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Critical Analysis of Third-Party Litigation Funding around the World and in India

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ABSTRACT

This article critically analyses the concept of Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) in the context of India, exploring its benefits, challenges, and potential implications for the legal system. As a mechanism where external entities provide financial support to litigants in exchange for a share of potential settlements, TPLF has gained global attention. The discussion delves into the necessity of TPLF in India, considering the high litigation rate and financial disparities that hinder access to justice. Drawing from international examples, it evaluates the existing regulatory framework in India, highlighting the gradual recognition of TPLF's significance by the government. The article concludes by emphasizing the need for a balanced regulatory approach that fosters access to justice while addressing ethical concerns.

Keywords: *Litigation Funding, Access to Justice, Regulatory Framework, Ethical Considerations.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Third Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) is a mechanism where a third party, not directly involved in a legal dispute, provides financial resources to one of the parties involved in litigation in exchange for a share of the potential settlement or judgment. TPLF has gained significant attention in recent years, both globally and in India. This article critically analyses the concept of TPLF in India, focusing on its benefits, challenges, and potential implications for the legal system. The discussion is supported by relevant case law and legal opinions.

The surge of Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) in global legal systems, including its resonance in the Indian context, underscores a paradigm shift in how legal disputes are financed and resolved. This innovative practice, where an external entity injects financial support into ongoing litigation, has become a pivotal force in addressing the financial barriers that often impede access to justice. Within the Indian legal framework, the concept of TPLF has become a subject of intense scrutiny and discourse among legal scholars, practitioners, and policymakers. The benefits of TPLF in India extend beyond mere financial considerations. This

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mechanism acts as a leveller, allowing individuals and entities, regardless of economic status, to pursue legal remedies without being fettered by prohibitive costs. By facilitating access to justice, TPLF contributes to a more equitable legal landscape, aligning with the constitutional mandate of ensuring justice for all.

The landscape is not devoid of challenges. Ethical concerns regarding the potential influence of external funders on litigation strategy and decision-making loom large. Striking a balance between fostering financial accessibility to justice and safeguarding the integrity of legal proceedings becomes imperative.

II. WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR THIRD PARTY LITIGATION FUNDING

In India, the burgeoning litigation rate, coupled with economic disparities, underscores the critical need for Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) as a means to bridge the gaping chasm in access to justice. The current legal system, while ostensibly designed to ensure justice for all, is beleaguered by financial constraints that obstruct the path to the courts for a substantial portion of the population. India's legal landscape, marked by its complexity and cost-intensive nature, renders it difficult for many to navigate the intricacies of litigation proceedings, primarily due to the prohibitive expenses involved.

The existing funding mechanisms within the legal system, while essential, are often insufficient to accommodate the vast number of litigants in need. Legal aid, a cornerstone of the justice system, is constrained by strict eligibility criteria, leaving those who fall outside the criteria grappling with the financial burden of pursuing legal recourse. While legal aid aims to assist the indigent, it fails to capture a significant demographic – individuals who, while not destitute, lack the financial means to engage in protracted legal battles. India's high litigation rate, fuelled by factors such as societal complexity, economic disparities, and an increasing awareness of legal rights, exacerbates the issue. Paradoxically, the surge in legal disputes is accompanied by a widening access to justice gap. A significant number of potential litigants find themselves on the periphery of the legal system, unable to cross the threshold of the courts due to financial constraints. This dichotomy underscores the urgency of addressing the financial impediments that obstruct the pursuit of justice for a substantial segment of the population.

Enter Third-Party Litigation Funding, a paradigm shifts in the realm of legal finance. TPLF presents a transformative solution by introducing external financiers who provide funds to litigants, enabling them to pursue legal actions without bearing the entire financial burden. This model democratizes access to justice, levelling the playing field and ensuring that legal recourse is not a luxury reserved for the financially privileged.

The benefits of TPLF are manifold. Firstly, it mitigates the financial risks inherent in litigation,

empowering individuals and entities to pursue legitimate claims without fear of bankruptcy or severe financial repercussions. This risk mitigation is pivotal in encouraging meritorious claims that might otherwise be abandoned due to financial constraints. TPLF also enhances the efficiency and timeliness of the legal process by providing litigants with the resources to hire skilled legal professionals, contributing to the reduction of case backlogs in the overburdened judicial system. However, the adoption of TPLF is not without its challenges. Concerns regarding potential conflicts of interest, confidentiality, and ethical considerations necessitate a robust regulatory framework. Striking the right balance between promoting access to justice and safeguarding ethical standards is imperative to the responsible and ethical practice of third-party funding.

III. OVERVIEW OF THIRD-PARTY LITIGATION FUNDING (TPLF) LAWS

Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) has gained prominence globally as a catalyst for expanding access to justice. Several countries have recognized its potential and implemented formal legal frameworks to regulate and facilitate TPLF. Examining the TPLF laws of exemplary countries sheds light on the diverse approaches and benefits associated with this funding model, providing valuable insights for nations seeking to enhance their legal systems. The experiences of countries like the United Kingdom, Australia, Singapore, the United States, and Canada illustrate the evolution and impact of TPLF laws.

