



SRI LANKA JUDGES' INSTITUTE
FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31.12.2018

Presented to the Parliament Pursuant to Section 10 of the
Sri Lanka Judges' Institute Act No. 46 of 1985

Annual Report 2018

Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute
Sri Lanka

VISION

We will serve as an Institute of excellence for the judicial training and providing most advanced training and research facilities for Judges with a view to improving the professional expertise of judges and advancing their knowledge to achieve the justice system that is credible, impartial, independent, user-friendly and accessible to all.

MISSION

We will work towards achieving our vision by providing judicial officers with advanced knowledge and skills to improve the professional expertise of judicial officer and the quality of justice through various programs and activities.

The Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute will seek to fulfill its **MISSION** by contributing to the following goals:

- Providing continuous training for judicial officers ;
- Providing support for judicial officers through research, publications and technical assistance;
- Providing facilities for the exchange of views and ideas on judicial and legal matters by judicial officers
- Organizing and holding seminars, conferences, lectures, workshops with a view to improving the professional expertise of judicial officers and advancing their knowledge and skills
- Contributing to the development of guidelines for best practices in delay reduction by way of case management and case flow management
- Conducting research activities on various aspects of administration of justice
- Providing library and web-based educational facilities and dissemination of legal information and material for judges
- Maintaining interact with international judicial institutions
- Contributing to the law reforms towards providing redress to litigants in order to uphold public trust and confidence in the judicial system
- Contributing to the development and implementation of national policy and procedures regarding administration of justice and access to justice.

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Chairman’s Message

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Message from the Honorable Chief Justice

25th April 2019

It gives me great pleasure to forward this message to be published in the Annual Report of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute which frameworks the academic activities and financial statements of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute for the year 2018.

During the tenure of my office as the Chairman of the Board of Management of Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute, I observed that the Institute organizes and conducts various educational programs both in local and international, in order to improve the knowledge, professional skills and attitudinal changes of Judges. I have been focusing on enhancing the quality and the standard of those programs to assure the maximum benefit to the participant Judges.

Further I was mindful and paid attention to the development of organizational structure and infrastructure of the institute in order to meet with present-day challenges.

I wish to place my gratitude to the Members of the Board of Management, Consultants and the officers of the Institute in the year 2018 who have extended their contribution to the improvement of the Institute and I wish that the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institution would have the strength and courage to continue its services to the Judiciary in the years ahead.

H.N.J. Perera,
Chief Justice,
Chairman – Sri Lanka judges’ Institute.

Introduction

The Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute was established by an Act of parliament titled “Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute Act No; 46 of 1985” to provide for the establishment of a Judges’ Institute and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Objectives of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute

The objectives of establishing the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute are as follows:

1. To provide facilities for the exchange of views and ideas on judicial and legal matters by judicial officers;
2. To organize and hold meetings, conferences, lectures, workshops and seminars with a view to improving the professional expertise of judicial officers and advancing their knowledge and skills;
3. To formulate and conduct training and research courses in various aspects of the administration of justice;
4. To provide library facilities and other educational material for judicial officers.



History of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute

Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute holds the rare distinction of being the only judicial institution in Sri Lanka in providing judicial education and training for Sri Lankan Judicial officers and enhancing their professional standards.

Before the Judges’ Institute was established, the only training the judicial officers had, before they assumed their judicial duties, was a few weeks of court observation sitting with the presiding judge. It was strongly felt that judges who administer justice must have the training not only before they commence their judicial career, but that the training is a continuous process throughout their judicial career. It was then realized that an in-depth and a regular training Institute for judicial officers should be designed and set up where judicial officers of all ranks would get judicial training on regular basis.

The idea of a Judges’ Institute was first mooted by Mr. P.B. Herath, then Secretary, Ministry of Justice who having seen such an Institute in France had written an article to the Newsletter of the Bar Association of Sri Lanka in 1982. But, as is usual, nothing was done about it and it was a voice in the wilderness. Mr. P.B. Herath who was the first to think of the Judges’ Institute as Secretary, Justice was a steady source of encouragement to the Institute and became a very strong ally of the Institute.

Together they mooted the forming of a Judges’ Institute for the provision of in-service continued legal education for Judges and Justice J.F.A. Soza was appointed the Director of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute on 02 May, 1984. The question of funding had already been discussed with Mr. John Guyer, the Resident Representative of Asia Foundation. The first thing to be done was to find premises to house the new Institute. After looking at various alternatives, the Annex of Sri Lanka Foundation was taken on rent for one year. Steps were taken to furnish it. This was all done through the munificence of Asia Foundation. Some Seminars were held thereafter but only ad hoc programs could be put through as approval of the Government had to be obtained. A Cabinet Paper was prepared, but it was not clear whether the Government’s approval was available.

Some excellent addresses were delivered and the discourses were of a very high standard. A Guest Speaker at this Seminar was Judge Clifford Wallace, Asia Foundation’s Senior Advisor on Legal

Systems and Judicial Administration and a distinguished Judge of the 9th circuit of United States Court of Appeals.

The nascent Judges’ Institute had its birth pangs. It was fortunate that Dr. A.R.B. Amerasinghe an outstanding intellect and a man of vision was there to espouse its cause. His name has to be written large in the genesis of the Judges’ Institute as efforts resulted in the eventual establishment of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute by an Act of parliament titled “Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute Act No.46 of 1985 which was certified on 20th November, 1985. Justice Soza was formally appointed the Director with effect from 1st January, 1986. Since then the Judges’ Institute has by organizing Seminars, Workshops, and Practice Notes and with an on-going advisory Service served the judges in every possible way. In 1990, Justice Soza was fortunate to be given the assistance of Justice K. Viknarajah, who joined as Deputy Director and Mr. P. Neville A. de Silva who joined the Institute as its secretary on retirement from the Chief Justice’s Secretariat.

The Judges’ Institute is run by a Board of Management headed by the Chief Justice as Chairman ex-officio, and two appointed members, generally the two most senior Judges of the Supreme Court. The Administration and management of the Judges’ Institute was vested in the Board of Management.

The first Chairman of the Board of Management of the Judges’ Institute was Chief justice S. Sharvananda who was a keen supporter of the Institute. He was followed by Chief Justice Parinda Ranasinghe. He had himself been a member of the Judiciary and he threw himself wholeheartedly into the affairs of the Institute. He participated in all its seminars and activities. He held discussions with Lawyers and Surveyors at the seminars and set up Monitoring Committees with a view to establishing cordial relations between bench and bar. The Institute will always remember him.

Thereafter Justice H.D. Tambiah became the chairman of the board of management having been appointed the Chief Justice who by that time had already served as a member of the Board of Management and made an important contribution in the progress of the Institute. Mr. A.S. Wijethunga who as the then Secretary of the Judicial Service Commission also played a key role in the pioneering efforts of the Institute to get on its feet. He was then the President of the Court of Appeal and still evinced an abiding interest in the Institute. His successor Mr. Lal Peris and his assistant Mr. S. Withanachchi also maintained an unflagging interest in the Institute. They have bestowed a solicitous concern for the welfare of the Institute and they were a tower of strength to the Institute.

Judges’ Institute expresses our gratitude to Asia Foundation earlier headed by Mr. John Guyer and thereafter by Mr. Nick Langton to whose support the Institute owes its very existence. Our Institute, we are proud to say, is one of the prime concerns of the Foundation and a beneficiary of its largesse. The Institute was thereafter located in the premises of the Supreme Court at Hulftsdorp and the expenses of the maintenance were borne by the State. The Institute has drawn on the expertise and experience of Senior Judges of the Appellate Courts on judicial matters and Senior Officials of the Ministry of Justice on Administrative matters in formulating Training programs for trial court Judges. In November 1990 Dr. Paul M.Li, Executive Director, California Centre for Judicial Education and Research, visited Sri Lanka and formulated a project to enable the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute to provide, on a three-year pilot basis, a comprehensive educational training system for the judiciary as follows:

1. A six-month, professional education program for new members of the Sri Lanka Judiciary, with later continuing education to update and enhance their judicial knowledge and skills;
2. Separate one-month, in-service orientation programs for judges newly elevated to District Courts and High Courts;
3. Annual in-service continuing education conferences for, respectively, Magistrates, District Court Judges, High Court Judges, and Appellate Court Judges, to assist them in keeping up-to-date on new legal developments, meeting common and individual court problems, and standardizing local court practices and procedures.
4. Periodic one-week, advance judicial studies programs on such important judicial subjects as court management, communication skills, courtroom fairness to women and minorities, judicial fact finding and decision-making and jurisprudence and the humanities and in handling specialized court duty assignments involving matters of family law, juvenile law, criminal law, civil law, probate and mental health law, land and partition law, and human rights law;

5. The initiation of comprehensive set of everyday working tools (bench books, checklists with spoken words and written forms, manuals, and other reference materials) for the judiciary, including audio and video taped educational materials (with basic library facilities for Judges in the Courts);
6. An effective judicial faculty development program for Judge-teachers;
7. On-going research and development programs for improving court operations and overcoming court delay, and for enhancing the ethical conduct and public accountability of judges;
8. The design and possible rental or future construction of a training facility, with appropriate classrooms, offices, audio-visual equipment and other resources, to implement the above judicial education system.

