions to Filings)	Measures Efficiency and Productivity; Accountability for Public Funds	National Clearance Rates ¹	Civil: 91%	93%	97%	100%
			Criminal: 98.5%	99%	99.5%	100%
			Overall: 97%	98%	99%	100%
		Pilot Court Clearance Rates ²	Civil: 97%	98%	99%	100%
			Criminal: 92%	94%	97%	100%
			Overall 93%	95%	98%	100%
Age of Pending Caseload	Measures Timeliness and Reliability; Relevant to Public Trust	Analysis of Pending Cases Report ³	Criminal cases over 1 year old: 7.2%	6.5%	6%	5%
			Criminal cases over 2 years old: 0.3%	0%	0%	0%
			Civil cases over 1 year old: 19.7%	15%	10%	5%
			Civil cases over 2 years old: 1.3%	1%	0.5%	0%

¹ Source of this baseline data is USC Statistical report of numbers of dispositions and filings for all courts nationwide in 2013.

² Source of this baseline data is USC Statistical report of 3 Pilot Courts in 2013

³ Source of baseline data is a pending case survey performed in October 2014 in 3 pilot courts (one District and two Township Courts).

Key Performance Measure	Purpose	Data Source	Baseline	Targets		
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Court User Satisfaction	Indicator of Access, Quality, Fairness, Equality, Independence, Integrity, and Public Trust	10 Question Court User Surveys ⁴	61.55% satisfaction	64%	72%	80%
Trial Date Certainty - Postponement rates (ratio of postponements to scheduled hearings) - Scheduled events per case	Measures the Number of Court Events and Postponement Rates; Relevant to Efficiency and Public Trust	Ratio of postponements to hearings scheduled ⁵	Civil cases: 25%	22%	18%	10%
			Criminal cases: 40%	35%	30%	20%
		Number of hearings scheduled per case ⁶	Civil cases: 16	13	10	8
			Criminal cases: 10	9	7	6

⁴ Source of baseline data is a court user survey performed in October 2014 in 3 pilot courts (one District and two Township Courts).

⁵ Source of baseline data is a closed case survey performed in August 2014 in 3 pilot courts (one District and two Township Courts).

⁶ Source of baseline data is a closed case survey performed in August 2014 in 3 pilot courts (one District and two Township Courts).

Court Performance Goals and Targets

The Supreme Court of the Union established three-year court performance goals and annual targets in the 2015-2017 Judiciary Strategic Plan. The outcome measurements are set to evaluate the progress of court performances for annual and three-year period.

The performance targets provide a realistic data-based approach that can measure on the fulfillment of key strategic objectives. The key court performances are measured in following criteria:

- ◆ **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 access to court services and the timeliness of the courts.

Performance Target One: Calendar Clearance

Goals and performance targets were established to gauge improvements of the clearance rate at the national and pilot demonstration court levels. Pilot court performance improvement targets are particularly important since they gauge the success of the Supreme Court model initiatives in case management and court user satisfaction being tested in the pilot demonstration courts.

National Calendar Clearance

Performance Targets: National Calendar Clearance goals were established to improve Calendar Clearance as follows:

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

Outcome: Table 1 below shows that national calendar clearance goals for 2017 were achieved 88% in civil cases, 97% in criminal cases and 96% in overall. Calendar clearance improvement goals were not achieved and remained essentially unchanged.

Table 1. Clearance Rate of Nationwide (2017)

Civil		Criminal		Total	
Target	2017	Target	2017	Target	2017
100%	88%	100%	97%	100%	96%

Pilot Court Calendar Clearance

Performance Targets:

- Improve Calendar Clearance to Civil cases to 100%;
- Improve Calendar Clearance in Criminal cases to 100%;

Outcome: Table 2(a) below shows that Calendar clearance goals for Initial Pilot Courts were achieved 99% in civil cases and 98% in criminal cases. Calendar clearance improvement goals for Initial Pilot Courts were not achieved. Table 2(b) below shows that Calendar clearance goals for Expanded Pilot Courts were achieved 92% in civil cases and 101% in criminal cases. Calendar clearance improvement goals for Expanded Pilot Courts were achieved in criminal cases but not achieved in civil cases.

Table 2(a) Initial Pilot Courts Calendar Clearance Rates

Year	Hpa-An		Taungoo		Hlaing Thayar		Overall	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
2013 (Baseline)	100%	126%	96%	99%	89%	91%	92%	97%
2014	96%	82%	100%	74%	95%	123%	95%	102%
2015	108%	115%	103%	94%	106%	160%	107%	111%
Year One (Jul 2015 - Jun 2016)	107%	140%	102%	101%	105%	116%	105%	109%
Year Two (Jul 2016 - Jun 2017)	94%	92%	85%	94%	102%	113%	98%	99%

Table 2 (b) Expanded Pilot Courts Calendar Clearance Rates

Year	Chan Aye Tharzan		Mawlamyaing		Monywa		Pathein		Magwe		Overall	
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
2013	103%	98%	82%	118%	107%	83%	96%	86%	99%	86%	99%	90%
2014 (Baseline)	96%	84%	86%	72%	91%	100%	100%	89%	99%	91%	99%	88%
6 Month (Sep 2016- Feb 2017)	105%	133%	90%	94%	80%	65%	100%	96%	101%	90%	100%	87%
Year One (Sep 2016 - Aug 2017)	98%	111%	97%	99%	88%	81%	101%	89%	101%	96%	101%	92%

Performance Target Two: Age of Pending Cases

The Age of Pending Case target establishes goals for reduction in the backlog of cases pending over one and two years. Pilot courts implemented specific backlog reduction procedures and could reduce the backlogs.

Performance Targets: Performance goals initially focused on reducing the percentage of total pending cases that were exceeding the time limit. However it is no mean to focus on reducing the total number of civil and criminal cases that were pending over one and two years.

The backlog reduction goals for the initial pilot courts were as follows:

- Twenty percent (20%) reduction in cases pending over two years;
- Twenty percent (20%) reduction in cases pending over one year;

Outcomes: Table 3 (a) below shows that Criminal cases pending over two years were reduced by 41.8% and Criminal cases pending over one year were reduced by 11.8%. Table 3 (b) below shows that civil cases pending over two years were reduced by 9% and civil cases pending over one year were increased by 16.5%.

Table 3 (a) Criminal Pending Cases over 1 year and over 2 Years in initial pilot courts

