

Review of JUDICIARY System and Practices



June, 2019

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DISCLAIMER NOTE

The review was confined to the Judiciary systems and practices in the country. The review was based on the objectives and the programme prepared by the Royal Audit Authority. The findings were based on the information, data and documents made available by the audited agencies.

Also, the auditors during the review had neither yielded to pressure, nor dispensed any favor or resorted to any unethical means that would be considered as violation of the Royal Audit Authority's Oath of Good Conduct, Ethics and Secrecy.



REVIEW OF JUDICIARY SYSTEM AND PRACTICES

JUNE, 2019





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REVIEW OF JUDICIARY SYSTEM AND PRACTICES

WHAT RAA REVIEW?

The review aimed to ascertain the efficiency and effectiveness of the Judiciary in delivering fair, just, and equitable justices. It entailed ascertaining the existence and adequacy of legal and institutional framework, efficiency of case management system and practices, timeliness of delivery of justice, and the consistencies of delivery of judicial services. For this purpose, the review team visited Supreme Court, High Court and a sample of eight lower Courts and reviewed the administrative records, case data and files, information system, Procedure Code, Service Act, and other relevant information.

WHAT RAA OBSERVED AND RECOMMEND?

The review finds the prospects of the Judiciary in its current position are very positive. However, the areas of weakness that require remedial action include the followings.

1) Legal and Institutional Framework

- Most of the 11th Five Year Plan targets of the Judiciary is lying unachieved although plan cycle is nearing to end. The Supreme Court envisioned to create Research Section, Internal Audit Services, Archive & Library Section and the Press & Media Section within its premises but could not realize these intents. Lawyers (Court Registrars) do not head the Registry Sections of 15 Dzongkhag Courts and 13 Dungkhag Courts undermining the internal administration of the Courts and accessibility of the services. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to develop a Strategic Plan Document to have all measures and controls in place to receive state's assurance on achieving its developmental plans towards realizing vision, mission and objectives.
- The Judiciary could not realize the position structure of Judicial Service Personnel
 envisaged under Section 62 of the Judicial Service Act of Bhutan, 2007. Therefore,
 review recommends the Judiciary to consider appointing *Drangpon Rabjams* from
 the pool of Government Lawyers as an interim measure to address the position
 gaps, by taking advantage of Section 74 of the Service Act.
- The Judiciary could not recruit Bench Clerks holding Bachelor's Degree with a
 year of national legal course as intended under Section 55 and 56 of the Judicial
 Service Act of Bhutan, 2007. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to
 initiate a dialogue with RCSC to redesign the entry-level recruitment system and
 pre-service training programs to implement Section 55 and 56 of the Service Act.





- There is no a prescribed rule or guideline for paying sitting fees to the members of National Judicial Commission and Royal Judicial Service Council although required by the Judicial Service Act of Bhutan, 2007. Thus, sitting fees paid as of date is irregular. Therefore, review recommends the Royal Judicial Service Council to formulate and adopt rule or guidelines in consultation with Ministry of Finance.
- The Royal Judicial Service Council did not exercised the mandate granted by Section 32 of the Judicial Service Act of Bhutan, 2007 to review laws from time to time and submit to parliament for amendments. Therefore, review recommends the Royal Judicial Service Council to look into possibilities of using this mandate to reviewing the outdated or irrelevant laws and submit for amendment to Parliament.
- There is no system of declaring Conflict of Interest by *Drangpons* and Bench Clerks while adjudication the cases although required by the Code of Conduct and other laws. This invites doubt on the neutrality of the Court Officials. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to institute a system through developing a guideline on conflict of interest requiring *Drangpons* and Bench Clerks to declare Conflict of Interest before handling the Cases.
- The 22nd National Judicial Conference resolved that the Chief Justice and the
 Justices of the Supreme Court should monitor the functions of the *Drangpons* of
 lower Courts. However, Supreme Court did not implement this intent as on date
 although there is scope to strengthen accountability system within the Judiciary.
 Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to implement this resolution.
- The Alternative Dispute Resolution Center is still not in operation despite appointing a Chief Administrator on 7th December 2016, under the payroll of Supreme Court, to spearhead the establishment works. Therefore, review recommends the National Judicial Commission to closely monitor the operationalization of the Centre and frame service conditions for its employees as mandated by Section 13 of the ADR Act, 2013.
- Currently there is no practice of granting *Legal Aid* to an indigent person for one's defence although provisions are available under Article 9(6) of the Constitution, Section 34 of the Civil & Criminal Procedure Code, and Section 9(g) of the Jabmi Act. Therefore, review recommends the implementation of *legal aid* services to indigent persons.
- There is no adequate legal mandate for the Courts to provide notary services to public. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to spearhead in establishing a proper legal framework for instituting Notary Public Offices in the Country and transfer citizen service to such Notary Public Offices.



2) Case management procedures and practices

- There is no standard to assess the performance of the Courts, timeframe to dispose
 the cases, fixed number of summon orders to issue, and fixed number of rebuttals
 in trials. Thus, there are inconsistent practices across Courts. Therefore, review
 recommends the Judiciary to establish a National Standard for assessing the
 performance of the Courts, time requirement for disposal of case, summoning of
 parties, and number of rebuttals in trail.
- The hearing schedules in *Dzongkhag* and *Dungkhag* Courts is constantly associated with arbitrary changes based on preferences and convenience of the Bench Clerks, prosecuting agencies, and the litigants. This is hampering the fairness and timely delivery of justice. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to formalize scheduling of case hearings in Courts through collaborative approach with all relevant parties involved.
- There are instances were Courts has entertained re-litigation of cases that are already decided or pending before other competent Courts although Section 127 and 115 of the Civil & Criminal Procedure Code prohibits it. Therefore, review recommends the Courts to establish an effective system in the Registry Section to prevent such re-litigations.
- There is no guarantee that all the judgments of civil cases are effectively enforced. There is no responsible institution to enforce the judgments of civil cases. The Courts do not have mandate to follow-up on their judgments unless aggrieved party moves the court to do so. Thus, ineffectiveness lies in the civil justice system to some extent. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to institute a system to enforce the judgments of civil cases.
- Currently, the judgments passed by the Courts are restricted from public access
 although Section 96A of the Civil & Criminal Procedure Code requires Courts to
 make judgments available on public domains including libraries. Therefore, review
 recommends the Judiciary to enhance the accessibility of judgments to public for
 transparency and to facilitate legal researches.
- The appeal process is too relaxed where litigants need not have to specify reasons to appeal their case. Thus, Appellate Courts are accepting the appeals irrespective of whether the case has legal basis or not. Hence, there are rooms for the litigants to misuse the system for personal benefit, and for the Court Officials to involve in undesirable practices. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to rationalize the appeal system in accordance with Section 110 and 111 of the Civil & Criminal Procedure Code, 2001.





3) Information System

- The reliability of case information of the Judiciary, maintained in Case Information System (CIS), is questionable as around 58% of the data contains incorrect and incomplete information and duplicate entries. There is also significant discrepancy between the data maintained at Supreme Court and data available in individual Courts. This limits making strategic decision through case statistics. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to maintain accurate and comprehensive case information to suite all kinds of decision-making in future.
- The recently upgraded Case Management System (CMS) also lacks complete case information. The CMS does not have mechanism to share information with the other stakeholders to have complete information to facilitate adjudication process. The CMS also lack ability to track case details between different levels of Courts and most of its intended functional descriptions are not achieved in practice. The Court Officials also do not use most of the features of CMS. Therefore, review recommends the Judiciary to integrate CMS with information systems of other relevant stakeholders to facilitate judicial procedures including registration.

WHAT RAA CONCLUDE?

Over the years, the Judiciary has made considerable progress in strengthening its legal, institutional, professional and technical capabilities in its pursuit to deliver justice and upholding the rule of law. Despite progressive reforms and improvements made, the RAA identified many areas where considerable scope for further improvement exists. Inadequacies persist in legal and institutional framework, human resources, operational areas and case management besides other areas.

Adequate legal and institutional framework with strong culture of integrity, objectivity, accountability and transparency are pre-requisites for the independent and effective functioning of the Judiciary and achieving increased level of public confidence in the judiciary system. Currently, Annual Reports and official website are only mediums to communicate the events and achievements of Judiciary to public. However, information presented is not open for public examination and scrutiny. Specific legal stipulations on the accountability of judiciary may be necessary to render the Judiciary accountable for its decisions and actions and promote public confidence on the role of Judiciary.

The RAA hopes that Judiciary finds the information, findings and recommendations contained in the report to be useful in formulating appropriate strategies, effective decision making, instituting and strengthening systems and processes in delivery justice and upholding the rule of law.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AIN	Audit Identification Number
BNLI	Bhutan National Legal institute
CCPC	Civil and Criminal Procedure Code
CIS	Case Information System
CMS	Case Management System
G2C	Government to Citizen Services
GNHC	Gross National Happiness Commission
IDEA	Interactive Data Extraction and Analysis
ISSAI	International Standards for Supreme Audit Institution
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
NPO	Notary Public Office
OAG	Office of Attorney General
PCS	Position Classification System
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
RAA	Royal Audit Authority
RBP	Royal Bhutan Police
RCSC	Royal Civil Service Commission
RIM	Royal Institute of Management

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INTRODUCTION

As mandated by Article 25(1) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2008 and Sections 38(a) and 39(c) of the Audit Act of Bhutan, 2006 the Royal Audit Authority conducted the 'Review of Judiciary System and Practices.' The review aimed ascertain to operational efficiency and effectiveness of the Judiciary in delivery of fair, just, equitable justices on entailed Specifically, the review

"Treatment for health and justice from the Courts are indispensable to our public. Thus, justice can neither be denied nor delayed"

> His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck during 17th National Judicial Conference (2005)

ascertaining the existence and adequacy of legal and institutional framework, efficiency of case management system and practices, timeliness of delivery of justice, and the consistency in the delivery of justices and judicial services. The Judiciary provides adjudication and non-adjudication services including notary and other miscellaneous services. In line with this, the framework presented in **Figure 1** was the model adopted for this review.

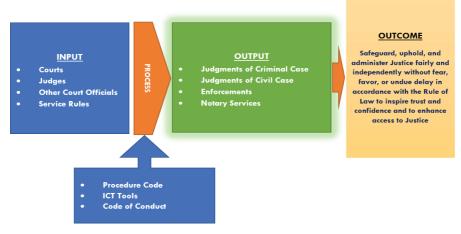


Figure 1: Framework

In order to meet the identified objectives, the RAA reviewed documents, existing practices and controls. Case data furnished by the Judiciary were analysed using Interactive Data Extraction and Analysis (IDEA) and Analysis ToolPak of Microsoft Excel. Conducted rounds of discussions and interviews with key officials to get an in-depth understanding of the current Judiciary practices. Walk-through of the Case Management System was performed to understand functioning of the information system. The RAA team visited Supreme Court, High Court and eight lower Courts to comprehend the judiciary system and practices.

Based on these methodologies, the RAA observed achievements as well as deficiencies and shortcomings, which are discussed in Part I and Part II of the report. Part III of the report contains recommendations proposed based on our findings and conclusions for further improvement of the Judiciary.

PART I: INITIATIVES AND POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan entrusts the Judiciary to safeguard, uphold, and administer Justice fairly and independently without fear, favour, or undue delay in accordance with the Rule of Law to inspire trust and confidence and to enhance access to Justice. Towards fulfilling this sacred duty, the Judiciary has undergone continuous reforms through various institutional development initiatives. Some of the notable initiatives and positive developments are presented below:

- 1) The introduction of the Registry section was one of the key reforms in the Judiciary¹. Prior to the establishment of Registry section, litigants had to wait for long time before their petitions were registered. The establishment of Registry as a separate section under every Court, made it convenient for both Court officials and litigants in expediting/availing services arising mostly out of miscellaneous matters;
- 2) Judiciary has developed and implemented seventy-two forms to complement the quality and exhaustiveness of hearings, enhancing transparency and accountability in the judicial process. Judicial forms include relevant instructions and sections of laws standardising the entire judicial process. Standardization of forms has strengthened professionalism of Court officials, contributed in reduction of service delivery time, and avoidance of omissions of relevant facts;
- 3) Enactment of the Civil and Criminal Procedure Code (CCPC) in 2001 and its amendment in 2011 was one of the important procedural reforms brought in by Judiciary. The CCPC sets out rules and standards that Royal Courts of Justice must follow when adjudicating both civil and criminal lawsuits including structures of Courts and its jurisdictions, institutions of suits, sequence or orders of case proceedings, the timing and manner of depositions and discovery or disclosure; conduct of trials, cost of litigations, amongst others;
- 4) Green bench was established in High Court based on Article 5(1)² and Article 21(18)³ of the Constitution allowing for Public Interest Litigation (PIL). The Judiciary has also established specialised benches including Family and Child Bench and Commercial Bench at the Thimphu Dzongkhag Court on 21 December 2016. This reform was aimed at bringing about uniformity, accuracy, precision and predictability of judgment and the interpretation of laws;
- 5) The Judiciary has established a Notary Public Office (NPO) on 15 August 2007 in Thimphu to render notary and certain other services to public effectively. Judiciary in collaboration with Government to Citizen (G2C) provides online services with the primary objective to simplify and enhance the delivery of public services with issuance of certificates and notaries. Currently NPO provides thirteen services out of which eleven services are online:

¹ The registry of a Court was established in 1994 vide Order No. SC (ADM-8)-94/5284 dated 24th June 1994

² Every Bhutanese is a trustee of the Kingdom's natural resources and environment for the benefit of the present and future generations (Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan)

³ Every person has the right to approach the Courts in matters arising out of the Constitution or other laws subject to Section 23 of Article 7

- 6) As part of the continuing judicial reforms to provide faster and effective judicial services to the public, the old standalone 'Case Information System (CIS)' was redesigned and re-developed to a web-based system as 'Case Management System (CMS)'. Many of the shortcomings of the old system are expected to be addressed by the CMS. The new system is currently being implemented for managing case flows, analysis of case statistics, storage of judicial database, sharing information, monitoring and supervision, research and informed decision-making.
- 7) With the financial support of the Royal Government of Bhutan and donor agencies, infrastructures for Supreme Court and twenty-five Trial Courts were built in its effort to provide conducive environment to the judicial staff as well as dignity to the litigants. More importantly, such structural reforms are expected to provide the required physical separation of institutions and strengthen independence of Courts.
- 8) The Judiciary, mostly through external grants, has initiated various capacity development activities for judges and other judicial personnel in the form of in-country and ex-country trainings. The in-country trainings on various important subject matters including ethics and integrity, case management and judgment drafting were imparted. The ex-country trainings mostly entailed long-term trainings including Master's Degree and PhD in reputed institutions. The Bhutan National Legal Institute (BNLI), as a training arm of the Judiciary, has played active role in coordinating and administering the in-country trainings including the Diploma in National Law at Royal Institute of Management (RIM) and disseminating legal awareness to the public. The judicial officials have also participated in various workshops, seminars, exchange visits and international forums contributing positively towards strengthening the institutional capacity of the judiciary.

PART II: DEFICIENCIES AND SHORTCOMINGS

Notwithstanding the progressive developments and improvements made by the judiciary, the review and analysis of the existing Judiciary system and practices revealed certain shortcomings. These mainly pertain to inadequacies in institutional and operational areas, non-enforcement/compliances of resolutions and legal stipulations, unenforceable provisions in the law, relaxed system and standards in case adjudication, absence of comprehensive service delivery standards, inadequate human resources, lack of formalised system of information sharing amongst relevant agencies, and unreliable and incomplete case information. The findings are bifurcated under three categories as follows:

- 1) Legal and Institutional issues;
- 2) Case Management Procedures and Practices; and
- 3) Case Information and Management System.

1. Legal and Institutional Issues

The Judiciary in pursuit to render justice in a fair, accountable and transparent manner without fear, favour or prejudice had brought several legal and institutional reforms. The reforms include drafting of various laws, structural developments, capacity building, and introduction of user-friendly technologies amongst others. Despite such initiatives, the review indicated areas where improvements are desirable as discussed hereunder:

1.1 Deficiencies in implementation of the Judicial Service Act

The Judicial Service Act that came into effect on 20 February 2007 provides a framework for administering the Judiciary personnel. The Act intended to ensure and enhance dignity, high competency and integrity of the Judicial Service Personnel while enabling them to discharge their duties effectively, efficiently and independently in the administration of justice. However, following provisions of the Judicial Service Act 2007 are still not implemented.

1.1.1 Position structure envisaged under Section 62 not realised, which resulted in multiple fast track promotions and gaps in positions

The Judiciary follows the Position Classification System (PCS) as applicable to other Civil Servants. While reviewing the position structure of the Judicial Service Personnel, it was observed that position levels defined under Section 62 of the Act has not been fully realised as detailed in **Annexure I**. The RAA noted that requirement criterion for different position levels against limited number of personnel meeting the specified criterion to be the key attributing factor, which resulted in multiple fast track promotion (**Para 1.2B**). The RAA also did not find any tangible interim measures planned and initiated to address such gaps. As a result, implementation of Section 62 in entire may be impracticable.

The Judiciary in its response agreed to RAA that, the Section 62 of the Judicial Service Act could not be implemented at the time of review, as the judicial service personnel were not eligible for the next position level.

However, during the 2016-17 most of the Drangpons were promoted in accordance with Judicial Service Act.

There is a need for the Judiciary to develop an overall Human Resource Master plan including succession planning to solve its manpower shortages.

1.1.2 Options to appointing Drangpon Rabjams under Section 74 not fully utilised

Section 74 of the Act provides an option for the Judiciary to appoint Drangpons of Dungkhag Courts or Drangpon Rabjams from among persons having served as a Registrar of a Court for four or more years in succession or seven or more years as an Advocate in succession. Further, Section 62(f) of the Act requires Drangpon Rabjams to be in position level P1.

RAA observed that Drangpon Rabjams are appointed only from among persons having served as a Registrar of a Court and not fulfilling the requirements under Section 62. Although there was a position gap in appointment of Drangpon Rabjams, Judiciary did not consider appointing Drangpon Rabjams from among persons having served as an advocate.

The Judiciary responded that recruitment of judicial service personnel (Registrars) in Judiciary is based on academic results of Post Graduate Diploma in National law (PGDNL) and the same is considered while promoting Registrars to Drangpon Rabjams.

There is a need to consider the possibility of appointing Drangpon Rabjams from the pool of government lawyers and other law practitioners recognised by the Bar Council, which would meet the requirements of both Section 62(f) and Section 74.

1.1.3 Entry Level Qualification of Judicial Support Personnel provided by Section 55 and 56 not utilised

Section 55 and 56 of the Act requires the Judiciary to recruit Bench Clerks from among persons having Bachelor's Degree with a year of National Legal Course who shall be placed in position level P5.

However, RAA observed that the Bench Clerks are recruited from among persons having minimum of Class XII with Diploma in National Law in accordance with the Position Directory maintained by the RCSC. The Position Directory does not have any provision to recruit Bench Clerks from among persons having Bachelor's Degree. Further, the BNLI and RIM correspondingly do not provide National Law course to Bachelor's Degree holders other than those having LL.B. Hence, Section 55 and 56 remained unenforced as of now.

While efficiency and effectiveness of the Court services depend highly on performance of the Bench Clerks, it appeared that the current qualifications and exposures of the Bench Clerks has qualitatively challenged the Courts in further improving their services which could have been addressed if these sections were enforced.

Judiciary agreed with RAA that the section 55 and 56 could not be enforced as BSCR and Judicial Service Act do not have same provision for recruitment and appointment of Judicial support personnel (bench

clerks). Further, bench clerks are civil servants and accordingly governed by BCSR.

Considering the job responsibilities of bench clerks, there is a need for Judiciary and RCSC to ensure recruitment of bench clerk strictly in keeping with Section 55 and 56 of the Judicial Service Act.

1.1.4 Transfers of judicial personnel not effected as per Section 225

As per Section 225 of the Act, the transfer of judicial service personnel should be affected in every three years. Verification of current practice showed that 16 Drangpons were not transferred from one place of posting even after three years as presented in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Transfer summary of Judicial Personnel during 2012-2016

S1. No.	No. of years served in one place of posting	No. of Drangpons
1.	4	5
2.	5	11
	TOTAL	16

Similarly, as per the BCSR, Bench Clerks should be transferred within four to five years. It was noted that 59 Bench-clerks had remained in the same place of posting for more than 5 years.

Prolonged stay of judicial personnel in a particular place may result in unwarranted developments and the transfer of experience and knowledge might not be feasible.

The Judiciary responded that during the time of review (audit), transfers of Judicial personnel was temporarily discontinued since they had to recruit new Drangpons in the High Court, Thimphu.

As per the resolution of the 14th Royal Judicial Service Council held on 21 December 2016, 20 Drangpons who were due for transfers were transferred as detailed in Annexure II of Appendix III. However, 72 Bench Clerks who were due for transfers could not be transferred due to the following reasons:

- 1. The transfers of approximately 100 judicial officials including 20 Drangpons and 72 Bench Clerks would have huge cost implication to the Government;
- 2. The transferred Drangpons and Bench Clerks may not have sufficient knowledge on the ongoing cases, which would impede the court proceedings; and
- 3. Domestic/personal issues.

Henceforth, Judiciary assured to comply as per Section 225 of the Judicial Service Act.

While explaining the circumstances for not being able to implement the transfers provision the Judiciary assured to comply with the requirement of Section 225 of Judicial Service Act henceforth.

1.2 Functions of Royal Judicial Service Council not fully exercised

- **(A)** In accordance with Chapter 3 of the Judicial Service Act, the Royal Judicial Service Council comprising seven members was formed mainly to formulate personnel policies for judicial bodies, institutions and Courts. As provided in Section 22 of the Act, the Council should be composed of:
 - (a) One sitting Drangpon of the Supreme Court on a two-year rotational basis, provided that no Drangpon shall simultaneously be a member of both the Commission and the Council;
 - (b) The Chief Justice of the High Court;
 - (c) The Registrar General of the Supreme Court;
 - (d) The Registrar General of the High Court;
 - (e) Two Drangpons of the Dzongkhag Courts on a two-year rotational basis; and
 - (f) One Drangpon of the Dungkhag Courts on a two-year rotational basis.

The above members of the Council are entitled for sitting fees. In order to govern the payment of sitting fees to the council members, Section 41 of the Act requires the Council to formulate rules. However, no such rules were framed and adopted as of 17 August 2017. As such, there were no proper basis for sitting fees paid until then.

The rules and regulations for the payment of sitting fees to the members of the Royal Judicial Service Council, 2017 were framed and adopted by the Supreme Court, determining the amount of the sitting fees to be paid to the council members effective from 18 August 2017. However,

- There was no consultation made with the Ministry of Finance in determining the amount of sitting fees.
- As per the Section 24 of the Act, the Registrar General of the Supreme Court should be the member secretary to the Council. However, the above Rules and Regulations, 2017 has also included the Human Resource Officer as the secretariat member of the Council, which is not specified in the Act.

Judiciary responded that the guidelines on sitting fees for members of Royal Judicial Service Council has been developed, and approved by the Chief Justice based on the resolution of the 15th Royal Judiciary Service Council Meeting held on 18 August 2017. In addition, the entitlement of the Chairman of the Council is also being developed.

Further, HRO was appointed as AFD's representative as per executive letter no SC(PAR-18)2011/165 dt. 27 July 2011 and sitting fees paid accordingly.

There is a need for the Judiciary to formulate guidelines on sitting fees in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

(B) Section 208(d) of the Judicial Service Act requires prescribing rules governing fast-track promotions to outstanding Judicial Service Personnel to promote meritocracy. However, no such rules were formulated and adopted.

During the years 2012 to 2016, the Council had deliberated and recommended nine rounds of fast-track promotions benefitting 44 Judicial Service Personnel as shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Fast-track promotion during 2012-2016

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Judicial Service Personnel
1.	Recipients of three Fast-Track Promotions since 2012	1
2.	Recipients of two Fast-Track Promotions since 2012	23
3.	Recipients of one Fast-Track Promotion since 2012	20
To	tal number of Fast-Track Promotion recipients	44

Review revealed that the criteria for these Fast-Track promotions were inconsistent as discussed below and detailed in **Annexure II**.

- Fast-Track promotion granted based on fulfillment of criteria prescribed as per BCSR 2012;
- Fast-Track promotion granted based on the seniority and the possibility of their elevation to the High Court;
- Fast-Track promotion granted to provide some financial benefit during the retirement:
- Fast-Track promotion granted to those who did not receive such promotions earlier in their service years; and
- Fast-Track promotion granted to those having served for more than 20 years with possible elevation to High Court and Supreme Court.

The Judiciary responded that, although Section 208(d) of the Judicial Service Act requires fast-track promotions to outstanding Judicial Service Personnel to promote meritocracy, it could not be implemented due to conflicting provisions in BCSR and Judicial Service Act.

However, Judiciary is in process of developing rules and regulations for fast-track promotions.

The fast track promotions were granted without promulgation of rules and regulations. Further, inconsistent criteria may lead to un-fair and unjust award of promotions, and the aim of promoting meritocracy in the Judiciary Service could be undermined.

(C) As per Section 32 of the Judicial Service Act, "The Council shall review laws from time to time, submit to the Parliament that they are in keeping with the changing situation, and propose amendments and modifications thereto as and when necessary". Thus, the authority to review laws rest with the Royal Judiciary Council. While such a review has been carried out pursuant to the

Executive Order issued by the Government on 20 April 2015 and subsequent Parliamentary resolution through National Law Review Taskforce (NLRT), the Council may be required to independently initiate such a review as mandated by the Act.

For instance, as per Section 481 of the Penal Code of Bhutan, illegal possession of arms, ammunitions and other lethal weapons is considered a felony of fourth degree and the defendant to be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three years to five years. On the other hand, as per Section 4(a) of the Fire Arms and Ammunition Act 1990, the defendant convicted of the same crime is to be sentenced to imprisonment term ranging from one month to five years or fined from Nu. 1,000.00 to Nu. 10,000.00 or both. Thus, the same crime can be classified from petty misdemeanour to felony of fourth degree.

Conflicting provisions in laws may contribute towards miscarriage of justice.

The Constitution and Judicial Service Act does not provide Judiciary with legislative power to review laws. However, the Judiciary in pursuit to promote fair and just society will continue to review laws until a National Law Review Taskforce is formed.

Section 32 of the Judicial Service Act which mandates the Royal Judicial Council to review laws has not been repealed. Thus, there is a need for revisiting the provisions to ensure its implementation.

1.3 Instituting key units under the Secretariat of the Supreme Court not materialised

The secretariat function of the Judiciary is currently centralised at the Supreme Court level headed by the Registrar General of the Supreme Court being a Member Secretary to the Royal Judiciary Service Council. It provides administrative services to all the Royal Courts of Justice. The Judiciary has initially planned to establish nine functional units under Secretariat as listed below:

- 1) Administration & Finance Division:
- 2) Human Resource Division:
- 3) Policy & Planning Division;
- 4) Engineering & Maintenance Division;
- 5) ICT Services:
- 6) Research Section;
- 7) Internal Audit Services;
- 8) Archive & Library Section; and
- 9) Press & Media Section.

While the other units were established and in function, four units viz., the Research Section, Internal Audit Services, Archive & Library Section and the Press & Media Section are currently not instituted. In absence of these units, the effective functioning of the related activities may be rendered difficult.

Most importantly, in absence of Archive and Library Section, the record keeping functions of Supreme Court, being a "Court of record" as per Article 21(3) of the Constitution, may be impeded.

The Judiciary recognising the importance of the above Divisions had proposed to RCSC for restructuring of their organogram, which was approved accordingly. In addition, human resources for three Divisions have also been approved by RCSC. However, the Judiciary could not recruit staffs due to lack of applicants, despite several requisition submitted to RCSC.

Despite lack of budget, an Archive and Library Division, and a Research Division previously instituted in High Court are still functioning as of date.

While noting the response provided by the Judiciary, there is a need to ensure effective functioning of the units.

1.4 Controls and system to detect conflict of interest not instituted

Section 73 of the CCPC 2011 requires a case to be assigned to a Drangpon who may not have or reasonably construed to not have conflict of interest in a case. Accordingly, as per the prevailing practice, a sitting Drangpon disqualifies himself/herself from participating in the case by transferring the case to the other Drangpons of other benches or other Dzongkhags when there are conflicting interest in the matter at hand.

Notwithstanding this practice, it was observed that the Judiciary does not have a system instituted to declare any conflict of interest by the sitting Drangpons unless the Drangpons voluntarily declare themselves of any conflicting interest in the case. In absence of transparent system of declaration of conflict of interest instituted, there is no assurance of general compliance of this important requirement by all Drangpons.

Similarly, there were no such requirements for the Bench-Clerks to declare their conflict of interest(s) in the case although Bench-clerks play vital role in a case and their proceedings.

The Judiciary responded that, during the 22^{nd} Annual Judicial Conference 2017, they deliberated in detail on the draft guideline however, it could not be finalised, as there was a need for further review and improvement in the guideline.

In absence of guideline and formalised procedures, the requirement of declaring conflict of interest as envisaged in Section 72 of the CCPC was not implemented. There is thus need for finalising and implementing the guidelines on conflict of interest expeditiously.

1.5 Resolution to keep track record of Lower Courts not implemented

The 22nd National Judicial Conference held from 10 to 14 March 2017 resolved to assign the Chief Justice and the Justices of the Supreme Court to keep track record of the Drangpons of the lower Courts as shown in **Table 3**. This resolution was intended to recommending Judges for appointment to Constitutional posts and to gain firsthand information regarding the ground realities and capability of the lower court judges.

It was one of the important resolutions in order to keep track record of Drangpons of lower courts, which would have significantly contributed towards improvement of system and processes as well as the quality of judgments.

Table 3: Assignments to keep track records of Drangpons of lower Courts

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S1. No.	Justices in-charge	Courts Assigned for keeping track record		
1.	The Chief Justice of Bhutan	High Court		
2.	Justices of Langchen Bench	Thimphu, Paro, Haa, Chhukha, and Samtse		
3.	Justices of Taachog Bench	Punakha, Gasa, Wangdue, Tsirang and Dagana		
4.	Justices of Maajha Bench	Sarpang, Zhemgang, Trongsa, Bumthang and Monggar		
5.	Justices of Khading Bench	Lhuentse, Trashi Yangtse, Trashigang, Pema Gatshel and Samdrup Jongkhar		

According to the resolution, the Justices in-charge shall:

- a) Visit the assigned Courts once every year and observe hearings being conducted:
- b) Hold discussions with the Drangpons and Staffs; and
- c) Review and evaluate the three best judgments selected by the Drangpon concerned and three judgments randomly picked by the Justice incharge.

However, it was noted that the resolution has not been implemented of the dates of the review.

The Judiciary responded that, a guideline to evaluate the performance of lower courts has been developed and accordingly intimated for implementations to Royal Courts of Justice vide Executive order no. SC (CJB-09)2018/1237 dt. 11 July 2018. The Judiciary is now well prepared to implement the guideline to keep track record of the Drangpons of the lower Courts.

While appreciating the preparedness of the Judiciary to implement the guidelines, there is a need for ensuring actual implementation of the same in the field.

1.6 Registry of the Courts without Court Registrars (Lawyers)

The Registry of the Courts is the first contact point for the litigants/appellants and plays a pivotal part in the entire adjudication process. Some of the important functions of the Registry involve:

- Scrutinising the cases;
- Apprising whether to admit or dismiss the cases; and
- Assigning the admitted cases to bench clerks.

As per Section 49 and Section 62 of the Judicial Service Act, it is imperative that a qualified Court Registrar must head the Registry of the Courts.

However, it was observed that 76% of the Courts consisting 15 Dzongkhag Courts and 13 Dungkhag Courts did not have qualified Court Registrars. In absence of qualified Registrars, Bench clerks were performing the task of the Registrar under the guidance and supervision of respective Drangpons.

Drangpons are therefore, found spending substantial amount of time on guiding and monitoring the Registry and making decisions over miscellaneous matters amongst others, which could have been decided at the Registrar's level. Drangpons, otherwise, could have appropriately utilised the time for

adjudication of cases. Besides, absence of qualified Court Registrars may impede the effective functioning of the Registry Section and maintenance of reliable records and information.

The Judiciary agreed that they do not have adequate Registrars for all Royal Courts of Justice. Judiciary expressed that recruitment of Court Registrars is a challenge, as they have to depend on RCSC.

Registry Section being an important function of Judiciary need to be strengthened with adequate numbers of Registrars. There is thus a need to take up the matter with RCSC on priority basis.

1.7 Operational deficiency pertaining to adjudication without proceedings

Section 150 of the CCPC (Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2011 allows the parties to seek help of the members of the concerned Local Government or Barmi as mediators, at any stage of the proceedings, for mutual settlement of a civil case. To give effect to this section, Judiciary has initiated certain institutional arrangements in which following deficiencies were observed:

- a) The Judiciary initiated the establishment of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centre with the appointment of a Chief Administrator on 7 December 2016 to facilitate out of court settlement of civil cases. Despite the initiative, the ADR Centre was not found operational.
- b) As a pilot project, the 22nd National Judicial Conference had resolved to initiate Court Administered Mediation Centres in four identified Dzongkhag Courts of Haa, Paro, Chhukha and Thimphu. However, such centres were not found established in these Courts as of the dates of the review.
 - (a) Judiciary responded that, the ADR centre was established as per the resolution of the National Judicial Commission. However, the operationalization of the Centre necessitates development of rules and regulation, securing budget from MoF, which takes times.
 - Further, as per Section 7 of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act, the ADR Centre is supposed to function independently and Judiciary does not have the authority to govern the Center's operations. Accordingly, the Centre has developed the first draft of ADR's rules and regulations.
 - (b) With regard to initiation of Court administered mediation centres, the centres are not functional due to shortage of human resource and lack of budget. However, the Judiciary in collaboration with the National Legal Institute is in pursuit of institutionalising the Centres as soon as possible.

The establishment and institutionalization of ADR center would certainly facilitate out of court settlements and thus lessen the workload of Judiciary. Thus, there is a need to operationalising ADR Center and institutionalising Court administered mediation centers.

1.8 Provisions of Legal Aid services not implemented

Article 9(6) of the Constitution stipulates that, the State shall endeavour to provide legal aid to secure justice, which shall not be denied to any person by reason of economic or other disabilities. Section 34 of the CCPC states that, an indigent accused shall have Legal Aid provided for one's defence where the interest of justice so requires. Section 9(g) of the Jabmi Act mandates the Jabmi Tshogdey to organise legal aid to an indigent person in the prescribed manner.

Despite existence of such legal provisions, no system has been instituted for providing legal aid services to indigents. The RAA observed that not a single case was found adjudicated with legal aid services despite having annual budget provisions. For instance, defendants in a criminal case have to defend their cases against qualified State Prosecutors; an illiterate person in a civil case will have no idea of how to present their claims before the Court, and some litigants cannot afford to appeal the case to higher Courts.

Moreover, there is also absence of legal definition for 'indigent', which makes it difficult for the Courts to identify indigent persons requiring legal aid services. There is also lack of awareness on the availability of such services.

Non-enforcement of this important provision may result in denial of justice.

In Judiciary's response, Article 9 (6) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, states "The State shall endeavour to provide legal aid to secure justice, which shall not be denied to any person by reason of economic or other disabilities". Presently, there is no designated agency to provide legal aid services thus, Judiciary has been facilitating in providing such services.

Judiciary expressed that, although the National Legal Institute has been creating awareness on legal aid services, the Royal Courts of Justice did not receive any application from litigants to avail such services. As a result, the budget of Nu. 100,000.00 was reduced to Nu. 50,000.00, which is not adequate for providing such services.

The Judiciary replied that, the Parliament may consider reviewing poverty index and annual increase in court cases for determining the legal fees for private legal practitioners. Similarly, the same parameters may be considered in determining the legal aid services. As per Section 9 (g) of the Jabmi Act, the mandate to provide legal aid services rests with the Bar Council. Therefore, it would be beneficial if the Government could establish a Public Legal Office for legal aid services and fair justice.

There is a need to designate a Public legal office to provide legal aid services to an indigent person for both civil and criminal suits.

1.9 The notary services beyond Judiciary's legal responsibilities

The Judiciary provides thirteen citizen services through Notary Public Office (NPO) in Thimphu Dzongkhag and directly by the Royal Courts of Justice in other parts of the country. It was observed that there is no specific provision in the Constitution or the Judicial Service Act mandating the Judiciary to establish NPOs and provide notary services. The Judiciary has been providing

notary services in the interest of the citizens at large since there are no other authorised institutions providing such services.

The review, however, foresees certain risks and other ramifications to Judiciary in rendering such services as follows:

- The issuance of Court orders for the closure of accounts and transfer of shares, and attestation of private documents by the Drangpons may distort the neutral status of the Drangpons;
- Provision of notary services entails substantial amount of time and resources of the Judiciary which otherwise can be dedicated to adjudicate the cases; and
- Notary services currently being provided by the Judiciary through NPO requires miscellaneous hearings as required in adjudication services, which may pose inconvenience to the public.

Further, issue of negotiated matrimonial cases, involving adjudication is handled by the NPO, which may not strictly constitute as notary services.

The Judiciary responded that, as per Section 30.1 (c) and (d) of CCPC, the Supreme and High Court have the power to make rules and establish Notary Office. Accordingly, a Public Notary Office under Thimphu Dzongkhag Court was established through an executive order vide letter no. SC/Ka39/2007/450 dt. 15 August 2007.

Judiciary once discontinued services for closure of accounts and transfer of shares. However, in absence of an authorised institution for providing such services, and upon collective appeal from the financial institutions, Judiciary continued providing services in the interest of the citizens at large.

Judiciary stated that, they have deputed adequate officials under Public Notary Office in Thimphu for providing notary services and it does not impede the overall delivery of Judicial Services. Further, citizens availing notary services in Dzongkhag Courts are few in numbers and thus, it does not hamper the service delivery. The mandatory miscellaneous hearing in such cases has also been discontinued.

The Judiciary expressed that, the Parliament may have to develop Rules and Regulations, if the notary services are to be provided by institution other than Judiciary. The Judiciary has been providing notary services however, if RAA perceives that providing notary services by Judiciary is in violation of the law, the Judiciary will discontinue providing such services with immediate effect.