The purpose of this project was to promote quality justice and strengthen the rule of law as for the fair, speedy and effective administration of justice it is an imperative that the members of the judiciary be properly equipped for their roles and responsibilities. This required not only proper training for judges at the time of assuming office, but also continuing education throughout their tenure of office. The quality of justice will depend on how good the judges are. Laws alone are not enough. The justice administered will be only as good as the Judges who administer it. Countries all over the world committed to the rule of law have realized this and have training and education programs for the Judges.

During this period, the Institute was accommodated in the premises of the Supreme Court in Room No. 1308. The Board of Management of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute appointed Justice K. Viknarajah, retired Judge of the Court of Appeal as the Deputy Director who along with Justice J.F.A. Soza conducted in-service training for judicial officers. After Justice K. Viknarajah left the Institute, Justice S.J.D. de S. Wijeyeratne, retired Judge of the Court of Appeal assumed duties as the Deputy Director in 1986. Thereafter Justice P.H.K. Kulathilake, retired Judge of the Court of Appeal was appointed as the Deputy Director in 2002, who with his immense knowledge and experience as a member of the Attorney-General’s Department, a High Court Judge and a Judge of the Court of Appeal was an asset to the Judges’ Institute and a mentor to judicial officers.

After the retirement of Chief Justice G.P.S. de Silva, Justice Sarath N. Silva was appointed as the Chief Justice in 2000. Chief Justice Sarath N. Silva was a tower of strength to the Judges’ Institute. He permitted his official Bungalow at Wijerama Mawatha to be used as the Judges’ Institute and made the funds of the Legal and Judicial Reforms Project available for conducting training for judicial officers.

Chief Justice Sarath N. Silva initiated long term judicial training by initiating foreign scholarships for judicial officers with the support of the Legal and Judicial Reforms project of the Ministry of Justice, Law Reforms and National Integration in association with the World Bank. One of the objectives of this Project was to establish a modern judicial system capable of efficiently and competently adjudicating disputes. The integral part of the project was to fund, training for the judiciary and to develop comprehensive training program for both new and in-service judges, with special focus on commercial law. To this end, the project funded the total costs of studying for a LLM program for 3 members of the Judiciary per year including tuition, travel, accommodation and reasonable costs of subsistence.

Chief Justice Sarath N. Silva also initiated computer training for judicial officers and the court staff at the Institute which was located at that time in his official Bungalow at Wijerama Mawatha. During his period the construction of a new building to the Ministry of Justice was made and the Institute was allotted the 5th floor and a part of the 4th floor was allotted as the Judges’ Residences. The Institute is grateful to Chief Justice Sarath N. Silva for supporting the Institute and throwing himself wholeheartedly into the affairs of the Institute during his tenure of office from 2000 to 2009. The Institute always remembers him.

Justice J.F.A. Soza who was the founder Director and served the Institute as its Director for more than 21 years retired in 2008 having rendered a yeoman service to the Judges’ Institute and Judicial officers. Justice J.F.A. Soza continues to be our inspiration and he will be in our memories for ever.

After the retirement of Justice Soza, Justice Nissanka Udalgama, retired Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as the Director in 2008 and Justice Udalgama functioned as the Director till 2011. During his period, Justice Nissanka Udalgama initiated the first web site of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute. Justice J.F.A. Soza, Justice Udalgama and Justice P.H.K. Kulatilake were instrumental in publishing more than 10 Course materials on criminal, civil, commercial matters,

Case Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution for judicial officers with the assistance of Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court. Justice Nissanka Udalgama! We salute you for all you did to the Institute.

After the retirement of Chief Justice Sarath Silva, Justice Asoka Silva was appointed the Chief Justice in 2009. During his period, Justice P.H.K. Kulatilake was appointed the Additional Director in 2009 and in 2011 he was appointed as Co- Director with Justice T.B. Weerasuriya, retired Judge of the Supreme Court. Justice T.B. Weerasuriya and Justice Kulatilake served the Institute with distinction and trained both civil and criminal judges with their immense experience and knowledge as judges of the Superior Courts. The Institute takes this opportunity to pay tribute to both of them for rendering a yeoman service to the Institute and the Judiciary. We always remember them as our great mentors.

Chief Justice Asoka Silva concentrated more on judicial education and training. Chief Justice Asoka Silva restructured training programs and training contents with the assistance of the Institute. Several workshops were conducted for High Court Judges and Judicial Officers. Chief Justice Asoka Silva himself participated in several such seminars and supported all activities of the Institute. During this period several training modules were published and Chief Justice Asoka Silva obtained the services of both in-service judges and retired judges as resource persons for judicial training. Chief Justice Asoka Silva instructed the Institute to invite High Court Judges to train trainee judges.

Also during this period the Judges’ Institute was located in the New Building of the Ministry of Justice and the Institute is grateful to Mr. Suhada Gamlath, the then Secretary to the Ministry of Justice for taking steps to establish a Judges’ Institute with a new auditorium, a computer lab, a library and Judges’ Residences. The Institute will remember you for your efforts to provide the judicial officers with a new Judges’ Institute. The Institute is indebted to the UNDP for donating all equipment required for the computer lab, auditorium and the library and providing furniture for the Judges’ Residences.

After the retirement of Chief Justice Asoka Silva, Justice Shirani A. Bandaranayaka was appointed as the Chief Justice in 2011 and she became the Chairperson of the Board of Management of the Institute. Justice T.B. Weerasuriya and Justice P.H.K. Kulathillake also functioned as Co-Directors of the Institute till May 2012. Thereafter the Board of Management of the Judges’ Institute appointed Mr. Ruwan Fernando, a sitting High Court Judge as the Director of the Judges’ Institute in June

2012 and appointed Mr. Mahie Wijeweera, a sitting Magistrate as the Academic Coordinator of the Judges’ Institute.

The Board of Management headed by Chief Justice Shirani A. Bandaranayaka supported the affairs of the Institute and made an important contribution to the progress of the Institute. During this period the Accountant of the Judicial Service Commission was appointed as the Acting Accountant of the Judges’ Institute on an acting basis. Also a Court Registrar and three Management Assistants were appointed to the Judges’ Institute to efficiently perform the functions of the Judges’ Institute. The Institute is also grateful to Mr. Suhada Gamlath, Secretary to the Ministry of Justice for attaching two minor employees from the Ministry of Justice to the Judges’ Institute in 2012, the Institute prepared a Corporate Plan and an Action Plan and got the approval for the delegation of Authority in respect of income and expenditure under Financial Regulations of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute. The Institute submitted annual reports to Parliament, prepared the Cadre of the Institute and extended training programs to the Presidents of Labor Tribunals. During this period, the Institute began restructuring the training programs and modernization of the available facilities at the Institute to make the Institute a well-equipped modern training and research facilities.

The priorities were given to find a suitable place to locate the secretariat of the Institute, extension of training programs, improving the library facility by making the library a fully equipped computer lab with Wi-Fi facility, reactivation of the Web site with the assistance of the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA), collection of unreported judgments of the Superior Courts, providing residential facilities to Judges within the Institute, commencement of the work on developing a training Manual for Judicial officers at the request of the UNDP, recruiting required staff, providing the required physical resources such as Computer server and commencing print outs and photocopying facility and putting the administrative matters in order by complying with the requirements of the Public Administration and Financial Circulars.

