

Mediation (High Court of Tripura) Rules, 2016

(As Amended upto 3rd Amendment dt. 12.07.2023)

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA

No.F.3(28)-HC/15-16/4479

Dated, Agartala, the 3rd March, 2016

NOTIFICATION

1. Short Title and commencement :-

- [a] These Rules shall be called the 'Mediation (High Court of Tripura) Rules, 2016'.
- [b] They shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. Function of the Mediation Centre:

- [a] To maintain a panel of trained Mediators sufficient in number to meet the requirement of work referred to the Mediation Centre.
- [b] On receipt of the matter by way of referral for mediation, the Co-ordinator of the Mediation Centre may assign the matter to any mediator who is best suited to deal with the matter from the panel of mediators maintained by the Mediation Center.
- [c] The Mediation shall not be limited only to the issues in the referred dispute and the Mediator may take into account the disputes between the parties to a case which are not the subject of the pending litigation, and may resolve all disputes between the parties having direct or indirect connection with the referred dispute.
- [d] During the mediation, counsel for the parties may also participate in the meditation process.
- [e] In appropriate cases, the Mediation Centre may invite any person/ persons, other than those who are involved in the pending litigation to join the Mediation for the purpose of finding comprehensive and complete solutions including an expert pertaining to any field.
- [f] If any party to the dispute referred to Mediation has any objection to the mediator assigned to it, the said party shall

inform the Co-ordinator of the Centre (to make specific) of the same and thereafter the Co-ordinator, Mediation Centre shall endeavour to appoint a Mediator who may be acceptable to all the parties.

3 : Appointment of Mediator

- [a] In a Court annexed mediation, the coordinator of the mediation centre shall appoint the mediator as he may deem fit.
- [b] In exceptional cases, the Court may also appoint a mediator who is not necessarily from the panel of Mediators referred to in Rule 4 nor bear the qualifications referred to in Rule 5 but should not be a person who suffers from the disqualifications referred to in Rule 6.

4 : Panel of Mediators.

- [a] The High Court shall empanel only those persons as mediators who have necessary qualifications as indicated in Rule 5 and a list of such mediators empanelled with the mediation centre should be prepared. The High Court may time to time add new mediators in the panel.
- [b] The District Court shall also prepare a panel of qualified Mediators with the approval of the High Court Mediation Committee. The District Courts may time to time add new mediators in the panel.

All the mediators as appointed under clause (a) and Clause (b) shall normally be on the panel for a period of 3 years from the date of appointment and further extension of their tenure shall be at the discretion of High Court Mediation Committee.

5: Qualifications of persons to be empanelled under Rule 3:

The following persons are eligible for training as Mediators:

- (a) (i) Retired District and Sessions Judges or retired Judges of the Courts of equivalent status.
- (ii) Retired Grade-II Judicial Officers who have experience as Civil Judge (Senior Division)

- (iii) Legal practitioners with at least 10 years' standing at the bar at the level of the High Court or the District Court or courts equivalent status;
- (b) Experts or other professionals with at least fifteen years standing; or retired senior bureaucrats or retired senior executives;
- (c) The Mediators are required to undergo forty hours Mediation training programme by MCPC authorized trainers.

6: Disqualifications of persons.

The following persons shall be deemed to be disqualified for being empanelled as mediators:

- (a) any person who has been adjudged as insolvent or persons
 - (i) against whom criminal charges involving moral turpitude are framed by a criminal court and are pending; or
 - (ii) persons who have been convicted by a criminal court for any offence involving moral turpitude.
- (b) any person against whom disciplinary proceedings have been initiated by the appropriate disciplinary authority which are pending or have resulted in a punishment.
- (c) any person who is interested or connected with the subject-matter of dispute(s) or is related to any one of the parties or to those who represent them, unless such objection is waived by all the parties in writing.
- (d) any legal practitioner who has or is appearing for any of the parties in the suit or in other proceeding(s)

7 : Addition to or deletion from panel.

There shall be periodical assessment of the performance of the mediators. The High Court or the District & Sessions Judge with prior approval of the High Court Mediation Committee may in its/his discretion, from time to time, add or delete any person in the panel of mediators.

8 : Preference

The Coordinator shall, while nominating any person from the panel of mediators referred to in Rule 4, consider his suitability for resolving the dispute(s) involved and shall give preference to those who have proven record of successful mediation or who have special qualification or experience in mediation.