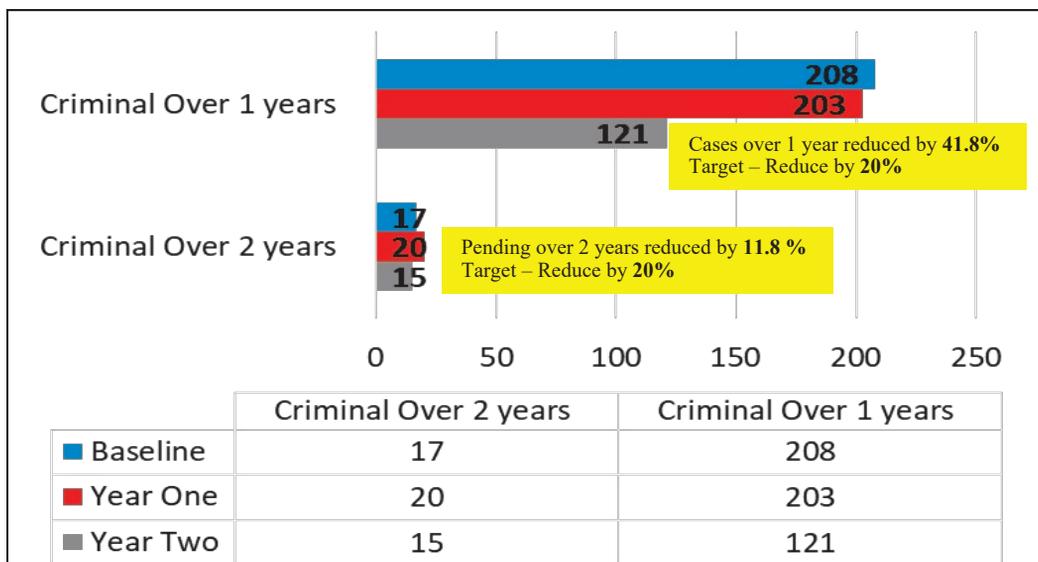
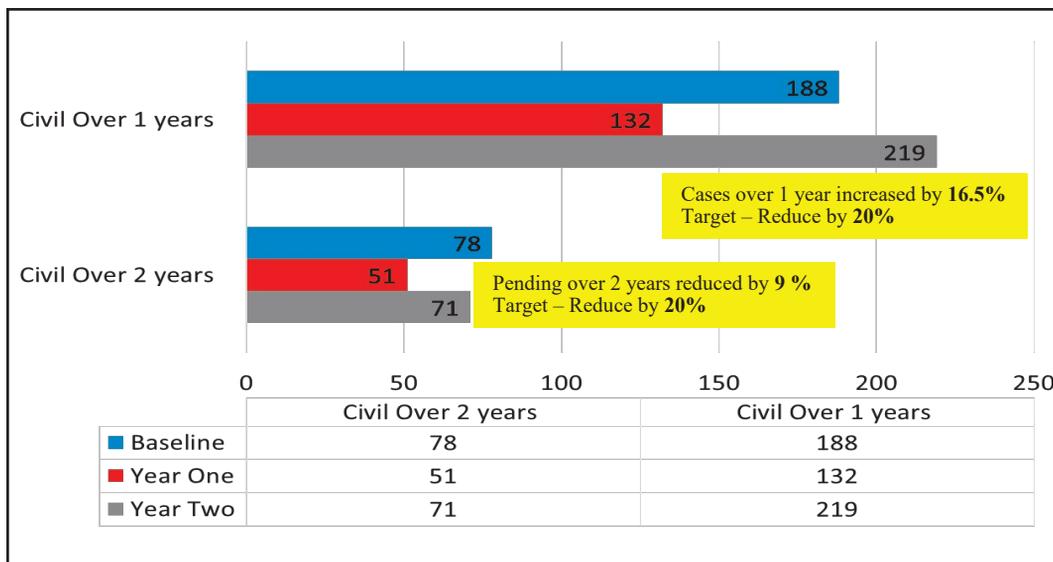


Table 3(b) Civil Pending Cases over 1 year and over 2 Years in initial pilot courts



Comparable backlog reduction goals for the expanded pilot courts would be as follows:

- Ten percent (10%) reduction in cases pending over 2 years;
- Ten percent (10%) reduction in cases pending over 1 year;

Outcomes: Table 3 (c) below shows that criminal cases pending over two years were increased by 48.6% and the cases pending over one year were reduced by 1.4%. Table 3 (d) below shows that civil cases pending over two years were reduced by 5.8% and civil cases pending over one year were reduced by 14.6%.

Table 3 (c) Criminal Pending Cases over 1 year and over 2 Years in expanded pilot courts

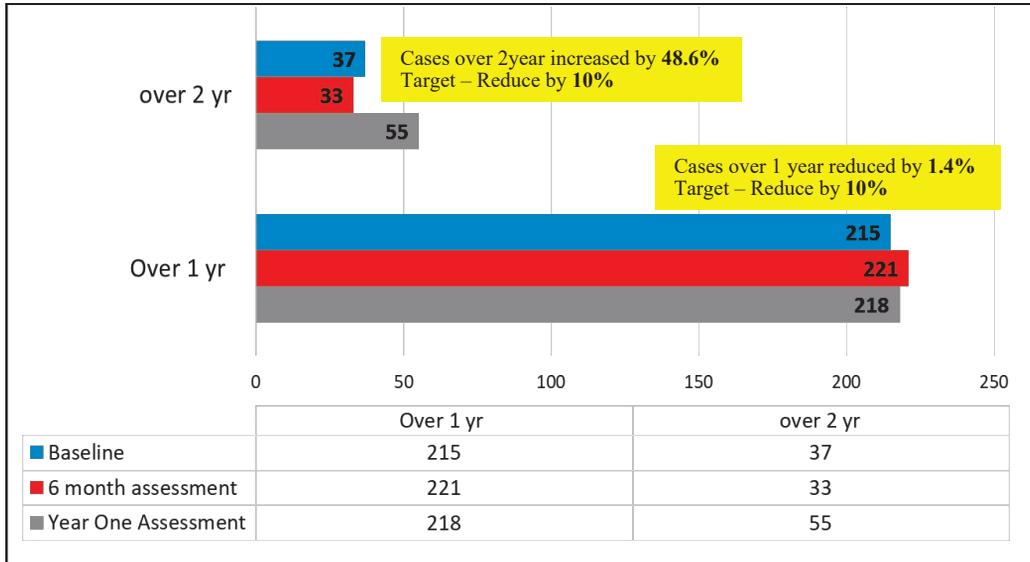
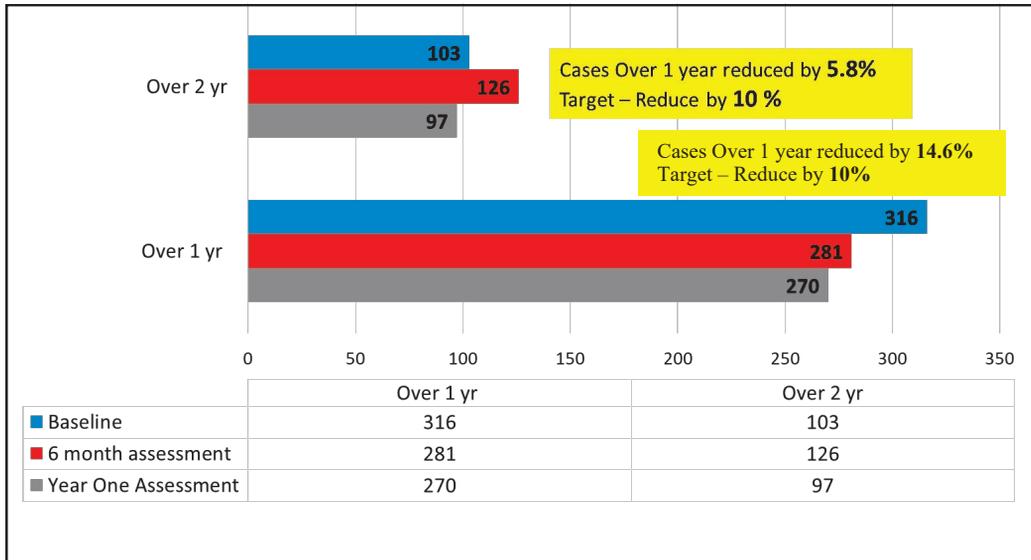


Table 3(d) Civil Pending Cases over 1 year and over 2 Years in expanded pilot courts



Performance Target Three: Trial Date Certainty

Trial date certainty goals seek to improve the efficiency of the court by reducing the average number of hearings required to dispose of a case and the rate of postponement of cases on the date of trial. New case management

procedures were introduced in an attempt to improve court performance to reduce unnecessary delay caused by an excessive number of court hearings and high postponement rates.

Performance Targets:

- Reduce the average number of hearings required to dispose of cases from thirteen to eight in civil cases and nine to six hearings in criminal cases;
- Dispose 85% of criminal cases within six months and 85% of civil cases within one year time standards;
- Reduce rate of case postponement in criminal cases by 20% and reduce civil postponement rates by 10%.

Outcomes:

Table 4 (a) shows that criminal case hearings at the initial pilot court cases were increased from four to seven hearings and civil case hearings were increased from thirteen to nineteen hearings. Table 4 (b) shows that criminal case hearings at the expanded pilot court were decreased from twenty-six to thirteen hearings and civil case hearings were decreased from fourteen to nine hearings.

