

**THE GAZETTE OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF  
SRI LANKA**

**Part II of February 09, 2017**

**SUPPLEMENT**

*(Issued on 13. 02. 2017)*



**CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT)**

**A**

**BILL**

**to amend the Civil Procedure Code (Chapter 101)**

*Ordered to be published by the Minister of Justice*

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PRINTED AT THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, SRI LANKA.

TO BE PURCHASED AT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS BUREAU, COLOMBO 5.

**Price : Rs. 21.00**

**Postage : Rs. 15.00**

#### *STATEMENT OF LEGAL EFFECT*

*Clause 2 :* This clause amends section 5 of the Civil Procedure Code (Chapter 101)(hereinafter referred to as the “principal enactment”) and the legal effect of this section as amended is to insert new definitions for the expressions “court expert”, “local authority”, “Provincial Council”, “Public Corporation” and “Public Office”.

*Clause 3 :* This clause repeals section 27 of the principal enactment and replaces with the new section 27 on “Appointment of Registered Attorney”.

*Clause 4 :* This clause amends section 29 of the principal enactment and the legal effect of this section as amended is to insert new subsections (2) and (3) in relation to service of any process, notice or any other document to a party who has appointed a registered attorney under section 27 and to a nominee appointed under section 393.

*Clause 5 :* This clause inserts a new Chapter XA titled “OF FIXING DAY OF PRE-TRIAL”, immediately after Chapter X of the principal enactment.

*Clause 6 :* This clause repeals section 80 of the principal enactment and replaces with the new section on “Fixing date of trial”.

*Clause 7 :* This clause inserts a new section 80A to the principal enactment and the legal effect is that no application for pre-trial steps shall be allowed, unless the court is satisfied that a grave and irremediable injustice would be caused if such steps are not permitted.

*Clause 8 :* This clause amends section 93 of the principal enactment and is consequential to the amendments made by clause 5 and clause 10.

*Clause 9 :* This clause amends section 94 of the principal enactment and is consequential to the amendments made by clause 5 and clause 10.

*Clause 10 :* This clause inserts a new Chapter XVIIA titled “OF PRE-TRIAL”, immediately after Chapter XVII of the principal enactment.

*Clause 11 :* This clause repeals sections 146 and 147 of the principal enactment.

*Clause 12 :* This clause inserts a new section 149A to the principal enactment in relation to consolidation of actions.

*Clause 13 :* This clause inserts a new section 151A to the principal enactment and the legal effect is that the court may order an affidavit be substituted for an oral examination in chief of a witness.

*Clause 14 :* This clause repeals and replaces sections 393 to 398 (both inclusive) of the principal enactment.

*Clause 15 :* This clause repeals section 405 of the principal enactment.

*Clause 16 :* This clause inserts new sections 440B and 440C to the principal enactment on “Obtaining copies of the documents maintained by any Public Office, Corporation etc.” and “Proof of document unnecessary unless it is impeached”, respectively.

*Clause 17* : This clause inserts a new subsection (3) to section 774 of the principal enactment.

*Clause 18* : The legal effect of this section is to provide for all actions and matters which have been filed in the District Court but in respect of which no date has been fixed for trial to be subject to the provisions of this Act with effect from the date of coming into operation of this Act.

*Clause 19* : This clause amends the First Schedule to the principal enactment by the insertion of a new "Form 7A".

*Civil Procedure Code (Amendment)*

L.D.—O. 48/2015.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE (CHAPTER 101)

BE it enacted by the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as follows :-

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, No.        of 2017. Short title.

5     2. Section 5 of the Civil Procedure Code (Chapter 101) (hereinafter referred to as the “principal enactment”) is hereby amended as follows:— Amendment of section 5 of Chapter 101.