Nomination to a mediation proceeding shall not be perceived as a right by mediators. Such nomination shall be at the discretion of the Coordinator of the Mediation Centre.

9: Duty of mediator to disclose certain facts.

[a] When a person is approached in connection with this proposed appointment as mediator, he shall disclose any circumstance likely to give rise to a reasonable doubt as to his independence or impartiality.

[b] Every Mediator shall from the time of his appointment and throughout continuance of the mediation proceedings, without delay, disclose to the parties and the Co-ordinator about the existence of any circumstances referred to in Clause (a).

10 : Withdrawal of appointment.

Upon information furnished by the mediator under Rule 9 or upon any other information received from the parties or any other persons, if the Court, in which the suit or proceeding is pending or the coordinator of the Mediation Centre, is satisfied, that the said information has raised a reasonable doubt as to the mediator's independence or impartiality, it/he may withdraw the appointment and replace him by another mediator.

11 Mediation process.

- [a] All civil and criminal compoundable matters may be referred to mediation during the course of litigation, by the Court.
- [b] The mediation process will comprise of reference as well as the steps taken by the mediator to facilitate the settlement of a referred matter by following the structure usually followed, including but not limited to introduction and opening statement, joint session, separate session(s) and closing.
- [c] failure to arrive at a settlement would not preclude the Court from making fresh reference of the matter for mediation. However, no Court shall refer a case for mediation for more than twice.
- [d] In case of failure of resolution of the referred dispute, the Mediator shall inform the Mediation Centre, by a report and the Co-ordinator of the Mediation Centre shall inform regarding the same to the Court.

12 : Mediator not bound by Indian Evidence Act, 1872 or Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The mediator shall not be bound by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, but shall be guided by the principles of fairness and justice, having regard to the rights and obligations of the parties, usages of trade, if any, and the circumstances of the dispute(s).

13 : Representation of parties.

The parties shall ordinarily be present personally or through constituted attorney at the sessions notified by the Mediator. They may also be represented by a counsel. (Rule 2, Sub-Rule-4)

14 : Consequences of non-attendance of parties at sessions on due dates.

If a party fails to attend a session notified by the mediator on account of deliberate or willful act, the other party or the mediator can apply to the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending, in that case Court may issue appropriate directions having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case.

15: Administrative assistance.

In order to facilitate the conduct of mediation proceedings, the parties, or the mediator with the consent of the parties, may arrange for administrative assistance including assistance by the mediation centre.

16 : Role of Mediator.

The mediators shall attempt to facilitate voluntary resolution of the disputes(s) by the parties. He shall assist them in understanding the problems, identifying the underlying issues, reducing mis-understandings, generating the options and developing option which are mutually acceptable to both the parties.

17: Parties alone responsible for taking decision.

The parties shall be made to understand that the mediator only facilitates in arriving at a decision to resolve dispute(s) and that he will not and cannot impose any settlement nor does the mediator give any assurance that the mediation will result in a settlement. The mediator shall not impose any decision on the parties.

18: Time limit for completion of mediation.

On the expiry of Sixty days from the date fixed for the first appearance of the parties before the mediator, the mediation shall stand terminated, unless the Court, which referred the matter, either suo moto, or upon request by any of the parties, and upon hearing all the parties, is of the view that extension of time is necessary or may be useful; but such extension shall not be beyond a further period of thirty days.

19: Parties to act in good faith

All the parties shall commit to participate in the proceedings in good faith with the intension to settle the dispute (s), if possible.

20: Confidentiality, disclosure and inadmissibility of information:

- [1] When a mediator receives factual information concerning the dispute from any party, he shall disclose the substance of that information to the other party, so that the other party may have an opportunity to present such explanation as it may consider appropriate.

Provided that, when a party gives information to the mediator subject to a specific condition that it be kept confidential, the mediator shall not disclose the information to the other party.

- [2] Receipt of perusal of any document by the mediator or receipt of information orally by the mediator while serving in that capacity, shall be confidential and the mediator shall not be compelled to divulge information regarding the document or record or oral information nor as to what transpired during the mediation.

- [3] Parties shall maintain confidentiality in respect of events that transpired during the mediation and shall not rely on or introduce the said information in any proceeding as to:-

[a] views expressed by a party in the course of the mediation proceeding;

[b] documents produced during the mediation which were expressly required to be treated as confidential or other notes or drafts or information given by the parties to the mediators.

[c] proposal made or views expressed by the mediator.