The Institute wishes to pay tribute to the Members of the Board of Management of the Judges’ Institute in this regard and wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the Staff of the Institute especially Academic Coordinator Mr. Mahee Wijeweera and Mr. Gnanapala, the Registrar of the Institute in this regard.

In January 2013, Hon. Mohan Peiris was appointed the Chief Justice of Sri Lanka and Chief Justice Mohan Peiris became the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Sri Lankan Judges’ Institute.

Chief Justice Mohan Peiris threw himself wholeheartedly into the affairs of the Institute from the very outset and is a tower of strength to the Judges’ Institute. In April 2013, the Institute got a section of the New Building of the Ministry of Justice to be used as its office and the Institute is thankful to Chief Justice Mohan Peiris for taking initiative in this regard. The Institute is also indebted to the Secretary, Ministry of Justice Mrs. Kamalini de Silva for providing the building of the Ministry of Justice to be used as the Office of the Institute. Chief Justice Mohan Peiris expanded the Cadre of the Institute from 9 to 23 and invited Academics, professionally qualified legal personalities and experts in various fields to share their knowledge and experience with Judges. Chief Justice Mohan Peiris regularly invited foreign Judges and legal experts to address Judges at the Institute and thereby giving the opportunity to Judges to interact with them on legal and judicial issues. Chief Justice Mohan Peiris himself participated in many seminars, lectures, presentations at the Institute and other places and actively shared his knowledge and experience with judges.

During this period, two committees were appointed to update the Bench Book on Law of Evidence and Civil Law reforms. Chief Justice Mohan Peiris is at present in the process of formulating law reforms to the civil justice system in the area of case management with the assistance of eminent foreign Judges. The Institute takes the pleasure in supporting the efforts of the Chief Justice Mohan Peiris in bringing the required law reforms to the civil justice system.

After the Chief Justice Mohan Peiris assumed Office, over 200 judges have been given foreign training in Malaysia, India, Singapore and India mainly on case management, court administration and judicial ethics. During this period the Institute got the services of Mr. Lakmal Wickremasuriya as its Academic Coordinator who dedicated himself in finding foreign training opportunities to Judges and organized all foreign training programs of the Institute. The Institute wishes to take this opportunity to thank him for his dedication and commitment in organizing and coordinating all foreign training programs on behalf of the Institute. We are proud to say, that the Judges’ Institute is progressing rapidly during the period of Chief Justice Mohan Peiris.

We have to express our gratitude to all Judges of the Superior Courts, High Court, Academic Community and professionals for extending their support to the Institute as resource persons and other activities of the Institute. We must also mention Mr. Sisira Ratnayake who as the Secretary of the Judicial Service Commission plays a key role in supporting the training programs of the Institute.

Today, the Institute is a member of the International Organization for Judicial training (IOJT). It has its own web site with an E-library in order to disseminate legal and judicial information to judicial officers. The Institute has a video conferencing facility linking the Institute with the High Court of Jaffna, Tangalle and the Chief Justice’s Chambers. The Institute has purchased the Indian web site “Manupatra,” the first international data base which has access to more than million judgments from the Indian Supreme Court and High Court, USA Supreme Court and the judgments of the House of Lords. The Institute wishes to place on record the support extended by the Federal Judicial Center of the U.S.A, Judges Institute of Malaysia, Singapore and India for training Sri Lanka judicial officers and providing training modules including electronic training material to the Institute.

In January 2015, Justice K. Sripavan was appointed as the Chief Justice and His Lordship became the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute.

Chief Justice K. Sripavan concentrated on improving the professional standard of Judges through continuing judicial training and appointed Justice T.B. Weerasuriya as one of the consultants to conduct civil training for Judges. In addition, Chief Justice Sripavan was pleased to invite retired judges including Justice P.H.K. Kulatillake, Justice Saleem Marsoof, Justice P.A.Ratnayake, Justice Suresh Chandra and Justice A.W.A.Salam to provide much needed training for High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunals.

During this period, the Institute, under the direction of Chief Justice Sripavan, invited both local and foreign resource persons in different fields such as university academics, doctors, technology experts, forensic scientists, intellectual property law experts, trade and financial experts to share their knowledge and experience with judges. Subjects included Banking Practices under the Cheque & Truncation System, Cyber Crime & Electronic Evidence in cooperation with the United States Department of Justice, Implementation of the NATA Act. In addition, one workshop was conducted for Presidents of Labour Tribunals on the Diplomatic Privileges Act and State Immunity. Chief Justice K. Sripavan participated in a number of such workshops and made the key note address.

Under the Chairmanship of Chief Justice K. Sripavan, the Board of Management of the Institute appointed a Committee to update the Judges Manual headed by a retired Judge of the Court of Appeal and the Bench Book on Evidence headed by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court. During this period, the Institute recruited a secretary, a Librarian, Hardware & Software Technicians, Management Assistants, a Housekeeper and a Driver to the Institute.

The Institute also concentrated on training Court Registrars on court administration and accounting procedure. During this period, 3 workshops were conducted for 143 Court Registrars on “Court Administration, Establishment Code and Court Accounting Practices. A workshop for fifty three Quazis on Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act was also confuted during this period.

One of the biggest achievements during this period was that the Institute was able to send 151 Judges and 30 Presidents of Labour Tribunals for foreign training. Foreign training programs were conducted by the New Delhi Judicial Academy, National Judicial Academy of India, at Bhopal, Judicial & Legal Training Institute of Malaysia.

The Board of Management also granted approval to develop a Judges’ Legal Data Base with research and hyper linking facilities for the benefit of Judges in collaboration with USAID and Lanka Bell Solutions (Pvt) Limited. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Institute and USAID Contractor for the development of the Legal Database. This is a joint project funded by the Ministry of Justice under the Budget Proposal 2016 and the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute and USAID. The USAID has already recruited a Consultant; a retired Judge of the Court of Appeal, Lawyers and few Law Students for the Project. The Institute obtained permission from the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and the Editor of the SriSkantha’ Law Report for using the judgments reported in the Sri Lanka Law Reports, New Law Reports, Bar Association Law Reports and the SriSkantha’ Law Report.

The second major achievement of the Institute during the period of Chief Justice Sripavan was the distribution of 294 Laptop Computers to all Judges of the Superior Courts, all confirmed Judges and Presidents of Labour Tribunals. These Laptop Computers were purchased by the Institute with the assistance of Ministry of Justice from the funds made available to the Institute by the Government of Sri Lanka.

In 2017, Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute launched “SLJI Net” – Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute’s online legal information network. It is the first Judges’ online database of legal information. SLJI Net provides access to a subject wise collection of important case law and legal information only to Judges of Sri Lanka. SLJI Net intend to be support tool for user friendly database to judges to have subject wise easy access to reported and unreported judgments of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and High Court of Sri Lanka, Acts, foreign judgments, reports and articles. It is created for judges of Sri Lanka

to have a subject wise legal data base by the research Division of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute with the support of USAID.

In early 2018, Hon. Justice Janak de Silva was appointed as the Deputy Director of Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute. After Hon. Justice E.A.G.R. Amarasekara’s resignation as the Director of Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute, the Board of Management appointed Hon. Justice Janak de Silva as the Director. Afterwards, Hon. M.P.D. Silva, Judge of the High Court appointed to the post of Deputy Director of Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute. In the same year, Mr. D.M.A. Senevirathne was appointed as the Academic Coordinator of the Institute.

The Institute wishes to thank the Board of Management of the Institute, Secretary, Ministry of Justice and her staff, Secretary, Judicial Service Commission, the USAID CORE Justice and other funding agencies and also the Staff of the Institute for contributing to the progress of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute.

MANAGEMENT AND THE STAFF OF THE SRI LANKA JUDGES’ INSTITUTE

The Institute is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and its administration and management is vested in the Board of Management. The Board of Management comprises of the Chief Justice and two Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by the President and the Chief Justice is the chairman of the Board of Management. After the re-structuring plan of the Institute, the organizational structure of the Institute will be as follows:

Board of Management

The Board of Management of the Sri Lankan Judges’ Institute for the year 2018 consists of:

The Chief Justice of Sri Lanka, Hon. Justice H. Nalin Jayalath Perera (Chairman)

Hon. Justice Buwaneka Aluwihare, PC, Judge of the Supreme Court, (Member)

Hon. Justice Sisira J de Abrew, Judge of the Supreme Court, (Member)

Staff of the Institute

The Board appoints the Institute’s Director and such other officers and servants, in its necessary for caring out the objects of the Institute and to exercise disciplinary control (including the power of dismissal) over the Director, officers and servants of the Institute. The board also has the power to determine the remuneration and terms of service of the Director, officers and servants of the Institute.