10        (1) by the insertion, immediately after the definition of the expression “court”, of the following definition:—

“ “court expert” shall mean a person specially skilled or knowledgeable in any subject, field or disciplines”;

15        (2) by the insertion, immediately after the definition of the expression “legal document”, of the following new definition:—

20                “ “local authority” means any Municipal Council, Urban Council or Pradeshiya Sabha and includes any Authority created and established by or under any law to exercise, perform and discharge powers, duties and functions corresponding to or similar to the powers, duties and functions exercised, performed and discharged by any such

25                Council or Sabha;”;

- (3) by the insertion, immediately after the definition of the expression “original court”, of the following new definitions:—

5 “ “Provincial Council” shall mean a Provincial Council established under Article 154A of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 1978;

10 “Public Corporation” means any corporation, board or other body which was or is established by or under any written law other than the Companies Act, No. 7 of 2007, with funds or capital wholly or partly provided by the Government by way of grant, loan or otherwise;

15 “Public Office” shall have the same meaning as defined in the National Archives Law No. 48 of 1973;”.

**3.** Section 27 of the principal enactment is hereby repealed and the following section, substituted therefor:—

Replacement of section 27 of the principal enactment.

20 “Appointment of registered Attorney. 27. (1) The appointment of a registered attorney to make any appearance or application, or to do any act as aforesaid, shall:—

25 (a) be substantially in such form specified in Form No. 7 of the First Schedule to this Code and shall be filed in court;

30 (b) contain an address at which service of any process under the provisions of this Chapter may be served on such registered attorney, instead of the party whom he represents; and

(c) include an electronic mail address if any, to which service of any process,

notice or any other relevant information may also be served on a registered attorney.

5 (2)(a) Where a party who appoints a registered Attorney is a natural person, a memorandum nominating a legal representative for the purpose of the legal proceedings in the event of the death of such party before the final determination of the proceedings, shall also submitted.

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(b) The memorandum referred to above shall, substantially be in the form specified in Form No.7A of the First Schedule hereto.

15 (c) The provisions of section 393 shall apply in regard to the nomination of such legal representatives and filing of such memorandum.

20 (3) When an appointment under subsection (1) is filed, an appointment of a registered attorney shall be in force until –

25 (a) revoked by the client in writing with the leave of the court and after notice to the registered attorney in writing signed by the client and filed in court;

(b) revoked by the registered attorney-

(i) in writing signed by the client and filed in Court;

30 (ii) with leave of the court having given thirty days' notice to the client;

(c) the client dies;

(d) the death or incapacity of registered attorney; or

(e) all proceedings in the action are ended and judgment satisfied so far as regards the client.

(4) No Counsel shall be required to present any document empowering him to make any appearance or application or to do any act. The Attorney-General may appoint a registered attorney to act specially in any particular case or to act generally on behalf of the State.”.

4. Section 29 of the principal enactment is hereby amended as follows:-

Amendment of section 29 of the principal enactment.

(1) by the renumbering of that section as subsection (1) thereof;

(2) by the addition immediately after the renumbered subsection (1) thereof, of the following subsections which shall be numbered as subsections (2) and (3) of that section :-

“(2) Service of any process, notice or any other document at the address given under paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 27 or sent to the electronic mail address given under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 27 shall be deemed to be sufficient delivery to the party who has appointed the registered attorney, unless the court otherwise directs.

(3) Service of process, notice or any other document at the address given in the memorandum submitted under section 27(2) shall be deemed to be sufficient delivery to the nominee or nominees appointed under section 393.”.

5. The following new chapter is hereby inserted immediately after Chapter X of the principal enactment and shall have effect as Chapter XA of that enactment:-

Insertion of new Chapter XA in the principal enactment.

5 “CHAPTER XA  
OF FIXING DAY OF PRE-TRIAL

Date for pre-trial proceedings. 79A. (1) The court shall –

(a) forthwith on the expiration of the time allowed for the filing of the answer; or

10 (b) where a replication is permitted, on the last day of the time allowed for the filing of that replication,

and whether the same is filed or not, appoint a date not earlier than three weeks and not exceeding two months from such date for pre-trial hearing to be commenced, either in the presence of all parties to the action or such parties as are present.

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(2) The court shall, prior to appointing a date, satisfy itself that the absent parties have been duly notified of the proceedings.”.

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6. Section 80 of the principal enactment is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:-

Replacement of section 80 of the principal enactment.