At the initial pilot courts, table 4 (c) shows that 76% of Criminal cases and 55% of civil cases were disposed within time standard. At the expanded pilot courts, table 4(d) shows that 81% of criminal cases and 68% of civil cases were disposed within time standard. The outcome did not meet the performance targets.

Table 4 (e) shows that postponement rates of the initial pilot courts were increased in criminal cases from 29.6% to 31.4% and reduced from 48.2% to 16.4% in civil cases. Postponement rates of the expanded pilot courts reduced 38.9% to 30% in criminal cases and 39.4% to 34.1% in civil cases.

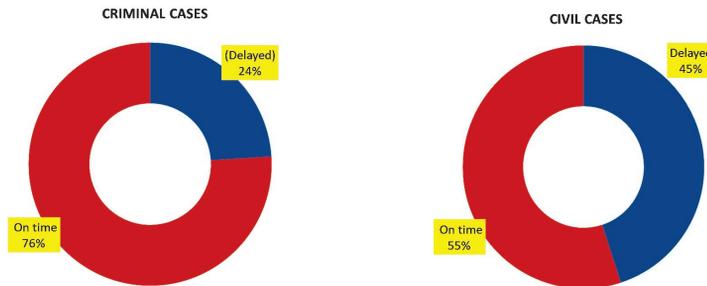
Table 4 (a) Trial Certainty Average Number of Hearing Schedule per Case (Initial Pilot Court)

Average Number of Hearings Scheduled Per Case	2014 Baseline	Initial pilot courts Year One Results	Initial pilot courts Year Two Results	
Civil cases	16	13	19	2017 Target: Civil case (8 hearings/case)
Criminal cases	10	4	7	2017 Target: Criminal (6 hearings/case)

Table 4 (b) Trial Certainty Average Number of Hearing Schedule per Case (Expanded pilot courts)

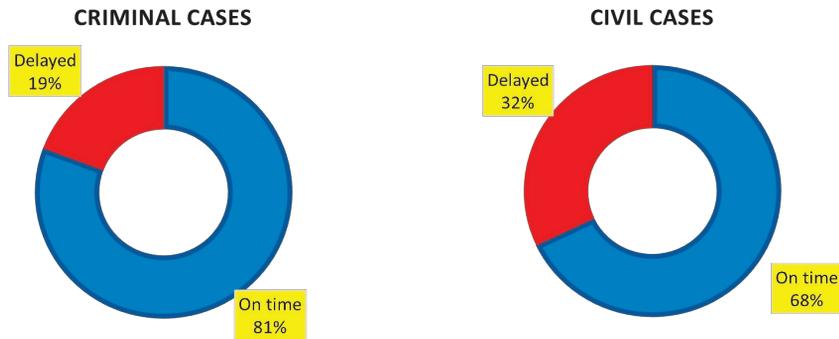
Average Number of Hearings Scheduled Per Case	Baseline	Expansion pilot courts Year One Results	
Civil cases	26	13	2017 Target: Civil case (8 hearings/case)
Criminal cases	14	9	2017 Target: Criminal (6 hearings/case)

Table 4(c) Cases Disposed within Time Standard (Initial Pilot Courts)



Standard = 85% of Criminal Cases disposed within 6 Months
 = 85% of Civil Cases disposed within 1 year

Table 4(d) Cases Disposed within Time Standard (Expanded Pilot Courts)



Standard = 85% of Criminal Cases disposed within 6 Months
 = 85% of Civil Cases disposed within 1 year

Table 4(e) Postponement Rates

Data Source	Type of Case	Baseline	Postponement Rate (Overall)		
			2015	2016	2017
Initial Pilot Court (Overall)	Criminal Case	61.6 %	40.1 %	29.6 %	31.4 %
	Civil Case	43.6 %	38.8 %	48.2 %	16.4 %
Expansion Pilot Court (Overall)	Criminal Case	38.9 %	-	-	30.0 %
	Civil Case	39.4 %	-	-	34.1 %

Performance Target Four: Court User Satisfaction

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

Performance Target:

An initial Court User Satisfaction survey was completed in 2014 prior to the implementation of the initial pilot courts and a follow-up survey was collected in 2016 and 2017.

A performance goal was set to increase court user satisfaction from 61.55% that initially collected in 2014 to 64% during 2015, to 72% during 2016 and 80% during 2017.

Outcome

According to Table 5, although Court User Satisfaction upon initial pilot courts was increased from 2014 prior results to 68% in 2017, did not meet the target 80%. Court User Satisfaction upon expanded pilot courts was also increased from prior results to 77% in 2017, but did not meet the target 80%.

Table 5. Court User Satisfaction Survey

Q 10	Initial Pilot Courts			Expanded Pilot Courts		
	baseline	Year 1	Year 2	baseline	6 Months	Year 1
Getting to court house was easy	79%	86%	80%	76%	81%	84%
Finding easy where I need to go	79%	87%	82%	80%	84%	90%
Safe in the court house	71%	72%	80%	64%	77%	80%
Easy getting information	53%	58%	66%	49%	63%	72%
Treated with courtesy & respect	62%	64%	76%	66%	75%	79%
Judge was courteous, respectful & fair	54%	58%	52%	64%	65%	76%
Understand court instruction	58%	64%	58%	65%	65%	71%
Handle promptly & efficiently	45%	46%	58%	45%	57%	66%
Treated equally	62%	69%	75%	68%	75%	78%
Court performed effectively	52%	56%	60%	52%	63%	72%
Overall Access to Justice Score	increased to 68% from 61.5%			increased to 77% from 63%		

Implementation and Outcomes of the Year Three action Plan is stated with appendix H.



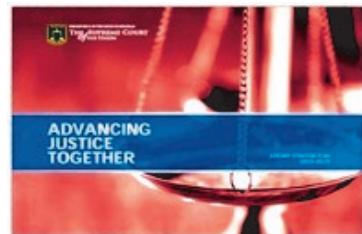
The Court user satisfaction survey

Outcomes of the Three-Year Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017)

The Supreme Court of the Union adopted the Three-Year Judiciary Strategic Plan with the motto “Advancing Justice Together” and made its efforts to provide the highest quality of justice to all citizens to promote public trust and confidence in the courts and effective rule of law. The Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017) is the very first national strategic plan for reform of Myanmar judiciary and court modernization.

Three-Year Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017) and Year 1 Action Plan (2015)

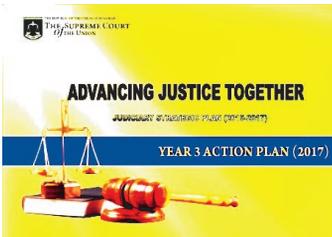
Adopted on 17 December 2014.





Year 2 Action Plan (2016)

Adopted on 8 January 2016.



Year 3 Action Plan (2017)

Adopted on 12 January 2017.

In the Three-Year Judiciary Strategic Plan, the Strategic Action Areas were set up to advance the Judiciary Aims as follows:

1. Protect Public Access to Justice
2. Promote Public Awareness
3. Enhance Judiciary Independence and Accountability
4. Maintain Commitment to Ensuring Equality, Fairness and Integrity of the Judiciary
5. Strengthen Efficiency and Timeliness of Case Processing

For implementation of the strategic initiatives, the three levels of priority ranks such as strategically critical priority, high priority and medium term were set up. The implementation of the Judiciary Strategic Plan was monitored by the Strategic Plan Implementation Committee led by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Union. That committee carried out the functions of submitting regular reports on the progress of the plan, providing annual action plan for each year and reviewing the implementation of annual plan.

Targets for Improving Court Performance

In the Three-Year Strategic Plan (2015-2017), the Supreme Court of the Union identified goals and targets for improving court performance. The goals included 100 % calendar clearance rate and 80% court user satisfaction. The court performance was measured by analyzing the data and conducting the survey on court user satisfaction.

