

[AS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY]

A

BILL

to provide for alternate dispute resolution

WHEREAS the State is required to ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice;

AND WHEREAS an alternate dispute resolution system can facilitate settlement of disputes without resort to formal litigation;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.— (1) This Act may be called the Alternate Dispute Resolution Act, 2017.

(2) It shall extend to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

(3) It shall come into force on such date or dates as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions and any reference in any such provision to the commencement of this Act shall be construed as a reference to the commencement of that provision.

2. Definitions.— In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) 'Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR)' means a process in which parties resort to a method of resolving the dispute other than by adjudication by Courts and includes arbitration, mediation, conciliation, neutral evaluation and dispute resolution through *Panchayat*;
- (b) 'ADR Centre' means the ADR Centre notified by the Federal Government for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) 'arbitration' means a process by which parties submit a dispute to the decision of a Neutral person or persons appointed by mutual consent or under a statutory provision;
- (d) 'award' means an arbitration award;
- (e) 'Court' means a Court of original jurisdiction and includes a Civil Court, Family Court and such other Courts and Tribunals and

quasi-judicial fora as may be notified by the Government for the purposes of this Act;

- (f) 'Government' means the Federal Government;
- (g) 'High Court' means the High Court concerned;
- (h) 'mediation' means a structured process in which a Mediator facilitates and encourages communication and negotiation between the parties, and seeks to assist them in arriving at a voluntary mutually satisfactory agreement;
- (i) 'Conciliation' means a process in which a neutral person encourages the parties to resolve their civil or commercial disputes voluntarily including by advising on possible solutions and terms of settlement;
- (j) 'Neutral' includes an arbitrator, conciliator, evaluator and mediator or any other impartial person who is included in the panel or *Panchayat*;
- (k) '*Panchayat or Jirga*' means the conciliatory body by whatever name called including *Musalihat Anjuman* constituted by any law for the time being in force;
- (l) 'panel' means the panel of Neutrals notified under section 4;
- (m) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (n) 'rules' means the rules made under this Act;
- (o) 'Schedule' means a Schedule annexed to this Act; and
- (p) 'Settlement' means the agreement reached between the parties as a result of successful ADR, other than an award.

CHAPTER I CIVIL MATTERS

3. Reference to ADR.— (1) The Court shall refer every civil matter mentioned in the Schedule for ADR except where—

- (a) any of the parties to the dispute do not agree for ADR:

Provided that if the Court is of the view that the dis-agreement is unfounded, it may, after recording reasons thereof, order the party or parties responsible for the disagreement to pay double the amount of court fee paid;

(b) the Court, having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, is satisfied that there is no possibility of resolution of the dispute through ADR; or

(c) an intricate question of law or fact is involved.

(2) Before referral to ADR, the Court may frame issues with the consent of the parties for facilitating the settlement of the dispute:

Provided that the Neutral may frame additional issues if so required during the course of ADR proceedings, with the consent of the parties.

(3) This section shall not apply where *ex-parte* proceedings are subsisting against the defendant or the respondent:

Provided that even if such proceedings are set aside, the case shall not be referred to ADR unless the Court, keeping in view the stage of the proceedings of the case or any agreement of the parties, decides otherwise.

4. Panel of Neutrals.— (1) The Government, after consultation with the High Court, shall notify in the official Gazette a panel of Neutrals for each district from amongst lawyers, retired Judges of superior and subordinate judiciary, retired civil servants, social workers, *ulema*, jurists, technocrats and experts and such other persons of repute and integrity having such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed.

(2) The Government may arrange such training courses for Neutrals as may be prescribed.

(3) The Government may, in the like manner as provided in sub—section (1), amend the panel by adding or modifying any entry therein or omitting any entry therefrom.

(4) The Government may not remove a Neutral once he is seized of the matter referred to him unless both parties agree on his replacement.

5. Appointment of Neutrals.— While referring the matter for ADR, the Court shall appoint a Neutral or any other person agreed upon by the parties or refer the matter to an ADR Centre:

Provided that where the parties neither agree on a Neutral nor any other person, the Court shall appoint a Neutral in its discretion.

6. Appearance of parties.— Upon referring the matter for ADR, the Court shall direct the parties to appear before the Neutral or ADR Centre, as the case may be, on the date and time fixed by the Court.

7. Reference to ADR before legal proceedings.— (1) If the parties agree on ADR before initiating the proceedings in the Court, they may make an application to the Court or an ADR Centre or a *Panchayat* for resolution of their dispute through ADR.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Court or ADR Centre, as the case may be, shall refer the matter to a Neutral or such other person as may be agreed upon by the parties. In case application is made to a *Panchayat*, the *Panchayat* shall entertain the matter for resolution of the dispute.

(3) The provisions of this Act shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the proceedings under this section.

8. ADR proceedings.— (1) The parties to the dispute shall take part in the ADR proceedings in person or through duly authorized representatives or attorneys.