25 “Fixing date of trial. 80. On the date fixed for the case to be called to fix the date of trial of the action in the trial court, the court shall appoint a date for the trial of the action and shall give notice thereof in writing by registered post to all parties who have furnished a registered address and tendered the cost of service of such notice as provided by subsection (2) of section 55.”.

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7. The following new section is hereby inserted immediately after section 80 of the principal enactment and shall have effect as section 80A of that enactment :-

Insertion of  
new section  
80A.

- 5 “No applications for pre-trial steps after fixing the date of trial.
- 80A. (1) (a) On or after the date fixed for the trial of the action, no application for pre-trial steps shall be allowed, unless the court is satisfied for reasons to be recorded, that a grave and irremediable injustice would be caused if such steps are not permitted.
- 10 (b) In such event, the court may impose such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit against the party who makes such application.
- 15 (2) Where the issues upon which the trial of the action is to proceed have been settled by the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing, no amendment thereto shall be made at the trial, save in special circumstances and unless the court is satisfied that a refusal to permit such amendment would result in manifest injustice to the party applying for the amendment.
- 20 (3) Where issues both of law and facts arise in the same action, and the court is of the opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined.”.
- 25

8. Section 93 of the principal enactment is hereby amended, as follows:-

Amendment  
of section 93  
of the  
principal  
enactment.

- (1) by the substitution, in subsection (1) thereof, for the words “first fixed for trial” of the words “first fixed for Pre-Trial”; and

- (2) by the substitution, in subsection (2) thereof, for the words “first fixed for the trial” of the words “first fixed for the Pre-Trial”.

5     **9.** Section 94 of the principal enactment is hereby amended in subsection (1), by the substitution, for the words “before hearing” of the words “before Pre-Trial”.

Amendment of section 94 of the principal enactment.

**10.** The following new chapter is hereby inserted immediately after Chapter XVII of the principal enactment and shall have effect as Chapter XVIIA of that enactment:-

Insertion of new Chapter XVIIA in the principal enactment.

10                                   “CHAPTER XVIIA  
  OF THE PRE TRIAL

Admissions and Issues.     142A. The parties shall tender their proposed admissions and issues in writing to the court registry, fourteen days prior to the date fixed for the pre-trial hearing with the proof of service by the submission of a copy of such admissions and issues to all other parties.

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Advancement or postponement of pre-trial hearing.     142B. Subject to the provisions of section 142A the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing may either on his own motion or on the application of any party and for sufficient cause shown, advance or postpone the date fixed for the pre-trial hearing:

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Provided that, the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing shall conclude the hearing within three months from the commencement of such hearing, unless the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing is prevented from acting accordingly for reasons to be recorded by him and no adjournment in excess of four weeks may be granted, unless in exceptional circumstances.

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When parties  
fail to  
appear.

142C. (1) If any party–

- (a) fails to diligently prosecute his or her case; or
- (b) fails to appear on the day fixed for the pre-trial hearing or on any other day to which it is adjourned,

the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing may, taking into consideration all appropriate circumstances –

- (i) proceed to dispose of the action in one of the methods specified in Chapter XII of this Code; or

- (ii) make such other order as he may think fit.

(2) In the event, the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing proceeds to dispose of the action adopting any one of the methods specified in Chapter XII, the provisions of that Chapter, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to and in relation to such proceedings.

Pre-Trial.

142D. At the Pre-Trial hearing, the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing shall have power to question the parties or call upon them to state their respective cases with a view to–

- (a) ascertaining jurisdictional issues;
- (b) elucidating the matters in dispute;
- (c) obtaining admissions of facts and of documents;

- (d) consolidating two or more pending cases;
  - (e) identifying the number of witnesses based on admissibility and relevancy inclusive of expert witnesses;
  - (f) appointing a court Expert;
  - (g) assisting the parties to arrive at an adjustment, settlement, compromise or other agreement, with regard to the matter in issue in such action and may, for that purpose, suggest terms of settlement which in his view is reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case;
  - (h) ascertaining and recording any other matters which would be helpful in the speedy disposal of the action; and
  - (i) to take all steps and make all such orders as may appear to him to be necessary or desirable, for the expeditious and inexpensive disposal of the action.
- 25 Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing may make orders.
- 142E. At the Pre-Trial, the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing may exercise the powers conferred on him by section 142D and shall make an order-
- (a) regarding any question of fact determined by a written report from a person having special and independent knowledge of that fact;

5 (b) for the issue of a commission under Chapter XXIX of the Code inclusive of an order for the appointment of an independent expert to inquire and report on any question of fact or opinion; and

10 (c) an order to issue certified copies of any documents in the custody of any Public Office, Public Corporation, Provincial Council or any Local Authority.