[d] admission made by a party in the course of mediation proceeding.

[e] the fact that a party had or had not indicated willingness to accept a proposal.

[4] There shall be no stenographic or audio or video recording of the mediation proceedings.

[5] A mediator may maintain personal record regarding progress of the mediation for his personal use.

21: Privacy:

The mediation sessions shall be conducted in complete privacy; only the concerned parties or their counsels or power of attorney holders can attend, other persons may attend only with the consent of the parties and permission of the mediator.

22: Immunity:

No mediator shall be held liable for anything bonafidely done or omitted to be done by him during the mediation proceedings for civil or criminal action nor shall he be summoned by any party to the suit or proceeding to appear in a Court of Law to testify in regard to information received by him or action taken by him or in respect of drafts or records prepared by him or shown to him during the mediation proceedings.

23: Communication between mediator and the Court:

[1] In order to preserve the confidence of parties in the Court and the neutrality of the mediator, there should be no communication between the mediator and the court, except as stated in sub-rules [2] and [3] of this Rule.

[2] If any communication between the mediator and the Court is necessary, it shall be in writing and copies of the same shall be given to the parties or their constituted attorneys or the counsel.

[3] All communication between the mediator and the Court shall be made only by the mediator and in respect of the following matters:

[a] the failure of party or parties to attend; or

[b] the mediator's assessment that the case is not suited for settlement through mediation; or

[c] settlement of dispute or disputes arrived at between parties.

24: Settlement agreement:

Where an agreement is reached between the parties with regard to all the issues in the suit or proceeding or some of the issues, the same shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties or their constituted attorney. If any counsel has represented the parties, the mediator may obtain his signature also on the settlement agreement.

- [1] The agreement of the parties so signed shall be submitted to the Co-ordinator, Mediation Centre, who shall, with a covering letter signed by him forward the same to the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending.
- [2] Where no agreement is arrived at between the parties or where the mediator is of the view that no settlement is possible in respect to any issue or issues referred to for mediation, he shall report the same in writing to the Co-ordinator, Mediation Centre, who, shall, with a covering letter signed by him forward the same to the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending.

25: Court to record settlement and pass decree:

On receipt of settlement agreement, if the Court is satisfied that the parties have settled their disputes voluntarily, the Court may pass appropriate order/decreed on the basis of settlement, if the same is not found collusive/illegal/unworkable. However, if the settlement disposes of only certain issues arising in the matter, the Court may record settlement in respect of the issues settled in the mediation and may proceed to decide other issues which are not settled.

26: Fee of the mediators

a) the mediators shall be paid honorarium as under:

S. No.	Nature of case	Honorarium
1	On settlement through mediation of a matrimonial case [including criminal], custody, guardianship, probate, partition and possession.	Rs. 3000/- per case [with two or more connected cases, the maximum would be Rs. 4000/-]

2	All other matters.	Rs. 2000/- per case [with two or more connected cases, the maximum would be Rs. 3000/-]
3	Connected Case	Rs.500/- per case subject to a maximum of 1000 (regardless of the number of connected cases).
4.	In case of no settlement	Rs.1000/- per case regardless of no. of connected cases in respect to SI No. 1 & Rs.500/- regardless of no. of connected cases in respect of SI No. 2.

This is subject to revision from time to time as deemed fit by the High Court.

- b) Each party shall bear the cost for production of their witnesses and experts, as also for production of documents.

27: Ethics and code of conduct for mediators:

The mediator shall follow and observe these Rules strictly and with the diligence.

- (1) Not indulge in conduct unbecoming of a mediator.
- (2) Uphold the integrity and fairness of the mediation process.
- (3) Ensure that the parties involved in the mediation are fairly informed and have an adequate understanding of the procedural aspects of the mediation process.
- (4) While communicating with the parties avoid any impropriety or appearance of impropriety.
- (5) The mediator must avoid mediating in cases where they have direct personal, professional or financial interest in the outcome of the dispute. If the mediator has any indirect interest, he is bound to disclose to the parties such indirect interest at the earliest opportunity and he shall not mediate in the case

unless the parties specifically agree to accept him as mediator, despite such indirect interest.