Many of the notary services currently being provided by the Judiciary in the public interest are beyond their legal responsibility, which consumes considerable resources of Judiciary affecting the timely adjudication of the cases. Thus, there is a need to review and rationalise such services in consultation with the Government.

1.10 Non-achievement of 11th Five Year Plan Targets

The 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) of the Judiciary, covering period 2013-2018, was prepared in consultation with Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC). It clearly sets the plan targets, activities, and status of the Judiciary. The

Judiciary's plans and programmes for the 11th Five Year and its progress are detailed in **Table 4**:

Table 4: Status of Judiciary's 11th FYP target

S1. No.	Eleventh Five Year Plan	Target (June 2018)	Remarks
1.	Litigation satisfaction with Judicial services target	90%	Survey conducted by
2.	Population having access to the courts within reasonable proximity	90%	IMS for BNLI, 2012
3.	Cases heard using e-litigation	25%	Not Implemented
4.	Courts using video conferencing	22 nos	Not Implemented
5.	Cases heard for disadvantaged and vulnerable group using video conferencing	50 nos	Not Implemented
6.	37 courts accessible to Internet Protocol Virtual Private Networks (IP- VPV)	37 nos	Not Implemented
7.	Courts having access to e-library systems	37 nos	Not Implemented
8.	Courts having IP telephony	37 nos	Not Implemented
9.	SAARC regional conferences held	2 nos	Implemented
10.	Institutional linkages established	160 nos	Under progress

There was absence of effective mechanism to ensure implementation of plan activities. Judiciary has not conducted any internal policy and planning meetings to monitor and ascertain the progress of implementation of FYP activities.

The existing strategic plan of the Judiciary was not properly harmonised and supported by operational plan.

Judiciary agreed that some of the planned activities could not be implemented due to lack of budget. The Judiciary expressed that, few IP-VPN were installed in some courts and installation will be continued in remaining courts during 12th FYP. Further, guidelines on e-library and KOHA system will be operational after construction of Library, and IP telephony is functional in High Court and Supreme Court.

Judiciary plans, targets, and activities had been prepared in consultation with GNHC and monitoring of the plan activities is carried out through PLaMS and GPMS annually and biannually.

With regards to the strategic plan, it is still in draft form and could not be finalised due to lack of budget.

The unachieved plan activities undermine the purpose of various programmes initiated for realising the intended outcomes. Considering the importance of strategic plan in achieving the intended outcomes, there is a need for Judiciary to finalise their strategic plan.

2. Case Management Procedures and Practices

The core service of the Judiciary lies in adjudication of civil and criminal cases. The due processes and procedures for adjudication of cases include a series of logical step that requires chronological sequence translating into results and actions. The sequence of these entire processes is exhibited in **Annexure III** and **IV**. The process is intended to eliminate undue delays and enhance submission of facts/issues methodologically, systematically and exhaustively. More importantly, the sequence of processes and procedures are geared towards providing timely, fair, just and equitable justice to the public. The inadequacies related to case management procedures and practices are bifurcated into three broad categories.

2.1 Inadequate verification process in the registry of Courts

As per Section 115 and 127 of the CCPC, the Courts cannot register and hear a suit or issue in a suit that is already decided by passing a final judgment or is pending before other competent Court.

While verifying the case files, seven cases (detailed in **Annexure V**) were found registered without complying with aforementioned conditions of the CCPC. The Courts upon summoning the parties noted that these cases were already decided or under subjudice, resulting in wastage of time and resources of the Judiciary as well as the parties. This indicates scope for improvement in verification and controls system in registration to filter away such cases through proper information sharing amongst the Courts. More so, the test run of Case Management System (CMS) did not provide satisfactory evidence that such matters are identified and prevented from being re-registered as a new case.

The Judiciary agreed that there is lack of verification and control system in registration of cases due to absence of an integrated information management system. Nevertheless, the Courts during the case proceedings summon the parties to determine whether such case had already been decided by other competent courts or are under subjudice.

Instances of res-judicata and subjudice cases being re-registered as new cases indicates inadequate verification and controls in the registration system.

2.2 Assignments of Cases to the benches not on seriatim basis

Section 72 of the CCPC, 2001 stipulates a case to be assigned to a bench in an order or precedence in its effort to prevent and avoid future incidence of conflict of interest. Courts with single benches assign cases to the Bench-clerks on a seriatim basis.

A comparative analysis of data of Wangdue Phodrang Dzongkhag Court was carried out to check the compliance to aforementioned condition. The Bench-clerks were serially numbered and compared against the registration numbers automatically generated from the system in the order of precedence. The analyses revealed that the cases were not necessarily assigned to the Bench-

clerks in a seriatim basis, as detailed in **Annexure VI**. Further, the reasons for non-assigning of cases on seriatim basis were not adequately recorded.

Judiciary responded that, although Section 72 of the CCPC, 2001 requires assignment of cases to a bench in seriatim basis, the current practice is to assign cases to bench clerks in order to accelerate delivery of services. However, the current practice of assigning the cases lacks equal distribution of workload when conflict of interest arises.

With respect to inadequacies observed in case distribution in Wangduephodrang Dzongkhag Court, Judiciary responded that, an additional bench was established in 2018 that necessitated equal distribution of cases between the two benches. As a result, cases could not be assigned on seriatim basis.

Assigning of cases to Bench Clerks on seriatim basis promotes transparency and fairness in the distribution of the cases. Thus, as required by Section 72 of the CCPC, there is a need for streamlining the system of distributing the cases among Bench Clerks on seriatim basis.

2.3 Unsystematic scheduling of case hearings in Courts

Hearing Calendar is indisputably a significant reform by the Judiciary introduced to observe systematic hearings and to avoid unnecessary inconvenience, difficulties and wastage of time.

However, it was observed that scheduling of hearings in general was unsystematic and ineffective. Courts do not schedule hearings using Hearing Calendar and as a result, specific hearing time is not normally allocated to litigant. Hearing Calendar is being used simply to keep records of the hearings and it is rather a post activity than a pre activity. Unlike in High Court and Supreme Court, litigants usually do not know in advance the exact timing for every hearing, which is not made available or announced to parties. Moreover, when Drangpons are out of station, their absence is usually not notified to the litigants in appropriate manner.

The Court Officials submitted that Court hearings are not within the control of the Court Officials, as most often, parties (Prosecutors from OAG and RBP, and litigants/witnesses) do not show up on the agreed date. Thus, the impediments resulting in ineffective scheduling are the complex interplay between a range of stakeholders including the Court official, prosecutors from OAG and RPB, and public who have conflicting interests. Further, CMS requires users to enter information on real time basis, which seemed difficult due to instability of the system and erratic internet connectively.

The current practice of scheduling the hearings in Trial Courts is constantly associated with arbitrary changes based on preferences and convenience of the clerks leading to prolonged delays, which must be addressed. While a maximum of five hearings should be conducted in a day, Court Officials are overburdened with 15-20 hearings on average in a day, thus rendering it difficult to allocate and manage specific timing of hearing.

The present system of scheduling hearings provides scope for the Bench Clerks to exercise discretion and accord preferences in scheduling hearings. Thus, formalisation of hearing calendar is necessary to ensure fairness, transparency and accountability in the process of scheduling of hearings, which may also benefit the parties involved, and other stakeholders.

The Judiciary in its response stated that scheduled hearings are subject to change, as litigants do not report on the agreed time.

The Judiciary will initiate instituting a systematic hearing for case proceedings similar to that of High Court and Supreme Court. However, this will take some time due to technicalities involved.

For promoting greater transparency, accountability and fairness, there is a need to instituting a systematic hearing for case proceedings as formalised in High Court and Supreme Court.

2.4 Adjournment of Proceedings not as per the requirements of CCPC

According to Section 76.1 of the CCPC, the Court can adjourn cases and grant stay of proceedings to parties for reasons detailed in **Annexure VII.** However, instances were observed where adjournments had been granted without mentioning any reasons as provided in **Annexure VIII**. The reasons for adjournment were left blank as transpired from the filled in adjournment application form (form no. H-22) submitted by the parties. Such practices result in undue delay in delivery of justice to the extent of deferral of hearing dates.

The Judiciary responded that, they have the authority to grant a motion for adjournment or stay of proceedings as per Section 76.1 of the CCPC. Further, Judiciary can adjourn cases and grant stay of proceedings in the interest of the litigants not prescribed/included under CCPC.

With respect to adjournment application form found blanks during RAA's review, Judiciary provided assurance that they will issue an executive order for compliance henceforth.

Adjournment or granting stay of proceedings without mentioning reasons in the prescribed form may impede the fairness and transparency as well as independent monitoring by the higher courts.

2.5 Inadequate mechanism for enforcement of judgment

The effectiveness of the Courts largely depends on how effectively their judgments are enforced. In the present judicial process for civil cases, the judgments passed by the Courts are not being enforced effectively. There is no mechanism instituted to ensure effective implementation and ascertain the status of court judgments unless aggrieved party moves the Court to act against defaulting party. There is a risk that some judgments passed are not implemented.

Therefore, present judicial process may not translate justice to the parties simply from passing the judgment if strict enforcement of judgment is not ensured. Enforcement of judgments is rendered more difficult particularly when one of the parties is a foreign national not residing in Bhutan.

The Judiciary besides agreeing that there is no mechanism instituted for enforcement of court judgments (unless aggrieved party moves the Court to act against defaulting party), explained their challenges of complex cases and shortage of human resources.

Judiciary welcomes remedial solutions to address the inadequacies observed in enforcement of judgements by RAA, if any.

There is a need for adequate legal stipulation and mechanism to ensure enforcement of judgments passed by the Courts.

2.6 Inconsistencies in the issuance of summon orders

Summon orders are issued to persons and legal entities as witnesses, to provide evidences or otherwise to participate in any legal process or procedures. While the due process to be followed in the issuance of summon orders is prescribed, there are no maximum limits on the numbers of summon orders to be issued. In addition, time gaps to be maintained between two summon orders is not specified.

As a result, inconsistencies in the summon orders in terms of numbers and time gap were observed. Review of ten sampled cases (detailed in **Annexure IX**) indicated varying number of summon order issued ranging from two to six summon orders. The time gap between the summon orders issued also varied from five days to 118 days. Such inconsistencies may impede fair and effective disposal of cases.

Judiciary agreed that there are inconsistencies in issuance of Summon orders, however, expressed that there are no prescribed requirements on the numbers and frequencies of such orders. Judiciary explained, that the numbers and frequencies of summon orders to be issued differs depends on varying nature of cases (Civil and Criminal).

Further, there are other factors that contribute to multiple issuances and pending of summon orders such as improper postal addresses, unavailability of communication facilities and untimely delivery of the summon orders to the parties concerned by the local leaders.

The Judiciary is in the process of reviewing the draft guideline to address the limitations in the current system of issuing summon orders.

There is a need to review and finalise the draft guidelines of issuing summon orders to remedy the inconsistencies in current system.

2.7 Inconsistencies in the Bail Amount

As per Section 199.2 of the CCPC, a Court can grant a bail to the defendant, contingent upon various factors including; severity of the charges, suspect's past criminal record, likelihood of flight, potential threat posed to civil society, suspect's age and physical/mental health condition, and views of the victim or aggrieved person.

Primarily, the CCPC requires the amount of bond to be fixed at ten to thirty percent of the income of the surety. However, the CCPC allows a Court to release the defendant without posting a bond with a promise to return and other conditions set by the Court, where a defendant is indigent or the charge is not a serious threat to public safety.

On review of sixteen numbers of criminal cases involving eight misdemeanour and eight petty misdemeanour offences on which bails were granted, it was revealed that in both the categories of offences, the bail amount varied ranging from Nu. zero to Nu. 10,000.00 as detailed in **Annexure X**.

While the CCPC allows for granting of bail with varying bonds, the Judiciary, however, does not have a system to capture the factors considered to determine the bail amount.

The Judiciary responded that, the fixation of bail amount could not be complied as per the requirement under CCPC. For example, in case of assaults, the amount of bail is determined based on the income of the accused; higher the income, higher the bail amount and vice-versa. Therefore, an executive order was issued vide letter no. SC(41)2017/648 dated 7 April 2017 to levy bail amount at the minimum.

The current practice of levying bail amounts is not consistent with legal stipulation which prescribes range of amount depending on severity of charges and other factors. There is thus a need to institute system to capture the factors considered to determine the bail amount for transparency, fairness and also to see whether bail amounts are levied appropriately.

2.8 Judicial decisions not made available in public domain

One of effective means to promote transparency and accountability in the delivery of justice is the publication of judgments. Hence, Section 96A of the CCPC (amendment) Act 2011 states that, 'The judgment of the Court shall be made accessible in the public domain which shall include libraries'. However, except from few judgments of Supreme Court and High Court uploaded on the Judiciary's website, there is no system of making any judgments accessible in the public domains. The current practice regarding accessibility of judgments is rather restricted and only high profile cases decided at Supreme Court and High Court are made available on the Judiciary's website. Others who desire to view the case records must demonstrate their interest to the Court concerned during a Miscellaneous Hearing. Thus, the intent of section 96A may not be fully achieved.

Judiciary explained that, all judgments passed by Royal Courts of Justice are issued in front of people present during the award of judgment indicating it is accessible to all. The storage capacity of the Judiciary website is limited to 1GB, which is used for general announcements, important notification and judicial forms. Uploading of all judgments passed by all courts will require huge storage capacity involving high cost.

Further, all judgements cannot be made accessible to public for reasons such as country's security and sovereignty, and litigant's privacy.

The current practice of limited publication of judgments may not fulfil the requirement of the Section 96A of CCPC (Amendment) Act 2011, which requires Judiciary to make judgments accessible in public domain including libraries.

Making judgments accessible to all will not only promote transparency and accountability but also promote the scope for research in law and justice system in the country.

2.9 Inadequacies in the appeal system

An appeal in Judiciary is the process in which cases are reviewed by appellate⁴ Courts, where parties request an alteration to a decision made by a lower Court. The process includes both clarifying and interpreting law and error correction. The consideration for appeal under Bench Book (Part 6), which is in accordance with CCPC, should be to review issues of law and not facts. However, Appellate Court can accept appeals in cases where lower Court had made an egregious error with respect to some factual issue.

The review of appeal system and practices in Appellate Courts comprising of Supreme Court, High Court and Dzongkhag Courts revealed following deficiencies.

2.9.1 Inadequacies in registration of appeal cases

The aggrieved party, if not satisfied with the judgment of the Trial Courts, has an option to appeal to Appellate Court. The CCPC safeguards exploitation and taking undue advantage of such system that necessitates the Appellate Courts to ensure non-acceptance of appeals linked to personal grievances, hoping to influence a judge, buying time to delay payments and to harass their adversary for various reasons.

One main drawback in appeal system is the registration of several appeals and interminable delays caused in delivery of timely justice. The appeal petitions received and admitted by various Appellate Courts during the period 2012-2016 is presented in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Appeal Case Statistics for the period 2012-2016

Courts	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Received	Registered								
Supreme Court	162	34	223	44	120	20	139	48	133	50
High Court	348	348	305	305	359	359	408	408	318	318
Dzongkhag Courts	58	58	61	61	54	54	57	57	83	83
Total	568	440	589	410	533	433	604	513	534	451

Source: Registry of Supreme Court and Judiciary Annual Reports for High Court and Dzongkhag Courts.

⁴ The Supreme Court of Bhutan is the highest appellate authority to entertain appeals against the judgments, orders, or decisions of the High Court in all matters and has the power to review its judgments and orders as authorised by Article 21.7 of the Constitution.

As transpired from **Table 5**, Appellate Courts in aggregate admitted 2,247 (79.45%) cases out of a total of 2,828 cases received. Unlike in Supreme Court, Dzongkhag Courts and High Court admit appeal cases irrespective of whether the petition has a legal basis or not. While reviewing the appeal petitions, it was observed that, in general, reasons of appeal were issues, neither of law nor of factual error. Appeal petitions were mostly generic. An example of appeal petition is shown in **Figure 2**.

Although appeal is vital in redressing the grievances of aggrieved party, acceptance of appeals without limiting to issue of law and egregious errors by lower courts as stipulated in Bench Book (Part 6). Courts are experiencing registration of frivolous cases that consumes lot of resources and weakens the system. When appeal petitions are not clear then judges are compelled to use their discretion that may lead to anomalies and criticism.

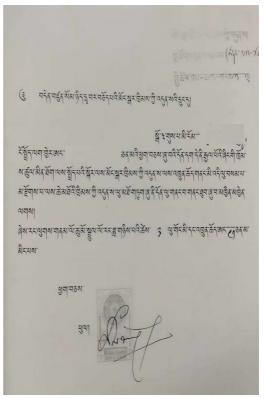


Figure 2: Sample Appeal Letter

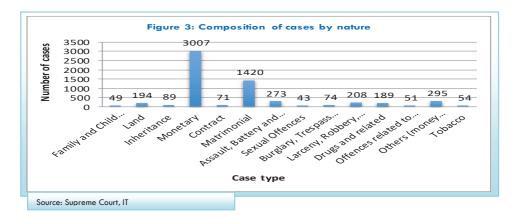
Judiciary responded that, as per Article 7 (Section 23) of the Constitution, and Section 109.1 of the CCPC, all persons in Bhutan shall have the right to initiate appropriate proceedings in Supreme Court or High Court and enforcement of rights. Further, Article 21 (Section 18), provides rights to approach the courts in matters arising out of the Constitution or other laws subject to Section 23 of Article 7.

Constitution and CCPC provides rights to citizen for appeal, which if denied, will result in violation of the Constitution, and delivery of fair and just opportunity to Justice. Hence, Judiciary cannot limit/restrict the registration of appeal cases.

It is to reiterate that Supreme Court had applied appellate process while considering the appeal cases as evident from **Table 5**. Whereas other appellate courts have accepted all appeal cases without limiting the appellate process to issues of law and egregious errors by lower courts. There is thus a need to review and streamline the appeal process in High Court and Dzongkhag Courts.

2.9.2 Appeal prevalent mostly in cases related to monetary issues

Appeal is prevalent mostly in cases related to monetary issues. During the fiscal year 2016, Judiciary registered 7,910 appeal cases, out of which 3,007 were monetary cases, constituting 38.01% as presented in **Figure 3**.



Right to appeal provides respite to the defaulting party that affects the other party in getting justice on time. Appeals certainly prolong enforcement of judgments since Court's decisions for damages and other settlements are held in abeyance until the case is decided by the Appellate Court, in line with the Section 109(2) of the CCPC 2001.

A sample of 17 appeal cases in High Court that were monetary in nature were selected and reviewed. It was observed that the appeal proceedings on an average took 117 days as presented in **Annexure XI**.

Since it takes considerable time in deciding appeal cases, the Judiciary needs to ensure that appeal petitions fulfill the established criteria for accepting and hearing.

Further, the decisions of appeal as per the Section 111 of the CCPC include either of the following:

- 1) Dismiss the appeal;
- 2) Reverse all or part of the Judgment awarded by the lower Court after due process of law;
- 3) Remand the case to the lower Court with instructions;
- 4) Order a new proceeding; or
- 5) Charge reasonable costs to be paid by the party submitting the appeal, if the appeal is dismissed; and
- 6) Costs may include travel expenses, hire charges and daily wages (Section 111.1 of CCPC).

However, the Appellate Courts such as High Court and Dzongkhag Courts have not strictly enforced the above stipulations as almost all appeal petitions were found accepted in both the Appellate Courts. Petitioners are thus encouraged to appeal in order to buy time and harass their adversaries.

The Judiciary besides agreeing that appeal is prevalent mostly in cases related to monetary issues stated that there is no alternative to it in the appeal system.

There is a need for the Judiciary to ensure that appeal petitions are accepted and hearing conducted fulfilling the required criteria under CCPC to ensure judicious use of resources.

2.9.3 Differences in the Court decisions

During the period 2012 to 2016, the Appellate Courts viz. Supreme Court and High Court decided an aggregate of 1,785 cases⁵. The RAA observed many cases where in judgments between lower Courts and Appellate Courts were different. The details are presented in **Annexure XII**. During the period 2012-2016, a total of 2,208 cases were appealed, of which 777 were in the Supreme Court and 1,431 in the High Court.

Figure 4 illustrates that the Supreme Court admitted an aggregate of 197 cases, out of which judgments of 71 cases were totally reversed, 48 partially reversed and 37 affirmed. The Supreme Court dismissed 21 cases and remanded 21 cases during 2012-2016. The Supreme Court decided a total of 156 cases out of 197 registered cases, which constitutes 79.19%.

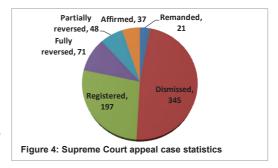
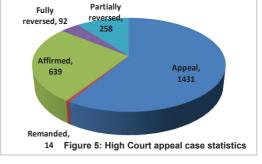


Figure 5 illustrates that the High Court admitted 1,431 cases, out of which judgments of 92 cases were totally reversed, 258 partially reversed and 949 affirmed. The High Court decided 1,299 cases which is 90.77% of the total cases registered. The High Court remanded 14 cases.

Currently, there is no system instituted to assess and report on



any inconsistencies in Court decisions to be able to respond with timely reforms to address the shortcomings, if any. Further, the figures on disparities in judgment between different levels of Courts may invite unnecessary public criticisms undermining the credibility of Judiciary, if not addressed.

The Judiciary in its response stated the following reasons for differences in court decisions;

- Although judgments for appeal cases are totally reversed by the High Court, the earlier judgment passed either by the Dzongkhag or Dungkhag Court is taken into consideration while awarding judgment;
- 2. As per Section 111(b) of the CCPC, decisions on appeal include reverse all or part of the judgment passed by the lower court. Judgement passed with reference to this Section should not be generalised and interpreted as total reversed;
- 3. Judgments passed by Supreme Court through settlement by negotiation between the litigants should not be considered as totally reversed;

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⁵ Registries, Supreme Court and High Court

- 4. The reversal of judgements is subject to amendments and repeals in the laws during the Judicial proceedings;
- 5. As per Section 28.1 of the CCPC, the Drangpons shall decide a case in accordance with the provision of the law where any section is ambiguous or there exists lacuna. In such cases, the Supreme Court may fully reverse the judgment.

As such, the 71 fully reversed judgments as reported by the RAA are in confirmation with judgments passed either by Dzongkhag Courts or Dungkhag Courts. Therefore, the above cases should not be considered as fully reversed.

While taking note of the response of the Judiciary, it is to mention that the above categorization of judgments was provided by the Supreme Court and High Court and not by RAA, which may require further review by the Judiciary. There may be a need for the Judiciary to institute a system to monitor, evaluate and report on any inconsistencies in judgements between different levels of Courts, in order to aspire public confidence and further enhance the credibility of the Judiciary.

2.10. Shortcomings to deliver Justice on time

The Judiciary in order to fulfill its constitutional mandate through delivery of timely justice, must effectively manage its Court administration, measure its performance accurately, and report publicly on its performance. It is desirable to have measures of what constitutes timely, fair, just, and equitable justices. Thus, it is important to have overall standard for the time from case initiation to trail or final disposal of cases.

Judiciary in pursuit of providing prompt justice and to curtail unwarranted delays by the parties to the case, have the following standards and requirements in place.

- Case processing and decision to be completed within 12 months (Resolutions of the 18th National Judicial Conference held from 30 April – 3 May 2007);
- Courts must convene the preliminary hearing within 10 days of registration in criminal cases and within 108 days in civil cases (Section 81.2 of CCPC, 2001); and
- The Court deliberations shall not exceed ten days whenever reasonably possible (Section 94.3 of CCPC, 2001).

In relation to above resolution and stipulations, the following inadequacies are observed:

a) Pending Cases beyond 365 days

As seen from **Table 6**, in total 35,594 cases were adjudicated from 2012 to 2016 and the Judiciary took 69 days on an average to dispose a case. The criminal cases and civil cases took 62 days and 77 days respectively to get disposed.

Table 6: Average time taken to decide the cases during 2012-2016

Sl. No.	Type of Cases	No. of cases	Average No. of days taken
1.	Civil Cases	28,514	77
2.	Criminal Cases	7,080	62
	Total	35,594	69

Of 35,594 cases in total, more than 97% of the cases were adjudicated within 12 months. However, 922 cases took more than the standard time requirement of 365 days. The details are as hereunder:

(i) Civil Cases

The RAA observed that 752 cases, on an average took 477 days to complete the case proceedings. The number of days taken to adjudicate these cases ranged from 366 days to 1,862 days, as presented in **Table 7.**

Table 7: Average number of days taken to decide the Civil Cases

S1. No.	Year	Number of Civil Cases >365 days Average No. of days taken		Range of Days Taken
1.	2012	159	522	366 to 1,862
2.	2013	152	366 to 959	
3.	2014 111 485		366 to 1,119	
4.	2015 208 482		366 to 824	
5.	2016	122	440	366 to 685
	TOTAL	752	477	

Further analysis of the case adjudication revealed that the hearing cycle 2 i.e. 'Case registration to preliminary hearing' had taken the longest time of 136 days on an average as detailed in **Annexure XIII.**

(ii) Criminal Cases

The RAA observed that 170 cases took 459 days on average to complete the case proceedings. The number of days taken to adjudicate these cases ranged from 371 days to 1,113 days, as presented in **Table 8.**

Table 8: Average number of days taken to decide the Criminal Cases

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Criminal Cases >365 days Average No. of days taken		Range of Days Taken
1.	2012	84	427	371to 524
2.	2013	22	462	371to 1,113
3.	2014	19	499	367 to 1,058
4.	2015	35	463	369 to 572
5.	2016	10	442	373 to 535
TOTAL		170	459	

As in civil cases, Hearing Cycle two i.e. 'case registration to preliminary hearing' had taken the longest time of 201 days on an average; resulting in cases taking beyond 365 days, as detailed in **Annexure XIV**.

The substantial delays in disposal of cases are mainly attributable to the following:

- 1) Difficulty in tracing/finding the parties and getting them to Court on the agreed time;
- 2) Allowing for series of rebuttals (one rebuttal to seven rebuttals) at various times/dates;
- 3) Shortage of Drangpons in Dzongkhags;
- 4) Transfer of Court Officials;
- 5) Uneven distribution of Court Officials amongst Dzongkhags and workload; and
- 6) Request for adjournment

b) Time requirement of conducting Preliminary Hearing after the Case Registration not observed as per the CCPC

(i) Civil Cases

Of 28,514 total civil cases, 1,668 cases had taken more than 108 to as high as 946 days to conduct preliminary hearing after registration

(ii) For Criminal Cases

Similarly, of 7,080 criminal cases, 1,508 cases accounting for 21% of the criminal cases had taken more than 10 to as high as 468 days to conduct a preliminary hearing after registration.

c) Irregularities in Pre-trial Process, leading to delays in delivery of Justice

There is no standard time prescribed for pre-trial process. Therefore, to check how Justice was delivered expeditiously, the time taken between these hearings was reviewed which indicated that the pre-trial processes were not conducted expeditiously, resulting to undue delay in delivery of Justice, as detailed below:

(i) Miscellaneous Hearings not conducted expeditiously

Based on a sample of ten cases reviewed, the RAA observed that the court had taken between 18 to 232 days to conduct a miscellaneous hearing after the receipt of the application (assuming the application date as the receipt of the application).

(ii) Cases not registered immediately

Normally, cases are registered on the same day or the day following miscellaneous hearing. However, 25 cases had taken between 25 to 232 days to register after the miscellaneous hearing.

The Judiciary responded that, the time taken for disposal of the cases depends on the complexities of cases. Therefore, disposal of cases by setting a standard time requirement, irrespective of the case nature, will not be realistic.

The decision based on resolution of the 18th Annual Judicial Conference to dispose off cases within 365 days was very ambitious. Although, Judiciary achieved 97% disposal of the cases, 3% could not be achieved due to:

- 1. Complexities of cases;
- 2. Case adjudication requiring the involvement of various stakeholders such as RBP, subject matter experts, Forensic investigations etc.;
- 3. Improper postal address of parties in case;
- 4. Joinder of parties in case; and
- 5. Huge number of cases.

The number of rebuttals depends on the nature of the case and the production of evidences takes longer time, which hampers the timely disposal of cases.

The Judiciary disposes the cases as timely as possible, however, for criminal cases, the judiciary do not have mandate to carry out the investigations except from issuing remand orders. Moreover, the date of petition might have been reflected as registration date due to which it is perceived to have taken longer time to conduct preliminary hearings after registration.

The Judiciary has come a long way in ensuring timely and speedier disposal of court cases with only 3% pending cases. There is, however, scope for monitoring and identifying different stages taking unreasonably longer time thereby delaying the adjudication process.

3. Deficiencies in the Information Systems

Information and Communication System is a powerful tool for the judiciary, which can enhance Court information, and operations, improve public access to Court information and services, reduce the cost of litigation and administration, to promote timely, efficient case processing, and facilitate transparency. The judiciary has been using ICT tool called Case Information System (CIS), which was recently upgraded to an improved version called Case Management System (CMS). Deficiencies and shortcomings in relation to the Information System are broadly bifurcated into two categories.

3.1 Discrepancies in the data generated from System (CIS and CMS)

The Judiciary furnished 65,512 numbers of cases generated from the Information System in four different Excel Sheets i.e. general, people, procedures and litigants. These 65,512 numbers of cases were cleaned, sorted and combined into one excel sheet in order to facilitate objective analyses for

this review. Total of 61,886 numbers of cases were found useful for the purpose of RAA's analytical procedures.

Of the 61,886 number of cases, the review observed following discrepancies with the data.

3.1.1 Lack of complete information

Of the 35,855 cases of the 61,886 data furnished by the Judiciary contained incomplete information; whereby some information were left completely blank while some were inserted/filled in as 'NULL'. In addition, in some columns and cells, irrelevant characters were inserted. The summary of the incomplete information is presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: Summary of incomplete information in CIS Data

		Number of Cases						
Sl. No.	Type of Information	Missing/blank cells	'NULL' inserted in the cells	With irrelevant characters				
1.	Case Registration Number	-	3	-				
2.	Case Registration Date	145	-	-				
3.	Case Judgment Number	3,735	3,629	-				
4.	Case Nature	-	2,375	-				
5.	Type of Litigants	2,153	-	-				
7.	Name of Litigants	2,650	-	27				
8.	Litigant's ID Card No.	11,215	-	672				
9.	Type of Judgment	-	3,630	-				
10.	Name of the Judge	-	2,935	-				
11.	Name of a Clerk	2,412	274	-				

The RAA observed that this had resulted because of lack of timely supervision and proper controls in the case management system.

CIS was developed in-house using MS Access Data Base. Due to system limitation, not all the features could be used except for monitoring the number of cases registered and judgment issued.

3.1.2 Incomplete Information for Mandatory Hearings

All cases require a Miscellaneous Hearing prior to registration. More so, once the case was found to have sufficient legal cause and thus formally registered with the Court, various hearings should be mandatorily conducted during its trial proceedings viz. Preliminary Hearing, Opening Statement and Closing Statement.

For 55,265 cases the dates of these required mandatory hearings were found blank (null), as shown in **Table 10**.

Table 10: Number of cases without mandatory hearings

Sl. No.	Type of Hearings	No. of Cases without the respective hearings
1.	Miscellaneous Hearing	8,947
2.	Opening Statement	19,197
3.	Closing Statement	27,121
	TOTAL	55,265

The Judiciary agreed and provided following reasons for the dates of mandatory hearings found blank (null) by RAA:

- The Registry Section did not have a system/practice to record miscellaneous and registrations numbers for cases;
- The Bench Clerks who are responsible to record and maintain the case details in the system were overburdened with judgment drafting, data input, and involvement with litigants in case proceedings; and
- When Bench Clerks were overburdened with case proceedings, Personal Assistants to Drangpons were involved in maintaining case records in the CIS.

3.1.3 Acceptance of ODD/irrelevant registration and judgment dates by the system

The RAA observed that for 25 cases, their registration dates dated back to the 1970's. For the following four cases, the years of judgments were reflected as between 2023 to 2030 as detailed in **Table 11:**

Table 11: Registration and Judgment Dates

S1. No.	Case Registration Number	Registration Date	Case Judgment Number	Judgment Date
1.	PK-16-974	15/08/2016	PK-16-452	20/09/2030
2.	GS-15-37	28/07/2015	GS-15-32	28/07/2025
3.	GS-15-38	28/07/2015	GS-15-31	28/07/2025
4.	TG-17-321	01/08/2017	TG-17-192	17/08/2023

The acceptance of such odd dates - future dates for judgment and case registration dates in 1970's reflects poorly on the case management system and its controls. In addition, it indicates lack of proper supervisory system to verify the inputs fed in by the bench-clerks.

The Judiciary agreed that the CIS accepted odd and irrelevant registration and judgement dates. However, case information is correctly recorded manually in Miscellaneous and Registration Book. In order to address such shortcomings, the Judiciary has developed a new Case Management System (CMS).

3.1.4 Judgment Dates before Registration Dates

The RAA observed that for 382 cases, the judgment dates reflected in the system were before the registration dates, indicating inadequate controls in the Judiciary's case management system. The details of the 382 cases for which

the judgment dates were before the registration dates are provided in **Annexure XV**.

The Judiciary agreed that there are cases for which judgments dates were before registration dates. However, information is correctly recorded manually in the Registration Book.

In order to address such shortcomings, the Judiciary has developed a new CMS.

3.1.5 Irregularities with the Hearing dates

The Court hearings should be conducted in sequence prescribed in the CCPC and the Bench book as shown in **Appendix III & IV**, which was diligently found practiced by the Courts of the Judiciary. However, for 3,910 instances, hearings were not conducted in proper order/series, as summarised in **Table 12**.

Table 12: Court proceedings not conducted in required series

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Instances
1.	Miscellaneous Hearing prior to Production before Judge (for Criminal Cases)	311
2.	Registration of a Case before Miscellaneous Hearing	1207
3.	Preliminary Hearing before Case Registration	1449
4.	Opening Statement before Preliminary Hearing	342
5.	Rebuttals before Opening Statement	212
6.	Evidence Hearing before Rebuttals	71
7.	Witness Hearing before Evidence Hearing	14
8.	Exhibits before Witness Hearing	1
9.	Independent Hearing before Exhibits	19
10.	Cross Examination before Independent Hearing	10
11.	Judicial Investigation before Cross Examination	26
12.	Closing Argument before Judicial Investigation	21
13.	Judgment Hearing before Closing Argument	227
	TOTAL INSTANCES	3,910

The Judiciary responded that such irregularities occurred due to flaws in the CIS. However, information is correctly recorded manually in the Registration Book.

3.1.6 Duplicate Case Registration Numbers (CRN)

The RAA observed 167 numbers of cases with duplicate CRN. On further review, 122 cases of the 167 cases had different judgment numbers. In addition, the nature of the cases and the name of the litigants varied.

On the other hand, 45 cases had same judgment numbers. Nature of the cases and the name of the litigants were also found same.

The Judiciary responded that CIS lacked control to detect duplicate case registration numbers. However, the new CMS alerts users through a pop up in such cases.

3.1.7 Issuance of more than one (Double) Marriage Certificate (MC) to an Individual

The Judiciary issues Marriage Certificates (MCs) as one of its non-adjudication services, as mandated by Section KHA-1-3 of the Marriage Act of Bhutan, 1980. As per the data furnished by the Judiciary, a total number of 26,211 MCs were issued during 2012 to 2016. The yearly break-up of the same is shown in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Yearly breakup of marriage certificates issued

S1. No.	Year	Total Nos. of MCs issued
1.	2012	3,140
2.	2013	5,454
3.	2014	5,729
4.	2015	4,283
5.	2016	7,605
	TOTAL MCs issued	26.211

Of the total numbers of MCs issued, the Judiciary had issued two MCs to the same individual bearing same Citizenship Identity Card. A total of 90 such instances were observed as detailed in **Annexure XVI**. In this regard, as per sections KHA 1-18, 1-19 and 1-20 of the Marriage Act, an individual can obtain more than one MCs provided:

- 1) The deed of divorce is produced before the Court;
- 2) Consent in person or written confirmation by the wife consenting to the husband's subsequent marriage; and
- 3) Expiry of one year after the death of the deceased husband or wife.

The system failed to provide evidence as to whether or not these subsequent MCs were issued to the same individual after fulfilling the above requirements.

In order to ascertain the compliance of the above requirement, the RAA reviewed the cases of MCs issued by Phuentsholing Dungkhag Court. On these, the RAA observed three instances of double issuance of MCs to the same individual without any supporting documents.

The Judiciary responded that the CIS did not have provision to upload supporting documents for registration and issuance of MCs. Since the system was offline/standalone, it lacked proper supervision to verify the inputs fed in.

With regard to the three cases where double MCs were issued, the Phuentsholing Dungkhag Court responded that the supporting documents could not be found due to huge number of old case files.

Further, with the development and implementation of online G2C services, the status of MCs issued to individuals can be easily known and monitored through their respective CID numbers.

3.1.8 Acceptance of Several and Different Names for one Single Citizenship Identity Card (CID) by the System

Of the total number of 26,211MCs issued, it was found that the system had accepted several and different names for one CID while processing for MCs. A

total of 40 such instances were observed. To issue these MCs, Judiciary had used the CIS and the Government to Citizens (G2C) system while processing for the Marriage Certificate. These systems failed to detect and alert the Judiciary and thus, accepting the same CID more than once.

While the Judiciary agreed with the finding of RAA, the irregularities observed occurred mainly as the system was offline/standalone and it lacked proper monitoring to detect different names and CIDs.

Further, the mismatch of names and CIDs occurred, as there was no system on sharing information between Judiciary and Department of Census and Civil Registration (DoCCR), Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs (MoHCA).

With the development and implementation of online G2C services from 2017 onwards, such issues are being addressed progressively.