15 Matters which Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing shall record. 142F. (1) At the pre-trial, the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing shall record:-

(a) the admissions by the parties of facts or documents or contents of documents;

(b) the agreement of the parties with regard to any matter;

20 (c) the agreement of parties to accept and to abide by:-

25 (i) any decision of the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing arrived at in such manner as may be agreed upon between the parties and entering of judgment in accordance with such decision;

30 (ii) any decision of the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing on any or all issues of fact or law and entering of the judgment in accordance with such decision;

(d) any agreement of the parties:-

- (i) with regard to the mode of proof of any fact or document;
- 5 (ii) as to the number of witnesses to be called;
- (iii) to consolidate two or more pending actions;
- (e) withdrawal of actions; and
- 10 (f) adjustment, settlement or compromise of actions.

15 (2) When the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing records an agreement of the parties under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) such Judge shall also read out and explain the effect of such agreement to the parties concerned and record the fact that the parties do understand the contents of such agreement and the effect thereof. The parties shall be required to sign the agreement.

20 Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing to determine issues. 142G. At the Pre-Trial hearing, issues may be determined taking into consideration proposed admissions and issues submitted in writing under section 142A, pleadings, interrogatories and any agreement.

25 Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing may adjourn framing of issues. 30 142H. Where the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing is of the opinion that the issues cannot be correctly framed without the examination of some persons not present at the pre-trial proceedings, or without the inspection of some documents not produced in the action, such Judge may adjourn framing of issues to a future day to be fixed by the court and may compel the attendance of such person or the production of such document by 35 summons or other process.

When  
Pre Trial  
steps have  
been  
taken, date to  
be appointed.

142I. (1) After the issues are settled, and –

(a) on the parties informing the Judge  
conducting the Pre-Trial hearing  
that all the pre-trial steps had been  
taken; and

(b) where the Judge conducting the  
Pre-Trial hearing is satisfied that  
all such pre-trial steps as specified  
in section 142D, have been taken  
by the parties,

the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing  
shall forthwith appoint a date within fourteen  
days of such date for the case to be called in  
order to fix the date of trial of the action in the  
trial court.”.

**11.** Sections 146, 147 and 148 of the principal enactment  
are hereby repealed.

Repeal of  
sections 146,  
147 and 148  
of the  
principal  
enactment.

**12.** The following new section is hereby inserted  
immediately after section 149 of the principal enactment  
and shall have effect as section 149A of that enactment:-

Insertion of  
new section  
149A in the  
principal  
enactment.

“Consolidation  
of actions.

149A. (1) The court may order, two or more  
actions in which the questions of law or fact in  
issue are substantially the same, to be  
consolidated upon such terms as the court may  
deem fit and on the agreement of Parties.

(2) The Court may order-

(a) several actions to be tried at the  
same time and on the same  
evidence; or

(b) the evidence in one action to be used as evidence in another; or

(c) one of several actions to be tried and other actions to be stayed to abide by the result,

with the consent of the parties:

Provided that on the application of any party the court shall have power to try another of the actions so stayed where the selected action fails to be a real trial of the issues involved.”.

**13.** The following new section is hereby inserted immediately after section 151 of the principal enactment and shall have effect as section 151A of that enactment :-

Insertion of new section 151A in the principal enactment.

15 “Affidavit may be substituted.

151A. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 151, the court may, on its own motion or at the request of one of the parties to the action, order that an affidavit be substituted for an oral examination in chief of a witness and direct the party calling such witness to tender such affidavit on a date fixed by the court which date shall be at least ten days prior to the date of trial, to enable the opposite party to prepare for the trial.