Prominent Achievements of Three-Year Strategic Plan

During the strategic plan period, the strategically critical initiatives and high priorities have been implemented within the timeframe.

The Prominent achievements of Three-Year Strategic Plan are:

- Making ease of access to court information by establishing public self-help information counters at the Supreme Court of the Union, 14 High Courts of the Regions and States, 61 District Courts, a Court of Self-administered Zone and 261 Township Courts
- Improving access to court services by establishing public intake centers at the Supreme Court of the Union, 14 High Courts of the Regions and States, 67 District Courts, two Courts of Self-administered Zone/Division and 298 Township Courts
- Improving customer services for court user and communication skills by providing training for judges and staff to enhance quality court services and communication skills
- Implementing the pilot court program in Hlaing Tharyar Township Court, Hpa-an Township Court and Taungoo District Court as the initial pilot courts in June, 2015 and in Patheingyi Township Court, Chan Aye Thar San Township Court, Magway District Court, Mawlamyaing District Court and Monywa District Court as the expanded pilot courts in August, 2016

- Implementing a new case management system and automation system in the pilot courts to improve timeliness of the courts and to modernize court pretrial procedures
- Improving clearance rates, reducing the backlogs and age of pending cases and improving public satisfaction in the pilot courts
- Developing Electronic Case Information System at the Supreme Court of the Union for effectiveness
- Handling the writs cases particularly and enhancing the public relations functions by establishing new departments such as Writs Department and Information Technology and Public Relations Department at the Supreme Court of the Union
- Enhancing the public relations and the media relations services for easy access to the court and court information by assigning the Court Information Officers at the different levels of court
- Accessing court information systematically by the media at the different levels of court by issuing the Handbook for Media Access to the Courts
- Improving access to court information and public awareness through website, facebook and court information pamphlets
- Enhancing the efficiency of training and institutional improvement in Judicial Training Center under the particular training department
- Enhancing the capacity to administer the integrated court budget and accountability and transparency in use of court budget
- Providing the computers and accessories to 70 District Courts, two Courts of Self-administered Zone and 119 Township Courts

- Improving communication between the Supreme Court of the Union and 14 High Courts of Regions/States by establishing the Video Conferencing System
- Providing the public information program at the national level by linking with ASEAN Judicial Portal
- Emerging the transparent and accountable process of the judiciary, the realistic assessment on the activities of the Courts and Raising public awareness about judicial reform process by issuing the 2016 Annual Report of the Supreme Court of the Union
- Implementation systematically the judicial reform process by developing the Judicial Strategic Plan (2015-2017)
- Improving the ethical conduct of judges by issuing the Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges

For the strategic plan, the baseline is set up by using the numbers of disposition and filing cases in 2013 and the goals and targets were established for improving court performance annually. The outcomes of the court performance nationwide were measured annually by collecting and analyzing data on number of cases, entry data with automation system in pilot courts, analyzing the age of cases and conducting survey on court user satisfaction.

In the calendar clearance rate, the outcome of the pilot courts in which the case management system was implemented is better than those courts in which the regular case processing system was used. Although the target was not reached completely, the outcome was in progress above the baseline. In Table (1), the calendar clearance rates of the national and pilot demonstration court levels were mentioned in comparison.

When conducting the court user satisfaction survey in the pilot courts to gauge the public and litigant satisfaction with access to court services, the

target was not reached completely but the outcome was in progress above the baseline. Regarding the safety and security in the court, ease of access to information, treatment with courtesy, responsiveness and respect, handling the case smoothly, treatment with equity and effective enforcement of the court, the court user satisfaction was improved year by year. In Table (2), the court user satisfaction in the initial pilot courts and expanded pilot courts are mentioned in comparison.

Table (1) Calendar Clearance Rates

Data Source	Type of Case	Baseline 2014	2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result
Nation-wide	Criminal	98.5 %	99 %	99.7 %	99.5 %	98.8 %	100 %	97 %
	Civil	91 %	93 %	90.5 %	97 %	94.4 %	100 %	88 %
	Total	97 %	98 %	99.1 %	99 %	98.5 %	100 %	96 %
Initial Pilot Courts	Criminal	92 %	93 %	119 %	97 %	105 %	100 %	98 %
	Civil	97 %	97 %	125 %	99 %	109 %	100 %	99 %
Expanded Pilot Courts	Criminal	99 %	-	-	100 %	100 %	100 %	101 %
	Civil	98 %	-	-	100 %	87 %	100 %	92 %

Table (2) Court User Satisfaction Survey

Q 10	Initial Pilot Courts			Expanded Pilot Courts		
	baseline	Year 1	Year 2	baseline	6 Months	Year 1
Getting to court house was easy	79%	86%	80%	76%	81%	84%
Finding easy where I need to go	79%	87%	82%	80%	84%	90%
Safe in the court house	71%	72%	80%	64%	77%	80%
Easy getting information	53%	58%	66%	49%	63%	72%
Treated with courtesy & respect	62%	64%	76%	66%	75%	79%
Judge was courteous, respectful & fair	54%	58%	52%	64%	65%	76%
Understand court instruction	58%	64%	58%	65%	65%	71%
Handle promptly & efficiently	45%	46%	58%	45%	57%	66%
Treated equally	62%	69%	75%	68%	75%	78%
Court performed effectively	52%	56%	60%	52%	63%	72%
Overall Access to Justice Score	increased to 68% from 61.5%			increased to 77% from 63%		

Future Activities

Adopting the Judiciary Strategic Plan is the systematic implementation of the judicial reform process. Under the Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017), there were significant changes in judicial and administrative functions of the courts. In the late 2017, based upon the experience and successes of the Three Year Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017), the Supreme Court of the Union adopted the new Judicial Strategic Plan (2018-2022) with the motto “Towards Improving Justice For All” to fulfill the public needs. With this new plan, the sustainable advancement of Judiciary will be carried out.

Therefore, the courts nationwide are committed to implementing the Nationwide Case Management Program so as to increase the calendar clearance rate and to reduce the age of pending and decided cases and postponement rates and also committed to setting the time standard to dispose the cases. Moreover, the courts nationwide are also committed to providing their best court services to increase the court user satisfaction.



Appendices



Location of the Supreme Court of the Union

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

To contact

Head of Office
Office of the Union Chief Justice

To contact Admin Affairs

Director General
Office of the Union Supreme Court

To contact Judicial Affairs

Director General
Office of the Union Judiciary Supervision

Locations of High Courts of the Region and the State

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

Locations of District Courts

Sr	Name of the District Court/ Courts of the Self-administered Zone		Address
1.	Kachin State	1. Myitkyina District Court	Ayeyar Ward, Myitkyina Township
		2. Mohnyin District Court	Ashaesu Ward, Mohnyin Township
		3. Bhamo District Court	Tharsi Ward, Bhamo Township
		4. Putao District Court	Myoma Ward, Putao Township
2.	Kayah State	5. Loikaw District Court	Conner of Pha Phaw Street and 5 th Street, Daw Oo Khu Ward, Loikaw Township
		6. Bawlakhe District Court	Beside Loikaw- Mawchee road, Shan Pine Ward, Bawlakhe Township
3.	Kayin State	7. Hpa-an District Court	Corner of Khayay Street and Thudanu Street, Ward(4), Hpa-an Township
		8. 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