3.1.9 Discrepancies in the Data maintained

In order to check the reliability and completeness of the data furnished by the Judiciary, the case data received from the Supreme Court was compared with the data obtained from Samtse and Monggar Dzongkhag Courts and the statistics presented in the Annual Reports of the Judiciary. The comparative analysis indicated discrepancies among these data, as shown in **Table 14.**

Table 14: Discrepancies in data for sampled Courts

		C	ase Register	ed	Case Decided				
Court	Year	Data received from Supreme Court	Data obtained from individual Courts	Totals as per Annual Statistics	Data received from Supreme Court	Data obtained from individual Courts	Totals as per Annual Statistics		
	2012	264	266	266	239	270	274		
Samtse	2013	642	645	645	641	647	647		
Samise	2014	1291	1296	1296	1308	1308	1308		
	2015	157	953	953	166	939	928		
	2012	589	592	592	448	509	509		
Monggar	2013	527	532	532	521	526	527		
	2014	839	931	931	947	953	953		
	2015	55	666	666	94	673	673		

Hence, the data integrity and reliability is rendered questionable.

The discrepancies resulted from shortcoming faced with the earlier CIS. With the development and implementation of the new system, such issues will be resolved.

Since CIS contain important baseline information that may be of continuous significance for the Judiciary, there may be a need to clean and update the records in CIS to address the issues under **Para 3.1**, which would also facilitate appropriate migration to CMS.

3.2 Discrepancies in the Case Management System (CMS)

CMS is a web based online system that was developed to resolve the shortcomings faced with the earlier Case Information System (CIS), and intended to provide faster and effective services to the people. It captures information from all Courts connected through a network and the data is centrally managed and stored at the Supreme Court. Although Judiciary have implemented digitalised documentation of case records, system test-run and discussion with users at different levels revealed that the CMS has certain shortcomings, as discussed below:

3.2.1 CIS data not migrated to CMS

System walk-through and test-run in Royal Courts of Justice revealed that CMS was implemented without migrating data from the CIS. The principal requirement of the CMS project was to upgrade CIS to support functionality in MS Access database in CIS. The scope of the project was to upgrade CIS by making a centralised system by exporting data from CIS system (MS Access) to CMS system (mySQL).

In absence of data migration, the Judiciary could not make use of information available in-house in the old system and have to largely rely on the submissions made by the RBP personnel/Prosecutors and litigants.

The Judiciary responded that, the data could not be migrated because the new system does not support the functionality of the old system.

There is a need for the Judiciary to ensure migrations of data from CIS to CMS for comprehensive information and proper decision-making.

3.2.2 Lack of information sharing and coordination mechanism

The Judiciary uses information from MoHCA and OAG in dealing and deciding number of cases. However, there is no formal coordination mechanism in place for sharing information. Lack of data may impede effective case management and monitoring functions of the Judiciary.

The sharing of information amongst relevant agencies is not possible as agencies have their own information system and systems could not be integrated due to difference in storage capacities. While developing the CMS, in order to build a common understanding amongst the developers through sharing of vital information, adequate orientation on the relevant policies, guidelines, and CCPC was not conducted.

However, with the directives from the Chief Justice through an executive order along with a guideline to institute a Legal Coordination Committee vide letter no. SC(CJB-09)2018/1235 dt. 11 July 2018, henceforth, the coordination amongst relevant agencies will be improved.

The initiatives undertaken by the Judiciary would address the issue raised.

3.2.3 Case Information System lacks tracking of cases between different level of Courts

The information management system is characterised by challenges in case trails especially for appeal cases, limiting individual cases to be traced through proper references such as case ID, indexes, etc. The information management system does not record and provide the link of cases appealed and forwarded between different levels of Courts. The current information system lacks case referencing and trail as evident from different case ID used at different levels of Courts.

Tracking appeal cases from trial to Appellate Courts appears to be difficult as different Courts have their own case ID and no referencing was provided. Recording information on litigants is not consistent as some Courts record name of the litigants while others record name of the prosecutors. As such tracking appeal cases is challenging.

The Judiciary responded that, the Royal Courts of Justice have different case registration/referencing numbers and accordingly used/applied in CMS.

There is a need to review and standardise the coding system for appeal cases in order to facilitate tracking and efficient management of case at appellate courts.

3.2.3 Inadequacies in the CMS

Some of the inadequacies observed in the system that do not meet the functional description are discussed below.

The inadequacy observed by RAA is because the CMS is at its initial implementation phase, which coincided with the RAA's review. Such shortcomings have been addressed accordingly.

a) Registration of cases

For new case registration, a miscellaneous case identifier is auto generated by the system. However, the registrar is required to enter case number manually (**Figure 6**). Although the system notifies the user on the existence of a case registration number already in the system, if the user decides to ignore or mistakenly saves the information, the system accepts multiple case registrations with same number.

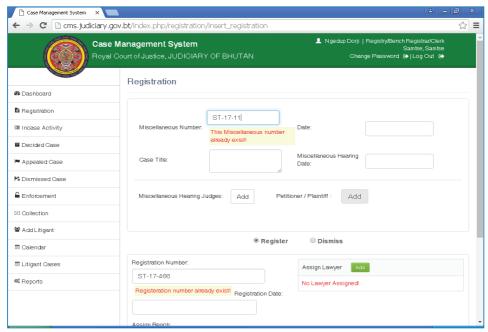


Figure 6: Registration Form in CMS

The system does not have adequate mechanism to prevent entry of duplicate data during the registration of new cases.

The Judiciary responded that the inadequacy observed by RAA resulted as Bench Clerks are overburdened with case proceedings and other formalities. The CMS has been re-programmed to avoid such instances of multiple registration numbers.

b) Registration of Appeal cases

The system includes provision for Appellate Courts/officials to view case history if the case is an appeal case. At Appellate Courts, appeal cases information must be available in the registrar's (or delegated user's) dashboard.

However, most often user dashboard of the High Court Registry does not receive information instantly. Registry Section comes to know about cases appealed when they receive case file in hard copies rather than being notified by the system.

Since the CMS is in its initial implementation phase, full application of all features in the system takes times. In addition, due to huge number of cases, information cannot be updated on real time basis. However, users are constantly reminded to use the system.

c) Court Official Profile

Every Drangpons, Registrars, and Bench Clerks have their own user credentials specific to respective Court to enter and use the system. However, instances were observed where the transferred Bench Clerks were not assigned with a new user ID. As a result, cases were not assigned to new/transferred Bench Clerks, which contributed to failure in timely updating the case information in the system.

Judiciary responded that CMS have provision to assign/change user credentials in case of transfers of officials. Henceforth, the Judiciary agreed to timely update the information of the transferred employees in the system.

d) Case Information

The system does not allow users to view cases registered in different Courts, lacking transparency. Although a search option is available by entering the CID of the litigant, the access to case information is limited to the concerned Bench clerks and Courts. Bench Clerks do not enter Case Data in the CMS on real time basis. Thus, the CMS does not provide up-to-date Case information to track the status of case proceedings.

It appears that these data were merely for documentation and reporting, as these records were found not used during the judicial proceedings.

Judiciary responded that, as per the CCPC, professional confidentiality on on-going cases should be maintained until the final judgment is awarded. Accordingly, the access to information in CMS is restricted between Royal Courts of Justice. The overall access to information in CMS is provided to authorised officials in the Supreme Court.

Although the Bench Clerks are responsible to use the system in the sequential/prescribed order/format, the required formalities in the system cannot be complied with, due to huge number of cases being handled. However, timely compliance with system requirements can be achieved.

CMS have other features such as hearing calendar and information on litigant's, which can be made accessible to other agencies through system integration.

e) Judgment

One of the functional descriptions of CMS is to allow the Justices/Drangpons to access the case information and documents for referencing during the judicial proceedings and judgment preparation. However, with the system restriction on the Court Officials to view case information and documents of other Courts, research or case referencing is limited.

Judiciary responded that, CCPC requires professional confidentiality on on-going cases to be maintained until the final judgment is awarded. The judgments on important cases are uploaded in Judiciary's webpage.

Further, case referencing is possible between Royal Courts of Justice. The Judiciary is in process of developing a system to archive judgements from the Royal Courts of Justice for referencing on need basis.

f) Reporting

CMS allows a provision to upload judgment documents into the system but not exceeding 5MB. As a result, not all judgments can be uploaded in the system. More importantly, reports made available are not complete and data is not reliable. Judiciary is not in a position to independently generate and test whether the reports generated through the system are reliable and that the system is functioning satisfactorily. Due to overdependence on consultants, Judiciary is faced with various operational and maintenance repercussions in implementation phase.

The storage capacity in CMS to upload judgments documents have been increased from 5MB to 50 MB. However, bandwidth could not be increased due to lack of budget and as a result, not all judgments could be uploaded in the system.

Judiciary responded that they are not in a position to justify on the unreliable data as reported by RAA, since the finding is not supported with details on unreliable data. However, if the users input case information judiciously, the reports generated will be complete and reliable.

Please refer **audit Para 3** on deficiencies observed in the Information Systems.

g) CMS features not used by users

There are key features that were not used by the users such as law enforcement, collection form, reports, and hearing calendar.

- ✓ The CMS allows managing case through creation of hearing calendar. The system alerts the user through their dashboard on different case hearings based on time configuration for different litigants. It provides case related events with list of activities that are accessible by Judges and Justices but bench clerks must add events on real time basis. However, Hearing Calendar feature of the system was not used in all Trial Courts:
- ✓ System provides recording of judgment enforcement information in CMS, which was found not used; and
- ✓ System also provides an option to record all revenue and non-revenue collections made by Royal Courts of Justice. However, the feature is not in use, as the users do not have rights to add new litigants. The right to add litigants is with the system administrator.

The Judiciary responded that, the system feature to record information on judgment enforcements are currently not being used in absence of a guideline. However, the Judiciary is exploring means and possibilities through discussions to use the features as soon as possible.

While noting the responses provided by the Judiciary, there is a need to ensure full implementation of the CMS features so that the system can be used to its fullest potential and intended objectives of the system can be achieved. Thus available features in the system needs to be reviewed and improved further.

PART III: RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the deficiencies discussed in Parts-II, the RAA offers following recommendations, which are aimed at supporting the judiciary in its efforts and initiatives of its system and processes in achieving its goals of rendering timely delivery of fair, just, and equitable justices. The RAA recognises the actions already initiated by the Judiciary in certain areas, which are likely to address some of the inadequacies observed by the RAA.

3.1 Judiciary should review and implement those provisions of the Judicial Service Act not yet implemented

The Judicial Service Act provides a framework for administering the Judiciary personnel however, RAA observed some provisions in the Act which are still not implemented attributable to various factors. Full implementation of the Act will further ensure the maintenance of dignity and competence of the Judiciary officials to discharge their duties effectively, efficiently, and independently.

Therefore, the Judiciary should review and initiate implementation of following provisions that were not implemented:

- (a) Recruitment of graduates with a year of national legal course into the pool of Bench Clerks can qualitatively strengthen the competency of the Courts. Therefore, Judiciary should initiate and coordinate with the RCSC to redesign the entry-level recruitment system of the Bench Clerks as per Section 55 and 56 of the Judicial Service Act;
- (b) Prolonged stay of judicial personnel in a particular place may result in unwarranted development and the diversification of experience and knowledge sharing may not be achieved. Therefore, Judiciary should ensure transfer of Judiciary Service Personnel as required by Section 225 of the Act and Judiciary Support Personnel as required by BCSR in the best interest of Judiciary.
- (c) The performance of judicial system is largely dependent on its human resource. Therefore, the Judiciary should develop rules for managing human resource and executing other administrative affairs. The rules may include:
 - Rules specifying the payment of sitting fees to the members of National Judicial Commission and Royal Judicial Service Council as per Section 18 and 41 of the Judicial Service Act of Bhutan 2007 in consultation with the Government;
 - Rules specifying the eligibility for fast-track promotions as per Section 208(d) of the Judiciary Service Act of Bhutan 2007; and
 - Rules specifying the selection, appointment and recruitment as per Section 72, 80 and 84 of the Judicial Service Act of Bhutan 2007.

3.2 Judiciary should consider appointing Drangpon Rabjams from persons having served as an Advocate

The Judiciary's intent to mobilise finest law professionals into the Judicial Service is commendable however, the position structure and experiences required for certain posts cannot be compromised. The existence of position gaps within Judicial Service Personnel may necessitate an interim measure to consider implementing the option empowered by Section 74 of the Service Act to appointing Drangpon Rabjams from among persons who has served as an Advocate for seven or more years in succession.

The Judiciary should consider improving the position gaps within Judicial Service Personnel by taking advantage of this option.

3.3 Government should establish proper legal framework for instituting Notary Public Offices in the country

Establishing proper legal framework for the Notary Public Offices and separating the citizen services from litigious matters may enable the Judiciary to maintain the independence of Courts in adjudication. Establishing and authorising private notary offices can also benefit the Judiciary in concentrating its resources on adjudication of the cases.

Therefore, Government intervention is necessary to establish private notary offices in the country to provide certain notary services as may be appropriate as well as instituting a proper system of regulating their services.

3.4 Declaration of Conflict of Interest should be made mandatory

While there is requirement to declare conflict interest by judicial personnel in a Court Case, in absence of clear guidelines and process established, there are no evidences and documentations of strict implementation of this important requirement. Judiciary should institute a system, requiring its Judiciary personnel concerned/connected to a case, to mandatorily declare conflict of interest that they might or might not have in a case. In addition, a system with guidance to deal when the Judicial personnel has a conflict of interest in a case should also be established clearly.

Development of Guideline and Standard Form to be completed by judicial personnel connected to a case, irrespective of existence of conflict of interest or otherwise, is one of ways to ascertain the existence and avoid conflict of interest situations. Thus, fair and equitable delivery of justice can be ensured, whilst enhancing transparency in the Judiciary system.

In this regard, Judiciary may like to refer the Model Guideline on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Sector 2017 issued by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC).

3.5 Judiciary should ensure implementation of internal evaluation system and keeping track record of the lower Courts

The 22^{nd} Judicial Conference resolved to institute a system to monitor and evaluate the lower Courts as an internal check-and-balance mechanism to promote the judicial integrity, which was not implemented. This initiative may entail visiting of assigned Courts once in a year and observe the hearings, holding discussions with the Court Officials, and evaluate their performance status along with challenges faced.

The Judiciary should consider developing appropriate guidelines, systems and procedures for internal evaluation and monitoring track records of lower Courts.

3.6 Royal Judicial Service Council should implement Section 32 of the Judicial Service Act 2007

Since the Royal Judiciary Service Council has the legal duty to review laws from time to time and submit to Parliament to ensure that they are in keeping with the changing situation and propose amendments and modifications thereto as and when necessary, it should institute proper system to discharge this important function.

3.7 Judiciary should consider establishing a National Standard for Court proceedings

The Judiciary on 18th National Judicial Conference 2007 has resolved to complete Case adjudication within 12 months. However, the Judiciary may need to come up with standardised and comprehensive time and service delivery standards having regard to nature and complexities of the cases. The adoption and implementation of these standards is also likely to have positive impact in the use of Court resources and to avert the abuse of system by litigants. The standards, among others, may include:

- Normal time standards for adjudication;
- Time standards for different stages of proceedings;
- Time standards and time gaps for issuing summon orders;
- Maximum number of rebuttals to be admitted by the Court; and
- Maximum number of summon orders to be issued by the Courts.

3.8 Appeal System should be rationalised to render it more efficient

The current practice of appeal system lacks compliance with the requirements of CCPC 2001 particularly during registration after miscellaneous hearing, resulting in unrestricted registration of all types of appeal cases. Adjudication of frivolous cases provides respite to the defaulter, consumes Court resources and causes undue delays in delivery of justice. Hence, Judiciary should ensure compliance with the requirements of CCPC 2001 on registration of appeal cases.

The Judiciary should also review and enforce the requirement of the law categorising nature of cases where an appeal system is misused to ensure strict enforcement and greater compliance of the law.

3.9 Case Hearings Calendar in the Courts should be implemented

The main cause for unscheduled hearing in Courts still remain the complex coordination amongst range of parties involved in judicial proceedings. However, such practice if continued indefinitely may encourage manipulation and harassment creating disharmony and reduced trust and confidence in the system.

Judiciary should spearhead and embrace collaborative approach with all relevant parties involved to render faster and effective services. With clear delineation of responsibilities and accountabilities of each party, the compliance to hearing calendar would positively contribute in proving better service and gaining trust and confidence.

Therefore, Hearing Calendar should be implemented as envisaged.

3.10 Re-registration of decided cases should be avoided

Currently, whether to admit or dismiss the cases in registry of the Courts is purely decided based on the jurisdiction of the Court, legal standing of the case and the admissibility of the petitioner as per CCPC 2001. With due regard to these conditions, the current system, however, is inadequate to detect whether the suit or issue in suit is already decided or pending before other competent Court. Therefore, the Registry of the Courts should have proper verification system in place to prevent re-registration of a suit or issue in suit that is already decided or which is under subjudice. For this purpose, the registry should make effective use of information systems (CIS/CMS).

3.11 Proper System for Enforcement of Judgments should be instituted

At present there is no mechanism to monitor and ascertain the status of implementation of judgments. Justice can be considered delivered only upon enforcement of judgment. Although most parties comply with a judgment issued by a Court, some might ignore mainly in civil cases, as Judiciary's current practice/system does not warrant enforcement of all the judgments. Therefore, the Judiciary should institute a proper system specifying enforcement procedures to follow-up and enforce judgments of civil cases. The unused feature of CMS on judgment can also be used to maintain proper records.

Further, the judgments from the Courts have legal effect only domestically. Judiciary must institute proper system where enforcement of judgments by Royal Courts of Justice are rendered difficult in cross-border scenarios.

Judiciary may also look into possibility of placing requirements to report back on the status of enforcement of judgment immediately after the deadline for enforcement of judgment.

3.12 Possibility of capturing Information of other stakeholders in the CMS should be considered

One main flaw in the development of CMS is non capturing of information from relevant stakeholders. CMS does not incorporate critical information on individuals from RBP and MoHCA, which would facilitate easy access to requisite information especially during the registration and referencing for decision-making. Availability of accurate and timely data is necessary for policy and strategic management decisions.

Since CMS is still being developed, the Judiciary may look into the possibility of capturing information from various stakeholders.

3.13 Judiciary should ensure accurate and comprehensive Case Information

Despite having an information management system in place, Judiciary lack accuracy and comprehensiveness in case information for making informed decisions. The Judiciary should improve information system with accurate, reliable and comprehensive information for timely and better decision making.

3.14 Accessibility of Judgments to Public should be enhanced

As stipulated in Section 96A of CCPC (Amendment) Act 2011, the judgment of the Court should be made accessible in the public domain which shall include libraries. This would also promote transparency and accountability in the delivery of justice and facilitate scope for research in law and justice system in the country.

3.15 Procedures for availing legal aid services should be prescribed

The provisions in the Constitution and other Laws on legal aid services are not implemented. A clearly defined system and procedure needs to be instituted to provide legal aid services in both civil and criminal suits; along with clear definition of the term 'indigent person'. There is also need to establish the system of identifying indigent persons requiring legal aid services. Adequate awareness amongst public should also be created of the availability of legal aid services.

3.16 Judiciary should institute a system to monitor, evaluate and report the inconsistencies in Judgments

While appeal system provides assurance of delivery of justice, the Judiciary may benefit from critical analysis of appeal cases and ascertaining the reasons leading to reversal of decisions particularly those containing factual and technical inadequacies. Through such analysis, the Judiciary may be able to take corrective steps to enhance qualitative aspects of the judgments of the lower courts.

The Judiciary should institute a system to monitor, evaluate and report on any inconsistencies in judgements between different levels of Courts, in order to aspire public confidence and further enhance the credibility of the Judiciary.

3.17 Judiciary may consider possibilities of conducting periodic peer review of its system and practices

Periodic peer review of judicial system and practices by peer organisations may help the Judiciary identify areas where further improvements may be possible. Peer reviews usually provide assurances as to whether system and practices followed accord with the international standards and best practices. This would also supplement the internal reviews of lower Courts proposed to be conducted in the Judiciary and lend added credence to system, practices and services rendered by the judiciary. The RAA has noted that Judiciary initiated for integrity scan in cooperation with BNLI and Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). Further, a survey on access to Justices in Bhutan was also carried out by Institute of Management Studies for BNLI 2012. The report highlighted that slightly over 81% were satisfied with the way courts dispensed justice.

Judiciary, may therefore, look into the possibility of conducting peer review of its systems and practices by peer organisations on a periodic basis.

PART IV: CONCLUSION

Judiciary is one of the three organs of the government and is required to perform many other functions besides adjudication function. Most importantly the judiciary functions as the custodian of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan and the Court of Record. The Constitution further entrusts the Judiciary to safeguard, uphold, and administer justice fairly and independently without fear, favour, or undue delay in accordance with the Rule of Law to inspire trust and confidence and to enhance access to Justice. As such, it is vital that in a democracy, individual judges and the judiciary as a whole are impartial and independent of all external pressures and of each other so that those who appear before them and the wider public can have confidence that their cases will be decided fairly and in accordance with the law.

Over the years, the Judiciary has made considerable progress in strengthening its legal, institutional, professional and technical capabilities in its pursuit to deliver justice and upholding the rule of law. Despite progressive reforms and improvements made, the RAA identified areas where considerable scope for further improvement exist. Inadequacies persist particularly in institutional framework, human resources, operational areas and case management.

Adequate legal and institutional framework with strong culture of integrity, objectivity, accountability and transparency are pre-requisites for the independent and effective functioning of the Judiciary and achieving increased level of public confidence in the judiciary system.

The Constitution guarantees the independence of the Judiciary. Laws further protect the independence of judicial officials. This review nonetheless draws an attention to Section 100 of the Judicial Service Act of Bhutan, 2007 which stipulates, "...independence of the Judiciary is neither the right nor the privilege of Drangpons, but it is the right of all the consumers of Justice." Currently, Annual Reports and official website are only mediums to communicate the events and achievements of Judiciary to public. However, information presented is not open for public examination and scrutiny. Specific legal stipulations on the accountability of judiciary may be necessary to render the Judiciary accountable for its decisions and actions and promote public confidence on the role of Judiciary.

Based on the inadequacies observed, the RAA has made 17 recommendations intended to further streamlining and improving its systems and processes of the Judiciary.

APPENDICES

4. Appendix I: About the Review

I) Mandate

The Royal Audit Authority conducted the "Review on Judiciary System and Practices" as mandated by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan and Audit Act of Bhutan 2006 under the following article and sections.

- i. Article 25 (1) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan and Section 3 of the Audit Act of Bhutan 2006 provide that "There shall be a Royal Audit Authority to audit and report on the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the use of public resources";
- ii. Section 38 (a) of the Audit Act of Bhutan, 2006 states, the Authority shall carry out financial, propriety, compliance, special audits and any other form of audits that the Auditor General may consider significant and necessary; and
- iii. Section 39 (c) of the Audit Act of Bhutan 2006, under the 'jurisdiction of the Royal Audit Authority' states, the Authority shall conduct without fear, favour or prejudice the audit of Judiciary and Judicial Bodies.

II) Objectives

The objective was to review the legal and institutional framework as well as system, practices, and procedures in ensuring **timely delivery of fair, just, and equitable justices.** The sub-objectives were:

- i. To ascertain the existence and/or adequacy of legal and institutional framework, policies, and code of the Judiciary to deliver its core mandates and other services;
- ii. To review the efficiency of case management system and procedures;
- iii. To ascertain the timeliness of delivery of justice; and
- iv. To review system and processes put in place and carry out such analytical review for consistencies of delivery of judiciary services.

III) Scope

The review of judiciary system and practices covered the period from 2012 to 2016. Information on marriage certificates issued from 2007-16 have also been included to understand and provide better perspective on area examined and reported. Although the review focused mainly on Judiciary system and practices, some issues related to Judgements have also been included that the review considered significant.

The review team visited a total of ten Royal Courts of Justice that includes Supreme Court, High Court, and Dzongkhag and Dungkhag Courts of Chhukha, Gasa, Monggar, Paro, Phuentsholing, Samtse, Thimphu, and Trashigang. These courts were selected based on the concentration of litigations and location. Besides, the team also visited Office of Attorney General (OAG), Royal Bhutan Police (RBP), Bhutan National Legal Institute (BNLI) and other relevant agencies to understand their roles and

responsibilities in judicial services. Discussions and interviews were also carried out with litigants on the Court waiting time and legal awareness.

IV) Methodology

During the planning phase, the review team understood and developed a sound knowledge of Judiciary system and practices in the country. This was done by familiarising with the legal mandate, policy and operational objectives, main business, methodologies adopted, challenges and limitations faced in achieving the goal of the Judiciary. After understanding the entity, the team identified key lines of inquiry for in-depth analysis. Risk analysis was also conducted to identify, evaluate and prioritise the risks associated with the system and practices. The criteria and methodology used in the review were based on the identified risks.

In order to meet its objectives, the RAA reviewed documents and records, performed data analysis, and interacted with the Court Officials and officials from relevant agencies. The review team applied the following methodologies:

- (i) Review of the Documentation RAA reviewed legislations, policies and plan documents related or that have bearing to Judiciary and its services. The list of documents referred during the review is attached as **Annexure XVII**. RAA also reviewed Judiciary publications, notifications, executive orders, resolutions, minutes of meetings, etc., provided by Judiciary.
- (ii) Interviews and Discussions Interviews and discussion with Court Officials and others key officials to identify and evaluate current practices, the controls that are in place, and the challenges and limitations that are being encountered. RAA also held interviews and discussion with litigants and prosecutors on a sample basis on Court waiting time and awareness on judicial proceedings and services.
- (iii) Data Analysis The conclusions of the review are based on an analysis of data for the period 2012-2015 from the Case Information System (CIS) and 2015-2015 generated from Case Management System. RAA conducted analysis of the data using Interactive Data Extraction and Analysis (IDEA), a computer-assisted auditing and analysis tool. RAA also cross-verified case information/reports/data collected from Supreme Court and different Courts to determine discrepancies, if any. Team performed system walk-through of Case Management System to identify the controls and weaknesses. Field visits was also made to different Courts to understand functions of different level of Courts, it's operation and practices and collection of evidences.

V) Limitations

The case data furnished by the Judiciary for this review was incomplete and non-reliable to certain extent. As a result, analysis could not be conducted as planned. Hence, the findings and opinions expressed in this report are limited only to those records and information, which the review found valid.

5. Appendix II: About the Agency

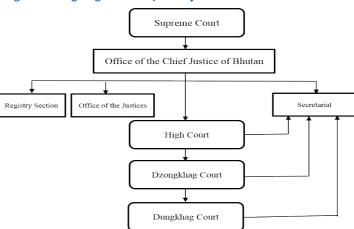
I) Background

The legal system in Bhutan is primarily based on Buddhist natural law and on Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's Code⁶. The Bhutanese legal system has evolved over the time but it continues to uphold the principles of Buddhism and natural justice set out by Zhabdrung. The Judiciary system was established in 1961. In 2007, Bhutan passed a Judicial Service Act in order to ensure the independence of the judicial system from the other branches of government. The Judiciary authority in Bhutan as stipulated in Article 21 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, is vested in the Royal Courts of Justice comprising the Supreme Court, High Court, Dzongkhag Courts, and Dungkhag Courts. There are 20 Dzongkhag Courts and 15 Dungkhag Courts aside Supreme Court and High Court. However, no Tribunals established as of today.

The Supreme Court is the highest Appellate Court of Law in the country, presided over by the Chief Justice and its jurisdiction extends to the whole of Bhutan. Supreme Court is the Court of records, guardian of the Constitution and the final authority on its interpretation. It is the highest authority to entertain appeals against the judgments, orders or decisions of the High Court in all matters and has the authority to review its own judgments and orders. The Supreme Court also has the power to prescribe rules of procedure to be followed by the lower Courts in the country.

High Court of Bhutan is the Court of the appeal from Dzongkhag Courts in all matters and shall exercise original jurisdiction in matters not within the jurisdiction of the Dzongkhag Courts. Similar to Supreme Court, High Court may issue such declarations. orders. directions or writs as may be appropriate in

Figure 2.1: Organogram of the Judiciary



the circumstances of each case. The Dzongkhag Courts are the Court of original jurisdiction and the first Appellate Court for Dungkhag Courts. The Dungkhag Courts are the lowest Court in the hierarchy and it acts as the Court of original jurisdiction. The organisational structure of the judicial system is presented in **Figure 2.1**.

⁶ The Code is based on the fundamental teachings of Buddhism and addressed the violation of secular and temporal laws (The Judiciary of the Kingdom of Bhutan).

⁷ Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan

 $^{^{\}rm 8}$ Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan

The services of the Judiciary are aligned towards achieving their organisational missions, policies and objectives. The two broad categories include (i) adjudication of civil and criminal cases, and (ii) miscellaneous activities including notary services, enforcement of the judgments and issuance of various Court orders and writs. Flow charts showing the sequence of events in civil and criminal proceedings are exhibited in **Annexure III** & **IV**.

The Bhutanese legal system is based on adversarial⁹ system with some elements of inquisitorial¹⁰ system. The Court provides all the people with equal right to be heard in the Court in agreement to the principles of natural justice. The burden of prove beyond reasonable doubt lies on the prosecutor in criminal cases and proving the plaint through sufficient and credible evidence lies on plaintiff in civil cases. The stages of judicial process under civil and criminal case is presented in the **Table 2.1**.

Tab	Table 2.1: Trial procedure for civil and criminal cases								
S1. No	Procedure	Civil Case	Criminal Case						
1	Registration of the case	Petitions are submitted to the Court by the plaintiff or his/her legal representative.	The criminal cases are registered by the police for petty misdemeanour and below and by OAG appointed by the state for misdemeanour and above.						
2	Miscellaneous hearing	Judge, after studying the legal causes, decides whether to admit or dismiss the case.	Judge, after studying the legal causes, issue remand for bail of the convict or to keep the convict under police custody.						
3	Registration of the admitted cases and assigning a Bench Clerk	Once the case is admitted by the Judge, a Bench Clerk is assigned to handle the procedural formalities and documentation.	Once the case is admitted by the Judge, a Bench Clerk is assigned to handle the procedural formalities and documentation.						
4	Preliminary hearing	Convene within 108 days of registration.	Convene within 10 days of registration.						
5	Opening statements and defense reply	Plaintiff and defendant will submit their version of facts before the Judge.	Prosecutor and defendant will submit their version of facts before the Judge.						
6	Rebuttal	Court grants the parties to submit their counter arguments against the facts submitted by the other.	Court grants the parties to submit their counter arguments against the facts submitted by the other.						
7	Evidence/Exhibit	The parties submit the evidences/exhibits on the facts submitted to the Court by them.	The parties submit the evidences/exhibits on the facts submitted to the Court by them.						
	Witness	The parties will present their witness the Court if any.	The parties will present their witness the Court if any.						
8	Independent testimony and Exhibits If necessary, the Court may hear and take an independent testimony of witnesses to the case. If available and necessary, the relevant exhibits shall be examined by		If necessary, the Court may hear and take an independent testimony of witnesses to the case. If available and necessary, the relevant exhibits shall be examined by the Court						

⁹ Practices followed under Common Law System

¹⁰ Practices followed under Civil Law System

		the Court and the parties to the case.	and the parties to the case.				
9	Cross examination	The parties to the case are entitled to examine or have cross-examined the opposing witness.	The parties to the case are entitled to examine or have cross-examined the opposing witness.				
10	Judicial investigation	Officials of the Court conduct field investigation on the facts submitted by the each party.	Officials of the Court conduct field investigation on the facts submitted by the each party.				
11	Closing statements	Each party submits their closing statements summarising their facts and evidences.	Each party submits their closing statements summarising their facts and evidences.				
12	Passing of Judgment	Court shall reconvene and in the presence of all the parties pronounce its written judgment and orders.	Court shall reconvene and in the presence of all the parties pronounce its written judgment and sentences.				
13	Appeal	Parties can appeal to higher Court within 10 days of the judgment.					

Source: CCPC and Bench Book

II) Judiciary Annual Report

The publication of Judiciary's annual report commenced from 1992. The report provides information on its achievements, reforms initiated, case statistics and analysis, challenges faced, amongst others.

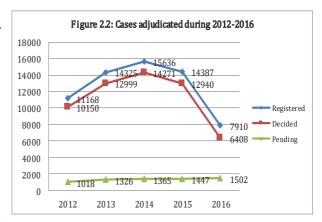
During the period 2012 to 2016, the Royal Courts of Justice decided 56,768 cases out of a total of 63,426 registered cases. **Table 2.2** shows the case statistics in different Courts by number of cases registered, decided and pending. The further details of statistics for Dzongkhag and Dungkhag Courts are provided in **Annexure XVIII**.

Table: 2.2: Cases Statistics by Courts for the period 2012-2016															
	:	2012		:	2013		:	2014		:	2015		:	2016	
Courts	Registered	Decided	Pending												
Supreme Court	35	22	13	44	24	20	20	7	13	35	16	19	20	30	20
High Court	447	337	110	397	361	36	493	389	104	408	328	80	368	358	10
Dzongkhag Court	8344	7601	743	9878	8824	1054	10851	9792	1059	9927	8896	1031	5851	4705	1146
Dungkhag Court	2342	2190	152	4006	3790	216	4272	4083	189	4017	3700	317	1641	1315	326
Total	11168	10150	1018	14325	12999	1326	15636	14271	1365	14387	12940	1447	7910	6408	1502
Percentage		91%	%6		91%	%6		91%	%6		%06	10%		81%	19%
Source: Supreme C	Court,	High	Cour	t and	l Judi	iciary	Ann	ual R	eport.	S					

As illustrated in **Table 2.2**, there had been an increase in the number of cases registered over the years. However, there was a significant decrease in the year 2016 as Judiciary began to maintain data on marriage certificates and other miscellaneous matters separately. During 2016, an aggregate of 7,607 applications on marriage certificates were registered out of which 7,605 were decided.

Judiciary is experiencing an increasing trend in number of pending cases as illustrated in **Figure 2.2**. During the period 2012-2016 there was an increase in the pending cases from 1,018 in 2012 to 1,502 in 2015. There were 6,658 pending cases in the country.

There is a high correlation between the numbers of cases registered against decided. The main determinant



explaining pending cases is the number of cases registered. In aggregate, Thimphu (1306) had highest pending cases followed by Paro (823), Monggar (630) and Phuentsholing (557) while Sakteng (5) had the lowest pending cases.

III) Notary Services

Judiciary embarked to automate their services under Public Notary System with the support from Government to Citizen (G2C). Pubic Notary Office functions under Thimphu Dzongkhag Court and provides 11 online services. The general public can now apply online for (i) Marriage Certificate, (ii) Change of Name and/or Date of Birth, (iii) Affirmation/Translation of Marriage Certificate, (iv) Marital Status, (v) Child Travel Documents (vi) Lost Document(s), (vii) Attestation of Document(s), (viii) Kidney Transplant Documents, (ix) Child Adoption, (x) Attestation of Agreements, Wills, Contracts and Testaments, and (xi) Closing of Accounts and Transfer of Shares.

During 2016, an aggregate of 16,477 applications on marriage certificates and other miscellaneous matters were registered, out of which 16,471 were decided.

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सर्देव सर्वे रिशे हे ने १०१८/१५०६

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म्रीत् श्रु भूत्र भूट्यु मुन्द्रिय त्ये, स्ट्यु स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्ध्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वयः स्वर्य स्वयः स्वयः स्व

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- हे. योष्ट्रम् अस्योष्ट्रम् विकान्त्रम् वि
- मुश्लेनकाली.लट. मुश्लेनकार्टट्ताट्ट्रलट. श्र्ट्ट्रियं.यधूर्यंत्र्यं क्षें.जी.यथट्ट्र्ल्ट्तालूषी
 ट्रियं क्रि.यथ्यं प्रमानकार्यः व्यक्त्यं क्ष्यं प्रमानकार्यः व्यक्त्यं क्ष्यं क्

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लह. बुशकायरेथे.कुंस्याह्म विकास्तर्वे त्यूर्ये द्वे ली.विस्थालुषी पत्त्री मुंस्याह्म विकास क्षेत्रात्त्र विश्व प्रात्त्र विश्व प्रात्ते विश्व प्रात्ते विश्व प्रविश्व प्रात्ते विश्व प्रविश्व प

स्री श्रुप्त बट. विषय्भूम् निर्म्य क्ष्या क्षेत्रः चिर्म्य क्ष्या क्ष्

लुवी चतः चट-दूर्व-दे-त्विश्वश्च प्रिय-क्षेत्र क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-क्षेत्र-विश्व चत्र-क्षेत्र-क्ष

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ल्ट्रिया क्षेत्री

ल् कुर्या विश्व क्षेत्र क्

लुधी **्रेडर्स्न्येट्रुशक्ट** म्रे १८०००//१९० क्रिक्ट्रुश्चर्यत्व्यस्त्रम् स्थाप्ति स्थापिति स

- चयु.चस्रीस्त्यंत्रीत्राक्षयी

 त्ययः स्थान्यस्त्यंत्राच्या

 त्यान्यस्त्यस्त्रीत्राक्षयी

 त्यान्यस्त्राच्याः स्थान्यस्त्रीत्राच्याः स्थान्यस्य स्यान्यस्य स्थान्यस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्थानस्य स्यानस्य स्
- लाम क्रिं नश्चिर होन अहं र हे लाबी।

 र. इंश्वित अहं नश्चिर हो हो स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य

इस्विस्रश्र भ्रुव भ्रेते चन्म मुर्द्धिय कंस भ्रूर

ए. क्रेंशक्षेत्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्व त्याचा क्रेंशक्षेत्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र

क्रिंश. क्रिंट. शाक्ष्यीकात्तर. तम्हेच. जीका हे गूर्टता ट्रं अंदालट. अंदालट. व्यक्त. व्यक्त.