01.	Director	Hon Justice Janak De Silva
02.	Consultant	Hon. Justice Shiranee Tilakawardane
		Hon. Justice P.A. Rathnayake

03.	Academic Coordinator	Mr. D.M.A. Seneviratne
04.	Secretary	Mrs. H.M. Kumuduni Maduwanthi
05.	Research Officer	Ms. W.M.M. Karunaratne
06.	Acting Accountant (Court Registrar – Attached from the JSC)	Mrs. U. Christy
07.	Judicial Service Management Assistant (Attached from the JSC)	Mrs. G.M. Udeni Dilrukshi Aponso
		. Mr. S.M.A. Ruwan Samasundara
		Ms. G.N.N. Kithmi
08.	Management Assistant	Mrs. S.C.S. Fernando
09	Librarian	Ms. W.M. Shayamali Samantha Wijesundara
10	Hardware and Software Technicians	Mr. K.L.A. Kasun Tharaka Padmasiri
		Mr. A.T. Gayan Gunathilaka
11.	Book Binder (Attached from JSC)	Mr. W.G. A. D. Weerasinghe
12.	KKS (Attached from MOJ)	Mr. N. Weerasinghe
		Ms. H.P.P.D.Perera
13	K.K.S	Ms. Menaka Padmaseeli
		Ms. Nadeesha Chathurangani
		Ms. Sanika Lakshani Rathugamage
14.	Driver	Mr. G.W. Ranjith
15.	House Keeper	Mr. H.K.T.M. Senevirathne

FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute has its own fund which is administrated by the Board of Management of the Institute. The Institute is mainly financed from the treasury grants channeled through the Ministry of Justice both for its capital and recurrent expenditure. The ministry of justice/treasury places the ceiling for this expenditure and the Institute has to operate within these ceilings.

In terms of the provisions of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute Act No.46 of 1985, the Institute has authority to accept donations, gifts and grants from any source approved by the president and all such donations, gifts and grants received by the Institute from any source shall be paid in to the fund. All expenses incurred in the administration and management of the Institute (including the payment of remuneration) shall be paid out of the fund of the Institute.

The treasury has granted through the Ministry of Justice Rs. 6 million capital expenditure and Rs. 32 million as the recurrent expenditure for the year 2018.

TRAINING PROGRAMS

Since the establishment of the Judges’ Institute in 1985, a number of training courses and events have been held in the Institute. However, with the expansion of the Institute in 2013, the programs of the Institute are intended to cater to High Court Judges, District Judges, Magistrates and Presidents of Labor Tribunals, Judges of Kathie Courts (Quazis), and Court Management Assistants. In order to achieve the aforesaid objectives, the Judges Institute is committed to ensuring a high standard of judicial performance through programs designed with the focus on judicial education, capacity enhancement (including skills development), attitudinal change and social commitment. It is also committed to further developing and adopting improved judicial administration and management through education and research. The programs of the Institute are intended to cater to original court judges and Presidents of Labor Tribunals who come within the purview of the judicial service.

Training requirements vary depending on the training modules and types of training participants, although there are common training programs relevant to all participants. A training program can be mandatory, voluntary or optional depending on the type of training and the experience of the judicial officer or his acquired knowledge at earlier training sessions. It also covers the question of who has the authority control the training and how training programs are financed, target groups and the time of training.

In Sri Lanka, all judicial officers are required to take part in mandatory in-service training as a means of improving the professional expertise of judicial officers and advancing their knowledge throughout their judicial careers. They are required to attend in-service training programs conducted by the Judges’ Institute on each Saturday in the Judges’ Institute of Sri Lanka and in case of any inability: they are required to inform the authorities of their inability to attend mandatory in-service training sessions.

In the case of newly recruited trainee judicial officers, introductory and preliminary training programs are conducted on a day to day basis and such training programs are mandatory. They do not have any option of not attending training sessions conducted by the judges’ Institute. The other type of training requirement arises in the case of a decision taken by the Judicial Service Commission to attach an in-service judicial officer to the Judges’ Institute for further training.

 Nature of Training

1. Mandatory Training

The existing continuing mandatory judicial training for in-service and trainee judicial officers would continue and optional and voluntary training programs would be enhanced for in-service judicial officers as indicated above. However, new approaches for judicial training would be introduced taken into consideration the needs of the judicial officers and the changes taking place in other jurisdiction which now concentrate on technology based face to face distance learning and technology based self – learning judicial training.

2. Optional Training

The need for support courses in other jurisdiction such as English writing for judicial work, personality development, computer training, health development are regarded as optional courses depending on the standard and the requirements of judicial officers. Support courses such as the Mentoring Program are optional program for in-service judicial officers.

3. Training Period

In Sri Lanka, judicial officers are drawn from lawyers who have completed the initial mandatory period of practice as an attorney-at-law either in the private bar or official bar unlike in other countries where a significant proportion of judges are drawn from academia where self-development or training is well-established. The Sri Lanka experience shows that the judicial training has been confined to usually six months, compared to civil law jurisdiction where an extended period of initial training is given, followed by an evaluation system. It has been proposed in this module that the training should be extended to a period of one year with mandatory presentations, research works and presentation of a thesis.

4. Training Authorities

Judicial training at present is delivered by the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute. However, the Board of Management of the Judges’ Institute grants permission to conduct some specialized training programs by Governmental agencies or Universities when such programs are relevant and useful for judicial officers. In the case of foreign training, such training sessions are conducted either by a foreign university, judicial academy or specialized training institution.

5. Judicial Trainers

At present, training programs are conducted mainly by the Judges of the Sri Lankan Supreme Court and Court of Appeal. However, senior members of the Attorney General’s Department also conduct certain types of training programs. Eminent jurists and academics are also invited to conduct judicial training programs taking into consideration of their knowledge, experience and their specialty relevant to judicial officers. As far as trainee judicial officers are concerned their courses would be mainly conducted by the Judges of the Court of Appeal, High Court Judges, both in-service and retired and senior members of the Attorney-General’s Department. For practical training such as identification parades, inquests and recording statements, senior Magistrates would also be invited to conduct such practical training and moot court sessions. Furthermore, support courses such as computer courses, electronic courses filing, mental development, forensic science courses would be conducted by outside trainers who are the experts in their respective support courses.

 Training Resources and Facilities

The Institute has a state of the art training facilities to deliver judicial training courses as identified in this manual including:

1. State of the art auditorium;
2. State of the Art Library with Wi-Fi facilities- open from Monday to Saturday;
3. Web site;
4. Video conferencing;
5. Photocopying and print out facility;
6. Reference Law Books;
7. Course Materials;
8. Reference Materials;
9. Law reports;
10. Unreported judgments;
11. Residential facilities;
12. Legal information data bases.



Aims and Objectives of the Coursers

1. To understand the prestige of judicial office and role of judges in the administration of justice;
2. To understand the importance of a code of ethics for judicial officers in the administration of justice to minimize erosion of public confidence in their judicial and extra judicial activities;
3. To understand the basic norms for the management of personal affairs, beyond the suspicion of the litigants and the public;
4. To understand the rules of Court behavior and court craft including with officers of courts, litigants and public etc.
5. To develop code of ethics for judicial officers (where under a written code of conduct or unwritten self-imposed code of ethics)



Training content for in-service courses

1. Judicial behavior, ethics and conduct;
2. Core legal knowledge (substantive and procedural Law – Criminal, Civil, Constitutional, Commercial Law, Criminal and Civil procedure, Law of Evidence)
3. Special Laws and Acts;
4. Personal Laws;
5. Human Rights;
6. Anti-Corruption Laws;
7. Computer skills and information technology;
8. Intellectual property;

9. Court Administration and Court Management;
10. Case Management and Case Flow Management;
11. Accounts & Finance;
12. Disciplinary procedure;
13. Juvenile justice;
14. Access to justice and Legal Aid;
15. Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine;
16. Judgment writing;
17. Sentencing policy and exercises;
18. Research methodology and Online Research Methodology;
19. Alternative Dispute Resolution;
20. Personality and Skills Development;
21. Health Development and Stress Management;
22. Practical Training-judgment writing exercises, drafting of issues, framing of charges, identification parades, holding of inquests, recording confessions and statements, preparation of inspection notes.