Appendix- A Cont' d

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

Appendix- A Cont' d

8.	Sagaing Region	24.Lashio District Court	Ward 1, Station Street, Lashio Township
		25.Kyaukme District court	Ward 1, Pin Paw Lay Ward, Kyaukme Township
		26.Momeik District Court	Hawnan Ward, Momeik Township
		27.Muse District Court	Homon Ward, Muse Township
		28.Minesat District Court	Bandoola Street, Myothit Ward, Minesat Township
		29.Kengtung District Court	Ward 1, Sanpya Achar Village Street, Kengtung Township
		30.Tachileik District Court	Wan Kauk Ward, Mahabandoola Street, Tachileik Township
		31. Court of Danu Self-Administered Zone	Sin Gaung Ward, Pintaya Township
		32.Court of Kokent Self-Administered Zone	Ward 3, Near new market, Kawmin Street, Laukine Township
		33.Sagaing District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Poe Tann Ward, Sagaing Township
		34.Monywa District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Yone Gyi Ward, Monywa Township
		35.Yinmarpin District Court	Ward (c), Yinmarpin Township
		36.Shwebo District Court	Yone Gyi Street, Office Compound, Ward 10, Shwebo Township
		37. Kambalu District Court	Bogyoke Aung San Street, Ward 2, Kambalu Township
38.Katha District Court	No. 64, Myo Patt Street, Ward 1, Katha Township		

Appendix- A Cont' d

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

Appendix- A Cont' d

11.	Bago Region	52.Myingyan District Court	3 rd Street, Ward 2, Myingyan Township
		53.Naung U District Court	Municiple Ward, Ward(5), Beside of Naung U - Chauk Road, Near Shwezikhone Pagoda, Naung U Township
		54.Yamethin District Court	CV Line Ward, Yamethin Township
		55.Dekkhina District Court	Naypyitaw Council Street, Pobbathiri Township, Nay Pyi Taw
		56.Bago District Court	Toungoo Street, High Court Compound, Yonegyi ward, Bago Township
		57.Toungoo District Court	Session Street, Ward (20), Toungoo Township
12.	Thanintharyi Region	58.Thayawady District Court	Yarpyae Street, Market Ward, Tharawady Township
		59.Pyay District Court	Corner of Strand street and Yatkansin Street, Pyay Township
		60.Dawei District Court	Sann Chi Ward, Thukha Lane, Sann Chi Myothit, Dawei Township
13.	Yangon Region	61.Myeik District Court	Saik Nge Ward, Myeik Township
		62.Kawthoung District Court	Aung Thukha Ward, Bogoke Road, Kawthoung Township
		63.East Yangon District Court	Min Nandar Street, Dawbon Township
		64.West Yangon District Court	Kayay Pin Street, Lanmadaw Township

Appendix- A Cont' d

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

Appendix- B**Newly filed Serious Criminal Cases by State and Region
(1-1-2017 to 31-12-2017)**

No.	State and Region	Rape	Murder	Narcotic Drug	Human Trafficking
1.	Kachin	63	33	1730	28
2.	Kayah	8	4	66	1
3.	Kayin	30	25	582	5
4.	Chin	9	10	2	0
5.	Sagaing	220	111	1419	1
6.	Tanintharyi	99	48	624	5
7.	Bago	236	133	86	12
8.	Magway	160	83	53	1
9.	Mandalay	288	184	850	22
10.	Mon	92	53	280	3
11.	Rakhine	63	116	156	8
12.	Yangon	258	133	1077	38
13.	Shan	70	132	2063	48
14.	Ayeyawady	334	149	64	19
	Total	1930	1214	9052	191

Actions taken under inquiry of the complaints (1-1-2017 to 31-12-2017)

Sr.	Rank	Warning			Reduction of pay within pay Scale	withholding of promotion	Reduction	Suspension	Removal	Dismiss	Total
		Errors of Judicial Notice in the Newspaper	Judicial related matters	Non-Judicial related matters							
1	Director General	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	Deputy Director General	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	Director	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	Head of Judicial Office	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
5	Deputy Director	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7
6	District Judge	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
7	Additional District Judge	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	Deputy District Judge	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
9	Assistant Director	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	Township Judge	10	8	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	24
11	Additional Township Judge	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8
12	Staff Officer	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	8
13	Deputy Township Judge	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
	Total	27	33	19	-	5	1	-	1	2	88

Appendix– C Cont' d

Sr.	Rank	Warning			Reduction of pay within pay Scale	withholding of promotion	Reduction	Suspension	Removal	Dismiss	Total
		Errors of Judicial Notice in the Newspaper	Judicial related matters	Non-Judicial related matters							
1	Branch Clerk	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	Upper Division Cleark	-	-	15	-	2	2	1	-	4	24
3	Driver Grade-3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	Lower Division Clerk	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	3	3	18
5	Lower Division Typist	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	5
6	Office Helper	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
7	Mailman	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	3	10
8	Office Durwan	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	5
	Total	-	-	39	1	6	3	2	8	13	72

Appendix– D

**The list of volume of human resources at the Supreme Court of the Union
and Courts at the different level**

(1-1-2017 to 31-12-2017)

Sr	Rank	Pay Scale	Allocation	Current			Vacant
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Director General	500000	2	1	1	2	-
2	Deputy Director General	380000-4000-400000	5	1	4	5	-
3	Director	340000-4000-360000	25	13	11	24	1
4	Judicial Officer Grade-1	310000-4000-330000	159	46	106	152	7
5	Judicial Officer Grade-2	280000-4000-300000	278	102	115	217	61
6	Judicial Officer Grade-3	250000-4000-270000	807	246	280	526	281
7	Judicial Officer Grade-4	180000-2000-190000	649	189	176	365	284
	Total Officers		1925	598	693	1291	634
8	Office Superintendent	195000-2000-205000	48	9	33	42	6
9	Computer Operator	195000-2000-205000	1	-	-	-	1
10	Branch Clerk	180000-2000-190000	265	82	164	246	19
11	Accountant Grade-2	180000-2000-190000	2	-	2	2	-
12	Librarian	180000-2000-190000	1	-	1	1	-
13	Deputy Computer Operator	180000-2000-190000	1	-	1	1	-
14	Security Grade-2	180000-2000-190000	2	2	-	2	-

Appendix- D Cont' d

15	Upper Division Clerk	165000-2000-175000	1373	384	731	1115	258
16	Upper Division Clerk (Record Keeper)	165000-2000-175000	2	1	-	1	1
17	Upper Division Typist	165000-2000-175000	56	14	18	32	24
18	Assistanat Computer Operator	165000-2000-175000	92	11	42	53	39
19	Accountant Grade-3	165000-2000-175000	2	-	2	2	-
20	Assistant Librarian	165000-2000-175000	1	-	1	1	-
21	Driver Grade -3	165000-2000-175000	25	13	-	13	12
22	Security Grade -3	165000-2000-175000	3	3	-	3	-
23	Lower Division Clerk	150000-2000-160000	1550	428	602	1030	520
24	Lower Division Typist	150000-2000-160000	857	296	197	493	364
25	Deputy Assistant Computer Operator	150000-2000-160000	25	6	10	16	9
26	Accountant Grade-4	150000-2000-160000	3	1	1	2	1
27	Electricitian Grade- 4	150000-2000-160000	2	1	-	1	1
28	Security Grade-4	150000-2000-160000	4	4	-	4	-
29	Gestetner Helper	135000-2000-145000	3	2	-	2	1
30	Driver Grade -5	135000-2000-145000	67	37	-	37	30
31	Security Grade-5	135000-2000-145000	4	2	-	2	2



Appendix– D Cont' d

32	Case Binder	135000-2000-145000	14	5	1	6	8
33	Office Helper	120000-2000-130000	763	227	155	382	381
34	Mailman	120000-2000-130000	1244	626	59	685	559
35	Office Durwan	120000-2000-130000	424	223	20	243	181
36	Sanitation Helper	120000-2000-130000	41	1	24	25	16
37	Gardener	120000-2000-130000	6	2	-	2	4
	Total Staffs		6881	2380	2064	4444	2437
	Total		8806	2978	2757	5735	3071

Appendix– E**Amending Laws and Rules Administered by Supreme Court of the Union
(1-1-2017 to 31-12-2017)**