(2) A Neutral appointed by the Court or an ADR Centre to whom the matter is referred for mediation or conciliation shall dispose of the matter within a period of thirty days:

Provided that the Court or the ADR Centre, as the case may be, may for sufficient cause extend this period for further fifteen days on a request made by the Neutral.

(3) If the matter is referred to an Arbitrator, he shall complete the process within sixty days:

Provided that the Court may for sufficient cause extend this period for further thirty days on a request made by the Arbitrator.

(4) The Court may, from time to time, give such directions as it deems fit regarding the conduct of the ADR and the same shall be binding on the parties and the Neutral.

(5) Any party who fails to attend or who requests an adjournment in any ADR proceedings or fails to comply with a deadline stipulated either by the Court or by the Neutral or does any other act which has the effect of delaying the ADR proceedings, shall be liable to pay costs to the other party as may be determined by the Neutral.

9. Settlement and award.— (1) If as a result of the mediation or conciliation a settlement is reached between the parties, the Neutral shall record such settlement, duly witnessed and signed by him and by the parties or their duly authorized representatives or attorneys and submit it to the Court which shall pronounce judgment and pass decree in terms of the settlement.

(2) If the settlement relates only to part of the dispute, the Court shall pass order in terms of such settlement, while adjudicating upon the remaining part.

(3) The Arbitrator on determination of the dispute shall render a written award, duly signed by him and by the parties or their duly authorized representatives or attorneys and submit it to the Court which shall pronounce judgment and pass decree in terms of the award.

(4) If the Neutral was appointed by an ADR Centre before initiation of legal proceedings, he shall submit the settlement or award, duly witnessed and signed by him and by the parties or their duly authorized representatives or attorneys, to the said Centre which shall submit the same to the Court and the Court shall pronounce judgment and pass decree in terms of the settlement or award.

(5) If the parties have themselves resorted to ADR and a settlement is reached between them, they may make application to the Court to make the same Rule of the Court. The Court, if satisfied that the matter has been voluntarily settled and the document recording the settlement has been duly witnessed and signed by the parties, shall pronounce judgment and pass decree in terms of the settlement.

10. Failure of ADR.— If the efforts of the Neutral fail to bring about a settlement between the parties or does not result in an award, the Neutral shall submit a report to the Court which shall proceed with the case from the stage it was referred for the ADR.

11. Failure of ADR Centre etc.— Where the parties have directly approached an ADR Centre or a *Panchayat* before initiating the proceedings in the Court and the ADR Centre or the *Panchayat*, as the case may be, has failed to bring about a settlement or result in an award, no legal proceedings shall be initiated thereafter by either party without intimating the Court about the failure of the ADR.

12. Execution of an order or a decree.— Where an order or a decree is passed by a Court following ADR, it shall be executed in the manner as prescribed and if no such manner is prescribed under this Act, it shall be executable in accordance with the procedure provided for in the relevant law.

CHAPTER—II COMPOUNDABLE OFFENCES

13. ADR in compoundable offences.— (1) Where the Court takes cognizance of a compoundable offence specified in section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) or under any other law for the time being in force, the Court may appoint a Neutral or such other person as may be agreed upon by the parties to facilitate compounding of the offence:

Provided that the Court shall not refer a case for compounding of an offence without consent of the parties.

(2) The Neutral appointed under sub-section (1) shall try to facilitate compounding of the offence within thirty days.

(3) If the offence is compounded, the neutral shall submit a report in this respect in the Court duly witnessed and signed by him and by the persons authorized to compound the offence under any law for time being in force and the Court shall pass order and the accused shall be discharged.

(4) If the efforts of the Neutral for compounding the offence fail, the Court shall proceed with the trial from the stage it was referred to the Neutral.

(5) If the parties have themselves resorted to ADR and the offence is compounded in terms of section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) or any other law for the time being in force, they may make application to the Court in terms thereof. If the Court is satisfied that the parties have voluntarily compounded the offence and the document recording their agreement has been duly witnessed and signed by them, the Court shall pass order accordingly and the accused shall be discharged.

(6) Section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) or any other law under which the offence is compoundable shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the proceedings under this Chapter.

CHAPTER III PANCHAYAT SYSTEM

14. Panchayat system.—(1) Where a *Panchayat* or *Jirga* system has been established under any law, it shall facilitate amicable settlement of civil disputes and compounding of offences as provided for in this Act.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the settlement of the disputes by the *Panchayat*.

CHAPTER IV MISCELLANEOUS

15. Costs and fees of ADR.— The costs and fees of ADR process shall be borne by the parties in such proportion as may be mutually agreed upon by them, failing which it shall be determined by the Court .