Types of training methods

1. Centralized face-to-face method;
2. Decentralized/provincial based face to face method;
3. Court based Mentoring method;
4. Centralized mentoring method by appointed Mentors (appointed Resource Persons;)
5. Streamed methods for individual officers;

6. IT and web-based distance learning methods;
7. Everyday working tools, bench books, audio and video taped educational materials;
8. Modules;
9. Course Materials;
10. Reference Materials;
11. Research papers;
12. Video-conferencing;
13. Practical-methods-moot courts;
14. Visits;
15. Presentations;
16. Essay writing;
17. Research Work;
18. Preparation of individual course materials;
19. Foreign training methods;
20. Mentoring;

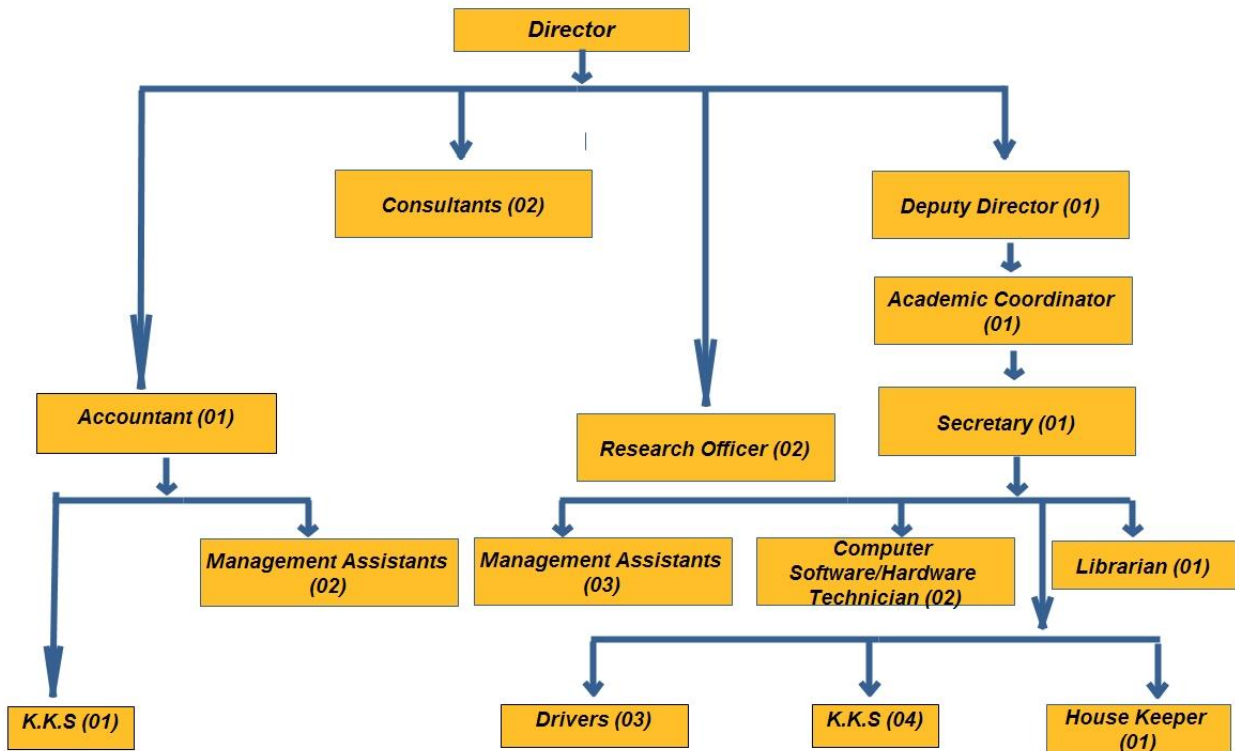
The mentoring training consists of two types of programs, both court-based mentoring program by the chief-justice, and centralized mentoring program by resource persons. In Sri Lanka mentoring is used as training at a personal; level without any official recognition. The new training manual however, introduces a mentoring training program by which two eminent resource persons who is either retired Supreme Court judge or Court of Appeal judges, advise judicial officers, high Court Judges and Presidents of Labor Tribunals. The mentors (consultants) deal with the following functions;

1. Criminal law and evidence – Original and appeals-mentor(Consultant) retired judge of the A Supreme Court or Court of Appeal
2. Civil Law and Labor Law – Original and appeals- 1 mentor (Consultant) - retired judge of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeal.

This type of training method will be conducted mainly through pre-arranged telephone calls, e-mails; web based methods as well as pre-arranged face-to-face institutional sessions.

PERFORMANCE OF THE INSTITUTE

1. Cadre of Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute was approved by Department of Management Service as follows,



2. The cadre of the Institute was approved by the Department of Management Services under FR 71 as follows,

Name of Designation	No of Posts Approved
Director	01
Deputy Director	01
Consultant	02
Academic Coordinator	01
Secretary	01
Accountant	01
Research Officer	02
Software/Hardware Technician	02
Librarian	01
Management Assistant	05
Driver	03
House Keeper	01
Office Aid	05

**ACTIVITIES OF THE SRI LANKA JUDGES INSTITUTE FOR THE PERIOD
01.01.2018 – 31.12.2018**

Seminars and Workshops

1. Three seminars were conducted on “**Practical Issues Pertaining to Documentary Evidence, Electronic Evidence, Admission and Confession**”
 - a. A workshop was conducted for 69 Judicial Officers at Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute on 13th January, 2018. The workshop was addressed by Hon. Justice Buwaneka Aluwihare PC. Judge of the Supreme Court
 - b. A workshop was conducted for 76 Judicial Officers at Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute on 20th January, 2018. The workshop was addressed by Hon. Justice Buwaneka Aluwihare PC. Judge of the Court of Appeal.
 - c. A workshop was conducted for 79 Judicial Officers at Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute on 24th February, 2018. The workshop was addressed by Hon. Justice S. Thurairaja PC. Judge of the Supreme Court
2. A special seminar was conducted by Government Analyst Department for 31 Judicial Officers at Government Analyst Department, Baththaramulla on 19th January, 2018 on “**Modern Technologies and Scientific Strategies used by the GAD**”
3. A seminar organized by Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute was conducted for Quazis was held in Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute on 27th January 2018 at Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute
4. Workshop for 33 Presidents of Labour Tribunal on 18th February, 2018 at the Kingsbery, Colombo “**Execution of Labour Tribunal Awards.**

5. A special workshop organized by USAID for on 03rd & 04th March, 2018
6. A one-day Workshop on “coffey” (Implementing the British High Commission Rule of Law Programme for sixty-one High Court Judges on 10th March, 2018
7. A Residential Workshop organized by USAID for seventy Judicial Officers was held on 16th – 18th March, 2018 at Taj Samudra, Colombo on “**Cybercrimes and Electronic Evidence**”.
8. A Residential Workshop which was conducted by Food and Agriculture Organization for 50 Magistrates Serving in Coastal Zone held at Anantaya Resort & Spa, Pasikuda on 23rd – 25th March, 2018 on “**Laws Pertaining to Maritime Resources**”
9. One Day Workshop was conducted for 212 Judicial Officers at the Ceremonial Court of the Supreme Court on 12th May 2018 on “**International Humanitarian Law**”.
10. A workshop for 80 High Court Judges, District Judges and Magistrates from 27th – 28th May 2018 at the Ceremonial Court of the Supreme Court “on **Implementing The International Framework for Court Excellence**”.
11. A workshop was conducted by Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute for 19 newly recruited judges at Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute on 28th July, 2018 on “**Court Administration**”. The workshop was addressed by Hon. Justice Padman Surasena, President of the Court of Appeal, Hon. W. A. Kaluarachchi, High Court Judge.
12. One day workshop was conducted for 78 High Court Judges on 04th August, 2018 at the Kingsbery Hotel, Colombo on “**Legislature on prevention of Money Laundering and General Overview of Bribery and Corruption.**” The workshop was conducted by His Lordship Justice Buwaneka Aluwihare, PC His Lordship Justice K. T. Chitrasiri, and Hon. Justice T. B. Weerasuriya,
13. Academic Session by Prof. (Dr.) Balram K. Gupta
 - a. For 34 judges on 8th October 2018 (Southern Province)
 - b. For 9 judges on 9th October 2018 at Waters Edge (Baththaramulla)