पर्येश्वस्त्रम् पर्यक्षियः ज्ञान्त्रम् प्रविचान्त्रियः प्रति । अत्यान्त्रम् प्रविचान्त्रम् प्र

कूर्यमान्नध्रेमामध्रमान्नध्राद्ध्याजी. ज्ञाकुरायक्रान्नीच्रात्तः ज्ञानक्षेत्रायक्रानाष्ट्रणम् मान्यात्रक्षेत्र कृत्रविमान्यत्रमान्यप्रमान्नियात्रक्षमान्नीत्रम् वर्षाविममान्नेम् कृत्याः कृत्यान्यप्रमान्यप्रमान्यप्रमान्यप्र रेट्योशनः सूर्यः तयर्थः अर्थ्याश्चायः र स्मित्यः च्चितः सूर्यात्यः स्वितः सूर्यात्यः सूर्यात्यः सूर्यात्यः स्व Braws रेट्योशनः सूर्यः स्वयः सूर्यात्यक्रमः योष्युष्टः स्वर्यः स्वायः सूर्यायः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः सूर्यायः स्वर्यः सूर्यायः स्वर्यः सूर्यायः स्वर्यः सूर्यायः स्वरं सूर्यायः स्वरं सूर्यायः स्वरं सूर्यायः स्वरं स्वरं

मियव भूमार्श्वेन र्र्भेन।

कर् म्रो यक्ष्यां स्ट्रिंग् प्राप्त में स्वर्णित्यायां महेत्र भीयक क्ष्यायश्चिर ख्रीयां प्राप्त प्रा

विसम्बेतिसहर प्रमुख मुद्दे विययस केंत्र क्रीर

चारमायायमानाक्, त्याः चीरः स्वीयमान्त्री (चीरः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वीयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

र्रेन्'वहिंबहो कंबह्रीय

१३२. हैर्यावितःक्ष्रवः बुं डेव होर्याचेराक्षरः १२० यदे वरः मह्मर्यान्वितः हेर्यावमान्दः हुरावमाह्येययाः वर्षः व

यह्माय उद्य श्री त्योर्वद त्यहुवा ईन् न्यमेन र्स्नेन।

टिशालीच. तसूर. लूर्रा. लूप्त. लूप्त. क्ष्याचु ताका. क्ष्याचु ताका. तसूर विश्वाच त्या विश्वाच विश्वाच त्या विश्वाच त्या विश्वच त्या विश्वचच त्या विश्वच त्या विश्वच त्या विश्वचच त्या विश्वच त्या विश्वचच त्या विश्वचच त्या विश्वचच त्

पर्टिशः क्षेत्रेचयुः स्थायमः मूर्यः चामणा जात्रा क्षेत्रं स्टः क्ष्रीचा चाष्ट्रं क्षेत्रः वाच्ये वाच्यः क्ष्राचर्ष्ये वाच्यः क्ष्राचर्ष्यः वाच्यः व्यः वाच्यः वाच्यः वाच

(बुर:र्भिग्रदेशषात्र ध)

र्टा.शु.र्शूचर्याक्री.ट्यायःटलाक्ष्,जनान्त्रेषः स्नैनमःकुयानाक्षःचर्द्यामाःमःकृतामाःमः नस्नैनःवक्रीनमःमिनःस्ट रूपि कुयालाष्ट्रभारः चटात्रिभमःसेष्कुःग्रीमः योटासक्तियानःयम्।यह्यामाःक्रीयः रश्चामाःयक्रनः चल्रेषः तः वक्रनः न्यिनः त्रिभमःयर्थे विभागः विभाग ट्रेय.ली. चयाय.म्राजी.मुश्र.तार्थ.शह्ट.ताषुष.टी.लूट्तालाषी ट्रम.त्रीश्रश्च.केथ.कुं.ट्रम. म्रील.लूटश.त्रीश्रश.ट्र्याकुंयाकुं.यध्निश.त्राश्चश.पत्रील.स्यां योट.श्म्यीयायापी.पर्श्वयात्राजी.

विस्रवाग्री क्षेत्राका महित्र क्षेत्र

यम्भेतः इट्यां व्रक्षकाः क्षेत्रकृत्रीकाव्यवित् मृत्याकार्यः प्रतिवित् प्रतित् प्रतिविद्यः विद्यान्त्रा स्त्रिक्षकाः क्षेत्रकृतिः विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्र विद्यान्त्य विद्यान

यांतुःश्चेरः यम्। यद्येवाच्ये चित्तः यवाद्यं त्यावाद्यः विष्यः चित्तः चित्रः चित्रः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विषय

र्स्य क्षेत्र धीमा कर मी क्षेत्र।

यह्च-अर्झ् त्रिश्वश्ची विश्व स्थान्त्र स्थान्त् स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्य स्थान्त्य स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य

शुः अटः स्ट्रियः वापायः अप्तरः केषायः केष्ठा वास्तरः केष्ठा वास्तरः विष्ठा स्ट्रियः अप्तरः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स्वत

यायर के लूट्र तपु तकर केया तकर दे. बुंशका पर्टे ब्रह्मा तपूर्य के युंश हा है त बुंग की स्वार्ग के का कर की कुर बुंशका प्रवृत्त वित्र के क्षेत्र पर्टे के किया पर्टे के किया पर्टे के किया के किया के किया के किया की किया परि योषकार्यमुत्तालाची क्रि. इका योषयो यो रेग्रेस्य हें से ती वार्क्सिय वार्षित हिंदा हें ती वार्षित वार्षित वार्षित वार्षित वार्षित

स्रवानायवायात् स्वान्त्र स्

चल्याश्रह् 2. चुं. जी. ह्या जुष जूरी विश्व अप विश्व व

क्र्यं नर्पर पहुर्व क्रिंट मेडिनयु मधर हैं ये राजा जुर प्रवास सीमा

ईन्यहेब्ग्रीकियोंन्र्सून्

र्रेन्यविश्वधिय वर्षे रेसर्भेन्।

स्टालाइरे. चार्ष्य रे. लूर्स क्रिका क्रिका क्रिका क्रिका क्रिका क्रिका प्रति विश्व क्रिका क्

क्षुवामाश्वर देशु श्रीमार्श्वर।

तामृतानम् के नर् ह्र्ीर तन् र्र्म् न्यालेषा । अव उत्तर महिकाक्षी । अव प्राचन स्थान स्थान

तनर्यः स्वीत्रान्त्रः क्रुं क्रुं क्ष्यानहेतः द्वान्त्रं द्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्यत् स्वान्यत् क्षेत्रः व रे.क्रें स्वान्यः स्वान्यत् क्षुं क्षेत्रः वित्रः स्वान्यत् द्वान्यत् स्वान्यत् स्वान

अर्क्षअयर्देग्**न्र**न्यवेरःच्यायार्क्स्र्

कृतः प्री निकाः व ्री कृतः क्रीकाः क्ष्यं निकाः निकाः निकाः क्ष्यं निकाः निकाः क्ष्यं निकाः निकाः क्ष्यं निकाः निका

यवस्त्रे अवि। विभयायत्व स्त्रे स्वाचित्र स्वच

वखुबर्केन चक्ष्र र्धुन र्सून।

नर्कर हैंं रि. ग्रीट्र्य ती. क्ष्रेर लुमासीला कुम् यात्र विश्वार प्रदेश कुमानक्षर हैं रि. शहर प्राप्त प्रमासीला कुमासीला कुमासील

य्यत्राकु.ययः त्यीट्युं कुथे.तथा **्रीयःभूगेरुभकाट ३७ त्यट ४४ त**्रे त्या विष्ट्राह्म्यं कुष्ट्रायकाः ज्याकाः विष्ट्राह्म्यं कुष्ट्रायकाः ज्याकाः विष्ट्राह्म्यं कुष्ट्रायकाः ज्याकाः विष्ट्राह्म्यं कुष्ट्रायकाः ज्याकाः विष्ट्राह्म्यं कुष्ट्रायकाः विष्ट्रायकाः विष्ट्र

त्यामाश्यम् चरावा क्रिके क्रीरा

ट्ट.ट्रैंश.कूट्ट.क्ट्रं.लट. ध्रा.वाचवा कू.कू.मुंग्रुंग.ट्यूंत.कूष्ट्रं.कूट्ट.कुश.कूट्ट.वर्भेथ.ट्रं. तवीवाना वर्द्रः वाचरा वर्ष्ट्रः कुश.त्रः कु.स्ट.वर्मेश.कूट्ट.वर्भेथ.कु. तवीवाना वर्द्रः वाचरा वर्षेट्रः वर्षेत्रः कु.स्ट.वर्मेश.कूट.वर्मेश.कूट्ट.वर्मेश.कूट.वर्मेश.क्ट.व

तन्त्र-चयु-चश्चे-लूर्यन्त्राची (ब्रिक्ट्यूब्र्यूक्वाक्ट्रिक्कट्रिक्ट्यूक्वाक्ट्यूक्वाकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्वाकट्यूक्वाकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट्यूक्विकट

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त्रष्टुदर्केन् सैन्सन् सुरामध्या सूद्र सेन्य मेन्स

ट्रेष्ट्रियः स्थायह्रवःश्चरेन्तरः चथवार्म्मत्यरं वश्चवाराद्धं वृद्धवाणारः श्वष्ठी विश्वरः व्यवस्थान्त्रं वृद्धवाणारः श्वर्षे वृद्धवाणारः श्वर्षे वृद्धवाणारः व्यवस्थान्त्रं वृद्धवाणारः वृद्धवाणारः वृद्धवाणारः वृद्धवाणायः विद्धवाणायः विद्धवाणायः विद्धवाणायः विद्यवाणायः व

वर्षे गहुग्य र्भून

ૹૢૡૹઌૹઌૡૢ૽ૡૺ. નપોપાઙૢૼૹઌઌઌૺ.ત.૭ૢૡ. ટેન્. ત્રુંજ્ય સ્થિયજા ક્રેયું સુત્ર પ્રાપ્ત સ્થિયજા કૃષ્ણ ના પ્રાપ્ત સુધાને સ્થિયજા કૃષ્ણ સ્થાન સ્થિયજા કૃષ્ણ ના પ્રાપ્ત સુધાને સુધાન

बुन्नसम्बन्धतः अस्तिन्त्रमान्त्रीयसम्बन्धः चनामायह्मवःसहन्त्रीःस्वनस्त्रीःस्वन्त्रम् स्वेतःन्त्रीह्मासम्बन्धः विस्रसम्बन्धतः सम्बन्धः प्रतिन्त्रम् स्वान्यस्ति सम्बन्धः सम्बन्धः स्वेतःस्वन्त्रम् स्वेतःन्त्रीह्मासम्बन्धः

તિયા કુંચાલુન શ્રેષ્વ લે કુંચાન શ્રુધાની માર્ક્સ નિયા કો ક્રેન્સને માર્કા તાલા કર્યા કર્યા છે. તાલા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા

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- यज्ञीनाश्चर्मेतात्रपुः पतिष्यः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्थान्त्र प्रज्ञीनशः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्यान्त्रप्यः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्यान्त्रप्यः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्थान्तः स्थान्त्रप्यः स्
- यक्त्रां शह्र देस्ता प्रवीट हुं सूर्य ताल्वी विषय हो स्वाय हो स्वाय हे स्वाय हे स्वाय हे स्वाय हे स्वाय हे स्व स्वय हे स्वय है स्वय ह

ङुण.सूर.चर्ष्नैर.सूर.च.शुष्ट.पटीच । टीर.प्रचात्त्रिक्षत्राज्जी.पटीष.श्रपु.पत्तिष.सूट्. व्राप्त्य.पट्टिं. रूका.णुष.श्रह्.च.नु.सूट्त.जश. पत्तिष.सूट्.क्श.चारका.ज्जे हे. पत्तिष.सूट्.क्श.चारका.ज्जे हे.हुचा ङुज.सूर.चर्ष्ट्रीय.चट्ट्य.श्रह्.पटीचानपु.टे्ट्य.सूष.चैट.शु.हे. हूट.प्रचात्तर.व. शुष्ट.देर. सूर.जी.चर्यूर्ट्र्य.क्षर. शह्ष.श्रह्यु.तुश्वत्रका.जी.पटीष.जश. क्रूट्.चीष्पुप्.पत्तिष.सूर्ट्य.चीरका.च.

इन्द्वैस्य रुष विषयि स्वयं क्षेत्र

लूट्तालुषी अट्टानपुराविट्याक्ट्रेट्ट. क्ट्टानपुर.क्कि.काट्याव्यात्माट पुष्टि.काट्टानर न्याहेष. यट्टानपुष्टि कार्यायात्माट पुष्टि क्ट्राविट्याक्ट्रें प्राप्ता चित्र पुर्ट्टा क्ट्राविट्याक्ट्रें प्राप्ता काय्या अक्ट्राविट्याक्ट्रें प्राप्ता काय्या अक्ट्राविट्याक्ट्रें प्राप्ता काय्या कार्यायाक्ट्रें प्राप्ता प्राप्ता क्ट्रें प्राप्ता काय्या कार्यायाक्ट्रें प्राप्ता प्राप्ता क्ट्रें प्राप्ता काय्या कार्यायाक्ट्रें प्राप्ता काय्या कार्यायाक्ट्रें प्राप्ता कार्यायाक्ट्रें क्ट्रें प्राप्ता कार्यायाक्ट्रें कार्याया कार्यायाक्ट्रें कार्याया कार्यायाक्ट्रें कार्याया कार्यायाक्ट्रें कार्याया कार्यायाक्ट्रें कार्यायाविट्यायाक्ट्रें कार्यायाविट्याविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट्यायाविट

स्थ-तपुःश्लेनकः क्र्य-त्येपु-त्यानः अर्क्नियोकाः कार्ट्-तुः जीलानः क्राक्र्यान्ने त्यांनितः क्षेष्वः विश्वः क्षेष्वः विश्वः क्षेष्वः विश्वः क्षेष्वः विश्वः क्षेष्वः विश्वः विश्व

त्तुः देशः क्ट्र्-ट्रेप्टरः श्रह्ट्ट्र्पूर्टतः श्रुच् । अर्मुच श्रेष्ठं वोश्राचे देशः क्ट्रेट्र चित्रः श्रह्ट् हेप्ट्र व्यक्ष्यः श्रुच् वोश्राचे विश्वाच्यः विश्वाचः व

यह देव देव शुग्रभ र्भूर।

तर्सेण-द्रमेक्नी-क्ष्यं क्ष्रीक्षान्त्र् न्यूमेष्ट्रतन्द्रे जूर्याल्या विषया क्ष्रीय्यान्त्र विषया क्ष्रीय्यान्त्र विषया क्ष्रीय्यान्त्र विषया क्ष्रिया क्र

ल्लम्) इम् न्यद्धम्भ्रम् तर्म् चर्श्वम्यान्त्र्वायाः हेर्स्प्नायम् प्रम्यत्वा । इम् मिन्न्यान्त्रम्यत्वा । इम् मिन्न्यान्त्रम्यत्वा । इम् मिन्न्यत्वा । इम् मिन्यत्वा । इम् मिन्न्यत्वा । इम मिन्न्यत्वा । इम् मिन्यत्वा । इम् मिन्न्यत्वा । इम मिन्न्यत्वा । इम् मिन्यत्वा । इम् मिन्य

र्केन्यावीयम्द्रेवर्देशस्यायायम् र्केन्यावीयम्बर्क्यक्रुम्द्रेशस्यायायायायायायायस्य

- चर्ग्र-शिर्मायन्ट. यर्थियः क्ट्रिशीः शिरमायनक्षेत्रियः प्रचन्द्रिश्चेत्रियः प्रचालायन्त्रियः प्रचालायन्त्रियः विद्यायन्त्रियः प्रचालायन्त्रियः प्रचालायन्ति प्रचालायन्ति । प्रचालायन्तियः प्रचालायः प्रचालायः

लीचाना चटा क्षेता चलुच नमूर्य अस्वाना तर सूर विद्यात मूर लूट तालाच तमा चैट क्षें क्र्र्य चन्नेर क्षेत्र विद्या क्षेत्र चतु श्रेनमाती. श्रीश्चेर जना चैट क्षेत्र मुनालट जना जुच विद्या प्रमुख के रूथा विरा विद्या चारा विद्या प्रमुख माना विद्या क्षेत्र विद्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत् विरा विद्या क्षेत्र विभागा विद्या क्षेत्र विद्या क्षेत्र विद्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

स्रान्तवः क्र्यावित्वह् व क्रून्यं त्रात्त्रामान्यम् चर्चा चर्म्युवा तयन ने प्रम्यावत् वित्व क्रिन्यं क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया वित्य क्रिया क्रिया

्रेश्च में स्ट्रिंग क्ष्यं त्रिंग क्षा चहुं व लोवा हे. ८. क्ष्य प्राप्त प्रविक्ष चित्र प्राप्त क्ष्यं क्यं क्ष्यं क्ष्

दिर. दुशालीयोशाक्की.योषेशायोषु द्री.र. योधेष क्षेत्राचे दुयो झालशारा शुरीरा लक्षारा हेषे. दुशालीयोशा देषरा श्रेष योशेष चि. योशिशायोषेष. चि.क्षेत्र श्रेष क्षेत्र चि. योधेष त्याप्ता श्रेर त्याप्ता होता. श्रेष योशेष च्रेर त्याप्ता श्रेय योशेष च्रेर व्याप्त श्रेय योशेष च्रेर व्याप्त योशेष व्याप्त श्रेय योशेष च्रेर व्याप्त योशेष व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष च्रेर व्याप्त योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय व्याप्त स्थेय व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय योशेष व्याप्त व्याप्त स्थेय स्थेय स्थाप्त स्थेय स्थाप्त स्थेय स्थाप्त स्थेय स्थाप्त स्थेय स्थाप स्थेय स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थेय स्थाप स्थापत स्थेय स्थापत स्थापत स्थेय स्थापत स्थापत स्थेय स्थापत स्थेय स्थापत स्यापत स्थापत प्रतितान्त्राम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्याः क्ष्याः स्ट्रियः स्ट्र

योषश्चर्यक्रीं चुं जी चक्रें खुंच जचरे अर्थ्य का क्षित्र का मुं स्त्र मान्न विश्व मान्न विश्व मान्य क्षित्र का क्ष्य का क्षित्र का क्षित्र का क्षित्र का क्षित्र का क्षित्र का क्ष्य का क्ष्य का क्षित्र का क्ष्य का का क्ष्य का का क्ष्य का क्

लट्साट्याट्रान्न्या चेत्राह्म्याश्चिटः क्ष्येषात्र्र् ल्यंट्राल्या क्षेत्राच्यात्र्यः चाल्या ल्यंट्राय्यं वटः विश्वश्चार्यं व्यायात्रात्रेषः वयः ब्रिश्चाः व्यायद्व्यात्रात्रः चाल्या ल्यं व्यायाः व्यायद्वयात्रः चाल्या ल्यं व्यायाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायद्वयाः व्यायव्याः व्यायः व्यः व्यायः व्ययः व्यायः व्यायः

क्षेत्र खंडाक्रां स्वर्ण क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र खंडा क्षेत्र क्षेत्

यर्ते णुष्टे त्यन्तर भुर्त्ते व्यक्ति का भूत्र क्ष्रिंट का भ्रीक्ष का क्ष्रिंत क्षेत्र क्ष्रिंत क्ष्रिंत क्ष्रिंत क्ष्रिंत क्ष्रिंत क्ष्रिंत क्ष्र

र्हेन् गाने वहिन् र्श्वेन् देश शुगका र्श्वेन्।

કુત્તા કું નતા નુધ તક્ષ્ય તક્ષ્ય તુર્ધ તુર્ધ હ્યું કું કું હું તે ત્યાર તુર્ધ તુર્ધ ત્યા કર્યા હું તુર્ધ તુર્ધ તુર્ધ તુર્ધ હું હું તુર તાલીના હું તુર્ધ તાલા તુર્ધ હું હું હું તુર તાલા તુર્ધ તુર તાલા તુર્ધ તાલા તાલા તુર્ધ તુર તાલા તુર્ધ તુર તાલા તુર્ધ તુર તાલા તાલા તુર તાલા તાલા તુર તાલા ત

तयर्-भु.रे. क्र्र-किंशक्रीस्थान्यःपूर्यःकिंश्वस्यान्त्रः हे.जन्मान्धेत्रः अधितान्त्रः हे.क्र्यंत्रः विवान्त्रः हे.विवान्त्रः विवानः क्रियः विवानः विव

गो ईन्यविविधियर्गिन्र्स्न्र

म वर्षे गारु गाय ईन् गावे के वर्गान क्रिया

लुष-२-. क्र्रे-. चीषु-क्री-स्थातका-. चर-चड्डेष. चैश-क्र्र्-। तर-चैश-स्थात्म स्थात्म स

गो वर्द्धरक्षकत्रेकः क्रेवर्क्करा

यह्र्यातयर् बु.खुषी वाष्ट्रमाययर् बु.खुषी वाष्ट्रमाययर् कु.खुषा कु.ट्रमाया बु.ट्रमायायर् कुराययया पूर्यायय पूर्यायया पूर्यायय कु.कु.च्रमाय कु.कु.च्रमाय कु.कु.च्रमाया बु.कु.च्रमाया कु.क्रमाया कु.क्र

८) क्रिक्तिरदेशमधेक्र्री

यह्रवःयन्तरं दें सूर्यः सुवी स्रम्यावि यह्रवः श्रीम् द्रभावि यामावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः श्रीम् यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः स्रीम् यावि यह्रवः स्रीम् यावि यह्रवः स्रीम् यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्रवः स्रीम् यावि यह्रवः स्रम्यावि यह्यस्य स्रम्यस्य स्रम्यस्यस्य स्रम्यस्य स्रम्यस्य स्

णुष्-तव्यव्यक्ष्यकानमः वर्ण्च क्ष्यक्षप्रकृत्स्यक्ष्यः स्वा विवाद्यक्ष्यक्ष्यः स्वा विवाद्यक्ष्यक्ष्यः स्वा विवाद्यक्ष्यः स्वा विवाद्यः स्व विवादः स्

क्वीयत्मालुषी दिनः दुन्नालीयोत्राक्वीयत्रविन्यत्वर्टा, मुत्तर्यत्वर्षेत्र कुष्यः कुर्यः मुत्तर्यात्वर्षेत्र कुष्यः विवायत्वरः कुषुः मैचाविन्याक्वे त्यानः चक्षेष्वयायवरः क्वीयाव्यक्षेत्रकात्राक्षरः क्षेत्रात्तरः योष्यतः विवायवित्याक्षेत्रः विवायवरः कुष्यः मिन्यः विवायवरः विवायवयः विवायवरः विवायवयः व

उ) यद्युवर्केना

त्रिश्चारित्वास्त्रात्त्रेय्त्रात्त्र्यात्वेयः क्रूट्टाः वर्त्रायात्त्रित्तास्त्रात्त्र्यः वर्त्त्यात्त्र्यः वर्त्त्यात्त्र्यः वर्त्त्यात्त्र्यः वर्त्त्यः वर्त्त्रः वर्त्त्यः वर्त्तः वर्त्त्यः वर्त्तः वर्तः वर

. इंच क्ष्मेश्च क्षेत्र ह्व ती. लट मोष्य २४ थे. माध्य अहू रे. इ. १९ ती माथ सहार स्वाप्त स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स् इंच क्ष्मेश्च क्षेत्र ह्व ती. लट मोष्य २४ थे. माध्य सहीय सहूर हु अत्य सहार स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व

हो अवस्त्री

१) र्रेन्यानि वहें न् र्रेन्येन स्थाप्याप्य एक त्रास्य

लूर्तालुष्ट्रियः चारःअक्क्रीब्रालचाणुष्ट्रप्ठाय्त्रेच्युत्, व्यक्षात्त्राक्ष्युत्, व्यक्षात्र्यः चुर्यः चिर्यः चुर्यः चिर्यः चुर्यः व्यक्ष्यः चुर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः चिर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः चिर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः व्यक्षयः चुर्यः चिर्यः चिर्यः चिर्यः चुर्यः चिर्यः चिर्यः

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Current Position Level of Drangpons in the Judiciary

Current Position Level of Drangpons in the Judiciary						
SI/No	Name	Designation	Court	Date of Last Promotion	Current Grade	
1	Dasho Adap Chador	Drangpon	Supreme Court	1/1/2012	2	
2	Dasho Sonam Dorji	Drangpon	Gasa	1/1/2011	2	
3	Dasho Bir Bahadur	Drangpon	S/Jongkhar	1/1/2017	2	
4	Dasho Tshering Dorji	Registrar General	Supreme Court	1/7/2018	1	
5	Dasho Norbu	Drangpon	Zhemgang	1/1/2017	2	
6	Dasho Gembo Dorji	Drangpon	W/Phodrang	1/7/2016	2	
7	Dasho Chador Phuntsho	Drangpon	Dagana	1/1/2017	2	
8	Dasho Phurba Dorji	Drangpon	Bumthang	1/1/2017	2	
9	Dasho Ugyen Jamtsho	Drangpon	Samtse	1/1/2017	2	
10	Dasho Jangchuk Norbu	Drangpon	Наа	1/7/2016	2	
11	Dasho Kinley Namgay	Chief Judge	Thimphu	1/7/2018	1	
12	Dasho Karma Tshephel	Drangpon	Supreme Court	1/7/2017	2	
13	Dasho Pema Needup	Drangpon	Punakha	1/1/2017	2	
14	Dasho Wangchuk Drukpa	Drangpon	Trashigang	1/7/2016	2	
15	Dasho Rinchen Penjor	Drangpon	Paro	1/7/2016	2	
16	Dasho Tashi Dorji	Drangpon	RBA	1/1/2017	2	
17	Dasho Sonam Gyeltshen	Drangpon	Mongar	1/1/2017	2	
18	Dasho Pelden Wangmo	Drangpon	Sarpang	1/1/2018	3	
19	Dasho Gembo Tashi	Drangpon	Chukha	1/7/2018	2	
20	Dasho Ugyen Tshering	Drangpon	Trongsa	1/1/2018	3	
21	Dasho Tashi Yangzom	Drangpon	T.yangtse	1/1/2017	4	
22	Dasho Lhindup Zangpo	Drangpon	Lhuentse	1/7/2017	4	
23	Dasho Pasang Wangmo	Drangpon	Thimphu	1/1/2017	2	
24	Dasho Kezang Choden	Drangpon	Thimphu	1/1/2017	5	
25	Dasho Pema Choden	Drangpon	Thimphu	1/1/2017	5	
26	Dasho Pema Dechen	Drangpon	Thimphu	1/1/2017	5	
27	Dasho Karma Dorji	Drangpon	Tsirang	1/7/2018	4	

<u> ૬૬ લિઅઅ સુત્ર સ્</u>રોતે તે અ ભુગાઅ સ્રેંત્ર ફેર્સ્પા લેવ સ્કૃત (તુ : લેવ : લેવ : છે. જો ગામના તર્ગોના

28	Dasho Damcho Lhundup	Dungkhag Drangpon	Sibsoo	1/1/2018	3
29	Dasho Jigme Loday	Dungkhag Drangpon	J/tshangkha	1/1/2017	6
30	Dasho Ugyen Dorji	Dungkhag Drangpon	Sakteng	1/7/2017	3
31	Dasho Sonam Phuntsho	Dungkhag Drangpon	P/ling	1/1/2017	4
32	Dasho Sonam Tshering	Dungkhag Drangpon	Thrimshing	1/1/2017	4
33	Dasho Tobgay	Dungkhag Drangpon	Nganglam	1/1/2018	3
34	Dasho Khandu	Dungkhag Drangpon	Weringla	1/1/2017	5
35	Dasho Tshethrim Tempa	Dungkhag Drangpon	Samdrup Choling	1/7/2017	3
36	Dasho Singye	Dungkhag Drangpon	Wamrong	1/1/2018	3
37	Dasho Ugyen Nima	Dungkhag Drangpon	Lingzhi	1/1/2017	4
38	Dasho Bholanath Dahal	Dungkhag Drangpon	L/zingkha	1/1/2017	4
39	Dasho Chodup	Dungkhag Drangpon	Panbang	1/1/2017	4
40	Dasho Lhundrup Dorji	Dungkhag Drangpon	Sombaykha	1/7/2017	3
41	Dasho Purushotam Ghimerey	Dungkhag Drangpon	Dorokha	1/7/2017	5
42	Dasho Thongjay	Dungkhag Drangpon	Gelephu	1/1/2017	6
43	Dasho Singye Wangdi	Dungkhag Drangpon	P/ling	1/1/2017	6
44	Dasho Tenzin Dorji	Drangpon Rabjam	Paro	1/1/2018	6
45	Dasho Gyelpo	Drangpon Rabjam	Wangdue	1/1/2018	6
46	Dasho Phuntsho Wangdi	Drangpon Rabjam	Supreme Court	1/1/2017	4
47	Dasho Richa Gurung	Drangpon Rabjam	Supreme Court	1/1/2018	6

इस्मिग्रीसण्यम् य

List of Drangpons Transfer							
SI/	SI/ Procent Last Date of						
No	Name	Designation	Court	Remarks	Posting		
13	Dasho Lobzang R. Yargay	Director	BNLI	Non- Sitting	1/9/2017		
14	Dasho Bir Bahadur	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Samdrup Jongkhar	Sitting	1/1/2017		
15	Dasho Norbu	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Zhemgang	Sitting	1/8/2017		
16	Dasho Gembo Dorji	Dzongkhag Drangpon	W/phodrang	Sitting	1/1/2017		
17	Dasho Chador Phuntsho	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Dagana	Sitting	1/1/2017		
18	Dasho Phurba Dorji	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Bumthang	Sitting	1/1/2017		
19	Dasho Ugyen Jamtsho	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Samtse	Sitting	1/1/2017		
20	Dasho Jangchuk Norbu	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Наа	Sitting	1/1/2017		
21	Dasho Rinchen Penjor	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Paro	Sitting	1/1/2017		
22	Dasho Pasang Wangmo	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Thimphu	Sitting	1/1/2017		
23	Dasho Sonam Gyeltshen	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Mongar	Sitting	1/1/2017		
24	Dasho Pelden Wangmo	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Sarpang	Sitting	1/1/2018		
25	Dasho Gembo Tashi	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Chukha	Sitting	1/1/2017		
26	Dasho Ugyen Tshering	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Trongsa	Sitting	1/1/2017		
27	Dasho Sonam Dorji	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Gasa	Sitting	1/10/2013		
28	Dasho Kinley Namgay	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Thimphu	Sitting	1/10/2013		
29	Dasho Wangchuk Dukpa	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Tashigang	Sitting	1/1/2014		
30	Dasho Pema Needup	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Punakha	Sitting	1/1/2014		
31	Dasho Tashi Yangzom	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Tashiyangtse	Sitting	1/1/2016		
32	Dasho Lhindup Zangpo	Dzongkhag Drangpon	Lhuntse	Sitting	1/1/2016		
33	Dasho Tshering Dorji	Registrar General	Supreme Court	Non- Sitting	1/10/2013		
34	Dasho Tashi	Drangpon	RBA	Non-	1/10/2013		

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57	Dasho Tenzin	PS to HRH, Ashi Sonam Dechan Wangchuck, President, BNLI	BNLI	Non- Sitting	1/7/2012
58	Dasho Thongjay	Dungkhag Drangpon	Gelephu	Sitting	18/10/2017
59	Dasho Singye Wangdi	Dungkhag Drangpon	P/ling	Sitting	18/10/2017
60	Dasho Dechen Wangmo	Drangpon Rabjam	Public Nottary Office	Non- Sitting	1/11/2017
61	Dasho Tenzin Dorji	Drangpon	Paro	Sitting	1/7/2016
62	Dasho Richa Gurung	Supreme Court	Office of CJB	Non- Sitting	1/1/2014
63	Dasho Gyalpo	Drangpon	Wangdiphod rang	Sitting	13/03/2018

बुरःभ्वित्रदेशस्त्र य

्युगमी वर्देन वर्षे हैक्य ग्री एतुन या



SUPREME COURT OF BHUTAN THIMPHU

अ द्रमणसूर तसुगायते स्रिम्म ग्री तर्दृद्धाः ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

SC (Per-18)2011/65

July 25, 2011

Note Sheet

In accordance with section 40 of the Royal Judicial Service Act of Bhutan 2007, the Council is required to meet twice a year and as per section 27 of the Royal Judicial Service Act of Bhutan 2007, have to discuss on various issues. In order to facilitate smooth and fruitful discussion, the submission of the relevant documents and rules to the Council Members by the Human Resource Officer has been indispensable. Moreover, HRO is required to note down each and every discussion of the meeting so as to facilitate during the implementation and execution of the resolution of the Council. The Council therefore, strongly recommends a payment of Nu. 3,000/- (Three Thousand Only) as a sitting fee for HRO as he is not entitled for the same.

(Chief Justice of Bhutan) Chief Justice of Bhutan Supreme Court Royal Court of Justice Thimphu: Bhutan

Submitted for kind approval of Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bhutan.

(Rinzin Gyaltshen) Chairperson

Royal Judicial Service Council

बुर:मृंग्रिशकर ८ म

उर्वेच.चु.सर्थ.सर्थ.धुश्रम.मु.उर्थ.ग



Supreme Court of Bhutan

्रवटार्याक्ट्राचिता चर्मियेका र्

न सूर्वेगमञ्जून गमन ग्री रुपर्वे ।

ख्रिश्याकृतिह्न श्रृट्याकृत्या द्वाता मार्थिया चर्ता मार्थिया विश्वाति स्वाति स्वाति

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पी.सीण.र्यम् नायु.पात्रः यज्ञीण.सूर्य. ट्रट्.रेजूब.क्.मीमायवर. येटः ट्रेट्ट.यज्ञीज.चयु.माञ्जमायुन.माटः ट्याशह्ट.रेजू। क्. चयाय.ज्ञूमामाया.सेमानारः मुचनारः ट्रट.रेजूब.क्.मीमायवर.येटः ट्रेट्ट.यज्ञीज.चयु.माञ्जमायव्या.स्मानार. क्रुय.स्य. ट्रट.रेजूब.के.यो.मायव्या.स्यापायः क्रुय.मायव्या.स्यापायः क्रुय.स्य.