25 (2) Where an order is made by the court under subsection (1), the party who is responsible for tendering the affidavit shall tender it together with the documents referred to therein, to the Registrar of the court with the proof of service of a copy of the affidavit with copies of all documents of the opposite party.

30 (3) On the date of the trial, the party tendering the affidavit shall produce the



5 affidavit through the witness who has affirmed  
to or sworn to it, including all documents  
referred therein. The opposite party is entitled  
to object to its being received, either on the  
inadmissibility of such evidence or a part of  
the evidence or on the inadmissibility or  
authenticity of any documents annexed to such  
affidavit. In such event, the court may make a  
ruling on such objection, prior to the witness  
being cross examined by the opposite party:

Provided that, the court may, in  
appropriate circumstances, permit the leading  
of oral evidences, in addition to the evidence  
contained in the affidavit.

15 (4) If an affidavit contains evidence of  
matters of hearsay or any matter which is  
scandalous, the court may order deletion of  
such matters and may proceed with the rest of  
the matters in the affidavit or may order the  
party who filed such affidavit to tender a fresh  
admissible affidavit and the party filing such  
inadmissible affidavit shall be liable to the  
payment of costs.”.

25 **14.** Sections 393 to 398 (both inclusive) of the principal  
enactment are hereby repealed and the following new  
sections substituted therefor:-

Replacement  
of sections  
393 to 398  
of the  
principal  
enactment.

“Memorandum. 393. (1) A party who appoints a registered  
Attorney under section 27(2) (hereinafter  
referred to as the “nominator party”), shall  
nominate at least one person and not more than  
three persons, in order of preference, to be his  
legal representative for the purposes of the  
action, in the event of his death pending the  
final determination of the action:

35 Provided that the court may, in the event  
the memorandum is not filed at any time before

5 the final determination of an action, on its own  
motion or on the application made by any  
party, require a party to the action or any  
person eligible to file a memorandum under  
the provisions of this Code, to file such  
10 memorandum on or before a date appointed  
for such purpose by the court. In the event of  
failure to file such memorandum the court may  
impose an appropriate penalty on the  
defaulting party.

15 (2) (a) In the event of the death of the  
nominator party, pending the final  
determination of the action, the person  
nominated under subsection (1) shall, in the  
order of preference in which his name is set out  
in the memorandum, be deemed to be the legal  
representative of the party for the purposes of  
the action.

20 (b) In the event of the death or incapacity of  
the legal representative whose name is set out  
in the memorandum, the person nominated  
next in order of preference shall be deemed to  
be the legal representative for the purposes of  
the action.

25 (c) The person nominated as legal  
representative shall subscribe his or her  
signature to the memorandum, signifying  
consent to be so appointed. The signature of  
the nominator party and those of the nominee  
30 or nominees consenting to be appointed, shall  
be witnessed by an Attorney-at-law, a Justice  
of the Peace or a Commissioner of Oaths.

35 (3) A nominee may at any time with notice  
to the nominator party, apply to court by way  
of a motion to withdraw his consent to be such

nominee and in such event the court shall make an order that he ceases to be the nominee of the nominator and shall cause the name of such nominee to be removed.

5 (4) Subject to the provisions of subsection  
(1) of this section, a nominator party may at  
any time before the final determination of the  
action, make an application with notice to the  
nominees, to tender a fresh memorandum  
10 nominating one or more nominees. On the filing  
of such new memorandum, the previous  
memorandum of such nominator party shall be  
deemed revoked and the nomination contained  
in such fresh memorandum shall forthwith take  
15 effect.

(5) The legal representative of a deceased  
nominator shall be entitled to take all such  
steps as may be necessary, as the deceased  
nominator party would have been entitled to  
20 take, had he been alive, if the cause of action  
survives the death of the deceased nominator  
party.

(6) (a) A nominee shall not refuse to act as  
the legal representative of a deceased  
nominator party. He may, with the leave of the  
court first had and obtained, by way of petition  
and after giving notice to the other nominees  
25 if any, apply for permission from court to be  
released from the office of legal representative  
of such nominator party. Such application may  
be made not later than two months from the  
date of the death of the nominator party.  
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(b) Where the court grants permission to  
release from the office of legal representative,  
35 the nominee who is next in order of preference

in the memorandum filed by the nominator party, shall be deemed to be the legal representative of such deceased nominator party, for the purposes of the action.

