



Annex A - About the International Judicial Dispute Resolution Network

The International Judicial Dispute Resolution Network (JDRN) comprises judiciaries from across the common law and civil law traditions to advance the adoption of the Judicial Dispute Resolution (JDR) process in judicial systems around the world to enhance the administration and delivery of justice by promoting the early, amicable, cost-effective and fair resolution of court disputes without the need for a trial through pro-active, judge-led management of cases, twinned with the employment of Court Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) modalities.

The JDRN is a non-binding and voluntary group of like-minded judiciaries which collectively seek to pursue the mission, objectives and goals of the Network.

The founding members of the JDRN

1. Federal Court of Australia
2. Judiciary of Canada
 - a. Court of Appeal of Quebec
 - b. Ontario Superior Court of Justice
3. The Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China
4. Judiciary of Germany
 - a. Higher Regional Court/Court of Appeal (Kammergericht) Berlin
 - b. Berlin Regional Court
5. Federal Court of Malaysia
6. Supreme Court of the Philippines
7. Judiciary of Singapore
8. Judiciary of England and Wales, United Kingdom
9. United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

The objectives of establishing the JDRN

1. Provide a platform for member judiciaries of the JDRN and other interested judiciaries to share experiences and exchange ideas and expertise on leveraging the JDR process to manage their cases effectively and achieve better outcomes for litigants.
2. Develop and promote a set of standards and best practices to serve as the benchmark for the development and practice of the JDR process in jurisdictions which are keen to institutionalise it in their judicial systems.
3. Support efforts in judicial systems which are interested in adopting the JDR process by providing access to knowhow and resources for capacity building and the development of judicial competencies in the JDR process.

The JDR Process

The JDR process refers to the proactive, judge-led management of cases, twinned with the use of a range of Court ADR modalities to achieve the resolution of court disputes in full or in part so that judicial time is saved.

Objectives of the JDR Process

1. An early, amicable resolution of the court dispute;
2. An amicable settlement that aids in the preservation of commercial or personal relationships;
3. A cost-effective resolution of the court dispute;
4. An enforceable outcome for parties;
5. Promotes the effective use and deployment of scarce judicial resources; and
6. Effective management of judicial caseload.

Key Features of the JDR Process

1. Early and ongoing application of the JDR process during the judicial proceedings
2. The integral nature of the JDR process
3. Cost containment and management
4. Timeliness
5. Creative solutions and options

Court ADR Modalities employed during the JDR Process

1. Early Neutral Evaluation
2. Mediation
3. Judge-facilitated negotiations
4. Appointment of assessors/experts/referees to help determine complex factual issues

The “Best Practice Guide for the Establishment, Implementation and Promotion of the JDR process”



JDRN best practice
guide-appd_1jan23.

Link: www.int-jdrn.org/resources/permalink/