16. Utilization of services of an Evaluator.— The Court or the Neutral or ADR Centre may utilize the services of an Evaluator to determine any matter of financial or any other nature in respect of any proceedings before it or him. The Evaluator shall render such assistance as may be required by the Court or the Neutral or ADR Centre. After completion of the evaluation process, the Evaluator shall submit a report to the Court or the Neutral or ADR Centre, as the case may be. The parties shall pay costs of the evaluation and fee of the Evaluator as may be determined by the Court.

17. Penal costs.— Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Act, rules or any order of the Court with which he is required to comply shall be liable to penal costs which may extend to one hundred thousand Rupees, in addition to any other costs or penalty to which he may be liable under the relevant law.

18. Appeal and revision barred.— No appeal or revision shall lie from the decree or any order of the Court under this Act.

19. Savings.—(1) Save as provided in this Act, the proceedings before the Neutral or the *Panchayat* shall be privileged and shall not be admissible in evidence before any Court without consent of the parties and the Neutral shall not be required to appear as a witness or otherwise in any arbitral or judicial proceedings with respect to a dispute that is or was the subject-matter of an ADR:

Provided that the final settlement, award or agreement between the parties, as the case may be, under Chapter I, Chapter II or Chapter III shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between them relating to the same subject-matter, wholly or partly.

(2) The Neutral or a member of the *Panchayat* concerned shall not act as a representative or attorney of any party to the ADR, in any subsequent proceedings with respect to a dispute that is or was the subject-matter of an ADR.

(3) No legal proceedings shall lie against a Neutral or any other person or official associated in the ADR process for any act done or omitted to be done in good faith in the course of the performance of his functions, in reference to such ADR.

20. Application, etc., of certain laws.— (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the following laws and the rules made thereunder shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to proceedings under this Act;

- (a) the Oaths Act, 1873(X of 1873);
- (b) the Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908); and
- (c) the Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940):

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940) in case of an arbitration under this Act, the arbitrator(s) shall be appointed by mutual agreement of the parties.

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) and the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 (P.O.No. 10 of 1984) shall not apply to the ADR proceedings under this Act.

(3) Provisions of this Act shall apply to a matter pending in the Court immediately before the commencement of this Act, unless the parties agree otherwise.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, Rules of Chamber of Commerce and other relevant bodies, where applicable, shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to proceedings under this Act.

21. Overriding effect.— Subject to section 20, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force.

22. Transitory provision.— Until a panel is notified, the Court shall nominate a person agreed upon by the parties to carry out ADR under this Act.

23. Cases pending in appeal or revision.— The provisions of this Act shall, with the consent of the parties, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to matters pending in appeal or revision.

24. Power to amend Schedule.— The Government may amend the Schedule by adding or amending any entry therein or omitting any entry therefrom.

25. Code of Conduct.— The Government shall notify Code of Conduct for Neutral (Arbitrator, Conciliator, Evaluator and Mediator) in consultation with Chief Justices of High Courts.

26. Power to make rules.— (1) The Government, may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The rules made under sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any rules made under any other law for the time being in force.

27. Removal of difficulty.— If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Act, the Government may make such order not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may be necessary to remove the difficulty.

28. Repeal.— Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 20, section 89A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908) to the extent of area or areas to which this Act is extended shall stand repealed.

Schedule

[See section 3(1)]

1. A dispute between a landlord and tenant.
2. Pre-emption cases.
3. Land and property disputes.
4. Civil matters under the Small Claims and Minor Offences Courts Ordinance, 2002.
5. Commercial dispute including but not limited to any claim, right or interest arising out of trade and commerce.
6. Contractual cases.
7. Disputes relating to professional negligence.
8. Family disputes such as dissolution of marriage and maintenance etc.
9. Suits for specific performance.
10. Companies and banking matters.
11. Insurance.
12. Negotiable instruments.
13. Personal injury.
14. Compensation and damages suits.
15. Patent, Trade mark and copyright.
16. Disputes under the Canal and Drainage Law.
17. Dispute for recovery of movable property or value thereof.
18. Dispute for separate possession of joint immovable property through partition or otherwise.
19. Dispute for redemption of mortgaged property.

20. Dispute for rendition of accounts of joint property.
21. Dispute to restrain waste and remove nuisance.
22. Mesne profits of property.
23. Any other matter under the law not falling in the Schedule but agreed to by the parties for settlement under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is a maxim of law that "justice delayed is justice denied". This maxim holds good both in civil and criminal cases. In every civilized society there have been constant efforts to evolve ways and means for speedy dispensation of justice.

2. There is huge backlog of cases in both subordinate and superior Courts of the country. It is, therefore, necessary to find simpler and faster alternates which can supplement the traditional legal system. As litigation is a very lengthy and expensive process there is a worldwide trend to adopt Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR). Alternate Dispute Resolution methods such as conciliation, arbitration, mediation and *Panchayat* can be used effectively for settlement of disputes to overcome delays, provide inexpensive justice and reduce tremendous burden on Courts.
3. The Bill is designed to achieve the aforesaid object.

MINISTER-IN-CHARGE