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Supreme Court of Bhutan

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Supreme Court of Bhutan

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Supreme Court of Bhutan

ু। ব্যম-শুর বরু বা মন্ট্রিরম শ্রী বরু র শ্রা ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE নগানজন: অইর অর্ম্র (শ্রীই ন ু বি ১০१८/१२३२)

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3		<u> </u>	2.4-3.60		
		<u> </u> 지	2.4-2.00		
	णेग्रम्यर्डेश	0-9.00			
	इ.चत्र.चवर.ड्रीर.जी.चरुप.लाच	<u>बि</u> र्-2.यसग्रथान।	₹.4-0.00		
3	म्रियः छेर्-र्टः यद्येषा चत्रः यद्ये बा	<u> </u>	2.4-3.00		
		77	2.4-2.00		



		ण्यायाः यर्ड्स	0-9.00	
	र्थानश्रुव शेषिययशी रेगपर्ट	<u>बिर्-2.</u> यसग्रथाना	₹.4-000	
	ईंन् गावैं न्ये गावैते साखेव छ।	エロ:07:07:17 ロ	2.4-2.00	
~			국 미	7.4-2.00
		जुवान.चर्ड्ना	0-9.00	
ч	र्डेन् गर्वे न्द्राय होया नते तहेव	@2.2.पत्रयोद्याना	₹,4-0.00	
	휫드·1	エロ:10:10:17:17	2.4-2.00	
		4 5	2.4-2.00	
		येग्रथ:वर्डेश	0-9.00	

१.व वैवन्गगुवर्श्वन्द्रहेर्नेद्रवेन्य

देशकरा	बर्दर्भुषाश्चीयम् बर्द्धवर्गार्देर्घ	श्चिमधास्त्र न	वसर्वा	अगन्य केंद्री	इवयार्थ
	प्राथवाती वित्तर्भे सिराचर्रा	@2.2.प्रमाधाना	३.५-७.००		
	पर्यु.शर्त्र्र्स्.श्रूर्यायश्राचनापह्या	エロ・ロタ・エロ	2.4-3.00		
2		20	2.4-2.00		
		মিল্ম-নর্ক্রমা	0-7.00		
	क्रेश्नर्भूर्-गुशल्वनशर्-र-न्द्र-	ख्र-2.यसग्रम्माना वि	₹,4-00.00		
	चग्रीर व्याग्यमाश्री न्यर श्रीट	エロ・ロタ・エロ	2.4-3.00		
	चर्षचा प्यन्द क्षिच्या स्तृत क्ष्यां स्त	77	2.4-2.00		
2	गुन	जुबाय.चर्ड्या			
			0-9.00		
	श्र.शट.बो.जी.लट.द्रबोश.देश.टेट.	@2.2.ধনগ্ৰন্ন			
3	स्यू. क्रूमजीवामा भ्रापिटमा		३ूंंप-ॐ.00		



	पर्विट:क्ष्ण.रेचट:क्रु.श्रुव.क्ष.	エロ・ロタ・エロ	2.4-2.00	
	लट.च.चोचेया.यचच.चोचेच.धी.	77	2.4-2.00	
	च। रक्षकायनर्नन्यः वर्षः क्षवेकाङ्ग्रीदः चहेष्ठे, स्वत्वाष्ट्रर्र्ने स्वत्वाष्ट्र	येग्य-वर्डेश	0-7.80	
	र्हेर्-वाले.स.सब.क्.यावश्वायन	बिर्-2.पत्तवाद्याना	३.५-७.००	
~	र्ट.चस्रुव.इस.र्गार्च्यालस.चर्डे.	<u> </u>	2.4-3.00	
	वर्हेग	4 5	2.4-2.00	
		येग्रथ:पर्डेश	0-9.00	
	यविष.क्ट्रीयाचिटानयु.क्र.चूटारी.	@2.2.यसवीयाना	३.५-७.00	
ч	इ.सर्व.क्षुंतु.र्याचालव.र्टर.पट्ट.	エロ・ロタ・エコ	2.4-3.00	
	म्रोट र्सु त्यु पर्देश	T P	2.4-2.00	
	1 3	ज्यायाः चर्ड्या	0-9.00	
	अत्वर्रम्मियर्गरम्	<u>बिर्-2.पत्तवीत्रा</u> ना	३.५-७.००	
	मि.शुब्र.नर.खुश्रश्न.रेट.ट्र्बे.खंटश.	<u> </u>	2.4-3.00	
G	पूर्विता बाजुर्वा स्ट्री वावर् हुं वावर	지 미	2.4-2.00	
	वी व्यान्त्रभाष्ट्रियायस्व के हिन्यावरः	जुबाय.चर्ड्या	0-9.00	
	अ.सर्थ.क.चेम.ग्रीम.मुश्रमाधर.भ.	खिर्-2.यसग्रमाना	३.५-७.००	
2)	यनयःमञ्.यतिष्ट्रम्,योषटःक्रीयोशः	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-3.00	
	디	T D	2.4-2.00	
		ज्यामान्य्रमा	0-9.00	

भीवायक्रे रस्त्रेश्वका बह्र सिण्यन अक्षेत्र स्थित वह स्थित स्थित वह स्थित स्थित वह स्थित स्थित वह स्या वह स्थित वह स्थित वह स्थित वह स्थित वह स्थित वह स्थित वह स्थित



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	योशजान्द्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस्यान्त्रस	छ्र-2.यसबीयाना	₹.Ч- ₩.00		
	रगर्धेगाचगावःकुः ५८:वर्	<u> </u>	2.4-		
2	ब्र्-राज्य		3.00		
		4 5	2.4-		
	1	ग्रेग्न्य पर्देश	0-9.00		
	प्तामधायाः उवः दृद्देवः	ब्रिट्-र्ट-प्रस्थाना	3.4-		
	तुरशर्धिन् यदे धियार्वेग यो		₩.00		
	चगाय:मु:५८:चर्गा५:मु:	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-		
	गवट.च		3.00		
2		지미	2.4-		
			2.00		
		येग्नय-मर्डेया	0-9.5%		
	म्रेयमाग्रीत्रुव्यसार्हेन्यावी	ब्रिट्-ट्रि-प्रसम्बद्धाःम	₹,4-		
ñ	क्षेत्र.यान्त्रय.भैतन्त्र.व्रिक्त.		అ.00		
	यर् ब.क्र्य.यह्मब.ययर्.च	エロ・ロタ・エコ	2.4-		
			3.00		
		77	2.00		
		येग्य-पर्देश	0-2.00		
~	क्रूर.यन्य.क्षेत्र.चन्त्रव.	<u> </u>	3.4-		



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1	ब्र्जाक्,र्यट्याचेताचयु	エロ:以外:エロ	2.4-	
	ब्रैंचान्न.चीच.घुटे.३ट.		3,00	
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	त्रिभगःग्रीःष्यमार्ट्रेगःग्रीयः		2.00	
	क्याय.ना	ज्यामान्यस्या	0-2.00	
	यहः र्देव तसुवा रेगार्ट	<u> बि</u> र्-2.यसबोद्याना	3.4-	
	यम्यानद्यः अष्टिब् म्यायाः		₩.00	
	जुब.पवच.न	エロ・ロタ・エコ	2.4-	
ч	1		3.00	
	. 1	4 5	2.4-	
			2.00	
		ज्यायायर्ड्या	0-1.00	

भीयाम क्री नित्त भूषामा यहूर सिण यह अक्ष्य क्रियुम भीयाम क्री कर्मेशका क्रिय नित्र सिण्या वि

१ ० विर्द्धनामस्यित्वस्य रामिसर्वित

देशकरा	बर्ह्न-भुवाश्चीयम् बर्द्धव्यार्थे वी	श्चीयाया स्ट्रिया देवा	श्रीमाना-कूर्	इव मर्बे
	क्र.शर्त्रट्यंत्रं तप्तुंर्यंत्रं श्रुंत्र्यायाः ग्रीः	@2.2.यसचीयात्रा	३.५-७.००	
	र्घेः क्षेत्र	エロ:いかいエロ	2,4-2,00	
2		지 지	2.4-2.00	
		णुग्रम्थ.चर्ड्या	0-9.00	
	र्डेन्'गवि'स्यव'न्ट्'शे'न्यट्'सु'	@2.2.प्रयाग्रना	₹,4-0,00	
٩	नई भुर-५८-ध्व-मते नई	エロ・ロタ・エロ	2,4-3,00	
	शर्वर.।	지 미	2.4-2.00	
		जुर्याश.चर्ड्या	0-2.00	



	वर्ड्चर्-वस्त्रव-र्-र-र-वावि-स्व	<u>बिर्-2</u> .यसध्याता	₹,4-0,00	
	मद्र-चःश्चित्।	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-3.00	
4		77	2.4-2.00	
		ज्यायाया विकास	0-7.00	
	रटार्सेन्द्रवाक्कियाधीयाधीन्यती	<u> बि</u> र्-2.यसग्रम्भाना	₹.4-0.00	
	क्र्य-प्रचर्नान्द्रं तर्ने स्ट्रं स्ट्रम्	エロ.がな.エロ	2.4-3.00	
9	ज.श्रुट.च	4 5	2.4-2.00	
		जुर्याय.चर्चुश्रा	0-7.00	

भीयाम क्रेटरिस्ट्रेंसमा मह्रेटरियामर मक्षेत्रमधुष्य भीयाम क्रेटरम्स्यम व्याप्त मान्दर्श

१.५ व्यम्भित्रत्ववेशम्येतिहरम्

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देशबरा	बर्दर्भुवाग्रीयद्वस्वकंद्रम्	श्चीयायाक्र्यायाव्या द्रा	श्चिमान स्ट्री	इव महिं
	क्र्री-यनुर-श्रेव-यानव-क्.र्रेश.	@2.2.प्तयात्राना	३.५-७. 00	
	र्केंद्र'त्रम् अहंद्'या	<u> </u>	2,4-3,00	
2		4 7	2.4-2.00	
		णुम्बर-यर्ड्स	0-1.00	
٩		<u>ब्</u> टे.2.यसग्रमा	₹,4-000	
	क्री.व्. व्ह्या.अद्येथ.सर्वेट.क्र्रीट. यत्त्रीय.क्रूट.रेट.त्त्रीश्रश्चात्राय.	7.4.M4.7.4	વ.૫-૱ૄ	
	ययर्-व	4 7	2.4-2.00	
		ज्याय.चर्ड्या	0-2.00	
	मुभमायीय.मी.जमानुरामर्स.	@2.2.प्रसम्बद्धाःम	₹.4-0.00	
	इस्-द्रिव् मानव -द्रिमायर	スロ'いな'スロ	2,4-3,00	
3	चबर र्श्वेर र्वेग समुस तबेता	지	2.4-2.00	
	तवर्'व	येग्रथ-वर्डेश्रा	0-9.00	



	पूर्याययय,र्रेट.यर्डेथ.ब्र्.टे.यर्जुर.	<u> बिर्-2.'यसग्रस्मा</u>	₹,५-७,00	
	बर-एज्ञ्चानायसः भीनायाना गुवः	エロ:いか:エロ	2.4-3.00	
8	यवय:म	- 지	2.4-2.00	
		जुबाश.चर्डुश	0-2.00	
ч	श्रीय.योजय.मु.ये.श्रया.ग्रयात्रा.	@2.2.पत्रयोग्राम	द.५- ७.00	
	यह्रव र्ट्सियम मेरी द्वारा कर्	エロ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ・ログ	2,4-2,00	
	रट.की.र्ट्य.क्षण.श्रधं व.क्री.ता	T D	2.4-2.00	
		येग्रथ:नर्देश	0-2.00	

श्रीयानक्री निर्मेश्वया अह्र निर्मान अक्ष्य मृत्रे भीयानक्षी निर्माण वीयन्त्र निर्माणित ही।

टट-टेनूब्र-पट्री-सी-भीवान:क्ट्-टिन:श्रुंशना शह्ट-विजायद् अक्ष्याचानु मी-भीवान:क्ट-टार्नूब्र-सी-जावान्त्र-प्री वाबट-वी वाबट-टूब्-जट- राट्र- ट्रियांना-प्रमाण हामानिक्ष्यः स्टिन्त्र-सी-जिस्-सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्ष्यः सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्षयः सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्य सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्षयः सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्षयः सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्षयः सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्षयः सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्य सी-जिस-प्रमाण होमानिक्य-प्रमाण होमानिक्

देवल्य	बह्रन् सुवाग्रीयम् बर्वेन गर्देन	द्रथा भैगन्यक्रीयावन	श्चिमान्द्रन्।	इव् यक्षि
	र्नेब खिरमान्य मान्य निवासमा	@2.2.यसवासाना	₹,4-0.00	
	यह्रब.यचर.र्. मैंच.ब्रेर.क्रु.क्रिच.	エロ・ロタ・エコ	2.4-2.00	
2	हेबर्ट्यर्अन्यहगाबियसर्न्या	4 0	2.4-2.00	
		ण्यान्य चर्ड्या	0-9.84	
	(FIRAC) প্রবশ-ইল্ঝ'এল'এর'	@2.2.प्रयायाना	₹.4-6.00	
2	पवयः हें र्हेन् मिले सविधा होता	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-3.00	
	र्ने र्धर्यान्तर्वे र्रः सुरुषः	77	2.4-2.06	



	र्नरःस्व"यदीः तदीः म्रीटः र्ने ग्रनः स्रोताः तदान् म्या	णुग्रथ:यर्ड्या	0-9.86	
	वख्रुवःर्केन् वने नेवार्नेग्रथः	ট্রিই.ই.ধন্মধানা	३.५-≈. 00	
	यहश्रमधु.यज्ञेज.यर्थर.रेट.ब्र्	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-2.00	
3	र्ट्रव.स.क्ट. क्री.सक्व.क्री.क्रिय.	70	2.4-2.00	
	प्रमाणमाये त्यात्र क्षात्र व्यास्त्र विष्ठ व्यास्त्र विष्ठ व्यास्त्र विष्ठ विष्	येग्नय चर्डेश	0-9.86	
	यविश्कृर्यंत्रेमःश्चिरःश्चिरंत्रः	बिरे.री.पत्तवादाता	३ ,५-७.००	
	५८. र्रेब.श्चेब.की.सेर.लुवारट.	エロ・ロタ・エコ	2.4-3.00	
8	क्रुबार्ट्रब.क्.जबाजुब.यघचना	국 리	2.4-2.00	
		जुर्यात.चर्डुश	0-7.~2	
	इट-द्रिव-ग्रीश-धव-वुश-ठव-वया	<u>ติ</u> 2.2.นผ _{นโคเ} กไ	₹.4-000	
	रूर-भेर-रेण-भर-मी-प्राप्तुवर्केन	<u> </u>	2.4-2.86	
ч	यवर य	4 0	2.4-2.00	
		णग्रथ पर्देश	0-2.86	

FIRAC: Pacts (국국명도제) Issues (봉구국제) Rules (결제자'교통제) Analysis (구현'구원기) Conclusion (제통제 국국국제'국국국제

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१.७ वसुवर्केन्यमुर विषा (इस्न्येवश्चेश्वस्ववर्केन्द्रगर्मिश्वमस्वयद्वस्त्रेस्वयह्नी)

देवजरा	बर्डर्-सुवाग्रीयर्-बर्धवाग्रीयी	दुखा श्रीमानाक्र्य-मादना	श्चीयान्द्री	इन्यार्थ
	र्देव:खुरकाद्दःगवदःर्देवःर्देकः	@2.2.यसचात्राना	३.५-७. 00	
2	यह्रव.यनर.र्. सैंच.वेर.कु.क्चेन.	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-3.00	
	हेवर्णिन् सेन् यहगालिय सर्निया	국 미	2.4-2.00	



		येग्रथ:पर्डेश	0-9.00	
	(FIRAC) वनशःरेग्रायायोतुः	ब्रिट्-ट्र-प्ययाग्रना	ર્.૫-જ.00	
	तवनः हें र्डेन् ग्वितवित्वियः द्वितः	エロ:いか:エロ	2.4-3.66	
3	र्ग्छेर्न्छर्गवरावेर्न् एस्या	4 0	2.4-2.00	
	न्दःस्व सत्यः तद्दः ग्रीटः र्देगमः गुरुतः विवासन्दर्भा	णेग्रथःचर्ड्या	0-2.00	
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	यहअसदीयम्थायम्बर्द्	エロ.いか.エロ	2.4-3.00	
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	पतिब.क्र्र.चन्नेर.क्र्री.श्रट.च.रेट.	@2.2.यसवीयाना	₹.4-0.00	
	र्नेव श्रेव श्रेन भेन प्येग न न स्वा	<u> </u>	2,4-3,5€	
8	र्देव लगालेव सम्मा	지 미	2.4-2.00	
		ज्यास-पर्द्रमा	0-9.00	
	इट.ट्रा्य.क्रीश. तथ.वेंश.वथ.	@2.2.यसग्रमाना	₹.4-6,00	
	वया. र्जर जूर न्यू या यर जी.	エロ・ロタ・エロ	2.4-2.00	
ч	यविशक्त्रीयंदरचा	지 미	2.4-2.00	
		णुग्रथ:चर्ड्या	0-2.00	

भैवाकक्र-रित्तः धूक्का अद्र-विकायर अक्ष्यक्रिय भीवाकक्र-राज्यका वीक्ष्य-राज्या वीक्ष्य-राज्या वाक्ष्य-राज्या

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Muly.

<u>કન્લોઅઅસૃત્ર શ્રેતે રેઅભુગઅર્સૂન્ર ફેઅલેનસૃત્ર લુ કેત્ર કેઅજી ગુઅબ નર્ગેદ્રા</u>

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	क्ट्राया महिता वार्षे व
	श.च.इ.च.र. श्रीबानुश्चित्वश्चर्टा, स्त्रेश्वरचर्त्रश्चर्या, रहेव के जीश्वरचत्रा, स्त्रेयच्चे लुखी क्ट्रान्तर. श्रीबानुश्चर्या स्त्रेश्वरचर्त्वश्चरच्चे के जीश्वरचत्रा स्त्रिया स्त्रेश स्त्रा स्त्रेश स्त्रेश स्
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	नर्हेन् नसुत्येन तनन् ने मुनायायवतः नडन् ने त्येवा
	श्रीहरू
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અર્જન ફ્રેનુઆ નુક્રેન્ફ્રિક્ન ત્વન સે અર્દેનું ક્રેલિઅમ જી તર્ફન અંતે દ્વન્ ને ધ્વા ત્રફ્રુના મોઅર્દેનું અર્કે લિઅમ જી તર્ફન અને

Jall.

इर्ज्यदेशस्ट य

तर्मामी अर्दे द अर्घे विस्र में चित्र प्रा



Supreme Court of Whutan

ঙা ব্দম শ্বর বিশ্ববাদন বিশ্বন স্থা বিশ্বর শা ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ब्रह्मं व्यक्त रिक्ट्मे -१६ रे २०१८/४८३

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र्यापःक्ष्यः प्रमुज्यः अक्ष्यकाक्ष्मित्रः बिश्ची लप्तकातीः स्टात्त्रेष्यकात्रीष्ट्रियकार्ष्ट्रेयाचितः व्यक्तिकार्यः व्यक्ष्यकार्यः स्वत्यक्ष्यकार्यः व्यक्ष्यकार्यः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्ष्यक्षयः व्यक्षयः विद्यवेष्यः विद्यवेषः विद

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तव्यानी'सर्द्रासर्वे'विसमाग्री'तर्द्र्रामा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

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बार्स्ब.बार्स्स. र्. हा.स.च.-१७ र ००१८/९८०

ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

श्चिमामिन मास्य प्रस्कर्मि]

रुक्तिः कूर्याशकीश्चीयाष्ट्रेन्द्रत्याक्षाकेलायाम् विवाद्यम् ।

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पुत्रस्यक्रीबोर्ड्स्ट्रीट्रियटस्ट्रिअर्जूर-त्रचरुवाजुर्द्ध्यस्ट्रिलटक्ट्रस्यू । २८. ब्रैयुःपवैटःपिट्यालयन्टिलःभैटः ज्ञ्चायत्रकाबोटःलटःशलुष्टाः कृट्टिन्यूटिनपुर्यस्यूप्तुम्यलूष्ट्रस्टःप्वर-क्ट्यावयस्ट्रस्टः पिट्यलुष्यःभुद्रुवर्यट्टः ज्ञ्ज्ञाटयन्यद्रस्यक्तिकाक्ष्यःस्टर्यः विष्टिन्दर्याचित्रस्यक्ष्यःश्चेयःश्चेयःश्चेयस्य श्चिवावपुद्रभ्याप्तरम्यद्रस्याप्तर्यःस्याप्तरम्याप्तर्यस्याप्तर्यस्याप्तर्यस्याप्तरम्याप्तरम्

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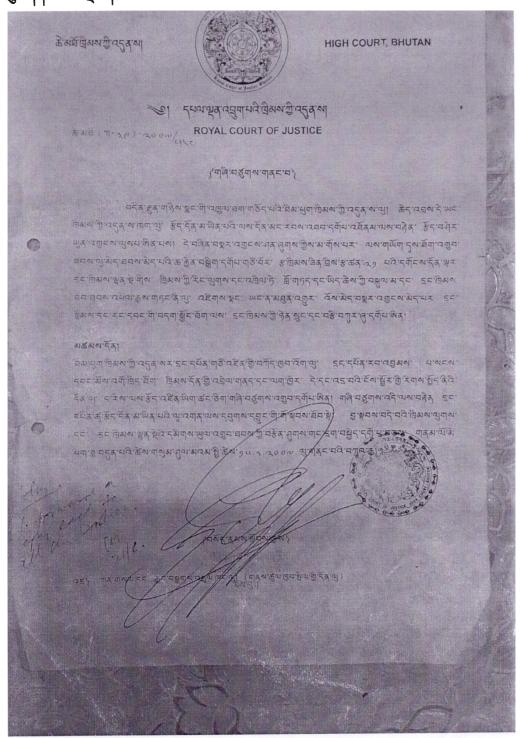
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Supreme Court of Bhutan



প্তা ব্যথান্থর বেল্লু বা মরে দ্রী প্রথম শ্রী বেনুর বা বা

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यथुर्य. अर्थ्यक्रुं प्रयस्थ्राष्ट्र्ययमाञ्चित्रकातमा अक्ष्यं स्वाक्ष्यं स्वाक्यं स्वाक्ष्यं स्वाक्यं स्वाक्ष्यं स्वाक्यं स्वव्यं स्वव्यं स्वव्य

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भा न्ययः स्वायम्यते विभवः ग्रीः यनुत् । ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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Hearing Calender for Khading Bench, Supreme Court

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इरम्बद्धाला

वर्ष्या.ची.सर्ट्य.सर्ब्य.ह्यां सम्मानी.वर्षेया



Supreme Court of Bhutan

सर्देन सर्हें (८१)-२०१२/६४६ 🍽 न्यायः स्वायः स्व

(商五七副山村)

१. तम्बात्तितम्बात्स्यः न्रात्वेयानतः विभग्धान्य

२. क्षेर-750-वर्क्षीयाचेदाकी वरुताधीन र क्षेनामही

लह् रेन्स्। प्रमा विक्रमायन्त्रम् क्षेत्राचन्त्रस्य मान्द्रम् निष्णामान्त्रम् निष्णामान्त्रस्य स्त्रम् निष्णामान्त्रस्य स्त्रम् निष्णामान्त्रस्य स्त्रम् निष्णामान्त्रस्य स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

इ. वर्डुबाक्टरेट्ट्रियबट्स. शुर्च्यक्यम्स्वयवन्त्रेयुव्यक्यावा

त्रुमी राजभासरः स्टर्स्य क्ष्मीयार्थेर् त्योगानश्चिरः ब्रिम क्ष्मिरः क्ष्मिर्धानम् क्ष्मिर्धानम् त्रित्राचित्र महित्राच्याक्ष्मिर्धान्त्राच्यात्राच्यात्र्यात्राच्यात्रच्यात्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रचयात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रचयात्रचयात्रच्यात्रच् ब्यानी सर्दर सर्वे विसमाग्री तर्वर मा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

४। न्यत्यः स्वात्व्य्वायते खेळात्राण्णे तन्त्वः व्या ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

मर्शेष्यं तयर्रे हे. शुर्जुष्यं वयस्त्रे वा व्यक्ति क्षां वावेट्स शुर्च क्षेत्र वयर्रे व्यक्त क्षेत्र क्षेत्र व्यवस्त्र व्यक्ति विष्टि विष्य विष्यि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि विष्टि

स्टायकुराने, ज्या गोर्ट्यकाश्चरात्रायुक्त्या गोश्चर्यक्षा वयवः वया ये व्यस्तान्य स्थापत्र स्थापत्य स्थापत्र स्थापत्र स्थापत्र स्थापत्य स्थापत्र स्थापत्र स्थापत्य स्थापत्र स्थापत्य स्थापत्य स्थापत्य स्थापत्य स्थापत्य स्थापत्य स

प. न्देव:र्बेर:ग्रीधेमान्दः व्यम् खेरार्क् मवदःवी

चित्र-त्रहूषश्चाक्ष्म् वीच्य-दूर्व-दूर्व-भूभ-जम्मूमः व्यापक्य-वीच-तूर्व-वीच-तूर्व-विकानः विकान्य-विकानः विकान्य-विकानः विकानः व

८. अस् गरियमामुस्याप्टिय-रिस्पामीया मुस्याप्टि, यास्यराजे स्वास्त्र, श्रीयः पद्मित्रार्थेर।

स्थानुमा क्विमास्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रमान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रमान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रम स्थान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान्त्रमान स्थान्त्रमान्त ज्यानी सर्दे अर्थे हिससा ग्री त्र्र



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ঙ| ব্ৰথ্যভূৱ'নর্ব্বাঘনীর্মধাশ্রী'নব্র'শ| ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ट्यूम्तावानःक्ष्री तर्थेयःक्रीमःक्ष्र्यः स्ट्रम् स्ट्रिंतः अं मूर्यः अंथे वाययं यहाद्देत्तयुः अंचयः मूर्यः वाययं वायद्द्यं स्थायः स्ट्रम् व्ययः स्ट्रम् स्ट्रम् व्ययः स्ट्रम् स्ट्रम्

्ये. अर्डे महिम्या

तरीयः अयुः इट्टा प्रमुद्धा वटा सी.ताटा सी.ताड्या प्रचान प्रमुद्धा प्रमुद्धा प्रमुद्धा प्रमुद्धा प्रमुद्धा प्रमुद्धा वटीयः साच्या सुची अप्युद्धा प्रमुद्धा प

र व्यवस्यक्राम्य

र्चिया.ची.अर्र्थ.अर्ज्ञ.खुश्रश्राती.उर्धेश्रश



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🌂 न्यत्र 'खूब्र'त्रबुष्य पत्र 'ख्रेसश्च 'ख्रे' त्र तृष्य | ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

षक्यं रहेंयं तपुर तपुर (विरम्भाग्नेर. तम्मार विशमः क्ष्यं तम्मार तम्मार क्षयं होत्या क्षयं क्षय

e. वर्रेगशृष्ट्रकृष्णितास्त्र्रे, अनम्भेनानायवयञ्चा

लुष्यातम् द्रेन्यवृत्तम् तर्प्त्रे हुन्द्रेन्तम् माल्क् नियम् स्वाप्त्रे स्वाप्त्रम् कृष्यहृत्यम् स्वाप्त्रम् स्वाप्त्

१०. वर्षुन कें न्यून कें वर्षा ही

त्रुम्भा क्षेत्रभातः त्यामान्याल्लेष्यामा स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्मीमा स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्मीमा क्ष्माना मान्यान्ता विकास क्ष्मान्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्मान्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्ट्राप्तं क्ष्य स्

११. कर्-वर्षणवर्षिव क्र्री

मोबर चु.पद्रे. 'टर.बिलका श्रीय चु.जी.प्यांजा श्रीय कु.जू.जी. कर्या कु.जू.जी.वाबेट श्रीयका कु.जू.जी.वाचेट विराध पर्विय कुर.पर्दे. 'ह्या कार्य बिलका पर्देथ कु.जाल. 'क्वैं काष्ट्रये राज्य ह्या जाया जाया जाया कु.जू.जी.वाचेट व बु.कूर.पर्देश कुर.वाच्या मोबर हुंगे. ' २०००' क्ये कार्य, 'र्ये कुया जाया वाचेट स्वाप्त करा हो, 'क्वें कुर.वाचे ख्या यो अर्दे व अर्घ हो समा गी प्रत्व मा



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≫। नृधन्यासूद्रायसुत्रास्तरीख्रीस्रवराष्ट्रीयन्तर्द्रान्य। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

पत्नियम्भान्ति। विदान्त्रीत्तान्तः वह्न्यं नबिस्त्रोतः प्रमान्तः वह्न्यं नबिस्त्रोतः वह्न्यं नबिस्त्रोतः वह्न्यं नबिस्त्रोतः वह्न्यं नबिस्त्रोतः वह्न्यं नबिस्त्रोतः वह्न्यं नविस्त्रोतः वह्न्यं नियम् वह्न्यं वह्न्यं नियम् वह्न्यं वह्यं वह्न्यं वह्यं वह्यं वह्यं वह्न्यं वह्यं वह्न्यं वह्यं वह्य

१२. इसर् स्व स्व पर्वेसमायन र्वोपा

सभीत् पत्तीयाः विकास स्वतास्य सभीत् पत्तीयाः स्वतास्य स्

३३. वर्ष्यभूचराचगायःम्

कु.संस. स्वयास्त्रम् । कु.पर्ययः मार्थयः स्वितापनः स्वेतापन्य स्वयः स.पर्ययः स्वयः स्वयः

१०. र्रेन् त्तर्धेर्म्य तुर पर्धेरी यस नगागाम

क्री. हुं. हुं. चे. जात्रा तुर्वा (Bassbort) क्रि. वार्ष अभिन्य हुं वार्ष अभिन्य हुं वार्ष अपने वार्ष हुं. वार्ष अपने वार्ष हुं. वार्ष अपने वार्ष हुं. वार्ष अपने वार्ष हुं. वार्ष अपने वार्ष अपने वार्ष हुं. वार्ष हुं. वार्ष वार्ष हुं. वार्ष हुं. वार्ष वार्ष हुं. वार्ष हुं. वार्ष वार्ष हुं. वार्ष वार्ष हुं. वार्

१५. न्येवारावारायान्दावर्भेत्वीद्येयसाद्येवादीत्वर्द्यायात्वन्द्री

माल्याकृत्यानार्ज्ञेत्राचन नियम्पद्धिमान् २००० व्यानार्ष्ट्रीयमान् । स्त्रीमान्यानार्यानार्चित्राच्यान् विवानायन् विवानायन् । विवानायन् विवानायन्त्रायन् विवानायन्त्रयम् विवानायन्त्रयम् विवानायन्त्रयम्

रह्मा मी सर्व सर्वे हिसस मी तन्त्र सा



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🌂 र्यत्र सूर्व त्यसुर्वा यत्रे स्त्रेस स्राप्ती त्यर्व स्त्रा ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

र्मग्रनाम् वृष्ट-स्वरः क्र्राण्या भ्रम्परः स्वर्क्षण्याचा स्वाधित्र स्वर्णास्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णास्य स्वर्णास्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णास्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वरत्य स्वर्णास्य स्वरत्य स्

१६. श्रेवेदेनइ चर्ना

कृतपुरायर चर्याचालस्यास्त्रीलकालवाज्ञास्त्रवाच्यास्त्रवे हुन्द्रम्य स्वताच्यास्त्रवे स्वताच्यास्य स्वताच्यास्य द्वं. शु.श्रेन्यद्वन्यक्रिन्यत्व प्रवचनव्यः स्वताच्यास्य द्वान्यस्य स्वताच्यास्य स्वत्य स्वताच्यास्य स्वताच्यास्य स्वत्य स्वत्

१२). ग्राचनिर पश्चिर विवावण वर्ष्यया

परियालयः क्रिटायह्म स्वास्थालियालयोष्ट्रमाली, स्वास्य सिक्ताप्ट्रमालीयाल्याच्याली स्वास्य स्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य स्वास्य

७८ म्.चर्स्टर.वर्य्यचयु.वर्धवर्तिश्

१९. वहेंब् चर्नु चुन यते भेरे विस्र ग्री वर्तु व सर रे सूंबा

क्षेत्र. रिभार्तियः क्ष्रम् क्षेत्रः सर्वेषु बनायकूरं त्रांत्रमान् विकासम्बन्धः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः व कृत्रा क्षरम् विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासम्बन्धः विकासम्बन्धः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः कृत्राच्यात्रमान् विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः विकासकृतः व 

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र् प्रतिष्कृत्यायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य चन्द्राणु प्रतिष्कृत्यस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थापित्रायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायः स्थाप्तायः स्थाप्ताय स्थापित्रायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थापित्रायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्थाप्तायस्य स्

पतियाष्ट्र- त्यक्षेत्र-क्रिय-क्रिय-क्रिय-विद्यान्त्र- विद्यान्त्र- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्य- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान्त- विद्यान- विद्यान- विद्यान्त- विद्यान- विद्यान 3%.

स्त्रियात हुन्यात स्वर्णात स्वर् मानेशायते हेशायह मानेगान्य श्रीहेश थ. ८.२०१थ

त्य १- य्र्यम्यक्तान्वसम्बन्ध न्ययाञ्चन वस्त्राचा चाले द्वारा है सका हुन है

उ- क्रियाबिरायवार्म्युवार्युवह्रयती

३- क्रेट्रिय ग्रेंट्र जिन्ता

०- च्यं सेर् नयावा कूंश सेय.कूर्यंश कुं व उद्दर्श जी

बुरर्भेगरेगजर य

वहीयाची अर्र्ध अर्हे सहस्त्रात्री वर्षे स्था



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ब्रह्म्यम् (०) -2010 / 1378

(自在型山村)

कु.रेशुचीनार्ट्र्य.चीक्.सूर.चर्चेस.कुं यसुजालूरेलूरम.जी.टेथ.चीक्र्य.टे.वसुजानपु.चीयर.ट्रंब.चम्प्रस्यातीट्य.चयर उ

- त्रमन्तर्यक्षेत्रसम्प्रकृत्तर्मन्त्रकृत्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम्यम् वर्षम् वर्यम्यम्यम् वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्षम् वर्षम् व
- तक्तरमः सुन्तः सुन् वर्षः सुन् तस्तु तस्तु तस्त्र वर्षः सुन वर्षः सुन वर्षः तस्त्र तस्तु तस्त वर्षः सुन वर्षः वर्षः सुन वर्षः सुन वर्षः सुन वर्षः सुन वर्षः सुन वर्षः सुन वर्षः वर्षः सुन वर्यः सुन
- क्री, येट जर्मुल साय स्वया दी शुरी क्री मुन्न असूचे असूच, यहूच, लूट मालिय सम्बित सम्बित स्वया मालिय स्वया स्वया है. यो स्वया स्वया

र्मुच.क.अथाक्कीतः वर्षेता.मुद्धियमःश्चित्रप्राच्यात्राचनाः। दुवःमोष्टः-वःजूर्यानाःशः वि.रमू॥ भाषाः वर्षेत्राचित्रयः। वर्षेत्राच्याः वर्षेत्राचित्रयः। वर्षेत्रयः। वर्ययः। वर्ययः। वर्षेत्रयः। वर्ययः। वर्ययः। वर्ययः। वर्ययः।

विया हो सर्व सर्व सर्व हिसमा ही तर्व या



Supreme Court of Bhutan

श्रिका मृद्या स्वाप्त प्रमाणि अनुस्या ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

महेब्बबर्द्यव्येणच्ये विचन्ध्रा

- ल्ट. इस्रायह्रयः क्रिविच रेन्द्रिश खाला हिष्या स्थाप्त स्थाप्त स्थाप स्
- स्रेर. प्रेंचियहूर:इ.प्रमुष्ट्र. वच्चेयालूर. ट्रस्टर्नुष्ट्रेश्चाकर. विवादी, कुष्ट्र . विवायाचर:इसट्र्यू विद्यायाचे . विवायाची . विवायची . विवायचची . विवायची . विवायचची . विवायचची . विवायचची . विवायची . विवायची . विवायचची . व

मिन्द्रियान्त्रेयानपुक्कानक्ष्रेटीचा श्रीकुरा ० 'उ' 'उ० यत जी समूच समूचिया प्रतितान प्रमान प

अन्यका द्वित्रका कुष्टियका निकालिय पर्वेश निव्दे देन द्वित्रका क्षेत्र कु

बुर:म्बिरेशबर १३ म

वर्च्या.मु.सर्च्य.सर्च.स्वेशन्य.मु.पर्वेथ.नी



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अ न्ययासून तसुन पति विभन्न ग्री तनुन न। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

चर्मातःष्यमः अर्देवःसर्वे (श्रे.ह.च.-७)2014/1236

(कियतम्बित्राम्)

વહુવે. 2. ફ્વેક્સ્સુલુદ્વાદ્વાયન્સ ક્વાર્ટ્સ પ્રાપ્त શ્રેવાન ગ્રી નીવાન વસ્ત્ર ક્રીન્સ જ્ઞાન ક્વાર્ય સ્ત્ર ક્વાર્ય સ્ત્ર ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર્ય ક્વાર ક્વાર્ય

बळंबबची क्षेट्रेंबा

णश्रासीयोश्वासी, चरायोगश्रीचायपुर्वास्त्रियां प्रित्याक्षयां भित्रा पात्रासीयोश्वासी चरायोगश्चीचायपुर्वास्त्रियां प्रित्याक्षयां भित्रा पात्रायपुर्वायाः स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां प्रित्याच्यां स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां स्वासायां साव्यास्त्रियां साव्यास्त्रियं साव्यास्त्रियं साव्यास्त्रियं साव

ज़ब्र तबचत्वपुष निर्मात्रीयः स्वामकायित्व स्वामक्ष्यां स्वामक्षयाः स्वामकष्यः स्वामकष्

July:

त्रवुग'गे'सर्द्र सर्वे'ह्रीस्रम'ग्री'त्रुव'स्।



Supreme Court of Bhutan

बि रेनल.र्जेच.यर्चेब.नयु.सुश्रम.ग्री.यर्थेच.मी

प्रतिन्द्र तस्त्रियान्त्रे, भ्रीणाविद्र र्यु ।

अस्त्रियान्त्रे, व्याप्तिक्षणान्त्रे, भ्रीणाविद्र र्यु ।

अस्त्रियान्त्रे, व्याप्तिक्षणान्त्रे, व्याप्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्त्रे, व्याप्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिक्षणान्तिकष्तिक्षणान्तिक्यः

नत् धि.न.क् भी विषण् क क्रिक्ष क क्षित्र के स्वक्षीत्र के स्वकृत के के क्षेत्र क क्षे

पर्वता वी सिक्षक श्री से ब

જાદ્ય જાશુ. દ્વિજાય. છે. તર્વય. ના રાતા. સંય તરી થા તપુ. રેટ. દ્વિજાય. કોય. કો

परः 🔰 शुन्दवरःमिलःसूपुः चान्नुशन्दूत्वः शक्नूचाली मैवः पन्वजा

" ्रो शह्य असूत्र हर रेत्य सेय मिया स्थाराती

' ३) के अर्घते विस्रक्ष क्षेत्रका क्षेत्र कर हर हर हर्षेत्र हुं त्या

" ्रे क्रि.रेत्व.लूटश.विचली

बुर:मिंग्रिसलार १०० धा

वर्त्वा वी अर्दे अर्थे हिस्स ग्री वर्षे स्था



Supreme Court of Bhutan

🤏 द्रायाः युद्धायाः विश्वस्याः ग्री त्रद्दुद्धाः व ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

सहयासहित्नी - 2014/2109

[कियन्स्रेगक]

त्त्रकार्टर हुर्ट क्लेट क्रिक्टर क्रिक

१. वर्ष्यन्धन्वस्त्रक्तिःर्भेन।

ट्यानर टे. चर्ड्या ट्यां ट्यान हो खे. च. प्रति प्रति

य. ईन्यवियक्तन्द्रम

्र. वेकात्रह्मायकेन्यतेवेकाच्येन्।

क्रिया चुर्ड्स्,क्रिसेन्यस्ये. स.सर्स्ये,खुर्यानाःग्रेसायद्देशस्य स्वातःग्रेसाव्यक्ष्यान्यापाःश्चात्त्र्याः क्षेत्राः विश्वस्य स्वातः स्वतः स्वातः स्

वर्ष्या.ची.अर्र्थ.अर्घ.मुश्रमा.मी.वर्षःमा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

৺। ব্যমশ্রুর মন্ত্রনা ধরণ দ্রী মন্ত্র বি বা ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

c. वेशस्त्रमर्सेन पहणा

म्नितानास्त्रस्थितभुक्त्या म्नित्रान्तरस्थितभुक्त्या म्नित्रान्तरस्थितभुक्त्यात्वर्णक्षित्रस्थितम्बद्धित्यात्वर्णक्षित्रस्यात्वर्णक्षित्रस्य स्वाप्त्रस्य स्वा

५. विशाईन्द्रावन्यविषयतिवेशक्षा

G. अपर्येन्येगरेग्या

सद्भुत्वोक्कद्र, पट. चरीका ट्रं. ट्रं. क्रीं अक्ष्यं न्यूर्य त्यूर्य ताक्ष्यं वृद्धां प्रकृत पट्ट द्रांचुं वृद्धां वृत्यां त्यूर्य क्ष्यं व्यूर्य त्यूर्य त्य

पर्वया:वी:सर्वरस्वराष्ट्रस्य मार्ची:पर्वरया



Supreme Court of Bhutan

🄏 | नृत्रायः सूद्धायः त्रीयाच्यते । विद्यवाः ग्रीः यनुद्धाः वा ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

ग. तह्रवास्त्रहरमात्रतस्व मुद्दीन्यरष्ट्रम

ततुः वार्षट-चन्नीत्वस्त्रया तह्नुयं प्रवाद्म अति अत्युक्तस्यः टिह्मवाय्यात् वह्नयः वार्षे वार्षे ह्याय्यात् व्यक्षयः विश्वस्य वि

८. वर्गुम्बयम् चगावावधित

ततुः चारम् स्वानुस्वा, यद्वासूचा (हु. -3%) ततुः स्वानितः बिराजासूर प्रचीचानान स्वानितः चार्थर स्वानिकान स्वानित दृरः सत्वर् रे. चीना सुन्नमाक्षिर प्रचीचानान स्वानितः स्वानितः स्वानितः स्वानितानान स्वानित्वः स्वानितः स्वा

e. न्ड्यायमेयार्स्ट्रिन्

तिष्युत्तामःश्रीन्तज्ञस्यः श्रीष्ट्राय्याः क्षीत्रायाः वित्यात् । याद्वायः याद्वायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रीयः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रीयः याद्वायः याद्वायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रीयः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रीयः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रीयः स्ट्रायः स्ट्रायः