A. United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has been at the forefront of embracing TPLF through a well-established regulatory framework. The Legal Aid, Sentencing, and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 removed the restrictions on TPLF agreements, allowing litigants to secure funding from third parties without facing potential adverse cost consequences. The UK's approach has fostered a robust TPLF industry, promoting access to justice and encouraging legitimate claims. The flexibility of the regulatory framework has contributed to the growth of the litigation finance sector, attracting both domestic and international funders.

B. Australia

Australia, with its sophisticated legal system, has embraced TPLF as a means to alleviate financial barriers to justice. Jurisdictions like Victoria and New South Wales have implemented specific legislation regulating TPLF, ensuring transparency and protecting the interests of litigants. These laws mandate disclosure of funding agreements and provide courts with the authority to intervene if the terms are deemed unfair. The Australian experience highlights the importance of balancing access to justice with safeguards against potential abuses, fostering a

thriving TPLF sector while maintaining ethical standards.

C. Singapore

Singapore has positioned itself as a legal hub in Asia, and its legal framework reflects a progressive stance on TPLF. The Civil Law (Amendment) Act 2017 introduced provisions explicitly recognizing and regulating TPLF agreements. Singapore's approach emphasizes disclosure and accountability, requiring parties to inform the court and other parties about the existence of funding agreements. This transparent regulatory environment has attracted international TPLF providers, contributing to Singapore's status as a preferred destination for dispute resolution.

D. United States

In the United States, TPLF is subject to state regulations, resulting in a patchwork of rules. While federal courts generally permit TPLF, individual states have distinct regulations governing its practice. States like New York and California have embraced TPLF, recognizing its potential to enhance access to justice. However, the lack of a uniform regulatory framework has led to varying practices and standards across jurisdictions. The U.S. experience underscores the importance of a cohesive national approach to TPLF regulation to ensure consistency and predictability.

E. Canada

Canada has taken a cautious yet evolving approach to TPLF. While there is no explicit legislation at the federal level, Canadian courts have generally been receptive to TPLF arrangements. The lack of formal regulation has not impeded the growth of the TPLF industry, and the Canadian legal landscape continues to adapt to the evolving needs of litigants. As TPLF gains prominence, Canada provides a case study in how a legal system can navigate the terrain without explicit legislation, relying on judicial decisions and evolving jurisprudence.

Drawing from these international examples, India, as a developing nation, can derive valuable lessons for implementing TPLF laws. The flexibility of the UK's regulatory approach, the transparency measures of Australia, the progressive stance of Singapore, the need for a cohesive national framework in the U.S., and the adaptive approach of Canada all offer insights. India can leverage these experiences to craft a balanced regulatory framework that promotes access to justice while addressing concerns related to potential conflicts of interest, confidentiality, and ethical considerations.

As India has done in various other fields, learning from the experiences of these countries can expedite the evolution of its legal landscape, making justice more accessible and equitable for

its diverse population. A well-structured TPLF framework has the potential to transform the legal ecosystem in India, providing a lifeline to those who would otherwise be unable to navigate the complexities of litigation due to financial constraints. By adopting and customizing best practices from around the globe, India can ensure that TPLF becomes a force for justice, helping to alleviate the access-to-justice gap prevalent in the country.

IV. CURRENT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK REGARDING ‘THIRD PARTY LITIGATION FUNDING IN INDIA’

As of the current landscape, India lacks a comprehensive and dedicated regulatory framework for Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF). The absence of specific regulations governing TPLF has left the practice largely uncharted, raising questions about transparency, ethical standards, and potential conflicts of interest. The absence of a formal structure has led to a situation where TPLF in India operates within a legal gray area, guided primarily by judicial decisions and evolving jurisprudence.

The lack of a dedicated regulatory framework for TPLF in India can be attributed to several factors. First and foremost, the traditional approach to litigation financing in India has been cautious, with concerns about potential ethical issues and the need to maintain the integrity of the legal process. The legal community has historically been conservative, and the idea of introducing external financiers into the litigation process has raised apprehensions about the possible influence of third parties on legal proceedings.

Additionally, India's legal system has been slow to adapt to the evolving needs of litigants, particularly in the context of access to justice. The focus has traditionally been on legal aid for the indigent, with limited attention given to those who, while not destitute, face financial barriers to pursuing legitimate claims. The absence of a proactive stance on TPLF can be seen as a reflection of a legal culture that is cautious about embracing new paradigms, especially when it comes to the intersection of law and finance.

However, there are indications that the Indian government recognizes the need for a formal regulatory framework for TPLF to address the access-to-justice gap. The Law Commission of India, in its 266th Report, acknowledged the significance of TPLF and recommended its introduction in a regulated manner. The report recognized the potential benefits of TPLF in facilitating access to justice, reducing the burden on the state for legal aid, and promoting the efficient resolution of disputes.

While the recommendations of the Law Commission were a step in the right direction, the actual implementation of a regulatory framework has been a gradual process. The Indian

government has shown a willingness to engage with stakeholders, including legal experts and industry representatives, to formulate a framework that strikes a balance between promoting access to justice and addressing concerns related to ethics and potential abuse.