14. Two workshops were conducted for Judicial Officers at Waters Edge, Baththaramulla on “**Law of Banking**”
 - a. On 20th October, 2018 for 103 judges
 - b. On 28th October 2018 for 101 judges
15. A Workshop was conducted for 39 High Court Judges, District Judges and Magistrates at Heritage Hotel, Anuradhapura on 3rd & 4th November, 2018 on “**Legal Issues relating State Land**”.
16. A workshop was conducted for 32 Presidents of Labour Tribunal on 24th and 25th November, 2018 at Jetwing Sea Hotel, Negombo
17. Residential Workshop conducted for 67 High Court Judges on 1st and 2nd December, 2018 at Ananthaya Resort & Spa, Chilaw
18. Seminars for 120 District Judges and Magistrates on 08th December, 2018 at Waters Edge, Baththaramulla on ‘**Banking Law**’
19. Annual Workshop was held on 14th and 15th December, 2018 at Hotel Hilton, Colombo with the participation of 209 judges/
20. Residential Workshop for 82 High Court Judges on 17th and 18th December, 2018 at Hotel Taj Samudra, Colombo on “**Proceeds of Crime and Case**” **Management**

 Foreign Training Programs

1. 14 High Court Judges were participated for Training on Court Management for High Court Judges – Public Administration International London, United Kingdom
2. A High Court Judge was participated for the 27th Session of the Commission on **Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice** (CCPCJ), Viana
3. 25 Presidents of Labour Tribunal were participated for an Overseas Judicial Training Program at New Delhi Judicial Academy (DJA), India.
4. 70 Judicial Officers were participated for an Overseas Judicial Training Program at Chandigarh Judicial Academy (CJA), India.
5. A President of Labour Tribunal was participated for International Labour Standard for Judges, Lawyers and Legal Educators in Turin 2018.
6. 37 High Court Judges were participated for an Overseas Judicial Training Program at Maharashtra Judicial Academy & Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute, India.



Customized Business English Course for Judicial Officers

“Customized Business Communication Skills Course” has been commissioned to enable judges across Sri Lanka to improve their public speaking skills within the local context as well as develop their writing skills to produce formal judgments, contribute to academic journals and professional correspondence.

- Customized Business Communications Skills Course for three groups of High Court Judges, Judicial Officers and Presidents of Labour Tribunal were conducted in 2018 with a trainer from British Council. It includes
 - Customized Business Communication Skills Course for Judicial Officers for two groups
 - Customized Business Communication Skills Course – Advanced for Judicial Officers for one group

FUTURE COURSES

- Cyber Crimes and Electronic Evidence
- Protection of Intellectual Property Rights
- Laws Pertaining to Maritime Resources
- Legal Issues relating to State Lands

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted Accounting principles and the Accounting Standard lay down by the accountants of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
Statement of Financial Position As At 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

	Notes	2018		2017
		Rs.cts	Rs.cts	Rs.cts
Assets				
Non Current Assets	1		38,012,075.39	42,093,103.00
Legal Data Base			3,517,995.00	3,517,995.00
Current Assets				
Ministry of Justice Grant Recievable		-		794,000.00
Legal Data Base in Progress		-		-
Stock (Office stationery)		640,043.70		478,807.00
petty Cash		-		1,879.00
Savings Account 31.12.2018		301,532.03		292,043.00
Current Account 31.12.2018		2,815,474.84	3,757,050.57	3,540,503.00
				5,107,232.00
			45,287,120.96	50,718,330.00
Financed by				
Capital & Received				
Capital Grant		16,955,146.00		16,955,146.00
Accumulated Fund	2	33,808,968.56		43,842,715.00
Add :Deficit		(7,947,122.12)	42,816,992.44	(11,223,795.00)
				49,574,066.00
Current Liabilities				
Provision for Audit fee		623,700.00		149,885.00
Provision for Stamp duty		2,400.00		3,750.00
Provision for Gratuity	3	543,554.40		326,363.00
Accrued Expenses	4	396,531.73		613,571.00
Other payable	5	903,942.38	2,470,128.51	50,696.00
				1,144,265.00
			45,287,120.96	50,718,330.00

The Financial Statements of Sri Lanka Judges' Institute have been prepared and presented in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



U.V.R. Rajakaruna
Accountant
U.V.R. Rajakaruna
Accountant
Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
No. 80, Adikarana Mawatha,
Colombo 12.



Justice L.T.B. Dehideniya
Director
Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
Justice L.T.B. Dehideniya,
Director,
Sri Lanka Judges' Institute,
No. 80, Adikarana Mawatha,
Colombo 12.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Sri Lanka Judges' Institute Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

	Note	2018		2017
		Rs.Cts.	Rs.Cts.	Rs.Cts.
Income				
Recurrent Grant Received	6	124,920,768.46		25,962,480.00
Interest Received from saving Account		11,368.14		13,238.00
Court Administration Grant Received				157,861,303.00
Diffred Income	7	221,360.00		2,524,542.00
Amortisation of Gov. Grant		18,696.21		284,622.00
Photocopy Income		21,569.00		12,390.00
Accommodation incom		37,000.00		125,700.00
Library Fine Received		-		-
Capacity Building Project		-		-
Donation Received		3,000.00		-
Other Income	8	9,565.50		-
Auction				6,532.00
Total Income			125,243,327.31	186,790,807.00
Less - Expenditure				
Wages Salaries & Employment Benefit				
Salaries & Wages	9	6,306,497.12		(8,162,846.00)
Employees' Provident fund expenses		562,682.92		(703,966.00)
Employees' Trust fund expenses		140,670.73		(177,070.00)
ETF Surcharge Expences				-
Staff Training		42,500.00		-
Over Time		373,873.81		(505,011.00)
Combined Allowance		45,000.00		(71,818.00)
Uniform Allowance		4,000.00		(8,000.00)
Festival Advance				-
Gratuity		266,965.90		92,921.00
			7,742,190.48	(9,535,790.00)
Operational Activities				
Seminars & Training Expences	10	10,747,808.33		(11,213,947.00)
Expenses for foreign Training programs	11	103,165,214.92		(149,933,008.00)
Refreshment and expenses for seminars and Workshops		1,097,262.50		(3,297,398.00)
Security Charges		999,034.76		(998,835.00)
Video Conferencing Charges				-
Annual subscription Charges	12	583,375.00		(2,726,186.00)
Govt. SMS Service		-		-
			116,592,695.51	(168,169,374.00)
Supplies and Cosumable Used				
Supply of News Paper				-
Postel Charges		50,560.00		(62,157.00)
Office Stationary expenses		599,453.91		(372,008.00)
Fuel		128,285.00		(389,068.00)
Other Service & Supplies		491,630.48		(1,181,517.00)
			1,269,929.39	(2,004,750.00)
Finance Costs				
Bank fees		6,003.00	6,003.00	(2,187,072.00)
Other Expense				
Travelling Expenses		74,882.29		(22,898.00)
Vehicle Maintenance		151,302.05		(347,670.00)
Building Machinery & Equipment Maintenance	13	537,210.53		(1,952,952.00)
Translation fees		13,590.00		
Computer Maintenance				(16,500.00)
Telephone & Internet Charges		634,690.93		(451,665.00)
Cleaning Charges		556,806.00		(529,968.00)
Electricity & water Expences		816,250.03		(712,480.00)
Property ,Plant, & Equipment Depreciation	14	4,321,084.21		(12,023,459.00)
Audit Fees		473,815.00		(60,000.00)
			7,579,631.04	(16,117,592.00)
Total Expenses			133,190,449.43	
Deficit to the Accumulated Fund			(7,947,122.12)	(11,223,770.00)

U. V. R. Rajakaruna
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CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Sri Lanka Judges Institute
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