तहायकूचीतर त्यक्षे चीबर रेज्ञी पत्तिमाने. पत्तिब कूर्य त्यक्षेर श्रीर जूरमा हूबानात्रा चीच दूर. वाष्ट्रीया वर त्यानात्रात्रा चुन्नमान्त्रात्र सुन्नमान्त्रीय चीच चीच चीच चीच क्षेत्र क्षेत्र श्रीर चीच क्षेत्र क्षेत्

वर्वयान्त्री सर्दर सर्वे हिससा ग्री वर्षर मा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

প। ব্যমশুর্মর্ব্বলামরীর্মমশাশ্রীরের্শন। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

१०. वर्षे गृहम्भाई न्येव

क्ट्रियंच सन्यानायन्य त्विष्ठी विकास त्वित्र क्षेत्री विकास त्वित्र स्वाप्त त्या क्षेत्र स्वाप्त त्या क्षेत्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

११. वर्षे गर्गिया प्रदेश में

१८. वीसर समेर क्रीयगाय क्री

तुत्रकात्तरीयः मधियःक्रिकः चीकरः स्पेत्रः क्रीन्यावः क्रीन्यवः क्षेत्रः क्षेत

१३. पर्विवार्क्र-प्रम्-र्ज्यानी मानविवार्

खुक्षका परिच क्ष्मिक चक्षेर क्ष्रिर क्षा न्यापट क्षेत्र दिन कष्टक्षका क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्राप्त नाम् वाष्ट र मृति क्ष्मिक्षका परिच वाष्ट्र क्षा प्राप्त क्षेत्र क्ष्मिक्षका क्ष्मिक्षिक क्ष्मिक्षका प्रमुक्तिक क्ष्मिक वर्षिता.मी.अर्द्रश्यात्र्या.मु.वर्षेत्रश्रा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

♥| न्यत्र'सृद्गत्र्वुन'यते'हिस्रव्य'ग्री'त्रुद्ग्र्व| ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

१८. धैमात्सुतिकं मानी

१५. क्षुनम्भन्यह्र् मह

चर्याचीश्राचित्वे,शुरेत, दुश्चाधिर्यम् वर्षाचीर्यः सूर्यः वर्षाचीर त्यूत्वाचित्वः सूर्यः वर्षाचीर वर्

१६. वर्षुव केन् चलेन्या प्रमा

क्ट्रन् मोबीन्द्राच्यान्त्रेथान्त्रते क्रुंच्यां क्रुं

१०. र्सेन्स्विणमहरःचलगा

त्येश्वर्यः त्याव्याप्येनायुःत्याव्यावेनः क्ष्यः क्षेटःश्वर्याः श्वेष्यः त्यावः न्येश्वर्षः व्यावः त्यावः त्यः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्यावः त्य

पर्वेच.चु.अर्र्थ.अर्घ.घुशका.चु.पर्वेश्या



Supreme Court of Bhutan

🄏 र्यायाञ्चरायसुना प्रतीस्त्रेयवाणी तर्द्राचा ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

१८. अवतः तर्मिरः मानुषासूर्वा केंद्रा मानी

चगूर-देखेन चन्द्र-विक्ताक्कितान के सुर्व क्षेत्र क्

१९. अर्चे गृह् मृथाष्ट्रीयस्य त्रुत्र दृष्टायायः मृथर स्मेर

श्रीयाम्नयःश्रीयः मृत्याक्त्यः ह्वाम्यः मह्त्याम्यः त्यावदः मृत्यायः मृत्यः भ्रीयः भ्रीयः मृत्यः मृत

२०. धैगळते पहेर्चे

यवत्तरम्। स्ट.नयुःसुबोकः रेनुर.ये.चेनाःकुशमःसभः विक्रुशमः विस्मःसुबोनाःस्वानःस्वानः कुंगःभविषःकुंग्रेन्हेर्म् क्रीयःस्वी यविषाक्रिणावनःपर्दुषुःब्रुशमःपर्देशस्यक्षिमः विद्वानिषुःद्वेश्वः वह्नयःद्वान्तः।

२१. विसम्द्रिताचेताकम्मान्दान्यक्रम्सर्ह्रम्भर्भेद्वा

वर्षयान्त्री सर्दर सर्वे द्विसमा ग्री वर्षे या



Supreme Court of Bhutan

🌂 न्यत्यः युन्यत्वत्वः प्रतिः विद्यवः ग्रीः तनुन् । प्र ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

२२. कुर्योप्रसम्बद्धविम् क

न्दियन्द्यी.संतर्षे) तथामृत्यक्षेत्रः नेटिण.याश्चारुष'०००/- ्रिचचुत्तः क्षेटः) यील्यः शुरः विषदः कुं पटिया ्रिकुका ३५,२५,५००३ व्यत्त्रः नेटः पत्तुनास्तरः चिनामृत्यः श्वयः सुदः सिवायः चः द्वयः प्रतः विषदः कुं प्रतः विशक्षेतः भुकुका ३५,२५,५००३ व्यत्तः नेटः पत्तुनास्तरः चिनामृत्यः स्वयः स्वयः श्वयः स्वयः कुं प्रतः विष्यः स्वयः प्रतः य

केमत्रमेण विभवने मर्देश क्षेत्र १ १ मी यदर्श मी यदे में द्वार विभव के स्वा

- 2) ale 10 ale 1. ale 1.
- 2) TE 0121 42 E0121 (0,000/-0121/34,000/- 5501/121/240,000/-1/12/12/12/20/12/30 EAI)
- के प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य क्षेत्र, महात्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र, महात्र प्रमुख्य क्षेत्र होता है। क्षेत्र क्षेत्
- चे विस्वत्यास क्षा क्षा क्षा प्रत्यास १५०,०००/- विस्वत्यास ७५०,०००/- विष्यास ७५०,०००/- विष्या प्रत्यास ७५०० हिंदी ो
- u े युद्धः लिक्सानि क्रिये देवा यात्रा प्रते '०००/- त्या १४०,०००/- रिटिया यात्रा ल्ला १५०,०००/- त्यात्रा प्रवा
- ८) सिंह् पर्णायम् १ क्ष्र्य १ विष्य ५०,०००/- तम् ३३५,०००/- र् २५०,०००/- तम् विष्य १ क्ष्र्य १
- 2) TIE (4 MA. 122-181. ~ 1,000/- NAI 60,000/- 1/20 A. 120/- 1/20/

णत्र. मूट्योत्रजाज्ञाः रूष्ट्रेय. जयोजुष्ट्रत्यवन्त्रेत्रेयत्राः भेट्यः वृद्धः त्विः वृद्धः त्विः वृद्धः विद्य वर्षेत्राजूर्ट्दः दृष्ये जूट्यः क्रियः क्रियः क्रियः क्रियः क्रियः व्यव्यत्यः दिः क्रियः वर्षः पर्वेच.म्.अर्र्थ.सब्स्.स्रियम.म्.उर्थ.मा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

প্ত। ব্যন্দ শুরু নরুবা মন্ট শ্রের রুখা টু নেবুর আ ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

२३. विसमत्रम्

चारमाक्की,र्ययर जि.योर्टर कुं, तुंत्रमायद्विमाक्की,यायि ची.योर्यर कुक्र्या ट्रे.जमान्द्रमाष्ट्रमाक्क्ष्य ची.योर्ट्स व्याप्त चित्रमाय क्ष्या चित्रमाय क्ष्याचीया चित्रमाय क्ष्याचीया चित्रमाया क्ष्याया क्ष्याया चित्रमाया चित्रमाया क्ष्याया चित्रमाया चित्रमाय चित्रमाया चित्रमाय चित्रमाया चित्रमाय चित्रमाय चित्रमाया चित्रमाय चित्रमाया चित्रमाया चित्रमाया चित्रमाय चित्रमा

२८. गुन्रहर्र्भुरपद्र

मुद्भान्न कर १८०० ती विक्ता कर १८०० ती विक्ता कर १८०० ती विक्रा ती

सर्ट्र अड्डावुशयः कुन्दियः यो निमानियः नवीत्रीत्रकृतिर वृशयः नैयः वृ

बुरःर्भिग्रदेशष्यर १५ य

वर्ष्याची सर्देशसर्वे हिससाची वर्षे



Supreme Court of Bhutan

सर्देन्सर्वे (८१)-२०१०/७४९%। न्ययः युद्धायत्त्वा यदिविस्या चीयत्त्राय। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

(高山村南山村)

१. वन्द्रविवन्द्रत्र्वस्त्रव्येणनवे विस्मस्यम्

स्यार्थ्यो के सार्था महत्व स्व प्राप्त स्वीत्य स्वीत्य स्वीत्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वीत्य स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वत्य स्वाप्त स्वाप स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त

व. क्षेर्राहण न्युक्षियवेष द्यीमञ्ज्यविष्ट्र हेर्या ग्री

वसुगरीक्षेर:५५० वस्तुकाले स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्य

इ. वर्डेंबाक्टर्ट्र्न्बाब्ट्स के क्रेंच्यसम्बद्धत्विष्ठव्ययस्

में अर्देब्र अर्थे विस्न ग्री वर्त्व ना



Supreme Court of Bhutan

🌂 न्ययाकूनावसुवायवैष्ट्रिययाष्ट्रीवनुन्य। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

चर्नेयायचर्न्त, भुज्रियायम्भूमा मुस्य की मोन्स्य की मोन्स्य कि से स्वायंत्र प्रित्य विकास कि मान्स्य में सह मोन्स्य में स्वयं स्वयं में स्वयं स्वयं

इचिताली पर्वेशपुर्वाताली प्रियमितानित्या

स्वायक्ष्याते. स्वायक्षियात्राच्यात्राक्ष्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्र स्वायक्षयत्व्यव्यक्षित्राच्यात्राच्याः अस्ति श्रिक्ष्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्य स्वायक्षयत्व्यक्षित्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्र स्वायक्षयत्व्यक्षित्राच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रचयात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रचयात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रचयात्रचयात्रच्यात्रच्यात्रचयात्रचयात्रचयात्रच्यात्रचयात्रचयात्रचयात्रचयात्रचयात्रचयात्रचयात्य

५ स्देव र्थेन ही भेगुन्न धगा होन है गवन है।

अव्यक्षित्रवाष्ट्रवाचित्रक्षित्र विवास्त्रवाचित्रक्षित्रवाच्यात्रवाच्यात्रक्ष्याः

क्षाश्चर्या क्षितासूत्रम् स्थाप्त क्षेत्राची स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थाप स्थाप्त स्थापार्थ स्थापार्य स्थापार्थ स्थापार् ्राक्षीयर्देद्रवार्षे हिरायाची वर्द्रया।



Supreme Court of Blintan

अ। न्ययाद्य त्रम्यायते हेस्याकुष्त्र स्था

पर्यस्थान्त्रः।

प्रमानवित्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रम्थान्यः स्त्रम्थान्यः।

प्रमानवित्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रेत्रः स्त्रम्थान्यः स्त्रम्यः स्त्रम्थान्यः स्त्रम्थान्यः स्त्रम्यः स

ये. वर्षे गृहण्या

तस्य क्षेत्रकृति महित्रकृति निर्माणकृति ने नहीं स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थान

(विश्वशक्र्याच्याम्ब्रीवा

नामी सर्दे न सर्वे हिस्स ग्री वर्त्त सा



Supreme Court of Bhutan

श्री न्यवाधूनावत्त्वाधिवेशवाधीयत्त्रम्य। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

षद्यं त्रवेत्रायुत्तरेषे (वस्त्र सुर्तास्त्र) हृत्यस्त्रीय स्त्रियः सुर्वास्त्रीय स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स स्रवे मृत्रियं स्वर्त्वे स्त्रियाची स्वर्त्तर स्त्रियः स्वर्तास्त्रीयः स्वर्त्वे स्वर्त्तास्त्रीयः स्वर्तास्त् वहं वस्त्रियः सुर्वे स्वर्तास्त्रीयः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्वर्तास्त्रीयः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्

e. व्युन्वेहं क्षेत्र्य स्ट्रिन् सूच्य केय व्यवस्य वी

सुरकातमा है महिर मूट पहुर हुं हुं से मुक्त हुं स्टाट किय पर्ट, कुल मुक्त महिर पट्टी महास्त्री परीय महास्त्री प मित्री प्रमान के महिर महिर महिर प्रमान मित्री प्रमान मित्री मित्र

१०. व्युवर्केन वक्ष्र र्केन वक्ष्र वी

ह्रमार्श्वेणयामारावाजामाराष्ट्रियातमा इटार्म्स्य क्ष्रिक्षेण प्रमाणित ह्रिया ह्रिया प्राप्त वाच्याम्य विश्वास्य वाच्याम्य विश्वास्य वाच्याम्य विश्वास्य वाच्याम्य विश्वास्य विश

१७. कर् क्यूरावर्षिक कुरी

बुद्धर पर केस हुन के का स्वाहत की स्वाहत की स्वाहत स्वाहत की स्वाहत

न्यायी सर्देन सर्वे विस्रशामी वर्तन्या



Supreme Court of Bhutan

🄏 । न्ययाभूदातज्ञुनायते त्रिसंसा क्षीपतुद्धां स् ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

तबिष्कृत्यावित्तर्यः तह्नव्यव्यक्षाव्याव्यव्यक्षिणः विद्वानव्यक्षिणः विद्वानविद्वानव्यक्षिणः विद्वानविद्

१२. इयदास्वायर्थस्यस्यम् द्र्याप

क्षेत्रक्षी मध्मैद्रायद्वीयात्रवे सूर्यत्वावराती, कोरेवाशयाद्वीये हरू तर्त्वाश्चर सूर्यत्वाश्चर स्वत्वाश्चर वर्त्वाश्चर विद्यायत्वात्वर प्रतिकार विद्यायत्वात्वर स्वत्वा स्वत

१३. ग्रुथभ्रदशयादक्

कुन्दि क्रिय नायतक्कितायर ज्वितालय स्त्राप्त स्त्री महित्य क्षेत्राच्या स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्राप्त स्त्र स्त्

१८. डॅन्डर्ड्यइरपर्वेतेपसमाग्रह

क्षेत्र्रम् चर्चा विकासिना (Bassbott) विज्ञानिक स्वाप्त स्व

१५. न्सेयायमध्यन्दायर्भेट्योष्टिस्यक्षेयवे वर्षेयायवन्त्री।

विज्ञान हेत्यम हेत्वम निमालक स्वाधित होता है विज्ञान होता है। विज्ञान होता क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्ष विज्ञान होता क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र होता क्षेत्र ना सर्देन सर्वे हिसरा ग्री वर्त रा



Supreme Court of Whutan

😻 । न्ययाधून्यसुन्यस्योष्टेस्याणीयनुन्य। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

त्यम्य पश्चिम्य मृत्यस्ति अस्ति । स्वार्त्यम्य स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्व स्वार्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वार्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्याः स्वर्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्थाः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्

१६. अधेवेपन्यक्ता

इ. क्षेत्रेयर चर्णायोग्ने विद्वायमध्ये स्वत्र द्वाप्त क्षेत्र स्वत्र क्षेत्र स्वत्र क्षेत्र स्वत्र क्षेत्र व्य द्वा क्षेत्रेय स्वकृत्व स्वत्र व्यवस्य स्वत्रे स्वत्र द्वाप्त क्षेत्र स्वत्र क्षेत्र व्यवस्य क्षेत्र विषय स्वस्य स्यवस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्वस्य स्य

१७. व्यवस्य वर्ष्याचीय विषय वर्षसम्

पर्यथ्य, क्र्यायहृष्याचित्रात्ता स्थाप्त हराती. इसामर में क्ष्यां में स्थाप्त में सामर में क्ष्यां में स्थाप में स्थाप में स्थाप में स्थाप में स्थाप में साम में साम

०८ ग्राम्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्यान्या

ट्टान्स्व, बन्दानीयाः क्रियक्ष्मः क्षेत्राकृत्वते यहणानश्चन्त्री क्षेत्रवृत्त्व क्षेत्रयान्त्र यहणानश्चन्त्र क वहत्त्र क्षेत्रयान्त्र विष्यकृत्त्व त्रास्त्र यहणानश्चन्त्री क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रये यहणानश्चन क्षेत्रय विषय विषय क इत्तर्भव विषय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय विषय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क्षेत्रय क

१९. वहें बहुद्युचयते शेर्देखेशय के वर्त्त सर्दे क्रिंब

लेर. रिक्रालिय क्रिक्स प्रेप्ट सब्देश वस्त्र हो स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्व इति श्रास्त्र प्रक्षित्र क्षेत्र सब्देश प्रवस्त्र हो हो हेर्ने प्रमाणिय होते हिम्मा प्रति सब्देश प्रवस्त्र स्व क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र होते स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स्वा वी'सर्दर सर्वे'हिसर्याची'वन्दर्या



Supreme Court of Whutan

🍑 ব্যথাপুৰাবহুলাঘৰিছিলমাণ্ডীৰেচুৰামা

मात्रम् क्षेत्रे विक्रमात्रत्रम् या या वर्षा प्रमाने मात्रमात्रीया । तुर्वा वर्षेत्र सुरा या वर्षेत्र पहुन पहुन स्याम् स्याप्तात्रम् त्रीत्रम् वर्षेत्रस्य प्रमास्य स्थाप्तात्रम् । स्यतः स्याप्तात्रस्य स्थाप्तात्रम् । स्याप्तात्रम् स्याप्तात्रम् । स्याप्तायः स्याप्तायः स्याप्तायः । स्याप्तायः स्याप्तायः स्याप्तायः । स्यापत्तायः । स्याप विस्रायद्रहरीर्शे हर्ये वह वास्ट्रायस्त्र में प्रदेश नेपायक सेन नहे निपर्वण विस्राय स्ट्रेन स्ट्रेन स्ट्रेन स्ट्रेन नर्सेने में हुं हुं जुन्द नवुक के बुन्द मान्य मान्य के बन्द मान्य के कि के कि मान्य के विकास के कि मान्य के कि कर मान्य मान्य मान्य के कि मान्य के कि मान्य के कि मान्य के मान्य के मान्य के मान्य के मान्य के मान्य के मान्य कर मान्य मान्य के कि मान्य के कि मान्य के मान्य मृत्यूर्यर विचयं गुरु विची क्षा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हुन हुन स्ट हुन क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हुन हुन

बिट्य क्षेत्रका श्रेच क्षेत्रच क्री हुन सी कर्ते क्री क्षेत्र क्षेत्रक हुन क्षेत्र 20.

अर्ह्म पानु प्रशासिक अपने के के अपने स्थापन के जान के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन के स्थापन स्थापन के हुर सिन्धली के से प्रमान ने दूर का गर्द ने पर हर गायर है या गर हिन गाय है मा गर है मा गर है मा गर है मा गर है रे वयुन केंद्र यन र देशी

वयुव हिन् वरूर हुँन अर्द छर अर एवग तुम गवर छर अर्थेर। 29.

अववर पठन क्रियाचा प्रकार में जान क्रियाचा के क्षेत्र में क्षेत्र क्

मिनेशायते हेरा मह्मिन क्षेत्रं थ. ८.२०१० स

वडा - डर्नेयनुयसीमाम्हेन्युः

व - इत्य क्षर वर्गन हेदिनई वर्षेत्र सु

a- हिन्द्र्य स्टब्स् प्रदश्च प्रवास

् इत पूर्व कर्तान हैं अपूर्व हैं नाम है किया है आपूर

... कुरायिकाविकासीक्ष्मां भूतिकी केत्रा

बुर:मिंगदेशणर १६ म

તર્સુયા. મી. અદ્ય. જાસુ. હોજન જી. તર્યયા



Supreme Court of Bhutan

भ न्ययः भूतः तसुमा यदे ख्रिममः ग्रीः ततुतः म। ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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वयस.ती. तीं.ययर्-ट्रमूस्ट्र.त्यर-वेशात्यर-ट्रेग्यायः मैं.वर्ष्ट्रस्ट्रम् अर्था पचुना.मूची मूच्यत्पर्वेष क्रिन्ट्रमः पर्वेषु वेर-चश्चयः श्वर-वार्ष्ट्रियोग्यने, मैंनावयः क्रीश्चयः पूर्वेषः चश्चार्मेष्ट्रम् व्यव्यास्त्रम् व्यव्यास्य व्यव्यास्त्रम् व्यवस्त्रम् वित्यस्त्रम् वित्यस्त्रम्यस्ति

त्तिः यदीयाञ्चातितानयापुन्याञ्चायपुन्य-प्रमुद्धि- श्रीकृत्य १८००० तिः स्ट्र्य-स्रमुज्यस्य प्राप्ति विद्याप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति

रत्या क्षेत्र प्रवीया तक दर्म हु अया जे बाह्य प्रवीया जा हि सम्बद्ध हु के स्म

वड १) क्षेत्वरक्तायत्वीकार्यद्वस्ति श्रुव पद्या श्रद्धार्मा हिस्स किया किया व

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" ०) क्यामानुस्यसुनियमानार्थे । केन्द्रान्मिन्द्रम् अन्यवनेया केन्द्रम् । " ७) क्यामानुस्यसुनियमानार्थे । केन्द्रम्मिन्द्रम् अन्यवनेया केन्द्रम् ।

" ९] बर् मूर्र-र ज्ञाप पहुब में बावा की काप प्रमुट पहुंब अप प्रमुट पहुंब अप प्रमुट में हुंब भूम अप प्रमुट पहुंब भूम

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- e. र्डेन्'न्येंन्'र्येन्यंप्र्याष्ट्रन'र्वेग्रयने र्डेंग्याकुर'गीयद्य्याथीनुर'केन्य्रीनर्गिन्नर्गे ।
- 20. माथ श्रेनः वि'तहें त्र मोन्तुः मतु माय श्रेमः विस्त्यातहें त्र स्तृस्य स्त्रोधः स्त्र विश्वास्य स्त्रीय स्त्र प्राप्त स्त्रीय स्त्र प्राप्त स्त्रीय स्त्र प्राप्त स्त्रीय स्त्र प्राप्त स्त्र स्त
- २७. विस्रसाय देवा स्त्रीय केंग्रसाहित केंग्रसाहित केंग्रसाहित केंग्रसाहित केंग्रसाहित केंग्रस केंग्रस
- १२. म्हेंस्य तहें त्र प्रभावहें त्र प्रभावहें तहें नियान क्षेत्र हें त्र प्रमाव क्षेत्र प्रभाव क्षेत्र प्रभाव
- जुर-ट-जूरन-ड्रील-बु-ट्र्यली. चश्चलाक्षियाक्ष्यं योगेर-ड्रिशतवर-ट्रिम् । विश्वश्व-पहुर्च-श्रवेश-पत्त्रील-क्रूयोश-क्र्येन-क्रियां बिल-पहुर्चश्व-पत्त्री पट्टेच-प्रविद्ध-क्रिय-प्रविद्ध-वि
- नक्षेत्रेषे, थटानोश्रम्कूर्यामः केटाक्ष्मीयाः भेषाङ्ग्रम्याच्यान्त्रेत्रा । विश्वमायह्यं मान्यान्त्रेत्रा वह्यमान्त्रान्त्रेत्राच्यान्त्रम्य क्षेत्राच्यान्यान्यः व्यक्तियान्त्रम्यत्वेत्र १८ विश्वमायह्यं मान्यान्त्रेत्राच्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्यान्त्रम्य
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Supreme Court of Bhutan

ા ત્રિયા સુત્ર તસુત્ર માત્રે લેંગ્ને મારે છે તતુ દુ ન મા ROYAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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वयवाती. तीं,ययर्-ट्रमूसर.तार-वेबातार-ट्री-याविकी.विष्ट-क्रेक्ट्र्य-संभूषी पचुंजा.सूची.सूच्य-वर्षेष क्री-द्रशाना क्षेत्र,वर-यवश्य अर.व्यक्तिकोते. क्षेणायचाकी.अवयः ट्र्ये.ती. चनाशःक्रीर.वाश्चिवावर्षेट्यायस् १। कृट्र-खि. ट्रे.यु. भू-ट्यट-अरच्य-त्यनेवान्त्यकुत्य, वीचानकी.यूच्य-अवयः स्थूचित्यः क्षेत्राच्यायक्षेत्र, वीचाव्यव्यक्षेत्र, विच्यव्यक्षेत्र, विच्यवेष्ट, विच्यवेष्ट,

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तर १) क्षेत्रमाक्तुवर्यावेशन्यत्यत्वत्वत्या श्रुवत्वत्या सद्दश्यक्षेत्रियः क्षेत्रत्या

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ANNEXURES

Annexure-I Gaps in the Position Structure of the Judicial Service Personnel

S N.	Post	Position Level required by Sec. 62 of the Service Act	Existing Position Levels	Number of Judicial Service Personnel	Remarks
1.	Registrar General of Supreme Court	EX1	EX2	1	
2.	Chief Drangpon of Dzongkhag Courts	EX1	EX2	1	Only in Thimphu
3.	Registrar General of High Court	EX2	-	0	Not Appointed
4.	Registrar of Supreme Court	EX2	-	0	Not Appointed
	Drangpons of		EX2	8	
5.	Dzongkhag Courts	EX2	EX3	8	
٥.	(including non-	EAZ	P1	4	
	sitting Drangpons)		P2	4	
6.	Registrar of High Court	EX3	P4	1	Court Registrar
			EX3	3	
7.	Drangpons of	EX3	P1	8	
1.	Dungkhag Courts	EAS	P2	2	
			Р3	3	
8.	Drangpon Rabjam	P1	Р3	1	

Source: HR Division, Supreme Court

Annexure-II Fast-track Promotions decided without Consistent Criteria

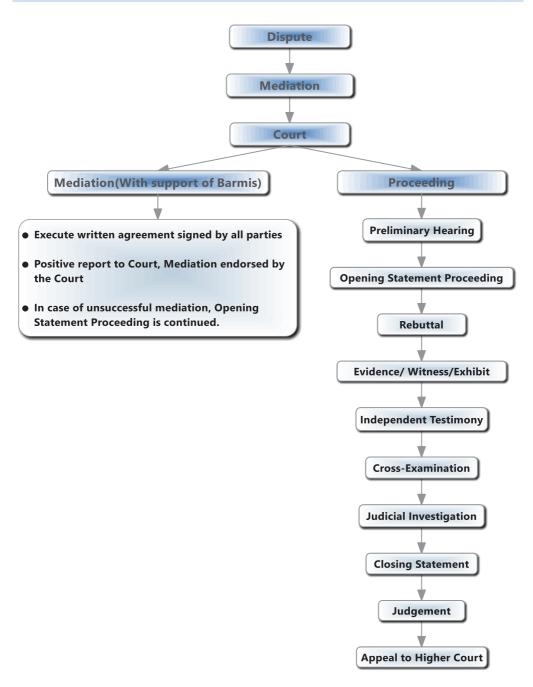
SN	Council Meetin g Number	Date of Meeting	Judicial Service Personnel recommended for FT Promotion	Reasons for recommending the fast-track promotion	Judicial Service Personnel not recommended for FT Promotion	Reasons for not recommendin g the fast- track promotion
1	5 th Royal Judicial Council Meeting	12.07.2012	Drangpon Tharchean Drangpon Ugyen Jamtsho Drangpon Gembo Tashi	Not mentioned in the minutes	Drangpon Sherab Jorden Drangpon Leki Dorji Drangpon Rabjam Ugyen Nima Drangpon Singye Drangpon Tobgay Drangpon Damchoe Lhendup Drangpon Rabjam Khandu	As they failed to meet the required qualifications
2	6 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	24.12.2012	Drangpon Pema Wangchuk Drangpon Lobzang R. Yargay Drangpon Pema Rinzin Drangpon Duba Dukpa Drangpon Kinley Dorji Drangrab Tashi Yangzom	Not mentioned in the minutes	Nil	NA
3	7 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	05.06.2013	Drangpon Kinley Nangyel Drangpon Tshering Dorji Drangpon Gembo Dorji Drangpon Jangchuk Norbu Drangpon Rinchen Penjor Dungkhag Drangpon Lhindup Zangpo Dungkhag Drangpon Sonam Tshering Drangpon Rabjam Dorji Gyeltshen Drangpon Rabjam Rinzin Wangdi	Required documents and criteria were fulfilled as per BCSR 2012	Drangpon Wangchuk Drukpa Dungkhag Drangpon Lhindup Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Tshultrim Tempa Drangpon Ugyen Dorji	Required criteria for fast- track promotion as per BCSR 2012 is not fulfilled
4	8 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	16.07.2013	Drangpon Wang Gyeltshen Drangpon Passang Wangmo Drangpon Tashi Dorji Drangpon Pema Needup Drangpon Wangchuk Drukpa Drangpon Bir Bahadur Drangpon Phurba Dorji Drangpon Phurba Dorji	Not mentioned in the minutes	Drangpon Sonam Dorji Drangpon P.R. Gurung Drangpon SOnam Rinchen Drangpon Ugyen Jamtsho Drangpon Ugyen Tshering Drangpon Pelden Wangmo Drangpon Karma Tshephel Dungkhad Drangpon Karma	Not mentioned in the minutes

			Phuntsho		SOnom	
			Dungkhag Drangpon Sangay Penjor		SOnam Drangpon Rabjam Phub Dorji Drangpon Rabjam Ugyen Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Lhindup Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Tsheltrim Tempa	
5	9 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	25.06.2014	Drangpon Sonam Gyeltshen Drangpon Ugyen Jamtsho Drangpon Ugyen Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Karma Sonam Dungkhag Drangpon Lhundrup Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Tshiltrim Tempa	Not mentioned in the minutes	Drangpon Rabjam Karma Dorji	As his senior colleagues were promoted only on completion of 2 years 6 months
6	10 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	25.12.2014 and 26.12.2014	Nil	The meeting has unanimously decided not to recommend and accept Fast- Track Promotions henceforth	Nil	NA
7	11 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	24.06.2015	Nil	Referred to earlier decision and decided to submit a Note Sheet to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Bhutan on the matter for his directives	Nil	NA
8	12 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	24.12.2015 and 25.12.2015	Drangpon Pema Wangchuk Drangpon Tharchen Drangpon Kinley Dorji Drangpon Lobzang R. Yargay Drangpon Pema Rinzin Drangpon Duba Drukpa Drungkhag Drangpon Damchoe Lhendup Drungkhag Drangpon Singye Drungkhag Drangpon Singye Drungkhag Drangpon Tobgye	Drangpons were recommended for FT Promotion considering the seniority and the possibility of their elevation to the High Court. Dungkhag Drangpons were recommended for FT Promotion as they have not received FT Promotions earlier in their service years	Drangpon Gembo Tashi Dungkhag Drangpon Sonam Phuntsho Dungkhag Drangpon Chedup Dungkhag Drangpon Sonam Tshering Dungkhag Drangpon Leki Dorji Drangpon Rabjam Bholanath Dahal Dungkhag Drangpon Karma Lhendup Drangpon Rabjam Rinzin Wangdi Drangpon Rabjam Ugyen Nima	Drangpon Gembo Tashi was not recommended since he has completed only 14 years of active service The decision for not recommending the remaining nominees is not mentioned in the minutes
9	13 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	14.06.2016	Drangpon Tshering Dorji Drangpon Rinchen Penjor Drangpon Kinley Namgyel Drangpon	Drangpons serving more than 20 years of service and possible elevation to High Court and Supreme	Drangpon Tashi Yangzom Dungkhag Drangpon Sonam Phuntsho Drangpon Rabjam Phuntsho Wangdi	As they failed to meet the required qualification or minimum of 20 years of service

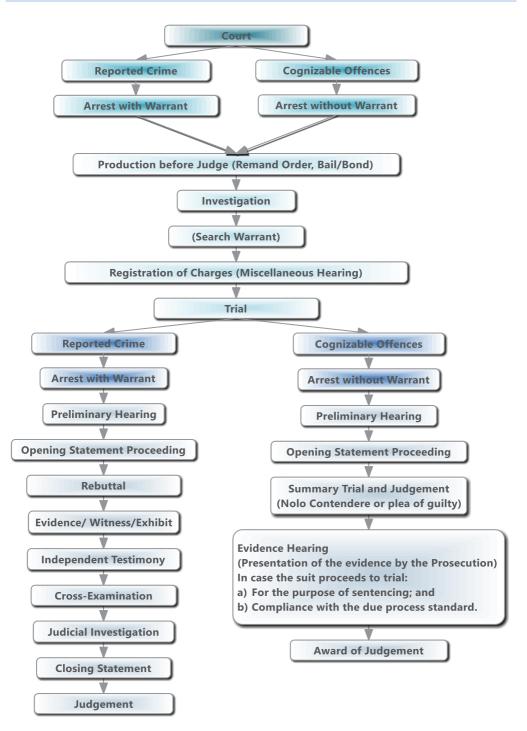
			Wangchuk Drukpa Drangpon Gembo Dorji Drangpon Wang Gyeltshen Drangpon Jangchuk Norbu	Court as was the basis for approval of the fast track in 12 th Meeting The recommendation s were also been made so as to have some financial benefit during the retirement	Dungkhag Drangpon Ugyen Nima Dungkhag Drangpon Bholanath Dahal Drangpon Rabjam Rinzin Wangdi	
9	14 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	21.12.2016	Drangpon Bir Bahadur Drangpon Passang Wangmo Drangpon Norbu Dungkhag Drangpon Pema Dechen Drangpon Chador Phuntsho Drangpon Phurba Dorji Drangpon Sonam Gyeltshen Drangpon Tashi Dorji Drangpon Tashi Dorji Drangpon Tashi Dorji Drangpon Tashi Dorji Drangpon Sonam Gyeltshen Drangpon Pema Needup Drangpon Ugyen Jamtsho Drungkhag Drangpon Sonam Tshering Drangpon Rabjam Pema Choden Drangpon Rabjam Tenzin Drangpon Rabjam Phuntsho Wangdi	Promotions were recommended keeping in line with the Fast-Track promotion in the earlier council meetings	Nil	NA
10	15 th Royal Judicial Service Council Meeting	26.06.2017	Drangpon Karma Tshephel Dungkhag Drangpon Lhundrup Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Ugyen Dorji Dungkhag Drangpon Tshilthrim Tempa	Not mentioned in the minutes	Nil	NA

Source: Minutes of the Meeting of Royal Judicial Service Council

Annexure III Procedures (Sequence of Events) in Civil Cases



Annexure IV Procedures (Sequence of events) in Criminal Cases



Annexure V Details of Case dismissed after registration

SN	Ground of Dismissal	Registration No.	Judgment No.	Form used to pass the Judgment
1.	The issue in suit was already decided before and final judgment was passed	MG-15-500 of 8.9.2015	MG-15-627 of 15.12.2015	Dismiss Order (Form G-42)
2.	The issue in suit was pending before another competent Court	ST-14-1007 of 21.7.2014	ST-14-1234 of 11.12.2014	Dismiss Order (Form G-42)
3.	Application of aggrieved party moving the Court to enforce the judgment was registered as a new case and later dismissed	ST-13-149 of 15.04.2013	ST-13-481 of 02.12.2013	Dismiss Order (Form G-42)
4.	Case dismissed due to non- enforceability of the Agreement (lack of legal cause for adjudication)	PR-16-193 of 04.04.2016	PR-16-457 of 24.06.2016	Dismissed Order (Form: G-42)
5.	Petition submitted for the enforcement of Divorce Deed registered as new case and later dismissed	PR-16-741 of 04.11.2016	PR-16-821 of 17.11.2016	Dismissed Order (Form: G-42)
6.	Case was registered without proper legal basis for adjudication; and default judgment was passed to disposes it off	TG-16-483	TG-16-257	Default Judgement passed (No summon orders issued)
7.	The issue in suit was found already registered and pending before the same court; and default judgment was passed to disposes it off	MG-15-111 of 12.03.2015	MG-15-171 of 03.04.2015	Default Judgement passed

ANNEXURE VI Cases not assigned on Seriatim basis

Clerks Name	Nos. assigned
Deki	1
Dorji Wangmo	2
Karma Yangkee	3
Kinley Wangdi	4
Ngawang Phuntsho	5
Phub Bidha	6
Sonam Tenzin	7
Sonam Tshering	8
Tashi Yangzom	9
Tenzin	10
Ugyen Zangmo	11