5 (c) Where an application under paragraph  
(a) of this subsection is made by a nominee  
who is the sole nominee or the sole remaining  
nominee of deceased nominator party, such  
10 nominee shall notify the heirs of such deceased  
nominator party regarding his application and  
in the event of the court granting permission  
as aforesaid, the court shall appoint an heir of  
such deceased nominator party to act as the  
15 legal representative of such deceased  
nominator party for the purposes of the action.

Failure to file  
a  
Memorandum. 394. (1) Notwithstanding that a nominator  
party has failed to file a memorandum under  
the provisions of this section, and no person is  
20 appointed as a representative of the deceased  
party, any judgment or decree entered or any  
order made in the action shall be deemed to be  
valid and effective and in accordance with the  
provisions of this Code shall bind the legal  
25 heirs and representatives of such deceased  
party. The failure to file a memorandum shall  
not be a ground for invalidating the  
proceedings in such action.

(2) (a) On the death of a party to the action  
who had failed to file a memorandum, any  
30 party to the action may apply to the court by  
an *ex parte* application by way of a petition  
supported by an affidavit, requesting that an  
executor or administrator or in the case of an  
estate which is below the administrable value,  
35 the next of kin who have adiated the  
inheritance of the deceased party be substituted  
in the place of such deceased party.

(b) The court may, on being satisfied that such appointment is necessary and the cause of action survives on the death of such party, shall appoint such person.

5 (c) The person so appointed shall be bound by proceedings prior to his appointment:

10 Provided that, the person appointed and made a substituted party in the action, may object that he is not the executor or administrator or in the case of an estate which is below the administrable value, the next of kin who have adiated the inheritance of the deceased party or make any defence appropriate to his character as such representative.

15 Application for legal representative's removal. 395. (1) (a) An executor or administrator or in the case of an estate which is below the administrable value the next of kin who have adiated the inheritance of the deceased party may apply to court for the removal of the legal representative of such deceased nominator and for the appointment of a person named in such application or the next person named in order of preference in the memorandum filed by the deceased nominator, as such legal representative. The person who is the legal representative of the deceased nominator for the time being, shall be the respondent to such application.

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30 (b) The court may, upon being satisfied that it is in the interests of an executor or administrator or in the case of an estate which is below the administrable value the next of kin who have adiated the inheritance of the deceased party may remove such legal

5 representative and appoint the person named next in order of preference in the memorandum filed by the deceased nominator party or if there are sufficient grounds for doing so, appoint the person named in the application, as the legal representative of the deceased nominator party.

10 (c) An application under this sub-section shall be by way of petition and affidavit and the court may, issue notice of the application to the other heirs, if any, of the deceased nominator party.

15 (2) No proceedings shall be postponed or adjourned nor any step in the action postponed by reason of the death of a nominator party required to file a memorandum under this section.

For the purposes of this Chapter-

20 “estate” means the gross value of the estate of the deceased; and

25 “legal representative” means a person who represents the estate of a deceased party or person, for the purposes of the action, by virtue of a nomination made in a memorandum filed under subsection (1).

30 Court to make order that action to proceed.

396. If there be more than one plaintiff or defendant and any of them dies, and if the right to sue on the cause of action survives to the surviving plaintiff alone, or against the surviving defendant alone, the court shall on the *ex-parte* application by petition supported by affidavit, make an order to the effect that

the action be proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants, as the case may be.

5 Legal representative to be made a substituted plaintiff. 397. If there are more plaintiffs than one and any one of them dies, and if the right to sue does not survive on the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives on the legal heirs of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the court may cause the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff to be made a substituted plaintiff in the place of the deceased plaintiff, and shall thereupon cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record and proceed with the action.

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Legal representative may apply to have name entered. 398A. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the legal representative of the deceased may, where the right to sue survives, apply to the court to have his name substituted on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff and the court shall thereupon cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record and proceed with the action.