	Note	2018		2017	
		Rs.Cts	Rs.Cts	Rs.Cts	Rs.Cts
Operating Activities					
Received					
Recurrent Imprest From Ministry		125,138,574.64		24,956,000.00	
Interest Received		11,368.14			
228- Budget Allocation		-		157,861,303.21	
Donation		3,000.00			
Library Fine Received		-			
Photocopy Fees Income		21,569.00		12,390.00	
Auction		-		6,532.00	
Accommodation Income		37,000.00		125,700.00	
Cash received from chemonic int		9,262.36			
Other Income		277.02			
Cash Received for Chandigar Judicial Academy Payment		-			
Cash Inflows from Operating Activities			125,221,051.16		182,961,925.21
Payments					
Wages Salaries & Employment Benefits	15	(7,439,019.42)		(9,655,082.75)	
Operational Activities	16	(114,852,190.95)		(169,415,741.53)	
Supplies and Consumables Used	17	(3,393,320.65)		(5,745,197.20)	
Finance Costs	18	(6,003.00)		(2,194,297.00)	
Stam Duty		(6,000.00)		-	
Cash Out flows from Operating Activities			(125,696,534.02)		(187,010,318.48)
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities			(475,482.86)		(4,048,393.27)
Cash Flows from Financial Activities					
Capital Grant Received		-		4,000,000.00	
Net Cash flows from Financial Activities					4,000,000.00
Cash Flows from Investment Activities					
Purchase of Fixed Assets	19	(240,056.21)		2,809,164.00	
Legal Data Base				1,056,122.00	
Reinvest Interest Income					
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities			(240,056.21)		3,865,287.00
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents			(715,539.07)		(3,913,680.00)
Cash & cash equivalents at Beginning of period			3,832,545.94		7,748,105.00
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period			3,117,006.87		3,834,425.00


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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Sri Lanka Judges Institute
Statement of Changes in net Assets for the Year Ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

	Contributed Capital	Other Reserves	Accumulated Surplus(Deficits)	Total (Rs.)
Balance as at 01.01.2018	16,955,146.00		32,618,920.00	49,574,066.00
Capital Grant Received for the Year	-		-	-
Prior Year Adjustments	-		1,190,048.56	
Excess(Deficit) During the year	-		(7,947,122.12)	(7,947,122.12)
Balance as at 31.12.2018	16,955,146.00	-	25,861,846.44	41,626,943.88


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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Sri Lanka Judges' Institute

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

Note 01

Property, Plant and Equipment Schedule

Cost	Balance as at 01/01/2018	Additions during the year	Balance as at 31/12/2018
Office Equipment	1,522,454.25	-	1,522,454.25
Furniture & Fittings	3,056,725.30	-	3,056,725.30
Library Books	6,701,270.69	240,056.21	6,941,326.90
Computer Equipment	44,659,012.49	-	44,659,012.49
Electrical Instrument	1,364,437.73	-	1,364,437.73
Pantry Items	121,858.33	-	121,858.33
Travelling Bags	20,100.00	-	20,100.00
Machinery	1,266,905.00	-	1,266,905.00
	58,712,763.79	240,056.21	58,952,820.00
Depreciation	01/01/2018	the year	Depreciation 31/12/2018
Office Equipment	924,115.96	184,823.19	1,108,939.15
Furniture & Fittings	1,062,266.73	132,783.34	1,195,050.07
Library Books	1,096,291.32	688,823.28	1,785,114.60
Computer Equipment	12,546,894.05	3,136,723.51	15,683,617.56
Electrical Instrument	725,607.96	145,121.59	870,729.55
Pantry Items	44,947.07	5,618.38	50,565.45
Travelling Bags	10,050.00	1,005.00	11,055.00
Machinery	209,487.31	26,185.91	235,673.22
	16,619,660.40	4,321,084.21	20,940,744.61
Net book value	42,093,103.39		38,012,075.39

Note 02

Adjustment to the Accumulated Fund

	2018
Balance as at 01/01/2018	32,618,920.00
Over Provision ETF Dec 2017	683.03
Over Provision EPF Dec 2017	4,553.20
provision for gratuity - Lakshika Chathurani	49,774.50
Excess Interest income on savings account	(1,879.04)
Insidental return from Nepal training	193,000.00
Insidental return from Nepal training	279,073.00
Insidental return from Nepal training	280,246.00
Insidental return from Nepal training	275,456.00
ruwan fernando	9,000.00
direct deposit	100,141.87
	33,808,968.56


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 Colombo 12.

Sri Lanka Judges' Institute

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)**Note 03****Provision for Gratuity**

Appointment date	Service period	Service period in years	Name	Designation	gross salary as at 31.12.2018	Gratuity provision for the year
2018.10.1	2M & 30D	0	H.M. Kumuduni Maduwanthi	Secretary	52,143.00	-
2017.6.1	1Y 6M 30D	1	W M M Karunaratna	Research Officer	48,461.00	24,230.50
2015.10.15	3Y 2M 16D	3	A.T.G. Gunathilake	Software & Hardware Technician	36,211.00	54,316.50
2015.10.15	3Y 2M 16D	3	K.L.A. Kasun Tharaka Padmasiri	Software & Hardware Technician	36,211.00	54,316.50
2016.6.27	2Y 6M 4D	2	H.K.T.M. Seneviratne	House Keeper	32,408.00	32,408.00
2016.6.27	2Y & 8M	2	R. Sanika Lakshani	KKS	33,555.80	33,555.80
2016.6.27	2Y & 8M	2	W.A. Menaka Padmaseeli	KKS	33,555.80	33,555.80
2016.6.27	2Y & 8M	2	U.A. Nadeesha Chathurangani	KKS	33,555.80	33,555.80
2006.1.1	12Y	12	G.W.Ranjith	Driver	37,348.00	224,088.00
2015.8.20	3Y 4M 13D	3	Shamalee wijesundara	Librarian	35,685.00	53,527.50
						543,554.40

Provision as at 01/01/2018

326,362.50

Resigned employee Lakshika chathurani

(49,774.50)

Provision for the year 2018

543,554.40

Gratuity expense for the year

266,966.40**Note 04****Accrued Expenses**

Consultant allowance payable	89,550.00
ETF payable	11,221.92
EPF payable	74,812.80
Cleaning charges payable	44,888.00
Telephone bill payable	29,052.53
Staff OT payable	63,720.25
Security charges payable	83,286.23
	396,531.73

Note 05**Other payable**

Chandigrah Judicial academy

903,942.38



U. V. R. Rajakaruna
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Colombo 12.

Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
Notes to the Financial Statements for the
year ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

6 Government Grant Received

January	-
February	-
March	9,294,529.38
April	26,455,228.33
May	1,347,492.00
June	986,000.00
July	1,200,000.00
August	46,786,300.00
September	-
October	1,300,000.00
November	15,953,000.00
December	21,022,024.93
	<u>124,344,574.64</u>
Transferred to differed Income	(240,056.21)
	<u>124,104,518.43</u>

Payments made by Ministry of Justice

Water & Electricity Expense	816,250.03
	<u><u>124,920,768.46</u></u>

7 Differed Income

Purchase of Fixed Assets using Government grants	240,056.21
Depreciation relevant to the assets	(18,696.21)
	<u><u>221,360.00</u></u>

8 Other Income

Funds received from Chemoni Int	9,262.36
Balance form cash book error corrections	303.14
	<u><u>9,565.50</u></u>

9 Salaries and wages

Permanent staff EPF Liable	5,191,897.12
Consultants allowance - EPF not liable	1,114,600.00
	<u><u>6,306,497.12</u></u>

10 Seminar & Training Expenses

Refreshment and other expenses for Local Training	1,360,251.85
Local Training and Workshops	9,387,556.48
	<u><u>10,747,808.33</u></u>

11 Foreign Training Expenses

Air ticket fee	12,514,650.00
travell insurance	470,268.13
Insidental, Perdium and Institutuinal fees	90,001,121.79
Warm Clothing Expenses	179,175.00
	<u><u>103,165,214.92</u></u>

12 Annual subscription Charges

Annual subscription fee- Law net	583,375.00
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year ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

13 Building Machinery & Equipment Maintenance

Machinery Service agreement	-
Repairs and upkeep Office equipments	136,565.72
Toners for Photocopy machine	321,103.61
Equipment and Electrical items	50,241.20
Fire Alarm system	-
SLJI telephone System	29,300.00
	<u>537,210.53</u>

14 Depreciation for PPE

office equipments	184,823.19
library books	688,823.28
Furniture and fittings	132,783.34
computer and Equipment	3,136,723.51
Electrical Insurance	145,121.59
pantry item	5,618.38
Travelling Bags	1,005.00
Machinery	26,185.91
	<u>4,321,084.21</u>



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Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
Notes to the Financial Statements for the
year ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