Register No.	Dated	Clerk
wp-12-01	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-02	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-03	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-04	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-05	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-06	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-07	1/4/2012	6
wp-12-08	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-09	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-10	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-11	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-12	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-13	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-14	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-15	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-16	1/5/2012	6
wp-12-17	1/5/2012	9
wp-12-18	1/5/2012	10
wp-12-19	1/5/2012	11
wp-12-20	1/5/2012	4
wp-12-21	1/5/2012	4
wp-12-22	1/5/2012	5
wp-12-23	1/5/2012	9
wp-12-24	1/5/2012	10
wp-12-25	1/5/2012	11
wp-12-26	1/6/2012	4
wp-12-27	1/6/2012	5
wp-12-28	1/6/2012	10
wp-12-29	1/6/2012	9
wp-12-30	1/6/2012	5
wp-12-31	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-32	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-33	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-34	1/6/2012	11

wp-12-35	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-36	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-37	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-38	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-39	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-40	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-41	1/6/2012	11
wp-12-42	1/6/2012	6
wp-12-43	1/6/2012	6
wp-12-44	1/6/2012	3
wp-12-45	1/9/2012	6
wp-12-46	1/9/2012	6
wp-12-47	1/9/2012	6
wp-12-48	1/9/2012	10
wp-12-49	1/11/2012	6
wp-12-50	1/11/2012	6
wp-12-51	1/11/2012	6
wp-12-52	1/11/2012	6
wp-12-53	1/11/2012	5
wp-12-54	1/11/2012	4
wp-12-55	1/11/2012	11
wp-12-56	1/11/2012	9
wp-12-57	1/11/2012	10
wp-12-58	1/11/2012	5
wp-12-59	1/11/2012	4
wp-12-60	1/11/2012	10
wp-12-60 wp-12-61	1/11/2012	9
wp-12-61 wp-12-62	1/11/2012	5
wp-12-62 wp-12-63	1/11/2012	4
wp-12-63 wp-12-64	1/12/2012	11
wp-12-65	1/12/2012	9
		10
wp-12-66 wp-12-67	1/12/2012	5
	1/12/2012	4
wp-12-68	1/12/2012	
wp-12-69	1/12/2012	11
wp-12-70	1/12/2012	9
wp-12-71	1/12/2012	10
wp-12-72	1/12/2012	5
wp-12-73	1/12/2012	4
wp-12-74	1/12/2012	11
wp-12-75	1/12/2012	9
wp-12-76	1/12/2012	11
wp-12-77	1/13/2012	10
wp-12-78	1/13/2012	5
wp-12-79	1/13/2012	4
wp-12-80	1/13/2012	11
wp-12-81	1/16/2012	6
wp-12-82	1/16/2012	6
wp-12-83	1/16/2012	6
wp-12-84	1/16/2012	6
wp-12-85	1/17/2012	6
wp-12-86	1/18/2012	9

wp-12-87	1/18/2012	10
wp-12-88	1/18/2012	6
wp-12-89	1/18/2012	6
wp-12-90	1/18/2002	6
wp-12-91	1/19/2012	6
wp-12-92	1/19/2012	6
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wp-12-94	1/19/2012	6
wp-12-95	1/19/2012	5
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wp-12-97	1/20/2012	6
wp-12-98	1/20/2012	6
wp-12-99	1/20/2012	6
wp-12-100	1/20/2012	6
wp-12-101	1/20/2012	6
wp-12-102	1/20/2012	6
wp-12-103	1/20/2012	11
wp-12-104	1/23/2012	6
wp-12-104 wp-12-105	1/23/2012	6
wp-12-106 wp-12-106	1/23/2012	6
wp-12-100 wp-12-107	1/23/2012	6
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wp-12-109 wp-12-110	1/23/2012 1/23/2012	6
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wp-12-115	1/23/2012	6
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wp-12-117	1/23/2012	6
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wp-12-121	1/25/2012	10
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wp-12-129	1/31/2012	6
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wp-12-131	1/31/2012	6
wp-12-132	1/31/2012	6
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wp-12-134	2/1/2012	6
wp-12-135	2/1/2012	6
wp-12-136	2/2/2012	9
wp-12-137	2/2/2012	10
wp-12-138	2/2/2012	6

wp-12-139	2/2/2012	6
wp-12-140	2/2/2012	6
wp-12-141	2/2/2012	6
wp-12-142	2/2/2012	9
wp-12-143	2/2/2012	6
wp-12-144	2/6/2012	6
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wp-12-147	2/8/2012	6
wp-12-148	2/8/2012	6
wp-12-149	2/8/2012	6
wp-12-150	2/8/2012	10
wp-12-151	2/9/2012	6
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wp-12-155	2/10/2012	6
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wp-12-159	2/13/2012	6
wp-12-160	2/13/2012	6
wp-12-161	2/14/2012	2
wp-12-162	2/14/2012	6
wp-12-163	2/14/2012	6
wp-12-164	2/14/2012	1
wp-12-165	2/15/2012	6
wp-12-166	2/15/2012	1
wp-12-167	2/16/2012	6
wp-12-167 wp-12-168	2/16/2012	6
wp-12-166 wp-12-169	2/16/2012	6
wp-12-109 wp-12-170	2/16/2012	2
wp-12-170 wp-12-171	2/16/2012	9
-	2/17/2012	1
wp-12-172		10
wp-12-173	2/17/2012	
wp-12-174	2/17/2012	2
wp-12-175	2/20/2012	9
wp-12-176	2/20/2012	6
wp-12-177	2/20/2012	1
wp-12-178	2/29/2012	6
wp-12-179	2/29/2012	6
wp-12-180	3/1/2012	2
wp-12-181	3/1/2012	9
wp-12-182	3/1/2012	10
wp-12-183	3/1/2012	6
wp-12-184	3/1/2012	6
wp-12-185	3/1/2012	11
wp-12-186	3/1/2012	6
wp-12-187	3/6/2012	6
wp-12-188	3/6/2012	2
wp-12-189	3/6/2012	10
wp-12-190	3/6/2012	6

wp-12-191	3/7/2012	6
wp-12-192	3/7/2012	9
wp-12-193	3/7/2012	10
wp-12-194	3/7/2012	1
wp-12-195	3/9/2012	9
wp-12-196	3/13/2012	10
wp-12-197	3/13/2012	6
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wp-12-199	3/13/2012	6
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wp-12-204	3/14/2012	6
wp-12-205	3/14/2012	6
wp-12-206	3/14/2012	9
wp-12-207	3/14/2012	10
wp-12-208	3/15/2012	6
wp-12-209	3/15/2012	6
wp-12-210	3/16/2012	6
wp-12-211	3/16/2012	1
wp-12-212	3/20/2012	6
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wp-12-214	3/20/2012	9
wp-12-215	3/21/2012	1
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wp-12-238	3/28/2012	6
wp-12-239	3/28/2012	6
wp-12-240	3/28/2012	6
wp-12-241	3/28/2012	2
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wp-12-246	4/17/2012	6
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wp-12-260	4/18/2012	6
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wp-12-263	4/18/2012	6
wp-12-264	4/19/2012	10
wp-12-265	4/19/2012	10
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wp-12-267	4/19/2012	9
wp-12-268	4/19/2012	9
wp-12-269	4/19/2012	6
wp-12-270	4/20/2012	10
wp-12-271	4/23/2012	6
wp-12-272	4/23/2012	6
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wp-12-284	4/24/2012	6
wp-12-285	4/25/2012	9
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wp-12-287	4/25/2012	6
wp-12-288	4/25/2012	6
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wp-12-290	4/26/2012	10
wp-12-291	4/26/2012	2
wp-12-292	4/26/2012	6
wp-12-293	4/26/2012	6

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wp-12-295	4/27/2012	9
wp-12-296	4/27/2012	10
wp-12-297	4/30/2012	6
wp-12-298	4/30/2012	6
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wp-12-317	5/7/2012	6
wp-12-318	5/8/2012	1
wp-12-319	5/8/2012	2
wp-12-320	5/8/2012	10
wp-12-321	5/8/2012	1
wp-12-322	5/8/2012	2
wp-12-322 wp-12-323	5/8/2012	6
wp-12-324	5/8/2012	6
wp-12-324 wp-12-325	5/8/2012	6
wp-12-325 wp-12-326	5/8/2012	6
wp-12-320 wp-12-327	5/9/2012	9
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wp-12-329	5/9/2012	6
-		1
wp-12-330	5/10/2012 5/11/2012	10
wp-12-331		
wp-12-332	5/11/2012	10
wp-12-333	5/11/2012	2
wp-12-334	5/14/2012	6
wp-12-335	5/14/2012	6
wp-12-336	5/14/2012	6
wp-12-337	5/14/2012	6
wp-12-338	5/14/2012	6
wp-12-339	5/15/2012	10
wp-12-340	5/15/2012	10
wp-12-341	5/15/2012	2
wp-12-342	5/15/2012	6
wp-12-343	5/15/2012	2
wp-12-344	5/15/2012	9
wp-12-345	5/15/2012	9

wp-12-346	5/15/2012	6
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wp-12-349	5/15/2012	6
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wp-12-351	5/15/2012	6
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wp-12-361	5/21/2012	6
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wp-12-364	5/22/2012	9
wp-12-365	5/22/2012	2
wp-12-366	5/22/2012	9
wp-12-367	5/22/2012	6
wp-12-368	5/22/2012	6
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wp-12-370	5/23/2012	1
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wp-12-376	5/29/2012	9
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wp-12-376 wp-12-379	5/29/2012	6
wp-12-379 wp-12-380	5/30/2012	6
wp-12-380 wp-12-381	5/30/2012	6
wp-12-382	5/31/2012	10 9
wp-12-383	5/31/2012	9
wp-12-384	5/31/2012	
wp-12-385	6/5/2012	6
wp-12-386	6/5/2012	6
wp-12-387	6/6/2012	6
wp-12-388	6/6/2012	6
wp-12-389	6/6/2012	6
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wp-12-393	6/8/2012	10
wp-12-394	6/8/2012	1
wp-12-395	6/11/2012	6
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wp-12-400	6/12/2012	6
wp-12-401	6/13/2012	9
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wp-12-403	6/14/2012	2
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wp-12-444	7/13/2012	2
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	7/17/2012	10
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wp-12-453	7/20/2012	9
wp-12-454	7/20/2012	6
wp-12-455	7/27/2012	3
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wp-12-458	7/27/2012	2
wp-12-459	7/30/2012	6
wp-12-460	7/30/2012	6
wp-12-461	7/31/2012	3
wp-12-462	7/31/2012	6
wp-12-463	8/31/2012	6
wp-12-464	8/2/2012	6
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wp-12-469	8/6/2012	6
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wp-12-471	8/6/2012	6
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wp-12-473	8/7/2012	2
wp-12-474	8/7/2012	6
wp-12-475	8/7/2012	6
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wp-12-477	8/7/2012	8
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wp-12-483	8/10/2012	6
wp-12-484	8/13/2012	6
wp-12-485	8/13/2012	6
wp-12-486	8/13/2012	6
wp-12-487	8/13/2012	9
wp-12-488	8/13/2012	6
wp-12-489		6
wp-12-469 wp-12-490	8/13/2012 8/13/2012	6
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wp-12-491 wp-12-492	8/14/2012 8/14/2012	7
wp-12-492 wp-12-493	8/14/2012	3
		9
wp-12-494	8/14/2012 8/14/2012	8
wp-12-495	8/14/2012 8/14/2012	7
wp-12-496	8/14/2012	
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wp-12-498	8/16/2012	6
wp-12-499	8/16/2012	6
wp-12-500	8/17/2012	7
wp-12-501	8/20/2012	6

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wp-12-503	8/20/2012	6
wp-12-504	8/20/2012	6
wp-12-505	8/20/2012	6
wp-12-506	8/20/2012	6
wp-12-507	8/22/2012	9
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wp-12-509	8/23/2012	1
wp-12-510	8/23/2012	8
wp-12-511	8/23/2012	7
wp-12-512	8/23/2012	3
wp-12-513	8/23/2012	9
wp-12-514	8/23/2012	6
wp-12-515	8/24/2012	3
wp-12-516	8/28/2012	3
wp-12-517	8/28/2012	7
wp-12-518	8/28/2012	9
wp-12-519	9/3/2012	6
wp-12-520	9/3/2012	6
wp-12-521	9/3/2012	6
wp-12-522	9/3/2012	6
wp-12-523	9/4/2012	3
wp-12-524	9/4/2012	6
wp-12-525	9/5/2012	7
wp-12-526	9/5/2012	8
wp-12-527	9/5/2012	6
wp-12-528	9/5/2012	8
wp-12-529	9/5/2012	9
wp-12-530	9/5/2012	9
wp-12-531	9/7/2012	6
wp-12-532	9/7/2012	8
wp-12-533	9/10/2012	6
wp-12-534	9/10/2012	6
wp-12-535	9/10/2012	6
wp-12-536	9/10/2012	6
wp-12-537	9/11/2012	8
wp-12-538	9/11/2012	3
wp-12-539	9/11/2012	8
wp-12-540	9/12/2012	6
wp-12-541	9/12/2012	6
wp-12-542	9/12/2012	7
wp-12-543	9/17/2012	6
wp-12-544	9/17/2012	6
wp-12-545	9/19/2012	6
wp-12-546	9/19/2012	6
wp-12-547	9/19/2012	9
wp-12-548	9/20/2012	3
wp-12-549	9/20/2012	8
wp-12-550	9/20/2012	8
wp-12-551	9/20/2012	9
wp-12-552	9/20/2012	3
wp-12-553	9/20/2012	6

wp-12-554	9/20/2012	9
wp-12-555	9/27/2012	6
wp-12-556	9/27/2012	6
wp-12-557	10/1/2012	6
wp-12-558	10/1/2012	6
wp-12-559	10/1/2012	6
wp-12-560	10/2/2012	9
wp-12-561	10/3/2012	7
wp-12-562	10/3/2012	8
wp-12-563	10/3/2012	7
wp-12-564	10/3/2012	9
wp-12-565	10/4/2012	7
wp-12-566	10/4/2012	8
wp-12-567	10/4/2012	8
wp-12-568	10/4/2012	6
wp-12-569	10/4/2012	6
wp-12-570	10/4/2012	6
wp-12-571	10/4/2012	6
wp-12-572	10/9/2012	6
wp-12-573	10/9/2012	7
wp-12-574	10/10/2012	2
wp-12-575	10/10/2012	 8
wp-12-576	10/10/2012	7
wp-12-577	10/10/2012	9
wp-12-578	10/11/2012	8
wp-12-579	10/11/2012	1
wp-12-580	10/12/2012	8
wp-12-581	10/12/2012	9
wp-12-582	10/16/2012	1
wp-12-583	10/16/2012	9
wp-12-565 wp-12-584	10/17/2012	1
wp-12-585	10/17/2012	9
wp-12-586	10/17/2012	9
wp-12-580 wp-12-587	10/17/2012	9
wp-12-587 wp-12-588	10/18/2012	7
wp-12-589	10/22/2012	9
		8
wp-12-590	10/22/2012	 7
wp-12-591 wp-12-592	10/23/2012	9
-	10/23/2012	
wp-12-593	10/23/2012	
wp-12-594	10/23/2012	
wp-12-595	10/24/2012	1
wp-12-596	10/25/2012	8
wp-12-597	10/25/2012	7
wp-12-598	10/30/2012	7
wp-12-599	11/5/2012	8
wp-12-600	11/13/2012	7
wp-12-601	11/13/2012	8
wp-12-602	11/13/2012	8
wp-12-603	11/13/2012	7
wp-12-604	11/13/2012	2
wp-12-605	11/14/2012	9

wp-12-606	11/14/2012	7
wp-12-607	11/14/2012	8
wp-12-608	11/19/2012	2
wp-12-609	11/20/2012	3
wp-12-610	11/20/2012	8
wp-12-611	11/20/2012	7
wp-12-612	11/20/2012	2
wp-12-613	11/21/2012	7
wp-12-614	11/21/2012	3
wp-12-615	11/21/2012	9
wp-12-616	11/22/2012	9
wp-12-617	11/22/2012	9
wp-12-618	11/22/2012	9
wp-12-619	11/23/2012	8
wp-12-620	11/23/2012	7
wp-12-621	11/23/2012	2
wp-12-622	11/23/2012	3
wp-12-623	11/26/2012	7
wp-12-624	11/26/2012	9
wp-12-625	11/26/2012	9
wp-12-626	11/27/2012	7
wp-12-627	11/27/2012	8
wp-12-628	11/27/2012	7
wp-12-629	11/27/2012	7
wp-12-630	11/27/2012	3
wp-12-631	11/27/2012	3
wp-12-632	11/27/2012	9
wp-12-633	11/28/2012	9
wp-12-634	11/28/2012	9
wp-12-635	11/28/2012	9
wp-12-636	11/28/2012	9
wp-12-637	11/28/2012	9
wp-12-638	11/28/2012	9
wp-12-639	11/30/2012	8
wp-12-640	11/30/2012	7
wp-12-641	12/3/2012	9
		9
wp-12-642	12/3/2012	9
wp-12-643	12/3/2012	9
wp-12-644	12/3/2012	
wp-12-645	12/3/2012	9
wp-12-646	12/4/2012	9
wp-12-647	12/4/2012	-
wp-12-648	12/4/2012	9
wp-12-649	12/5/2012	8
wp-12-650	12/5/2012	8
wp-12-651	12/5/2012	7
wp-12-652	12/5/2012	7
wp-12-653	12/5/2012	9
wp-12-654	12/5/2012	7
wp-12-655	12/5/2012	9
wp-12-656	12/5/2012	7
wp-12-657	12/5/2012	8

wp-12-658	12/6/2012	7
wp-12-659	12/6/2012	7
wp-12-660	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-661	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-662	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-663	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-664	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-665	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-666	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-667	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-668	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-669	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-670	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-671	12/10/2012	8
wp-12-672	12/11/2012	8
wp-12-673	12/11/2012	8
wp-12-674	12/11/2012	7
wp-12-675	12/11/2012	7
wp-12-676	12/11/2012	7
wp-12-677	12/11/2012	7
wp-12-677 wp-12-678	12/11/2012	8
wp-12-678 wp-12-679	12/11/2012	8
		8
wp-12-680 wp-12-681	12/11/2012 12/11/2012	8
		7
wp-12-682	12/11/2012	7
wp-12-683	12/11/2012	
wp-12-684	12/12/2012	8
wp-12-685	12/12/2012	8
wp-12-686	12/12/2012	8
wp-12-687	12/12/2012	8
wp-12-688	12/12/2012	7
wp-12-689	12/18/2012	7
wp-12-690	12/18/2012	7
wp-12-691	12/18/2012	7
wp-12-692	12/18/2012	9
wp-12-693	12/20/2012	7
wp-12-694	12/20/2012	2
wp-12-695	12/20/2012	8
wp-12-696	12/20/2012	7
wp-12-697	12/20/2012	8
wp-12-698	12/20/2012	8
wp-12-699	12/20/2012	8
wp-12-700	12/20/2012	1
wp-12-701	12/20/2012	7
wp-12-702	12/20/2012	1
wp-12-703	12/20/2012	8
wp-12-704	12/24/2012	9
wp-12-705	12/24/2012	9
wp-12-706	12/24/2012	9
wp-12-707	12/25/2012	9
wp-12-708	12/25/2012	9
wp-12-709	12/25/2012	9

wp-12-710	12/25/2012	8
wp-12-711	12/27/2012	8
wp-12-712	12/27/2012	8
wp-12-713	12/27/2012	8
wp-12-714	12/31/2012	7
wp-12-715	12/31/2012	8

ANNEXURE VII Allowable Reasons to grant Adjournment as per CCPC

- a) For three to twenty one days, in the absence of a crucial witness summoned by the Court;
- b) For a maximum of three days, if an opposing party requires time to study/consider Court admissible evidence not previously available which may have an impact on his/her legal strategy or plea;
- For a maximum of three days, if a party needs time to prepare for the cross-examination of a new witness of the opposing party not previously scheduled to appear in the proceedings;
- d) For a maximum of three days, if a respondent/defendant wishes to change his/her plea;
- e) For a maximum of seven days, if the witness or party in the suit, excluding an imprisoned defendant has to attend another Court provided that the Summons from that Court was issued earlier to the institution of this suit;
- f) For a maximum of seven days, if the parties jointly agree to pursue an outof-Court settlement in accordance with this Code;
- g) For a maximum of sixty days, if a party is sick or mentally unsound and furnishes a medical certificate;
- h) For a maximum of seven days, if a member of the family of either party is critically ill;
- i) For a maximum of fifty days, if there has been a death in the family of either party;
- j) For a maximum of thirty days, if the participation of a litigant in farm activities during planting or harvesting seasons is necessary;
- k) If a national emergency has arisen directly affecting the parties or other key parties to the suit; or
- l) For any other judicially valid reasons or purposes as may be determined by the Court'.

Annexure VIII Details of Adjournment without reasons

SN	Case No.	Case Registration Date	Adjournmen t Dates	Adjournmen t Days	Reasons stated in the	Remarks (if any)
					Application	
1	ST-11- 210	18-Apr-11	8/19/2011 to 9/11/2011	23	Nil	Adjournment/leave application dtd 18/8/2011 by both the parties
2	MG-12- 391	07-Sep-12	1/3/2013 to 2/3/2013	32	Nil	Leave/adjournment application dtd 1/3/2013 by plaintiff
3	TG-12-06	03-Jan-12	1/18/2012 to 1/30/2012	18	Nil	Adjournment/leave application dtd 1/13/2012 by defendant
4	ST-12- 150	13-Jun-12	7/27/2012 to 10/5/2012	71	Nil	Adjournment/leave application dtd 27.7.2012 by defendant
5	ST-12- 157	18-Jun-12	12/20/2012 to 12/30/2012	11	Nil	Adjournment/leave application dtd 12/21/2012 by defendant
6	ST-13- 150	15-Apr-13	9/18/2013 to 10/18/2013 & 11/29/2013 to 12/10/2013	44	Nil	Leave/adjournment application dtd 18/9/2013 & 11/29/2013 by plaintiff

ANNEXURE IX Details of inconsistencies in Summon Orders

SN	Case No.	Case Registration Date	Purpose of Summon Orders	Number of Summon Orders Dated	Time gaps between the summon Orders
1	ST-12- 150	6/13/2012	For preliminary hearing dtd 11/13/2012 (summon orders to defendant)	4 (06/19/12, 07/20/12, 08/17/12, 10/05/12)	1 month, 27 days, 48 days
2	GS-12- 21	3/13/2012	For preliminary hearing dtd 09/17/2012 (summon orders to defendant)	4 (03/16/12, 04/03/12, 08/06/12, 08/20/12)	17 days, 64 days, 14 days
3	TG-12- 03	3-Jan-12	For preliminary hearing dtd 07/16/2012 (summon orders to defendant)	5 (01/06/12, 02/14/12, 03/05/12, 04/18/12, 04/24/12)	38 days, 21days, 43 days, 6 days
4	TG-12- 34	4-Jan-12	For preliminary hearing dtd 08/09/2012 (summon orders to defendant)	6 (02/15/12, 02/20/12, 03/19/12, 04/18/12, 05/08/12, 05/25/12)	5 days, 29 days, 29 days, 20 days, 17 days
5	CK-13- 157	5/10/2013	For preliminary hearing dtd 01/13/2014 (summon orders to defendant)	2 (05/22/12, 06/24/12)	32 days
6	ST-11- 148	4/5/2011	For preliminary hearing dtd 12/21/2011 (summon orders to defendant)	3 (04/06/11, 04/18/11, 07/20/11)	12 days, 93 days
7	TG-14- 277	24-Jun-14	For preliminary hearing dtd 03/16/2015 (summon orders to defendant)	3 (06/24/15, 07/09/14, 07/14/14)	15 days, 5 days
8	CK-13- 152	5/10/2013	For preliminary hearing dtd 03/12/2014 (summon orders to defendant)	3 (05/15/13, 07/03/13, 07/26/13)	48 days, 23 days
9	ST-13- 200	6/10/2013	For preliminary hearing dtd 04/14/2014 (summon orders to defendant)	3 (11/07/13, 11/29/13, 03/18/14)	22 days, 108 days
10	MG- 12-391	7-Sep-12	For preliminary hearing dtd 01/03/2014 (summon orders to Plaintiff)	2 (04/11/13, 08/15/13,	118 days,

Annexure X Discrepancies in Bail Amount

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SN	Registratio n No	Registration Date	Judgment No	Judgment Date	Bail Amount (Nu.)	Severity (Degree of a Case)	Court
1	TG-16-325	9/15/2016	TG-16-326	9/26/2016	3,000.00	Misdemeanor	Trashigang
2	TG-16-164	5/26/2016	TG-16-152	6/2/2016	0	Misdemeanor	Trashigang
3	TG-16-03	1/1/2016	TG-16-41	1/27/2016	0	Misdemeanor	Trashigang
4	TG-16-245	7/19/2016	TG-16-244	7/28/2016	0	Misdemeanor	Trashigang
5	TG-16-313	9/5/2016	TG-16-329	9/29/2016	0	Misdemeanor	Trashigang
6	TG-16-353	10/18/2016	TG-16-437	11/7/2016	0	Misdemeanor	Trashigang
7	PR-15-476	6/17/2015	PR-16-553	8/2/2016	10,000.00	Misdemeanor	Paro
8	PR-15-453	6/9/2015	PA-16-359	5/20/2016	0	Misdemeanor	Paro
9	TG-16-11	1/5/2016	TG-16-42	1/27/2016	0	Petty Misdemeanor	Trashigang
10	TG-16-231	7/11/2016	TG-16-236	7/20/2016	0	Petty Misdemeanor	Trashigang
11	TG-16-354	10/18/2016	TG-16-436	11/7/2016	0	Petty Misdemeanor	Trashigang
12	TG-16-308	8/26/2016	TG-16-303	9/8/2016	6,000.00	Petty Misdemeanor	Trashigang
13	TG-16-327	9/15/2016	TG-16-324	9/22/2016	0	Petty Misdemeanor	Trashigang
14	TG-16-335	9/21/2016	TG-16-333	10/6/2016	0	Petty Misdemeanor	Trashigang
15	PR-16-797	12/2/2016	PR-17-439	8/16/2017	7,500.00	Petty Misdemeanor	Paro
16	PR-15-643	8/17/2015	PA-16-270	4/25/2016	5,000.00	Petty Misdemeanor	Paro

ANNEXURE XI Average Time taken for Sample of Monetary Appeal Cases

SI. No.	Case No	Appellate Court	Trial Court	Time Taken at Appellate Court (Days)
1	CK-14-133	Chukha	Phuentsholing	275
2	HC-15-208	High Court	Thimphu	71
3	HC-14-351	High Court	Sarpang	118
4	HC-15-148	High Court	Thimphu	86
5	HC-14-143	High Court	Thimphu	150
6	HC-15-262	High Court	Thimphu	80
7	HC-13-111	High Court	Thimphu	92
8	HC-12-154	High Court	Pema Gatshel	139
9	HC-13-188	High Court	Chukha	171
11	HC-14-492	High Court	Thimphu	147
12	HC-15-192	High Court	Thimphu	38
13	HC-15-263	High Court	Thimphu	55
14	Hc-13-251	High Court	Thimphu	73
15	HC-15-244	High Court	Thimphu	47
16	HC-13-163	High Court	Trashigang	82
17	HC14-396	High Court	Trongsa	84
18	HC-13-07	High Court	Thimphu	91
19	HC-15-174	High Court	Thimphu	194
10	SP-13-222	Sarpang	Gelephug	113
20	SP-13-103	Sarpang	Gelephug	236
			Average Days Taken	117

Annexure XII
Disparities in Court Decisions at Supreme Court & High Court during 2012 – 2016

(1) Case Statistics from Supreme Court										
Year	Appeal	Withdrawn	Negotiated	Default Judgement	Remanded	Dismissed	Registered	Fully reversed	Partially reversed	Affirmed
2012	162	5	2		7	74	35	17	10	4
2013	223	35	1	4	5	111	44	11	12	6
2014	120	46	3	2	5	46	20	7	12	7
2015	139	23	5	2	3	59	48	19	4	9
2016	133	23	2	4	1	55	50	17	10	11
Tota 1	777	132	13	12	21	345	197	71	48	37
Source: Registry, Supreme Court										

(2) Case Statistics for High Court during 2012-2016										
Year	Appeal	Withdrawn	Negotiated	Default judgement	Summary Judgement	Remanded	Dismissed	Affirmed	Fully reversed	Partially reversed
2012	168	11	10	4	0	0	44	75	8	30
2013	261	3	7	3	4	4	77	129	17	47
2014	347	20	7	1	3	2	75	180	20	35
2015	325	6	12	6	7	1	50	117	24	66
2016	330	23	7	3	1	7	64	138	23	80
Tota 1	1431	63	43	17	15	14	310	639	92	258
Source	Source: Registry, High Court									

ANNEXURE XIII Intermediate Stages (Cycles) of Civil Cases

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SN	Hearing Cycle	Average No. of days taken
1.	Hearing Cycle 1: From Miscellaneous Hearing to Case Registration	5 days
2.	Hearing Cycle 2: From Case Registration to Preliminary Hearing	136 days
3.	Hearing Cycle 3: From Preliminary Hearing to Opening Statement	41 days
4.	Hearing Cycle 4: From Opening Statement to Rebuttals	36days
5.	Hearing Cycle 5: From Rebuttals to Evidence Hearing	114 days
6.	Hearing Cycle 6: From Evidence to Witness Hearing	78 days
7.	Hearing Cycle 7: From Witness Hearing to Exhibits Hearing	18 days
8.	Hearing Cycle 8: From Exhibits to Independent Hearing	0 days
9.	Hearing Cycle 9: From Independent Hearing to Cross Examination	26 days
10.	Hearing Cycle 10: From Cross Examination to Judicial Investigation	111 days
11.	Hearing Cycle 11: From Judicial Investigation to Closing Argument	101 days
12.	Hearing Cycle 12: From Closing Argument to Judgment Hearing	43 days

Annexure XIV Intermediate Stages (Cycles) of Criminal Cases

SN	Hearing Cycle	Average No. of days taken
1.	Hearing Cycle 0: Production before Judge to Miscellaneous Hearing	20. days
2.	Hearing Cycle 1: From Miscellaneous Hearing to Case Registration	5 days
3.	Hearing Cycle 2: From Case Registration to Preliminary Hearing	201 days
4.	Hearing Cycle 3: From Preliminary Hearing to Opening Statement	47days
5.	Hearing Cycle 4: From Opening Statement to Rebuttals	41days
6.	Hearing Cycle 5: From Rebuttals to Evidence Hearing	72days
7.	Hearing Cycle 6: From Evidence to Witness Hearing	52 days
8.	Hearing Cycle 7: From Witness Hearing to Exhibits Hearing	Nil
9.	Hearing Cycle 8: From Exhibits to Independent Hearing	Nil
10.	Hearing Cycle 9: From Independent Hearing to Cross Examination	1 day
11.	Hearing Cycle 10: From Cross Examination to Judicial Investigation	145 days
12.	Hearing Cycle 11: From Judicial Investigation to Closing Argument	124 days
13.	Hearing Cycle 12: From Closing Argument to Judgment Hearing	45 days

ANNEXURE XV List of Cases with Judgments before the Registration

SN	Court	Nature of Case	Judgment No.	Date of Registration	Date of Judgment
1	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-14-1021	25/08/2014	14/09/1930
2	Wamrong	Divorce by Court	TG-WA-16-	16/05/2031	22/06/2016
3	Wamrong	Re-marriage	TG-WA-16-88	16/06/2030	12/07/2016
4	Paro	Divorce by Court	PR-17-510	16/09/2030	05/09/2017
5	Paro	Marijuana	PA-16-726	16/06/2027	17/10/2016
6	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-14-1128	10/10/2014	29/10/2004
7	Paro	Re-marriage	PA-16-632	20/07/2026	23/08/2016
8	Wamrong	Divorce by Court	TG-WA-16-70	16/05/2024	06/06/2016
9	Wamrong	Private loan	TG-WA-16-85	16/06/2023	04/07/2016
10	Gelephu	Private loan	SP-GP-16-146	16/03/2023	06/05/2016
11	Wamrong	Private loan	TG-WA-16-99	16/06/2023	17/08/2016
12	High Court	Private loan	HC-17-172	27/03/2017	17/08/2010
13	Sombeykha	Other	HA-SK-17-57	17/04/2024	15/09/2017
14	Wamrong	Private loan	TG-WA-16-82	16/06/2022	29/06/2016
15	Wamrong	Private loan	TG-WA-16-89	16/06/2022	12/07/2016
16	Paro	Private loan	PR-17-316	10/01/2017	07/01/2013
17	Gelephu	Marijuana	SP-GP-17-205	11/04/2017	20/07/2013
18	Mongar	Negotiated Divorce	MO-16-258	16/07/2019	22/08/2016
19	Sombeykha	Other	HA-SK-17-27	17/02/2020	10/04/2017
20	Nganglam	Assault/Battery	PG-NL-010-105	16/10/2012	18/01/2010
21	Thimphu	Terrorism	TP-12-1110	28/07/2015	22/11/2012
22	Trongsa	Negotiated Divorce	TO-17-100	17/05/2019	28/06/2017
23	Samdrupcholing	Negotiated Divorce	SJ-SM-17-19	17/01/2019	06/04/2017
24	Trongsa	Matrimonial	10-128	10/05/2012	07/10/2010
25	High Court	Monetary	HC-13-430	04/07/2015	13/12/2013
26	TrashiYang	Matrimonial	TY-15-13	06/01/2015	07/01/2014
27	Sarpang	Matrimonial	62	13/03/2014	14/03/2013
28	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-14-18	22/01/2014	23/01/2013
29	Jomotsang	Matrimonial	JT-14-71	29/12/2014	01/01/2014
30	Thrimshing	Matrimonial	2014-04	31/12/2013	03/01/2013
31	TrashiYang	Affidavit-Notary	TY-15-34	19/01/2015	28/01/2014
32	Nganglam	Marriage Certificate	PG-NL-14-02	03/12/2014	06/01/2014
33	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-1201	06/12/2013	13/01/2013
34	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-14-174	28/01/2014	14/03/2013
35	Trongsa	Other	TO-17-111	17/05/2018	18/07/2017
36	Trashigang	Matrimonial	TG-15-456	13/10/2015	04/01/2015
37	Samtse	Marriage Certificate	ST-14-470	29/12/2014	03/04/2014
38	Gelephu	Other	SP-GP-16-75	01/12/2016	10/03/2016
39	Samtse	Marriage Certificate	ST-14-520	29/12/2014	07/04/2014
40	Dorokha	Monetary	12-03	07/11/2012	15/02/2012

SN	Court	Nature of Case	Judgment No.	Date of Registration	Date of Judgment
41	Thrimshing	Matrimonial	2015-110	07/10/2015	12/02/2015
42	High Court	Monetary	HC-15-235	30/09/2015	09/02/2015
43	Thimphu	Monetary	Th-2012-1171	18/10/2012	12/03/2012
44	Trongsa	Marriage Certificate	TO-13-186	01/08/2013	08/01/2013
45	Trongsa	Private loan	TO-16-94	04/11/2016	18/04/2016
46	Mongar	Monetary	MG-14-856	23/10/2014	13/04/2014
47	Thimphu	Larceny, Robbery	TP-12-1177	04/10/2012	12/04/2012
48	Paro	Monetary	PR-13-366	17/06/2013	07/01/2013
49	Mongar	Monetary	MG-15-412	16/06/2015	07/01/2015
50	Mongar	Monetary	MG-15-490	10/07/2015	08/02/2015
51	High Court	Matrimonial	hc-15-58	26/08/2015	30/03/2015
52	High Court	Sale and Purchase (Land Exchange/Gift of Land)	HC-16-139	09/11/2016	16/06/2016
53	Thimphu	Re-marriage	TP-17-979	27/10/2017	06/06/2017
54	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-12-1190	30/11/2012	12/07/2012
55	Наа	Matrimonial	Ha-14-213	25/09/2014	12/05/2014
56	Thimphu	Motor Vehicle Accident	TP-15-1071	21/08/2015	09/04/2015
57	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-12-1189	22/11/2012	12/07/2012
58	Phuentsholing	Other	CK-PL-16-261	24/08/2016	21/04/2016
59	Mongar	Other	MO-17-89	21/09/2017	24/05/2017
60	Samtse	Marriage Certificate	ST-15-543	03/08/2015	08/04/2015
61	Nganglam	Monetary	pg-nl-15-122	22/06/2015	08/03/2015
62	PhuntshoL	Protected species/ harmful substances	CK-PL-13-726	23/07/2013	09/04/2013
63	Panbang	Monetary	ZG-PB-013-67	26/12/2013	18/09/2013
64	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-15-264	24/11/2015	19/08/2015
65	Dorokha	Monetary	12-32	12/06/2012	07/03/2012
66	Mongar	Monetary	MG-15-611	13/10/2015	15/07/2015
67	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-15-880	04/06/2015	08/03/2015
68	Gelephu	Other	SP-GP-16-77	07/06/2016	14/03/2016
69	Mongar	Monetary	MG-13-380	03/10/2013	10/07/2013
70	Samtse	NULL	ST-16-470	03/11/2016	11/08/2016
71	PhuntshoL	Protected species/ harmful substances	CK-PL-13-784	11/12/2013	18/09/2013
72	PhuntshoL	Protected species/ harmful substances	PL-15-1209	22/12/2015	30/09/2015
73	Zhemgang	Land	ZG-14-07	02/04/2013	15/01/2013
74	Wangdi	Divorce by Court	WP-16-147	06/06/2016	23/03/2016
75	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-12-488	14/06/2012	03/04/2012
76	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-13-1204	18/11/2013	12/09/2013
77	Nganglam	Divorce	pg-nl-15-98	14/09/2015	10/07/2015
78	Chukha	Battery	CK-17-10	22/03/2017	19/01/2017
79	Chukha	Re-marriage	CK-16-103	04/07/2016	05/05/2016
80	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1151	28/11/2013	29/09/2013
81	Samtse	Monetary	-15-546	04/06/2015	08/04/2015
82	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-361	02/04/2013	04/02/2013
83	Punakha	Marriage Certificate	Pk-12-128	24/05/2012	28/03/2012