The government's approach appears to be one of cautious optimism, recognizing the transformative potential of TPLF while being mindful of the need for safeguards. The absence of a rush to legislate may stem from the desire to learn from the experiences of other jurisdictions that have already implemented TPLF regulations. This measured approach is indicative of a government that seeks to avoid pitfalls and ensure that any regulatory framework aligns with India's unique legal and societal context.

In the future, it is anticipated that India will move toward establishing a formal regulatory framework for TPLF. The evolving global landscape, where TPLF is becoming increasingly accepted and regulated, provides a backdrop against which India can shape its own policies. The government is likely to consult extensively with legal experts, industry stakeholders, and the judiciary to ensure that the framework is comprehensive, transparent, and capable of fostering a robust TPLF sector that enhances access to justice without compromising ethical standards.

In conclusion, while India currently lacks a specific regulatory framework for TPLF, there are indications that the government recognizes the need for such regulation to address the access-to-justice gap. The absence of a formal structure can be attributed to historical caution, but the Law Commission's recommendations and ongoing consultations suggest a positive shift in the government's stance. As India navigates the path toward TPLF regulation, a careful balance between fostering access to justice and addressing ethical concerns will be crucial to creating a framework that is effective, transparent, and tailored to India's legal landscape.

V. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

The advent of Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) in the Indian legal system carries significant implications, impacting various facets of the legal landscape. Several salient factors underscore the transformative effects and challenges associated with the introduction of TPLF in India:

A. Access to Justice: TPLF has the potential to democratize access to justice by providing financial support to litigants who would otherwise be unable to afford the costs of legal proceedings. This is particularly relevant in a country with a large population facing financial constraints, allowing meritorious cases to be pursued and enhancing overall inclusivity in the legal system.

- B. Efficiency and Case Management:** The infusion of external funding can expedite legal proceedings by enabling litigants to hire skilled legal professionals and pursue their cases more efficiently. This has the potential to alleviate the burden on an overburdened judicial system, reducing case backlogs and contributing to more timely resolutions.
- C. Risk Mitigation's** provides litigants with a means to mitigate financial risks associated with litigation. By sharing the risks with third-party funders, litigants are more likely to pursue valid claims without fear of financial repercussions, leading to a more dynamic and assertive legal environment.
- D. Influence on Legal Strategy:** The involvement of third-party funders may introduce a commercial perspective to litigation. While this can incentivize the pursuit of strong cases, there are concerns about potential conflicts of interest and the influence of funders on legal strategy, raising questions about the integrity of legal proceedings.
- E. Regulatory Challenges:** The absence of a dedicated regulatory framework poses challenges. The legal system must grapple with issues related to disclosure, transparency, and ethical considerations. Striking the right balance between facilitating TPLF and preventing potential abuses requires a nuanced regulatory approach.
- F. Ethical Concerns:** TPLF introduces ethical considerations, such as the duty of lawyers to act in the best interests of their clients. The alignment of financial interests between litigants and funders can raise questions about potential compromises in legal representation and the preservation of client confidentiality.
- G. Impact on Settlement Dynamics:** The presence of TPLF can influence settlement dynamics. With external funders having a stake in the outcome, there may be increased pressure to settle cases, potentially affecting the willingness of parties to engage in negotiations and reach settlements.
- H. Globalization of Legal Services:** TPLF can contribute to the globalization of legal services in India. The participation of international funders may lead to increased cross-border litigation and the integration of Indian legal matters into the global legal finance landscape.
- I. Catalyst for Legal Innovation:** TPLF may serve as a catalyst for legal innovation, prompting law firms and practitioners to explore new business models and fee structures. This could lead to a more dynamic and competitive legal market, fostering innovation in legal services.
- J. Impact on Legal Aid:** While TPLF addresses the financial barriers for some litigants, it may also impact the traditional legal aid system. The government and legal aid

organizations may need to adapt to a changing legal landscape, reassessing their role in light of increased third-party funding.

In navigating these implications, the Indian legal system must strike a delicate balance between leveraging the potential benefits of TPLF and safeguarding the core principles of justice, ethics, and the integrity of legal processes. The formulation of a robust regulatory framework, informed by global best practices and tailored to India's unique legal context, will be instrumental in harnessing the positive impacts of TPLF while addressing potential challenges.

VI. CONCLUSION

The surge of Third-Party Litigation Funding (TPLF) presents a transformative shift in India's legal landscape. While the absence of a dedicated regulatory framework reflects historical caution, the article illustrates the evolving recognition of TPLF's importance by the Indian government. The benefits of TPLF, such as democratizing access to justice and mitigating financial risks in litigation, are juxtaposed with challenges like ethical considerations and regulatory nuances. Learning from the experiences of countries with established TPLF laws, India has the potential to create a balanced framework. As the nation navigates toward a formal regulatory structure, the emphasis must be on fostering access to justice while ensuring ethical standards, ultimately creating a legal ecosystem that is effective, transparent, and tailored to India's unique needs.

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