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25 Where no application is made by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff. 398B. If no application is made to the Court by any legal representative of a deceased plaintiff within six months from the death of such plaintiff, the court may make an order that the action shall abate, and award to the defendant the costs which he may have incurred in defending the action, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased plaintiff. However, the court may, if it may deem appropriate, on the application of the defendant, made any time after the death of the plaintiff, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks

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5 fit, make an order appointing the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, in the place of the deceased plaintiff for the purpose of proceeding with the action in order to arrive at a final determination of the matter in dispute.

10 Legal representative of deceased sole plaintiff to apply to be made the plaintiff. 398c. (1) If there be more defendants than one, and any one of them die before entering a decree and the right to sue on the cause of action does not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, without substitution of the legal representative of the deceased defendant and also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the right to sue survives to the plaintiff, the plaintiff may apply to the court to substitute the legal representative of the deceased defendant in place of such deceased defendant for the purpose of the continuance of the action. The court shall thereupon, enter the name of such legal representative on the record in the place of the deceased defendant, and shall issue notice on such legal representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned, to defend the action.

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25 (2) The legal representative of a deceased defendant nominated in the memorandum, may apply to be a defendant in place of the deceased defendant, and the provisions of this section, in so far as they are applicable, shall apply in respect of such application and to the proceedings and consequences ensuing thereon.”.

30

15. Section 405 of the principal enactment is hereby repealed. Repeal of section 405 of the principal enactment.



**16.** The following new sections are hereby inserted immediately after section 440A of the principal enactment and shall have effect as sections 440B and 440C of this enactment:-

Insertion of new sections 440B and 440C in the principal enactment.

5 "Obtaining copies of the documents maintained by any Public Office, Corporation etc.

10 440B. (1) Where a party to any proceedings in a civil court requires for the purposes of such proceedings a certified copy of any document, or of any register either deposited or maintained or kept in the custody, (or a certified copy of any register or book) maintained in the ordinary course of business, at any Public Office, Public Corporation, Statutory Body, Provincial Council or Local Authority in the ordinary course of business, the Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing or the court, as the case may be may upon application made in that behalf by a party by motion supported by an affidavit affirming the relevancy of such certified copy in the proceedings direct the officer in charge of such office, Public Corporation, body established by Law or Statute, Provincial Council or a Local Authority, as the case may be to issue such certified copy. Upon production of the order of court or Judge conducting the Pre-Trial hearing and upon payment of the relevant charges, such party shall be entitled to obtain a certified copy of the document concerned.

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30 (2) A certified copy obtained by a party under subsection (1) from any Public Office, Public Corporation, body established by Law or Statute, Provincial Council or Local Authority, relevant to any proceeding by such party may, without an officer from the Public Office, Public Corporation, body established by law or Statute, Provincial Council or Local Authority concerned being called as a witness, be produced in such proceeding in

35

5 proof of the fact that such document was made  
or such document is in the custody of such  
Public Office, Public Corporation, body  
established by law or Statute, Provincial  
Council or Local Government Authority  
concerned and be *prima facie* proof of the  
contents therein:

10 Provided, however that the court may of  
its own motion or upon application made by  
any party to such proceedings require the  
production of the original document and permit  
any such party to examine it or require that the  
officer who is in charge of keeping or  
maintaining such document be summoned as  
15 a witness.

20 Proof of document unnecessary unless it is impeached. 440c. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the  
contrary in this Code or any other law, it shall  
not be necessary to adduce proof of any  
document which is, *ex facie*, an original  
document or a certified copy issued by a Public  
Office, Public Corporation, body established  
by Law or Statute, Provincial Council or any  
Local Authority, unless the authority of such  
document is impeached by the opposing party  
for reasons to be recorded and for such reasons,  
25 the court may require proof thereof.

30 (2) Where the genuineness of any document  
is impeached by a party, such party shall state  
the reason for impeaching its genuineness and  
the court shall record the same.

35 (3) In the event that the court, after evidence  
is lead as to the proof of the document, accepts  
the document, the party who impeached the  
document shall be liable to pay incurred cost  
of proving the document, in addition to taxed  
costs, unless the court for good reason directs  
otherwise.”.