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84	Trashigang	Offences against cultural and national heritage	TG-15-255	02/06/2015	10/04/2015
85	Mongar	NULL	MO-16-122	30/06/2016	11/05/2016
86	LhamoiZ	Matrimonial	DG-LM-13-01	18/04/2013	01/03/2013
87	Paro	Sale and Purchase (Land Exchange/Gift of Land)	PR-17-627	25/09/2017	11/08/2017
88	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-13-264	04/04/2013	19/02/2013
89	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-13-60	13/03/2013	29/01/2013
90	High Court	NULL	HC-16-159	06/09/2016	27/07/2016
91	Mongar	Miscellaneous	MG-12-473	22/08/2012	12/07/2012
92	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-12-901	02/11/2012	28/09/2012
93	Thimphu	Larceny, Robbery	TP-12-902	02/11/2012	28/09/2012
94	Thimphu	Matrimonial	TP-12-903	02/11/2012	28/09/2012
95	Lhuentse	Battery	LT-17-68	05/07/2017	02/06/2017
96	Thimphu	Battery	TP-17-695	27/06/2017	25/05/2017
97	Thimphu	Private loan	TP-16-1394	31/10/2016	29/09/2016
98	Wangdi	Private loan	WP-16-380	01/10/2016	30/08/2016
99	Zhemgang	Matrimonial	ZG-14-10	23/02/2014	23/01/2014
100	Lingshi	Marriage Certificate	LZ-1317	18/10/2013	17/09/2013
101	Trashigang	Offences against cultural and national heritage	TG-13-550	02/09/2013	02/08/2013
102	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-13-357	09/04/2013	09/03/2013
103	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-859	04/12/2014	04/11/2014
104	Lhuentse	Other	LT-16-284	05/10/2016	06/09/2016
105	PhuntshoL	Monetary	CK-PL-13-646	08/04/2013	10/03/2013
106	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	15-158	30/12/2015	02/12/2015
107	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-15-123	24/08/2015	27/07/2015
108	Panbang	Marriage Certificate	ZG-PB-013-04	25/02/2013	28/01/2013
109	Gasa	Marriage Certificate	GS-14-02	30/01/2014	03/01/2014
110	Lingshi	Matrimonial	Lz-13-03	25/03/2013	26/02/2013
111	Lingshi	Marriage Certificate	Lz-13-03	25/03/2013	26/02/2013
112	Wamrong	Matrimonial	TG-WA-13-86	30/01/2013	03/01/2013
113	Sakteng	Re-marriage	TG-SK-16-08	16/02/2016	21/01/2016
114	Lhuentse	Matrimonial	14-133	30/06/2014	04/06/2014
115	Thimphu	Assault/Battery	TP-14-1008	20/10/2014	25/09/2014
116	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-421	29/09/2014	04/09/2014
117	Trashigang	Matrimonial	TG-14-336	29/08/2014	04/08/2014
118	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	13-01	01/02/2013	07/01/2013
119	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-15-44	05/03/2015	09/02/2015
120	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-14-466	04/12/2014	10/11/2014
121	Dorokha	Assault/Battery	12-33	02/07/2012	08/06/2012
122	Samtse	Marriage Certificate	ST-15-205	04/03/2015	09/02/2015
123	PhuntshoL	Protected species/ harmful substances	CK-PL-14-786	18/07/2014	25/06/2014
124	Gelephu	Divorce by Court	SP-GP-17-239	26/06/2017	04/06/2017
125	Chukha	Marriage Certificate	CK-15-199	24/07/2015	02/07/2015
126	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-1026	24/10/2014	02/10/2014

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127	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-14-344	29/08/2014	07/08/2014
128	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu14-23	29/01/2014	07/01/2014
129	Наа	Marriage Certificate	Ha-13-93	01/08/2013	10/07/2013
130	Phuentsholing	Sale and Purchase (Land Exchange/Gift of Land)	CK-PL-17-694	11/08/2017	21/07/2017
131	Nganglam	Marriage Certificate	pg-nl-15-188	10/12/2015	19/11/2015
132	TrashiYang	Protected species/ harmful substances	TY-12-82	24/07/2012	03/07/2012
133	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-12-435	24/04/2012	03/04/2012
134	Thrimshing	Other	TG-TS-17-30	25/04/2017	05/04/2017
135	Wamrong	Monetary	TG-WA-14-135	27/05/2014	07/05/2014
136	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-13-295	10/12/2013	20/11/2013
137	Haa	Marriage Certificate	Ha-13-15	20/02/2013	31/01/2013
138	Mongar	Matrimonial	MG-15-508	28/07/2015	09/07/2015
139	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-430	29/09/2014	10/09/2014
140	Wamrong	Burglary/Trespass	TG-WA-14-107	27/08/2014	08/08/2014
141	Sombeykha	Monetary	HA-SB-15-85	15/09/2015	28/08/2015
142	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-15-184	17/03/2015	27/02/2015
143	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-431	29/09/2014	11/09/2014
144	Sombeykha	Monetary	HA-SB-14-19	26/08/2014	08/08/2014
145	Sombeykha	Monetary	HA-SB-14-18	26/08/2014	08/08/2014
146	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-13-322	20/12/2013	02/12/2013
147	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-13-118	27/06/2013	09/06/2013
148	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-13-117	27/06/2013	09/06/2013
149	Tsirang	Larceny, Robbery	TS-13-66	26/02/2013	08/02/2013
150	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-13-91	25/01/2013	07/01/2013
151	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-181	22/04/2014	05/04/2014
152	Haa	Marriage Certificate	Ha-13-159	05/12/2013	18/11/2013
153	Tsirang	Monetary	TS-13-120	27/06/2013	10/06/2013
154	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-15-114	26/01/2015	10/01/2015
155	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-12-779	30/10/2012	14/10/2012
156	Nganglam	Assault/Battery	pg-nl-15-151	16/09/2015	01/09/2015
157	Sombeykha	Marriage Certificate	HA-SB-15-02	30/01/2015	15/01/2015
158	Trashigang	Protected species/ harmful substances	TG-14-393	22/08/2014	07/08/2014
159	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-352	19/06/2014	04/06/2014
160	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1212	24/12/2013	09/12/2013
161	Thimphu	Criminal Attempt Aiding & abetting conspiracy	TP-13-295	24/04/2013	09/04/2013
162	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	12-67	29/11/2012	14/11/2012
163	Sarpang	Matrimonial	90	27/07/2012	12/07/2012
164	Trashigang	Private loan	TG-17-253	25/04/2017	11/04/2017
165	Dagana	NULL	DG-16-56	31/03/2016	17/03/2016
166	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-14-434	29/04/2014	15/04/2014
167	Thrimshing	Matrimonial	2013-138	23/12/2013	09/12/2013
168	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1131	27/11/2013	13/11/2013
169	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	13-318	25/07/2013	11/07/2013

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170	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	13-225	19/06/2013	05/06/2013
171	Samtse	Marriage Certificate	ST-12-16	16/02/2012	02/02/2012
172	Samdrupcholing	Other	SJ-SC-16-52	29/06/2016	16/06/2016
173	High Court	Land	HC-14-443	24/11/2014	11/11/2014
174	Trashigang	Monetary	TG-14-353	28/08/2014	15/08/2014
175	Tsirang	Monetary	TS-13-220	23/10/2013	10/10/2013
176	Phuentsholing	Other	CK-PL-17-329	13/01/2017	01/01/2017
177	Mongar	Private loan	MO-16-151	09/05/2016	27/04/2016
178	Jomotsang	Matrimonial	JT-14-47	14/09/2014	02/09/2014
179	PhuntshoL	Matrimonial	CK-PL-14-448	26/02/2014	14/02/2014
180	Wamrong	Monetary	TG-WA-14-86	29/01/2014	17/01/2014
181	Dorokha	Monetary	12-65	31/10/2012	19/10/2012
182	Thimphu	Possession of controlled substance	TP-17-882	18/09/2017	07/09/2017
183	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-13-1244	24/10/2013	13/10/2013
184	Wamrong	Matrimonial	TG-WA-13-123	28/02/2013	17/02/2013
185	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	PL-15-801	31/08/2015	21/08/2015
186	Nganglam	Marriage Certificate	pg-nl-15-144	26/08/2015	16/08/2015
187	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-298	29/05/2015	19/05/2015
188	Trashigang	Protected species/ harmful substances	TG-14-364	29/08/2014	19/08/2014
189	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-349	14/06/2014	04/06/2014
190	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-480	19/03/2014	09/03/2014
191	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-907	25/10/2013	15/10/2013
192	PhuntshoL	Matrimonial	CK-PL-13-583	14/06/2013	04/06/2013
193	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-13-428	23/05/2013	13/05/2013
194	Sarpang	Monetary	108	19/04/2013	09/04/2013
195	Tsirang	Assault/Battery	TS-13-57	18/02/2013	08/02/2013
196	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-12-424	23/03/2012	13/03/2012
197	Punakha	Negotiated Divorce	PK-17-364	19/10/2017	10/10/2017
198	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	PL-15-493	19/06/2015	10/06/2015
199	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-15-57	22/04/2015	13/04/2015
200	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-207	26/01/2014	17/01/2014
201	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-15	16/01/2014	07/01/2014
202	PhuntshoL	Monetary	CK-PL-13-1239	20/12/2013	11/12/2013
203	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1159	29/11/2013	20/11/2013
204	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-760	26/09/2013	17/09/2013
205	PhuntshoL	Monetary	CK-PL-13-445	12/05/2013	03/05/2013
206	Dagana	Matrimonial	DG-13-22	17/02/2013	08/02/2013
207	Wamrong	Matrimonial	TG-WA-13-112	23/01/2013	14/01/2013
208	Gasa	Marriage Certificate	Gs-12-35	10/09/2012	01/09/2012
209	WangdiP	Marriage Certificate	WP-12-171	27/03/2012	18/03/2012
210	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-12-114	14/03/2012	05/03/2012
211	Gelephu	Private loan	SP-GP-17-108	21/03/2017	13/03/2017
212	Samdrupcholing	Sale and Purchase (Land Exchange/Gift of Land)	SJ-SM-16-132	23/12/2016	15/12/2016

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213	Dorokha	Monetary	15-133	11/08/2015	03/08/2015
214	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-414	23/07/2015	15/07/2015
215	Dorokha	Miscellaneous	15-98	30/03/2015	22/03/2015
216	LhamoiZ	Matrimonial	DG-LM-11-06	29/01/2014	21/01/2014
217	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	12-70	12/12/2012	04/12/2012
218	Wamrong	Matrimonial	TG-WA-12-32	25/05/2012	17/05/2012
219	Gelephu	Marriage Certificate	GP-15-518	28/10/2015	21/10/2015
220	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-15-196	14/08/2015	07/08/2015
221	PemaG	Marriage Certificate	PG-15-159	15/07/2015	08/07/2015
222	Наа	Miscellaneous	Ha-15-79	26/02/2015	19/02/2015
223	Наа	Miscellaneous	Ha-15-199	18/02/2015	11/02/2015
224	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-14-290	19/12/2014	12/12/2014
225	Trashigang	Offences against property	TG-14-376	29/08/2014	22/08/2014
226	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-382	11/07/2014	04/07/2014
227	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-14-80	16/06/2014	09/06/2014
228	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-14-81	16/06/2014	09/06/2014
229	Lhuentse	Matrimonial	13-419	30/12/2013	23/12/2013
230	Lhuentse	Matrimonial	13-414	19/12/2013	12/12/2013
231	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-668	19/07/2013	12/07/2013
232	Thimphu	Assault/Battery	TP-13-541	24/06/2013	17/06/2013
233	Thimphu	Divorce by Court	TP-16-604	22/06/2016	16/06/2016
234	Trongsa	Marriage Certificate	TO-15-182	08/09/2015	02/09/2015
235	Gelephu	Miscellaneous	GP-15-274	20/05/2015	14/05/2015
236	Thimphu	Matrimonial	TP-14-951	25/09/2014	19/09/2014
237	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-650	08/05/2014	02/05/2014
238	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-547	14/04/2014	08/04/2014
239	Chukha	Matrimonial	CK-14-145	20/02/2014	14/02/2014
240	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1184	12/12/2013	06/12/2013
241	Chukha	Marriage Certificate	CK-13-283	30/10/2013	24/10/2013
242	Samtse	Monetary	ST-13-257 B	11/07/2013	05/07/2013
243	Chukha	Marriage Certificate	CK-13-14	22/01/2013	16/01/2013
244	Thimphu	Negotiated Divorce	TP-17-1137	09/11/2017	04/11/2017
245	Gelephu	Other	SP-GP-16-147	11/04/2016	06/04/2016
246	Punakha	Larceny	PK-15-10	04/01/2016	30/12/2015
247	Nganglam	Divorce	pg-nl-15-226	28/12/2015	23/12/2015
248	Samtse	Marriage Certificate	ST-14-986	23/07/2014	18/07/2014
249	Paro	Assault/Battery	PR-14-361	28/05/2014	23/05/2014
250	Trashigang	Monetary	TG-14-171	20/02/2014	15/02/2014
251	PhuntshoL	Protected species/ harmful substances	CK-PL-14-366	29/01/2014	24/01/2014
252	Wamrong	Monetary	TG-WA-13-113	19/02/2013	14/02/2013
253	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-13-128	06/02/2013	01/02/2013
254	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-12-419	26/03/2012	21/03/2012
255	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-12-110	08/03/2012	03/03/2012

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256	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-12-31	10/01/2012	05/01/2012
257	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-12-13	06/01/2012	01/01/2012
258	Thimphu	Battery	TP-17-895	18/09/2017	14/09/2017
259	Trongsa	Battery	TO-17-29	14/04/2017	10/04/2017
260	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-15-437	09/10/2015	05/10/2015
261	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-15-226	17/07/2015	13/07/2015
262	Наа	Monetary	Ha-15-93	06/03/2015	02/03/2015
263	Наа	Monetary	Ha-15-72	16/02/2015	12/02/2015
264	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-673	05/09/2014	01/09/2014
265	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-461	23/06/2014	19/06/2014
266	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-290	26/05/2014	22/05/2014
267	Наа	Marriage Certificate	Ha-14-66	20/05/2014	16/05/2014
268	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-422	07/03/2014	03/03/2014
269	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-394	28/02/2014	24/02/2014
270	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-273	28/01/2014	24/01/2014
271	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-73	07/01/2014	03/01/2014
272	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-46	07/01/2014	03/01/2014
273	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-13-287	12/11/2013	08/11/2013
274	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu13-172	17/09/2013	13/09/2013
275	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-13-805	06/08/2013	02/08/2013
276	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-666	16/07/2013	12/07/2013
277	Thimphu	Matrimonial	TP-13-413	18/04/2013	14/04/2013
278	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu13-33	22/01/2013	18/01/2013
279	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-12-158	23/01/2012	19/01/2012
280	Phuentsholing	NULL	CK-PL-17-161	06/03/2017	03/03/2017
281	Trashigang	Monetary	TG-15-432	04/09/2015	01/09/2015
282	Thimphu	Assault/Battery	Tp-15-779	20/07/2015	17/07/2015
283	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-15-204	22/06/2015	19/06/2015
284	WangdiP	Marriage Certificate	wp-15-135	09/03/2015	06/03/2015
285	Наа	Monetary	Ha-15-108	26/02/2015	23/02/2015
286	Thimphu	Monetary	TP-14-686	25/07/2014	22/07/2014
287	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-13-775	30/12/2013	27/12/2013
288	Наа	Marriage Certificate	Ha-13-73	16/06/2013	13/06/2013
289	Gelephu	Marriage Certificate	12-431	10/12/2012	07/12/2012
290	Sarpang	Matrimonial	68	09/06/2012	06/06/2012
291	Paro	Battery	PA-16-347	21/04/2016	19/04/2016
292	Wangdi	Divorce by Court	WP-16-126	18/02/2016	16/02/2016
293	Mongar	Matrimonial	MG-15-422	24/07/2015	22/07/2015
294	Punakha	Marriage Certificate	pk-15-155	08/04/2015	06/04/2015
295	Lhuentse	NULL	LT-16-75	02/04/2015	31/03/2015
296	Thrimshing	Matrimonial	2015-06	18/01/2015	16/01/2015
297	Thrimshing	Matrimonial	2014-105	28/12/2014	26/12/2014
298	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-14-206	16/05/2014	14/05/2014

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299	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-308	14/02/2014	12/02/2014
300	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-314	14/02/2014	12/02/2014
301	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-243	24/01/2014	22/01/2014
302	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-213	17/01/2014	15/01/2014
303	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-47	03/01/2014	01/01/2014
304	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-13-234	26/12/2013	24/12/2013
305	Dorokha	Marriage Certificate	13-363	24/08/2013	22/08/2013
306	Samtse	Matrimonial	ST-13-34	31/01/2013	29/01/2013
307	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-13-54	24/01/2013	22/01/2013
308	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-12-476	12/12/2012	10/12/2012
309	PemaG	Marriage Certificate	PG-12-412	29/11/2012	27/11/2012
310	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu12-82	13/09/2012	11/09/2012
311	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-12-14	03/01/2012	01/01/2012
312	Phuentsholing	Tablets/Pharmaceutical drugs	CK-PL-16-590	22/06/2016	21/06/2016
313	Chukha	Re-marriage	CK-16-166	10/06/2016	09/06/2016
314	Gelephu	Other	SP-GP-16-144	06/04/2016	05/04/2016
315	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-599	03/12/2015	02/12/2015
316	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-589	30/11/2015	29/11/2015
317	LhamoiZ	Marriage Certificate	DG-LM-15-53	15/09/2015	14/09/2015
318	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	PL-15-809	03/09/2015	02/09/2015
319	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-493	26/08/2015	25/08/2015
320	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-442	06/08/2015	05/08/2015
321	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-396	15/07/2015	14/07/2015
322	Lhuentse	Monetary	15-133	19/05/2015	18/05/2015
323	PemaG	Marriage Certificate	PG-15-103	05/05/2015	04/05/2015
324	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-15-230	21/04/2015	20/04/2015
325	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-15-93	16/04/2015	15/04/2015
326	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	PL-15-260	27/03/2015	26/03/2015
327	Thrimshing	Monetary	2015-49	20/03/2015	19/03/2015
328	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	PL-15-227	18/03/2015	17/03/2015
329	PemaG	Marriage Certificate	PG-15-42	19/02/2015	18/02/2015
330	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	PL-15-30	07/01/2015	06/01/2015
331	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-852	28/11/2014	27/11/2014
332	High Court	Land	HC-14-465	24/11/2014	23/11/2014
333	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-446	28/10/2014	27/10/2014
334	Zhemgang	Marriage Certificate	ZG-14-89	23/10/2014	22/10/2014
335	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-745	16/10/2014	15/10/2014
336	Chukha	Marriage Certificate	ck-14-368	11/09/2014	10/09/2014
337	Наа	Marriage Certificate	ha-14-154	03/09/2014	02/09/2014
338	Наа	Marriage Certificate	Ha-14-107	02/08/2014	01/08/2014
339	Trashigang	Monetary	TG-14-392	28/07/2014	27/07/2014
340	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-493	11/07/2014	10/07/2014
341	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-287	14/05/2014	13/05/2014

SN	Court	Nature of Case	Judgment No.	Date of Registration	Date of Judgment
342	Наа	Matrimonial	ha-14-69	17/04/2014	16/04/2014
343	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-14-517	03/04/2014	02/04/2014
344	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-14-99	20/03/2014	19/03/2014
345	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu14-254	06/02/2014	05/02/2014
346	Trongsa	Marriage Certificate	TO-14-32	29/01/2014	28/01/2014
347	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu14-75	16/01/2014	15/01/2014
348	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-50	15/01/2014	14/01/2014
349	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-51	15/01/2014	14/01/2014
350	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-14-30	11/01/2014	10/01/2014
351	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-13-220	26/12/2013	25/12/2013
352	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-13-250	20/12/2013	19/12/2013
353	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1137	29/11/2013	28/11/2013
354	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-1052	20/11/2013	19/11/2013
355	SamdrupJ	Matrimonial	SJ-13-290	14/11/2013	13/11/2013
356	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu13-234	06/11/2013	05/11/2013
357	Trashigang	Monetary	TG-13-659	31/10/2013	30/10/2013
358	Sibsoo	Marriage Certificate	sipsu13-182	17/09/2013	16/09/2013
359	Haa	Marriage Certificate	Ha-13-62	16/05/2013	15/05/2013
360	PemaG	Marriage Certificate	PG-13-211	07/05/2013	06/05/2013
361	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-13-137	07/05/2013	06/05/2013
362	Trongsa	Marriage Certificate	TO-13-31	07/03/2013	06/03/2013
363	PemaG	Marriage Certificate	PG-13-81	27/02/2013	26/02/2013
364	Trashigang	Marriage Certificate	TG-13-66	16/01/2013	15/01/2013
365	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-13-37	09/01/2013	08/01/2013
366	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-13-23	08/01/2013	07/01/2013
367	Wamrong	Marriage Certificate	TG-WA-13-07	04/01/2013	03/01/2013
368	Gelephu	Marriage Certificate	12-447	14/12/2012	13/12/2012
369	WangdiP	Marriage Certificate	Wp-12-605	04/12/2012	03/12/2012
370	PhuntshoL	Marriage Certificate	CK-PL-12-678	21/11/2012	20/11/2012
371	Mongar	Marriage Certificate	MG-12-379	11/09/2012	10/09/2012
372	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-12-88	04/07/2012	03/07/2012
373	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-12-91	04/07/2012	03/07/2012
374	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-12-89	04/07/2012	03/07/2012
375	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-12-90	04/07/2012	03/07/2012
376	Sibsoo	Monetary	sipsu12-56	07/06/2012	06/06/2012
377	Trongsa	Matrimonial	12-60	06/06/2012	05/06/2012
378	WangdiP	Marriage Certificate	wp-12-299	30/05/2012	29/05/2012
379	Tsirang	Matrimonial	TS-12-72	15/05/2012	14/05/2012
380	Gasa	Marriage Certificate	Gs-12-23	22/03/2012	21/03/2012
381	Lhuentse	Matrimonial	12-24	15/02/2012	14/02/2012
382	Bumthang	Matrimonial	BT-12-53	26/01/2012	25/01/2012

ANNEXURE XVI Issuance of Double Marriage Certificate

S1. No.	CM_NAM	CM_IDNO	DF_NAM	DF_IDNO
1	Buddhi Singh Rai	30211000087	Buddhi Maya Ghalley	10211000717
1	Buddhi Singh Rai	30211000087	Tika Maya Ghalley	20211000228
2	Penjor Wangdi	12007001340	Tshering Lhamo	12007001174
4	Penjor Wangdi	12007001340	Kezang Dema	10202001006
3	Jigmi Namgyel	12007001030	Jugme Zangmo	10101005188
3	Jigme Namgyel	12007001030	Ugyen Tshomo	11508001139
4	Etula	12001003670	Leki Yangzom	12001003988
4	yetula	12001003670	Ugyen Zangmo	110205993
5	Jampel chador	11913000713	Phangke	10806000406
Э	JAMPEL Chado	11913000713	Nima Dema	11105000174
	Mani dorji	11908001062	Rinzin Wangmo	10101000849
6	Mani Dorji	11908001062	Chimi wangmo	11902001970
_	Dorji	11701003083	Karma Delma	11606002115
7	Dorji	11701003083	Tshering Yueden	11606002116
	Tshering Phuntsho	11607002582	Rinchen Dema	10903000390
8	Tshering Phuentsho	11607002582	Chador Zangmo	11907000898
	Druptho Gyeltshen	11603004457	Dawa Zangmo	11001001183
9	Dhupthop Gyeltshen	11603004457	Tenzin Dema	11107002447
	Tandi Wangdi	11603003104	cheki	11501001405
10	Tandin Wangdi	11603003104	norbu Wangmo	11604001655
	Kinzang rigzin	11602000578	Thinley wangmo	11508000852
11	kuenzang Rinzin	11602000578	Dolma	10403000190
	Dhuptop Rinzin	11602000264	Choki Wangmo	10202000776
12	Duptho Rinzin	11602000264	Sonam Choden	11602000284
	Kuenzang Dhendup	11513003934	Tenzin Choden	11510003745
13	Kinzang Dhendup	11513003934	Janchu Dema	10203004689
	Lobzang Sherab	11513000395	Neten Zangmo	10309000779
14	Lobzang Sherab	11513000395	Karma Choki	11109000459
	Karma Galey	11512000321	Sangay Wangmo	10708001433
15	Karma Galek	11512000321	Tshewang pemo	10709004516
	Karma	11510000430	Sonam Choden	10601001987
16	Karma	11510000430	Lungten Zangmo	11508004020
	Laki Wangchuk	11508004304	Deki Choden	11512003259
17	Leki Wangchuk	11508004304	Sonam cheki	11506005442
	Sonam Dendup	11508000656	Dechen Mo	10702001814
18	Sonam Dhendup	11508000656	Pelmo	11003600411
	Ugyen Norbu	11508000469	Leki Wangmo	10701001092
19	Ugyen Norbu	11508000469	Pema	10706002081
	Nima Gyeltshen	11506005648	Wangmo	10207001665
20	Nima Gyeltshen	11506005648	Nima Dema	11405000975
	Yonten Jamtsho	11505001571	Kadam Dema	11504001613
21	Yonten Jatsho	11505001571	Pema Wangmo	11509002755
0.0	Karma Dorji	11407001147	Damcho Lhamo	10203004848
22	Karma Dorji	11407001147	Dema	11801003881
0.5	Tashi Penjor	11315001521	Kezang Lhamo	1131500231
23	Tashi Penjor	11315001521	Dorji Dema	11315001170
0.	Tobgay	11312002199	Norbu Dema	11306001638
24	Tobgay	11312002199	Ugyen Tshomo	11206001105

S1. No.	CM_NAM	CM_IDNO	DF_NAM	DF_IDNO
25	Birkha Bahadur Taman	11308003325	Santamoney Tamang	21301000028
25	Bishunu Bdr Tamng	11308003325	Sukmaya Golay	10305000845
0.5	Wangchuck Drukpa	11210001186	Migma Dem	11915001383
26	Wangchuk Drukpa	11210001186	Pasang Gem	10203001299
0.7	Choeten Tshering	11204001433	Kuenga Lhamo	11501001967
27	Cheten Tshering	11204001433	Thukten wangmo	11811001378
00	Jith Bdr. Ghalley	11204000694	Tula Singh Devi Ghal	11211001159
28	Bagta Bdr Ghally	11204000694	Badir Maya Ghally	11202003099
20	Kishore Kumar Khatiw	11108000677	Yami Maya Bhattarai	10304000314
29	Kishor Kumar Khatiwa	11108000677	Ambika Bhattarai	10303000855
20	Karma	11105004136	Sherab Chhozom	11505000551
30	Karma	11105004136	Chimi Wangmo	11607000665
0.1	Nima Tshering	11105001815	Jigme Wangmo	11105001566
31	Nima Tshering	11105001815	Tsheden Zangmo	11105001818
20	Tandin Gyeltshen	11102003645	Tashi Tshomo	11509002152
32	Tandin Gyeltshen	11102003645	Jimi Choden	11509002141
	Passang Dorji	11008000455	Chhogyal Zangmo	10707000116
33	Passang Dorji	11008000455	Kencho Dolma	11102004536
2.4	Ugyen Tashi	11002001123	Chencho Dem	10807000491
34	Ugyen Tashi	11002001123	Pema Lhamo	11805002351
25	Tashi Chhodrup	10905001399	Thinley Wangmo	10905001284
35	Tashi Chhodrup	10905001399	Dil Maya Mongerni	20206000318
26	Dechen Wangdi	10903002051	Pema Choden	11108001886
36	Dechen Wangdi	10903002051	Kelzang Wangmo	11502000799
0.7	Tashin Tobgay	10811002147	Leki Wangmo	11608001926
37	Tashi Tobgay	10811002147	Dawa Dema	11608001925
20	Karma Rigzen	10811001354	Pema Choden	10713001257
38	Karma Rigzin	10811001354	Tenzin Uden	10102002584
20	Samten Norbu	10811001340	Yangzom	11405000711
39	Samten Norbu	10811001340	Lhadon	10808000628
40	Chimi Dorji	10808000923	Tshering Lhamo	10208000319
40	Chimi Dorji	10808000923	Tashi Lhamo	10207000772
4.1	Doley Tshering	10806000457	Tshering Gyelmo	10805001396
41	Doley Tshering	10806000457	Yeshey Tshomo	10810000466
42	Tashi Dorji	10805002693	Lahki Dema	11312000637
42	Tashi Dorji	10805002693	Tshering Lhamo	11407001583
40	Tenzin Norbu	10805002472	Gyeltshen Wangmo	11001001216
43	Tenzin Norbu	10805002472	Kelzang Mo	10805002451
4.4	Sonam Tobgay	10805001837	Dawa Zangmo	11902001564
44	Sonam Tobgay	10805001837	Pem Zam	10802000632
45	tshentshen	10805001245	yangzom	10810000011
45	Tshen Tshen	10805001245	Pledon	10805001494
16	Tshering Dorji	10801001727	Dechen	10503001082
46	Tshering Dorji	10801001727	Ugyen Tshomo	10207002261
477	Tashi Gayley	10801000597	Pemba Lhamo	10503001242
47	Tashi Galay	10801000597	Wangmo	11902001969
40	Kelzang Thinley	10714000209	Tshewang Dema	10714000077
48	Kinzang Thinley	10714000209	Sonam Choden	10714000077
40	Lam Sangay	10713000998	Tshering Lhamo	10716003118
49	Lam Sangay	10713000998	Choki Wangmo	10716003120
50	Atshay	10713000883	Tenzinmo	12001003138

S1. No.	CM_NAM	CM_IDNO	DF_NAM	DF_IDNO
	Atsi	10713000883	Yeshi Sheldon	11514002132
-1	Sonam Rinchen	10707001027	Ngeedup Zangmo	11315002262
51	Sonam Rinchen	10707001027	Tshewang Dema	11504002801
	Chimi Wangchuk	10701001313	Kuenzang Choden`	10703002157
52	Chimi Wangchuk	10701001313	Tenzin choezom	10705001921
	Sither Tshering	10607001588	Lamdon	10607000270
53	Sither Tshering	10607001588	Chhimi Wangmo	11513001033
	Gyembo Tshering	10504000075	Thinley Zangmo	11106003856
54	GYEM TSHERING	10504000075	Wangmo	11902001969
	Tshering Dukpa	10503000334	Phub Dema	10502001446
55	Tshering Dukpa	10503000334	ram maya sherpa	11207002069
	Rinchen Dorji	10502001772	Kuenley Wangmo	10805000471
56	Rinchen Dorji	10502001772	Tshering zangmo	10502000142
	Sherab Tamang	10309002332	Yancha Maya Thingh	10305002682
57	Tshering Tamang	10309002332	Malati Tamang	21804000129
	Sonam Mokten	10303000441	Nima delma	11006001429
58	Sonam Moktan	10303000441	Dechen Lhamo Tamang	10301000569
	Karma Wangchuk	10302002231	Karma Choden	10706001580
59	Karma Wangchuk	10302002231	Jigme Lhamo	10302002386
	Dan Bir rai	10211002397	Bu dhi Maya Tamang	11215000223
60	Dhan Bir Rai	10211002397	Purmeth lepcha	11204000246
	Chimi Nidup	10210000793	Tashi Zangmo	10210000682
61	Chimi Nidup	10210000793	Tshering Yuden	10210000683
	Tsagay Karma	10210000574	Lhap Gyelmo	10207000288
62	Tsagay Karma	10210000574	Tashi lhamo	10311001132
	Dolay	10206001446	Tshering Lhamo	10207001268
63	Dolay	10206001116	Naremo	10207001255
	Phup Rinchen	10205002997	kakam	10205002889
64	Phub Rinchen	10205002997	rinzin Budhar	10504001236
	Bulu	10205001029	Tashi Wangmo	10205001105
65	Baklu	10205001029	Dolker	10205001185
	Ugyen Dorji	10205001023	Kinga Wangmo	11309002319
66	Ugyen Dorji	10205001001	Phub Wangmo	11309002319
	Karma Tenzin	10203001001	Yeshi Denkar	11608002495
67	Karma Tenzin	10203002854	Sonam Lhamo	103080002493
	Kado	10203002100	Namgay Om	10203003579
68	kado	10203002100	Tandin Zangmo	10203003379
	Tashi Dorji	10203002100	Phub Dema	10200001319
69	Tashi Dorji		Nima Dema	
	9	10203000624 10202000640	Kinley Yanki	10205004482 11307000952
70	Ugyen Tshering Ugyen Tshering	10202000040	Namkha Wangmo	11901000932
		10202000040	Sukri Maya Samal	
71	Baskar Ghalley Baskar Ghalley	10201000008	Januke Devi Ghalley	10205000344 11211001160
	Ngawang Chogyel	10201000008	Tashi Wangmo	11605002559
72	Ngawang Chhogyel	10101000456	Kinzang Choki	1010100070
	Pema yangden	11302001900	Sunil Bdr Rai	11108000719
73	y 0			
	Pema Yangden	11302001900	Kinley Tshering	1190900328
74	Tshering Pelden	11504004035	Ngawang Lopzang	11504000926
	Tshering Pelden	11504004035	kencho dorji	10810002228
75	Tashi Zangmo	11506004059	Norbula	11605000609
	Tashi Zangmo	11506004059	Chhozang	10903002958

S1. No.	CM_NAM	CM_IDNO	DF_NAM	DF_IDNO		
76	Karma Choki	11508000498	Kezang Jamtsho	10904002069		
	Karma Choki	11508000498	Choni Dorji	1151400422		
77	Zhomba	11702001523	Phub Dorji	11057000657		
	Zomba	11702001523	Dawa Norbu	1117006774		
78	Wangmo	11902001969	Tashi Galay	10801000597		
	Wangmo	11902001969	GYEM TSHERING	10504000075		
79	Kuenzang Lhamo	12001000244	Yeshi Dorji	12001000582		
	Kinzang Lhaden	12001000244	Tshering Phuentsho	11516001821		
80	Sangay Wangmo	12004003710	Dorji	11003000413		
	Sangay Wangmo	12004003710	Tshering Phuntsho	10811000667		
81	Ugyen wangmo	10603002076	Gyeltshen	11302003117		
	Ugyen Wangmo	10603002076	Sonam Wangchuk	11206000979		
00	Denkarmo	10206001380	Tashi Tshering	108110001529		
82	Kardama	10206001380	Tsheku Dorji	10202000761		
83	Nim Dem	10501000282	Phub Gyeltshen	11410001124		
	Nim Dem	10501000282	Kinley Tshering	10503000820		
84	Kiba	10501001745	Pudu Tshering	10501001744		
	Kiba	10501001745	Dorji	1053000296		
85	Gaki	10501001789	Tshering penjor	10501001789		
	Gaki	10501001789	Ugyen	10501001691		
86	Phub Pem	10801002003	Chencho Rinzin	10810000808		
	Phub Pema	10801002003	Dorji Tshering	10801002004		
87	Dechen	10805001525	Tandin	10805001625		
	Dechen	10805001525	Chimi Dorji	10805001594		
88	Karma Chhozom	10904000137	Rinzin Tobgay	11901001298		
	Karma Chhuzom	10904000137	Ugyen Thinley	10711002484		
89	Tenzin Dolma	11107002447	Nima Dorji Tamang	21102000179		
	Tenzin Dema	11107002447	Dhupthop Gyeltshen	11603004457		
90	Sonam Zangmo	11108000353	Thering Chogay	11105001869		
	Sonam Zangmo	11108000353	Sangay Tshering	10711000141		

ANNEXURE XVII List of Documents Reviewed

- 1) The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan
- 2) The Civil and Criminal Procedure Code of Bhutan 2001, and 2011 (amendment)
- 3) Bench Book for Judicial Process
- 4) Eleventh Five Year Plan- Judiciary
- 5) Judicial Service Act 2007
- 6) Judiciary Annual Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
- 7) Judiciary Integrity Scan Report 2015
- 8) Judiciary Strategic Master Plan 2010-2020
- 9) The Judiciary of the Kingdom of Bhutan
- 10) Concluding Observations of Combined 8th and 9th Periodic Reports, CEDAW (Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)
- 11) Judicial Conference Resolutions

ANNEXURE XVIII
Details of Cases of Each Dzongkhag & Dungkhag

		Opening Balances Case Registered Case Decided											,			
-		Opening Balances				Case Registered					87					
SN	Court	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Bumthang	53	34	41	47	31	259	249	351	299	138	278	242	345	315	132
2	Chukha	54	12	51	77	39	320	423	568	372	289	362	384	542	410	280
3	Dagana	23	32	39	55	40	257	256	375	342	243	248	249	359	357	213
4	Gasa	8	12	9	2	2	53	33	72	67	33	49	36	79	67	33
5	Наа	28	0	20	51	22	176	255	268	342	141	204	235	237	371	117
6	Lhuentse	40	45	32	58	38	305	440	317	234	121	300	453	291	254	149
7	Mongar	60	143	148	126	119	592	532	931	666	337	509	527	953	673	362
8	Paro	58	87	158	179	237	765	1095	1002	944	489	736	1024	981	886	564
9	Pemagatshel	22	0	7	5	4	440	513	296	284	180	462	506	298	285	177
10	Punakha	55	55	64	50	33	590	692	662	664	288	590	683	676	679	245
11	Samdrup Jongkhar	33	21	56	25	28	337	357	634	341	321	349	322	659	338	327
12	Samtse	36	28	26	14	38	266	645	1296	953	254	274	647	1308	928	282
13	Sarpang	3	1	13	10	10	210	271	329	349	172	212	259	332	349	157
14	Thimphu	120	137	258	229	238	1318	1463	1406	1551	1696	1301	1341	1435	1542	1491
15	Trashigang	34	47	41	32	16	901	788	545	539	230	888	794	554	555	221
16	Trashiyangtse	5	3	0	10	3	274	249	194	246	92	276	252	184	253	76
17	Trongsa	71	42	36	31	29	198	297	337	254	156	227	303	342	256	148
18	Tsirang	8	0	0	0	53	253	272	308	356	80	261	272	308	303	128
19	Wangdue Phodrang	37	61	100	58	57	715	907	822	937	502	691	868	864	938	514
20	Zhemgang	14	2	15	17	34	115	141	138	187	89	127	128	136	170	102
21	Dorokha	8	9	22	13	18	84	708	194	202	43	83	695	204	194	52
22	Gelephu	71	69	54	39	34	518	637	646	670	279	520	652	661	675	266
23	Jhomotsangkha	0	0	4	9	10	44	60	78	235	40	44	56	73	234	43
24	Lhamoy Zingkha	0	5	2	6	6	22	59	124	74	30	17	62	120	74	31
25	Lingzhi	3	3	2	8	2	15	22	34	18	9	15	23	28	24	6
26	Nganglam	11	0	0	14	5	198	238	298	226	135	209	238	284	235	122
27	Pangbang	0	1	3	6	8	34	64	72	54	48	33	62	69	45	36
28	Phuntsholing	66	36	89	51	187	814	1317	1423	1363	616	844	1264	1459	1227	611
29	Sakteng	7	0	0	0	0	90	11	86	72	32	97	11	86	72	27
30	Samdrup Choeling	2	7	10	2	8	93	96	115	127	134	88	93	123	121	139
31	Sangbeykha	2	0	2	3	8	18	32	34	105	43	20	30	33	100	45
32	Sibsoo	4	0	13	5	5	147	347	852	411	85	151	334	860	411	79
33	Thrimshing	8	16	9	9	5	74	145	102	121	41	66	152	102	125	41
34	Wamrong	9	8	11	15	12	141	252	165	180	72	142	249	161	183	75
35	Weringla	4	0	0	8	5	50	18	49	159	34	54	18	41	162	36

Source: Annual Report of Judiciary