Sr.	Amended Laws and Rule Administered by Supreme Court of the Union	Date of Enactment	Remarks
1.	Law Amending the Legal Aid Law (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 8/2017)	26-5-2017	
2.	Law amending the Special Marriage Act (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 21/2017)	4-8-2017	
3.	Law amending the Guardians and wards Act (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 23/2017)	15-8-2017	
4.	Law Amending the Myanmar Divorce Act (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 24/2017)	15-8-2017	
5.	Law amending the Christian Marriage Act (The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No. 25/2017)	18-8-2017	
6.	Rules on the Legal Aid	29-12-2017	New enactment

Participation of Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the Union of Myanmar in Oversea Event (1-1-2017 to 31-12-2017)

Date	Attending Justice	Host Country	Name of Event
24-3-2017	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Brunei Darussalam	The 5 th Council of ASEAN Chief Justices' Meeting (ACJM)
8-6-2017	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	The People's Republic of China	The 2 nd China-ASEAN Justice Forum
18-9-2017 to 21-9-2017	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Japan	The 17 th Conference of Chief Justices of Asia and the Pacific
27-10-2017	The Hon. Htun Htun Oo Chief Justice of the Union	Philippines	Council of ASEAN Chief Justices (CACJ) Special Meeting
20-3-2017 to 31-3-2017	The Hon. Tha Htay Justice Supreme Court of the Union	The United States of America	A Study Tour to the United States of America
17-3-2017 to 20-3-2017	The Hon. Soe Nyunt Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Australia	Twelfth Joint Multi-national Judicial Colloquium on Insolvency
13-3-2017 to 15-3-2017	The Hon. Aung Zaw Thein Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Malaysia	Judicial Colloquium on the Sharing of Good Practices Regarding International Human Rights Law

Appendix– F Cont’ d

Date	Attending Justice	Host Country	Name of Event
29-10-2017 to 2-11-2017	The Hon. Myo Tint Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Japan	International Symposium on Intellectual Property Litigation (Provisional)
20-11-2017 to 21-11-2017	The Hon. Soe Naing Justice Supreme Court of the Union	Philippines	Conference on Corporate Governance Challenges and Opportunities in Asia
5-12-2017 to 6-12-2017	The Hon. Khin Maung Kyi Justice Supreme Court of the Union	The People’s Republic of China	China-ASEAN Jurist Gathering & China-ASEAN Legal Forum



List of Delegations Visited to the Supreme Court of the Union for Judicial Cooperation (1-1-2017 to 31-12-2017)

Date	Name
2017 January 19	Mr. Malcolm L. Russell-Einhorn , Senior Advisor, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
2017 February 10	Judge Allyson K. Duncan, Federal Judge, United States Court of Appeals for Fourth Circuit
2017 April 11	H.E. Dr. Nikolay A. Listopadov, Ambassador, Russian Embassy
2017 April 28	H.E. Mr. Peter Lysholt Hansen , Ambassador, Embassy of Denmark
2017 May 5	H.E. Ms. KAMAKAWA Yoko, Member of the House of the Representatives (Lower House) and Former Justice Minister, Ministry of Justice
2017 May 17	H.E. Mr. Scot Marciel, Ambassador, Embassy of the United States of America
2017 June 14	Ms. Jeanne Briggs ,Director , United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
2017 August 1	Justice Mr. Kalyan Shrestha , International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) & Justice Mr. Murray Kellam, UNDP
2017 August 23	Mr. Robert L. Dean, Deputy Chief of Party, Promoting the Rule of Law Project (PRLP) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
2017 August 25	Justice Mr. Richard WHITE, Federal Court of Australia and Justice Mr. Chua Lee Ming, Singapore High Court

Appendix– G Cont' d

Date	Name
2017 September 8	H.E. Mr. Peter Lysholt Hansen, Ambassador, Embassy of Denmark
2017 October 23	Ms. Caitlin Reiger, Senior Justice, Team Leader, My Justice
2017 November 10	H.E. Mr. Robert Chua, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Singapore
2017 November 15	Mr. Kunihiko SAKAI , Former President, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) , Advisor Attorney, TMI Associates, Tokyo Office, Japan
2017 November 16	Mr. Troels Vester, Country Manager, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Myanmar Office
2017 November 17	H.E. Mr. Robert Chua, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Singapore



The Implementation and Outcomes of Year Three Strategic Action Plan (2017)

Strategic Action Area 1: Protect Public Access

1.1: Improving ease access to court services

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>1.1.1 Create public self-help information counter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop self-help desks in expanded pilot courts to disseminate information ◆ Develop self-help desks in new court houses to disseminate information ◆ Provide information about legal aid needs in Pilot Courts 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Established self-help desks at 28 District Courts, one Court of the Self-Administered Zone and 195 Township Courts</p> <p>Arranged self-help desks in new court houses</p> <p>Not performed</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users' satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction for accessing court information increased from 58% to 66% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 72% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
<p>1.1.2 Design and Implement pilot modern public intake centers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish intake centers in expanded pilot courts 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Established intake centers at 34 District Courts, two Courts of</p>	

Appendix– H Cont' d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish a model design for open intake centers in 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>the Self-Administered Zone and 232 Township courts and expanded pilot courts Arranged to establish intake centers in new court houses</p>	
---	----------------------------	---	--

1.2 Ensuring all citizens, litigants and defendants are treated with courtesy, responsiveness and respect

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>1.2.1 Train judges and court staff on customer services and communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enhance customer service and communication standards and training programs ◆ Conduct training of trainers on communications and customer service ◆ Conduct training judges and court staff of expanded pilot courts on customer service and courtroom communications 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Trained judicial officers of High Courts of Regions or States on customer service and courtroom communications at Supreme Court and these officers provided replicating training to 1746 judges and court staffs in total of respective High Courts of Region or State, District Courts and expanded pilot courts with the assistance of USAID-PRLP</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users' satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction for treating with courtesy and respect increased from 64% to 76% at initial pilot courts and from 66% to 79% at expanded pilot courts.</p>



<p>1.2.2 Develop Electronic Case Information System to improve ease of doing business with the courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Input case information by linking with Case Management System ◆ Train court staff of USC and HCs on use of Case Management System ◆ Announce cause lists and order dates of USC and HCs via USC website ◆ Announce cause lists and order dates of USC via PRDP’ s Facebook page 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Still performing</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Announced via USC website</p> <p>Announced via PRDP’ s Facebook page</p>	<p>Not Measured</p> <p>Timely Completed</p>
<p>1.2.3 Perform feasibility study of civil mediation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct workshop and seminars ◆ Study on other countries’ experience on court-led mediation system in civil cases 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Conducted each mediation workshop in collaboration with JICA and with Ministry of Law, Singapore</p> <p>Studied the experience of mediation system of Japan, Singapore and Mongolia</p>	<p>Timely Completed</p>



Appendix– H Cont' d

♦ Draft procedure on court-led mediation in civil cases	High Priority	Still performing	
---	---------------	------------------	--

1.3 Court house renovations incorporate designs for improving citizens' access to court services

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>1.3.1 Modernize court facilities in expanded pilot courts to provide adequate and safe access and improve public trust</p> <p>♦ Support materials for expanded pilot courts</p>	Critical Year 3	<p>Provided 19 sets of computers, 11 printers, eight projectors and eight Screens and 28 cartridges for 8 Pilot Courts</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users' satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction for accessing court information increased from 58% to 66% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 72% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
<p>1.3.2 Develop and implement programs for court facilities at all courts</p> <p>♦ Develop plans for improvement of facilities of the courts</p> <p>♦ Install equipment for child witness examination rooms in selected courts</p>	High Priority	<p>Provided 27 sets of computers for 20 Township Courts in Yangon Region, seven sets of computers for Bago Township Court and four sets of computer for four Township Courts in Ayeyawady Region.</p> <p>Not performed</p>	<p>Timely completed.</p>