**17.** Section 774 of the principal enactment is hereby amended by the insertion immediately after subsection (2) of that section of the following new subsection:-

Amendment  
of section  
774 of the  
principal  
enactment.

5 “(3) A judgment, order or directive pronounced under this section by an Appellate Court shall be deemed to be a judgment, order or directive pronounced by the original court from which the appeal was preferred.”.

**18.** All actions and matters which have been filed in the District Court but in respect of which no date has been fixed for trial shall also be subject to the provisions of as on the date of coming into operation of this Act.

Pending  
actions to be  
subject to  
this Act.

**19.** The First Schedule to the principal enactment is hereby amended as follows:-

Amendment  
to First  
Schedule to  
the principal  
enactment.

15 (1) by the insertion, immediately after Form No. 7 thereof, of the following Form which shall have effect as Form No. 7A of that enactment:-

“FORM 7A (sections 27 and 393)

FORM OF MEMORANDUM NOMINATING LEGAL  
REPRESENTATIVE

In the District Court of.....  
Action No. ....

I,..... (the Plaintiff/ Defendant/  
Petitioner/ Respondent/Party seeking to be added/ substituted) hereby  
nominate:

Preference No.1.....(name) of.....  
(address)

(address) 2.....(name) of .....

(address) 3.....(name) of .....

as my legal representative for the purpose of the action in the event of  
my death before the final determination of this action and I hereby  
further request that they be appointed in the order of the preference  
given above as my legal representative for the purposes of the action  
in the event of my death as aforesaid.

1. I, .....of .....consent to the above appointment.

.....  
Signature

I, ..... of ..... being an Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths certify that the above named person having read over and understood the contents of this memorandum/to whom the contents of this memorandum were read and explained by me/placed his signature in my presence at ..... on this day of .....20.....

.....  
Signature

Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths

2. I, .....of .....consent to the above appointment.

.....  
Signature

I, ..... of ..... being an Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths certify that the above named person having read over and understood the contents of this memorandum/to whom the contents of this memorandum were read and explained by me/placed his signature in my presence at ..... on this day of .....20.....

.....  
Signature

Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths

3. I, .....of .....consent to the above appointment.

.....  
Signature

I, ..... of ..... being an Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths certify that the above named person having read over and understood the contents of this memorandum/to whom the contents of this memorandum were read and explained by me/placed his signature in my presence at ..... on this day of .....20.....

.....  
Signature

Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths

.....  
Signature

(Plaintiff/ Defendant/Party/ Claimant/ Necessary Party/ Added/  
Substituted Party)

I, ..... of ..... being an  
Attorney-at-law/Justice of the Peace/Commissioner of Oaths certify  
that the above named person having read over and understood the  
contents of this memorandum/to whom the contents of this  
memorandum were read and explained by me/placed his signature in  
my presence at ..... on this day of  
.....20 .....

.....”  
Signature

- (2) by the repeal of the form of Decree (No. 41)  
appearing therein and the substitution of the  
following form therefor:-

“FORM OF DECREE (Section 188)

|   |
|---|
| COURT   |
| NUMBER OF ACTION  |
| PLAINTIFF (S)   |
| DEFENDANT (S)   |
| DATE OF JUDGMENT  |
| AMOUNT OF DEBT COMPENSATION,<br>INTEREST OR OTHER RELIEF GRANTED<br>BY THIS DECREE (SPECIFY THE PARTY<br>IN WHOSE FAVOUR AND THE PARTY<br>AGAINST WHOM THE RELIEF IS GRANTED) |
| AMOUNT OF COSTS PAYABLE: Rs: ...../<br>COSTS TO BE TAXED  |
| DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.<br>(IF ANY) (THE DESCRIPTION CAN BE<br>WITH REFERENCE TO THE DESCRIPTION<br>IN ANY PLEADING OR DOCUMENT<br>FILED OF RECORD)                      |
| SIGNATURE OF THE JUDGE  |
| SEAL  |

”.

**20.** In the event of any inconsistency between the  
Sinhala and Tamil texts of this Act, the Sinhala text shall  
prevail.

Sinhala text  
to prevail in  
case of  
inconsistency.

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