Notes to the cash flow statement

Cash flow statement has been prepared on Direct method

Note 15

Wages and salaries and Employment benefits

Salaries and wages	4,758,200.16
Consultant fee	1,114,600.00
Employees provident Fund expenses	949,631.86
Employees Trust Fund expenses	142,444.78
Overtime	327,642.62
Uniform allowance	4,000.00
Staff training	42,500.00
Festival advance	100,000.00
Other staff allowances	
	7,439,019.42

Note 16

Operational activities

Seminars and training expenses	9,387,556.48
foreign training program	101,175,051.67
Refreshment for seminars and other progr	2,457,514.35
Security chargers	1,248,693.45
Vedio conferencing chargers	
Annual subscription chargers	583,375.00
Audit fee	-
	114,852,190.95

Note 17

Supplies and consumables Used

Supply of newspaper	
Postal chargers	50,559.10
Purchase of office stationery	1,081,794.11
Fuel expenses	128,285.00
Other servise and supplies	504,119.57
Travelling expenses	74,882.29
Building machinery and Equipments maintenance	
Vehicle Maintenance	151,302.05
Computer Maintenance	
Office equipments maintenance and other	216,106.92
Telephone and internet chargers	634,465.61
Cleaning chargers	551,806.00
	3,393,320.65

U. V. R. Rajakarun:
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No. 80, Adikarana Mawati
Colombo 12.

STATEMENT OF BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

Sri Lanka Judges' Institute
Notes to the Financial Statements for the
year ended 31st December 2018 (Drafted)

Note 18**Finance Cost**

Bank fee	6,003.00
	6,003.00

Note 19**Purchase of Fixed Assets**

Office Equipments	-
Furniture and fittings	-
Library books	240,056.21
Computer equipments	-
Electrical Instruments	-
Pantry Items	-
Machinery	-
	240,056.21



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 Colombo 12.

CHALLENGERS

Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute has reached many remarkable achievements throughout its’ long journey like obtaining International Judicial Training, acquiring Partnerships with other Judicial Academies and with European Union, US Department of Judicial.

As well several challengers still remain.

- A separate building for a Judicial Academy with all basic facilities
- Lengthy departmental procedures
- Financial restrictions in conducting program

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Sri Lanka judges’ Institute appreciates the assistance and cooperation given by the following:

1. The Board of Management
2. The Secretary and the staff of the Ministry of Justice
3. The Secretary and the staff of the Judicial Service Commission
4. The Secretary of the Treasury and Staff of the Treasury.
5. The UNDP
5. The Auditor-General and his staff
6. The Superintendent of Prison and his staff
7. Registrar of the Supreme Court
8. Registrar of the Court of Appeal
9. Marshall of the Supreme Court
10. JMO Colombo

(State Emblem)

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

(Office Logo)

My No.} JPA/B/SLJI/01

Your No.}

Date} 30th March 2021

Director,
Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute.

Report of the Auditor General in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 on the financial statements and other legal and regulatory requirements for the year ending at 31st December, 2018 of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute.

1. Financial statements**1.1 Observed opinion**

The Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute’s financial status statement ending at 31st December, 2018, financial performance statement for the year ending at 31st December, 2018, net asset change statement and notes pertaining to cash flow statement and financial statements for the year ending at 31st December, 2018, financial statement summarizing important accounting policies for the year ending at 31st December were audited under my direction in accordance with the provisions laid down in the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 and the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 read together with the Article 154 (1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. As the financial statement of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute for the year ending at 31st December, 2018 had not been submitted on the due date, my report on transactions of activities in terms of Article 154 (6) of the Constitution was tabled in Parliament on 26th August, 2020.

I am of the opinion that, save and except for the effect of the facts described in the section incorporating the basis for observed opinion in my report, financial performance and cash flow of the Sri Lanka Judges’ Institute ending at 31st December, 2018, truly and fairly reflect compliance with the Sri Lanka Public Accounting Standards.

No.306/72, Polduwa Raod, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

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1.2 The basis for the observed opinion

- (a) As per the property plant and equipment note, depreciation of expense of Rs. 4,321,084 for the year under review was accounted but it was calculated on the basis of cumulative depreciation and not on the cost of fixed assets.
- (b) In the financial statement, even though a sum Rs.58,952,820 was mentioned as the property plant and equipment cost at the end of the year under review, necessary schedules or other supported documents to confirm assets in a sum of Rs. 6,228,526 out of the said sum were not submitted for auditing.
- (c) Accounting method followed to account deferred income under the grants was not disclosed in the financial statements.

I conducted the audit in accordance with the Sri Lanka Audit Standards. (SLAS) My accountability under these audit standards is further elaborated in the section entitled Auditor accountability in respect of financial statement auditing incorporated in this report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my observed opinion.

1.3 Responsibilities of the management and controlling parties in financial statements

It is the responsibility of the management to prepare and fairly present these financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards of the public sector in Sri Lanka and to determine the internal controls required to enable the preparation of financial statements without quantitative misrepresentations due to fraud or errors.

In preparing financial statements, it is the responsibility of the management to determine the capacity to maintain the continuity of the institute. The management also has a responsibility to keep accounts and disclose matters relevant to the continued existence of the institute, unless it intends to liquidate the institute or discontinue operations when there is no other option.

Responsibilities related to the financial reporting process of the institute are borne by the controlling parties.

Sub-section 16 (1) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 provides for the proper maintainance of books and records on its own income, expenditure, assets and liabilities so as to ensure the preparation of annual and periodical financial statements of the institute.

1.4 Responsibilities of the Auditor in relation to the financial statement auditing

As a whole, my intention is to issue an auditor's report incorporating my opinion providing a fair proof that the financial statements are without quantitative misrepresentations due to, frauds and errors. Despite the fair certification is a high level of guarantee, when auditing is carried out in accordance with the Sri Lanka Audit Standards, it is not always a guarantee that it will detect quantitative misrepresentations at all material times. Frauds and errors, individual or collective, can lead to quantitative misrepresentations which are expected to affect the economic decisions made by users based on these financial statements.

I conducted the audit in accordance with the Sri Lanka Audit Standards with professional judgment and professional scepticism. Furthermore,

- When identifying and assessing the risks of quantitative misrepresentations in financial statements due to fraud or errors, it is the basis of my opinion that it requires obtaining adequate and appropriate audit evidence to overcome the risks posed by frauds or errors by way of planning appropriate audit procedures as the case may be. The impact of fraud is far greater than the impact of quantitative misrepresentations and corruption, forgery, deliberate evasion of internal controls can lead to a fraud.
- Although an understanding of the internal governance of the institute was gained in order to plan an appropriate audit procedures, it is not intend express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.
- The fairness of the accounting policies and accounting estimates used and the appropriateness of the relevant disclosures made by management were evaluated.

- The relevance of using the institute's continuity basis for accounting was determined based on the audit evidence obtained as to whether there was quantitative uncertainty about the firm's continuity due to events or circumstances. If there is sufficient uncertainty, the audit report should focus on the disclosures made in the financial statements, and if those disclosures are not sufficient, my opinion should be distorted. However, continued existence may end on future events or circumstances.
- The presentation, structure and content of the financial statements including disclosures were evaluated and it was evaluated that the transactions and events on which they were based are included in the financial statements in an appropriate and fair manner.

The governing parties were made awareness on the important audit findings, key internal governance weaknesses and other issues identified during my audit.

2. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 contains special provisions regarding the following requirements.

- In accordance with the requirements of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, I obtained all information and clarification required for the audit, except for the effect of the facts described on the basis for the observed opinion in my report, which appeared in my inquiry that a proper financial reporting institution has been maintained.
- That the financial statements of the institute correspond with the previous year as per the requirement mentioned in Section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- The recommendations made by me during the last year as per the requirement mentioned in Section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 are included in the financial statements submitted.

In restricting the actions taken and the evidence obtained and quantitative facts, none of the following statements came to my notice.

- According to the requirement of Section 12(d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018, a member of the Board of Directors of the institute may have a direct or indirect involvement in any Agreement pertaining to the institute, outside its general business of activities.
- Failure to comply with any applicable written law or other general or special provisions issued by the Board of Authority in accordance with the requirements set out in Section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- That the powers, duties and functions of the institute have not been complied with as required by Section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- Failure to plan, utilize the resources of the institute in a timely manner, frugally, efficiently and effectively as required by Section 12 (h) of the National Audit, Act No. 19 of 2018.

Sgd./ Signature
W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General