- (6) Where the mediator is an advocate, he shall not appear for any of the parties in respect of the dispute which he had mediated.
- (7) Mediators have a duty to know the limits of their competence and ability in order to avoid taking on assignments which they are not equipped to handle.
- (8) Mediators have a duty to remain neutral throughout the mediation.
- (9) Mediators must respect the voluntary nature of mediation and must recognize the rights of the parties to withdraw from the mediation at any stage.
- (10) Mediation being confidential in nature, a mediator shall be faithful to the confidentiality reposed in him.
- (11) Mediator has a duty to encourage the parties to make their own decisions both individually and collectively about the resolution of the dispute, rather than imposing his own ideas on the parties. Self determination is the essence of the mediation process.

BY ORDER

 3.3.11 b

(S. G. CHATTOPADHYAY)
REGISTRAR GENERAL

resolution of the High Court of Tripura
HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA

No.F.3(28)-HC/15-17/7275-337

Dated, Agartala, the 11th April, 2017

NOTIFICATION

1. Short Title and commencement :

- (i) These Rules shall be called the Mediation (High Court of Tripura) (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (ii) They shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. Amendment of Rule 18

For Rule 18 of the Mediation (High Court of Tripura) Rules, 2016, the following shall be substituted, namely ;-

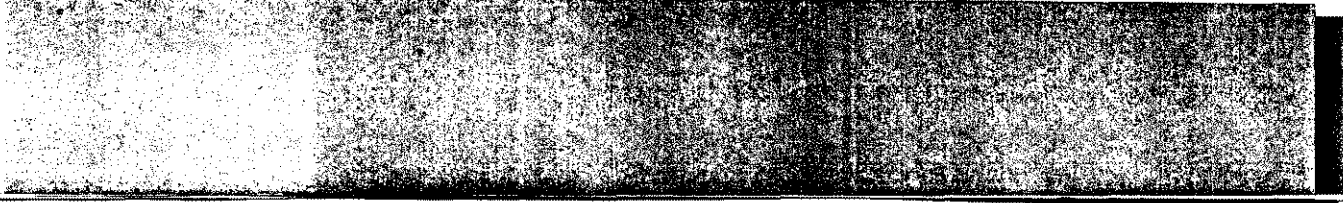
“ Generally on the expiry of 60 days from the date fixed for the first appearance of the parties before the mediator, the Mediation shall stand terminated unless the mediator considers the case as exceptional one and extends the time limit for further 30 days with the consent of the parties. However, time may be extended beyond 90 days, only with the permission of the Referral Court, provided both the parties agree to it. The Mediation shall stand terminated after expiry of 90 days unless the Referral Court being approached by the mediator and with consent of the parties extends the time limit beyond 90 days”

By Order

Sd/-

(S. G. Chattopadhyay)

Registrar General



HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA
AGARTALA

No.F.3 (28)-HC/2018/502

Dated, Agartala, the 6th April, 2018.

NOTIFICATION

1. Short Title and commencement :

[a] These Rules shall be called the 'Mediation (High Court of Tripura) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2018'.

[b] These Rules shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. Amendment of Rule 5

Rule 5 (a) (iii) of the Mediation (High Court of Tripura) Rules, 2016, shall be substituted by the following:-

(iii) **Judicial Officers** or Legal practitioners with at least 10 years' standing at the bar at the level of the High Court or the District Court or courts of equivalent status.

By Order

Sd/-

TRIPURA GAZETTE

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**PART--I-- Orders and Notifications by the Government of Tripura,
The High Court, Government Treasury etc.**

HIGH COURT OF TRIPURA AGARTALA

No.F.3(28)-HC/15-23/1199-1223

Dated, Agartala, the 12th July, 2023

NOTIFICATION

1. Short Title and commencement:

- (a) This Rule shall be called the '**Mediation (High Court of Tripura) (Third Amendment) Rule, 2023**'.
- (b) It shall come into force with immediate effect.

2. Amendment of Rule 26(a)

Rule 26 (a) of the Mediation (High Court of Tripura) Rules, 2016, shall be substituted by the following :-

“(26) Fee of the Mediators

- a) The mediators shall be paid honorarium as under:

Sl. No.	Nature of case	Honorarium
1.	On settlement through Mediation	Rs. 5,000/- per case
2.	Connected cases	Rs. 1,000/- per case subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000/-(regardless of the number of connected cases)
3.	In case of no settlement (in case the party fail to arrive at an amicable settlement despite three effective hearings)	Rs. 2,500/-

This is subject to revision from time to time as deemed fit by the High Court”.

By Order

Sd/-

(Vishwajeet Pandey)
REGISTRAR GENERAL