Strategic Action Area 2: Promote Public Awareness

2.1. Improve communication with media and the public

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
2.1.1 Train judges and court staff on media relation skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Engage experts to provide trainings for new judges and refreshers at Judicial Training Center 	Critical Year 3	Conducted lectures on media relation at the On-job Training Courses for 80 Deputy Township Judges at Judicial Training Center	No measurement before or after training
2.1.2 Initiate public information services in courts at different levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Deliver the courses for media relation and communication strategy ◆ Engage experts to train assigned personnel including training of trainers 	High Priority	Conducted training of trainer level media relation skills for 35 judicial officers in 2017	Timely completed
2.1.3 Carry out national public information programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrade website of Supreme Court of the Union 	Critical Year 3	Described the draft of website feature and data and services	No clear surveyed data of increasing public awareness

Appendix– H Cont' d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Link with ASEAN Judicial Portal in cooperation with Supreme Courts of ASEAN Countries 		<p>Delivered data , templates and photos of Supreme Court of the Union to ASEAN Judicial Portal Working Committee in December 2017</p>	<p>No clear surveyed data of increasing public awareness</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Distribute brochures to public via subordinate courts 		<p>Made arrangement to publish 30000 brochures for each category</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Distribute brochures for Child Protection & Juvenile Justice 		<p>Not Performed</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Translate brochures into Mon and Kayin languages and distribute them 		<p>Not Performed</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Publish judicial journal and annual law report 		<p>Published judicial journal and law report (2016)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Publish Court Manual (Volume-II) in English and Myanmar 		<p>Not Performed</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Draft work plans for annual report, categorize data for annual report, collect data for annual report and conduct working group meetings for listing index 		<p>Conducted working group meetings to draft work plans, categorize data, collect data and list index for annual report</p>	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Collect Data from Supreme Court of the Union and High Courts of State and Region and cooperative in supportive activities ◆ Publish annual report for 2016 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Collected data from Supreme Court of the Union and High Courts of State and Region and cooperative in supportive activities</p> <p>Published annual report for 2016</p>	<p>No clear surveyed data of increasing public awareness</p>
---	----------------------------	--	--

2.2 Enhance court-community information programs

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>2.2.1 Implement court information initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upload USC information to USC website and PRLP’s Facebook page ◆ Upload HCs information to USC website 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Uploaded USC information and HCs information to USC website and PRLP’s Facebook page</p>	<p>No clear surveyed data of increasing public awareness</p>
<p>2.2.2 Carry out public outreach programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Perform outreach program at USC ◆ Perform outreach program at Township Courts 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>774 teachers and students from Yangon, Mandalay, Patheingyi, Taungtha, East of Yangon, Magway Universities visited in 2017</p>	<p>No clear surveyed data of increasing public awareness</p>



Strategic Action Area 3: Independence and Accountability

3.1. Developed capacity to create a unified court budget and to administer budget expenditures to ensure responsible and transparent use of public resources

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>3.1.1 Develop capacity to administered unified court budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review the budget database program software ◆ Conduct budget database training to the responsible persons 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Still arranging to review the budget database program software.</p> <p>Not performed</p>	<p>Not measured</p>
<p>3.1.2 Review processes for integrated strategic planning and budget priority setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Make expert assessment on USC’ s current strategic planning processes ◆ Make budget narrative for judicial budget prioritization processes ◆ Prepare annual budget for implementation of Strategic Action Plan 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>No assessment by the experts</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Prepared for annual budget to implement the Strategic Action Plan</p>	<p>Not measured</p>



<p>3.1.3 Review current plan and draft new plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017) ◆ Draft new Judiciary Strategic Plan (2018-2022) 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Reviewed Judiciary Strategic Plan (2015-2017) Prepared to issue the Judiciary Strategic Plan (2018-2022)</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>
---	----------------------------	---	-------------------------

3.2. Establish staff capacities at the OUSC for effective judicial administration

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>3.2.1 Upgrade the capacity of USC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish video conferencing system and upgrade network between USC and HCs ◆ Establish Virtual Private Network (VPN) between USC and HCs ◆ Record the bio-data of all Higher-Grade Pleader and Advocate by database 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Established video conferencing system between USC and 5 HCs Established Virtual Private Network between USC and all 14 HCs Recorded the bio-data of all Higher-Grade Pleader and Advocate to whom granted licenses in database up to 31 December 2017</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>

Appendix– H Cont’ d

<p>3.2.2. IT Training for USC Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Provide the external IT training for the officers and staff of IT department ◆ Conduct Basic/ Advance IT Training for staff of OUSC ◆ Conduct Basic/ Advance IT Training for staff of HCs ◆ Provide Training Courses of Case Management System for staff 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Provided seven external IT trainings for officials and staff of IT Department</p> <p>Conducted two Basic IT Training, an Advance IT Training for staff of OUSC and a refresher training for judicial officers</p> <p>Conducted Basic/ Advance IT Training for 72 staffs of HCs</p> <p>Provided Training of Case Management System for 36 staffs of pilot courts</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>
---	----------------------	--	-------------------------



**Strategic Action Area 4: Maintain Commitment to Ensuring Equality,
Fairness and Integrity of the Judiciary**

4.1 Improved knowledge, skills and abilities of judges and court staff

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>4.1.1 Enhance training for judges to achieve equality, fairness and integrity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop training plan for judges in priority areas including practical skills (e.g., administration and supervisory skills, case management, code of conduct, legal English, child right, intellectual property, electronic evidence) 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Conducted two Criminal Analyzing Skill Trainings at High Courts of Mandalay Region, Shan State and Kachin State in collaboration with UNDP and 172 judicial officers and staffs in total attended. Conducted the Legal English Course at Nay Pyi Taw in collaboration with UNDP and 26 judicial officers attended. Conducted one Seminar for Introduction of amended Evidence Act at Bago, Pathein and Monywa Township in collaboration with JICA and 96 judicial officers participated.</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users’ satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction for accessing court information increased from 58% to 66% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 72% at expanded pilot courts.</p>

Appendix– H Cont' d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrade Pre-service Course Curriculum ◆ Prepare and Draft curriculum including the child friendly justice related modules ◆ Analyze the needs of thematic child friendly justice training and provide training when necessary ◆ Conduct joint training with stakeholders for Child Protection and Juvenile Justice ◆ Deliver regular training for judges ◆ Conduct training of trainers at different legal areas 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Prepared and drafted curriculum including the child friendly justice related modules</p> <p>Participated 114 judicial officers in Workshop of Procedures for Child priority justice for three times in collaboration with UNICEF.</p> <p>Conducted Refresher Courses for district and township level judges and On-job Training Courses for deputy township judges and 153 judges attended</p> <p>Conducted TOT Training in collaboration with UNDP and 25 judicial officers attended.</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users' satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction for accessing court information increased from 58% to 66% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 72% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
---	----------------------	--	--



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct training for human right law and standard ◆ Conduct training for fair trial standard ◆ Conduct seminars, workshops and training for Commercial Law and Commercial Disputes ◆ Conduct court leadership workshops and follow up activities ◆ Conduct training for Insolvency Law ◆ Conduct training for trafficking in persons ◆ Conduct dialogues on the independence of the judiciary 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Conducted training and refresher course for fair trial standards and human rights in Sittway for two times and in Mawlamyaing, Myitkyina and Hpa-an one time each.</p> <p>Conducted two seminars for Commercial Law and Commercial Disputes in collaboration with JICA</p> <p>Conducted the court leadership workshop</p> <p>Conducted the Insolvency law workshop</p> <p>Conducted a workshop of trafficking in persons</p> <p>Conducted seminars in collaboration with ICJ</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users' satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction for accessing court information increased from 58% to 66% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 72% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
<p>4.1.2 Skill Training for non-judicial court staff to enhance efficiency and public satisfaction</p>	<p>High Priority</p>		



Appendix– H Cont’ d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop standardized training curriculum for court staff ◆ Develop court staff manual ◆ Provide training for court staff on case filing process ◆ Provide training on ethical and disciplinary guidelines for court staff 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Not performed</p> <p>Not performed</p> <p>Conducted court staff training for 14 times, customer service training for nine times at HCs and District Courts</p> <p>Provided training on ethical and disciplinary guidelines</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users’ satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction on judges increased from 68% to 78% and on court staff from 76% to 78% at initial pilot courts while the satisfaction on judges decreased from 58% to 55% and increased upon the court staff from 52% to 60% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
<p>4.1.3 Upgrade court libraries for judges to access knowledge and technical know-how</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Draw action plan for USC library (e.g. preparation for e-library) 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Made arrangement to utilize Online e-Library and Local e-Library System for USC library</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>



4.2: Enhanced capacity for the professional development of judges

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>4.2.1 Enhance capacity of the USC Training Department and Judicial Training Center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct annual study tours to Japan ◆ Implement organizational development plan (e.g., facilities, library, IT, organizational structure, add staff, trainer recruitment, training of trainers) ◆ Study on upgrading the level of Judicial Training Center to Judicial College 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Conducted study tour to Japan for three times under the JICA program in 2017 Not performed</p> <p>Made arrangement to upgrade the level of Judicial Training Center to Judicial College in Naypyitaw</p>	<p>Not Measured</p>
<p>4.2.2 Review Ethics Code and develop a judicial professional and ethical development strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conduct ethical workshops ◆ Draft Ethics Code 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Published the Code of Judicial Ethics for Myanmar Judges on 2nd August 2017</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>

Appendix– H Cont' d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop professional development methods and plans ◆ Conduct professional development workshops ◆ Study on means for preventive of bribery and corruption 		<p>Prepared to implement the Court-led Mediation System</p> <p>Conducted workshops on juvenile justice, Media, Commercial cases, Intellectual Property and Court-led Mediation System</p> <p>Conducted workshop for preventive of bribery and corruption</p>	
<p>4.2.3 Implementation of Ethic Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Explain the new Ethic Code for understanding 	<p>Midterm Priority</p>	<p>Explained judicial ethics to all judicial officers in 14 State and Region High Courts</p>	<p>Timely completed</p>



Strategic Action Area 5: Strengthen Efficiency and Timeliness of Case Processing

5.1. Improved case management procedure and the best practices developed

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
<p>5.1.1 Train judges and court staff on case management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Engage international experts to provide training to judicial officers and judges ◆ Engage experts to conduct case management training for High Court, District Court and Township Court judges from high caseload courts ◆ Organize intensive case management training for pilot court judges and court staff 	Critical Year 3	<p>Provided case management trainings with the technical assistance of experts from USAID-PRLP to judges and staffs at the regular trainings of Training Department of USC, and also provided special trainings to judges and staffs of pilot courts.</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users' satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction on all court services increased from 61.5% to 68% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 77% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
<p>5.1.2 Develop Case management program procedures and best practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Use case process chart and analysis 	Midterm Priority	<p>Presented the case process chart at the seminars on implementation of pilot</p>	

Appendix– H Cont’ d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop capacity to facilitate the service of civil process within ASEAN 	<p>Midterm Priority</p>	<p>court program and its refresher courses and solved together with the member of case management committee</p> <p>Prepared to establish a procedure to be in line with Myanmar context, being based on the draft model rule sent by the Working Group</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users’ satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction on all court services increased from 61.5% to 68% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 77% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
<p>5.1.3 Communicate changes in case management procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Develop strategy to communicate case management changes to public and key stakeholders (e.g., police , law officer, private attorney) in pilot court locations 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Explained case management changes to the public and key stakeholders in the locations of pilot courts</p>	
<p>5.1.4 Collect baseline data on calendar clearance, age of pending cases, and time to deposition</p>	<p>Critical Year 3</p>		



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review current statistics and implementation needed changes (e.g., separate reporting of traffic and other criminal cases) ◆ Analyze national statistics to inform case management improvements ◆ Conduct closed case survey in pilot courts using random case file sampling to develop detailed data on status of caseload processing ◆ Evaluate on the weakness and strength of the pilot courts activities 	<p>Critical Year 3</p>	<p>Collected and reviewed current statics</p> <p>Collected data and analyzed</p> <p>Conducted closed case survey in random order in pilot courts from 1-7-2016 to 30-6-2017</p> <p>Evaluated the outcomes of the pilot courts</p>	<p>According to the survey on pilot court users’ satisfaction, the rate of public satisfaction on all court services increased from 61.5% to 68% at initial pilot courts and from 63% to 77% at expanded pilot courts.</p>
--	------------------------	---	--

5.2: Strengthening and automation of key judicial processes initiated to enhance efficiency

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
5.2.1 Review and streamline caseload processes and record-keeping procedures as needed	High Priority		



Appendix– H Cont' d

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review and streamline caseflow processes and statistics requested by different departments ◆ Review recordkeeping procedures and set procedures ◆ Conduct record-keeping training for USC and HCs 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Reviewed on caseflow process in pilot court</p> <p>Not Performed</p> <p>Not Performed</p>	<p>Not Measured</p>
<p>5.2.2 Initiate development of an automated case management system (CMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review CMS in pilot courts 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Implemented in collaboration with USAID-PRLP</p>	<p>Initiated in pilot court</p>
<p>5.2.3 Prepare an IT master plan for the entire judiciary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Draft 20-year IT Master Plan for the entire judiciary ◆ Draft and implement 5-year short term plan for technology development under the IT Master Plan 	<p>Midterm Priority</p>	<p>Still initiating</p> <p>Still initiating</p>	<p>Timely Completed</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Upgrade network infrastructure of Supreme Court of the Union ◆ Establish network infrastructure at High Courts of the State and Region 	Midterm Priority	Still initiating Established at all 14 HCs	Timely Completed
---	------------------	---	------------------

5.3: Through the pilot court case management program legislative changes to promote expeditiousness and timeliness identified

Strategic Initiatives & Actions	Priority	Implementation in 2017	Outcome Measure
5.3.1 Develop recommended legislative and / or code changes to promote expeditiousness and timeliness in criminal and civil cases ◆ Find methods for speedy disposal of backlog cases	High Priority	Conducted seminars to review case management system in pilot courts to improve better	Not Measured
5.3.2 Reform of laws and its implementation mechanism ◆ Coordinate and cooperative for law, rule and regulation drafting (e.g. Insolvency law, IP law)	High Priority	Drafted the Legal Aid Rules and five amending laws	Drafted a new rule and five amending laws



Appendix– H Cont’ d

<p>and procedure on legal aid)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Establish effective IP dispute resolution system ◆ Prepare and present legal research papers ◆ Scrutinize and recommend Bills ◆ Study on environmental cases and its international legal framework ◆ Study on commercial court system 	<p>High Priority</p>	<p>Conducted three workshops, two study tours and 21 working group meetings in collaboration with IP working group and JICA</p> <p>Studied on insolvency law</p> <p>Conducted scrutinizing and recommending on Bills and Organized working groups</p> <p>Studied on environmental cases and its international legal framework</p> <p>Conducted study tours to Japan concerning commercial laws</p>	<p>Drafted a new rule and five amending laws</p>
--	----------------------	--	--



● ၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် တရားရုံးနှစ်စဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာအတွက် ဆက်သွယ်ရန်

တရားရုံးနှစ်စဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာပြုစုရေးလုပ်ငန်းအဖွဲ့

အီးမေးလ်: annualreport.ousc@gmail.com

ပြည်ထောင်စုတရားလွှတ်တော်ချုပ်

ရုံးအမှတ် ၅၄ ၊ နေပြည်တော်

● CONTACT FOR 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

Annual Court Reporting Team

Email: annualreport.ousc@gmail.com

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNION

Office No. 54, Nay Pyi Taw

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ် တရားရုံးနှစ်စဉ်အစီရင်ခံစာကို <http://www.unionsupremecourt.gov.mm> ရရှိနိုင်ပါသည်။

2017 Annual Report is available at <http://www.unionsupremecourt.gov.mm>

