

### Personal Injury Arbitration

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#### Overview

- Background
- Development in Scotland
- PI Arbitration in England
- Advantages and Disadvantages
- Interest in PI Arbitration in Scotland



#### What is Arbitration?

• A mechanism of settling disputes and obtaining a final and binding decision, without recourse to a court

• Private determination of a dispute by an independent third party

• Form of alternative dispute resolution in which the parties to a dispute agree to be bound by the decision of the arbitrator they have appointed



### Alternatives

- Litigation
- Negotiation
- Mediation
- Med-arb
- Arb-med
- Expert determination
- Adjudication



### Key Features

- Arbitration clause or
- Submission agreement
- Ad hoc or
- Institutional
- Consensual
- Non-governmental
- Final and binding



### Legislation

- Arbitration (Scotland) Act 2010
- Old law seen as outdated and unsatisfactory

• Stated case procedure disruptive

• Scotland adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law regulating international commercial arbitrations in 1990



## Legislative Development

English Arbitration Act 1996

• Draft Arbitration (Scotland) Bill initiated in 1997

• Scottish Arbitration Code in 1999

• 2010 Act now provides a comprehensive, modern framework



- Main body of the Act regulates foundations of arbitration
  - seat of the arbitration
  - enforcement of an arbitral award
  - interaction between arbitration and the courts



#### Rules

- Schedule 1 includes a set of rules governing the conduct and procedure of the arbitration
  - appointment of arbitrator
  - powers of arbitrator

- Mandatory rules cannot be modified or disapplied by the parties
- Default rules apply unless the parties agree to modify or disapply those rules



#### Procedure

• Rule 28 default rule

• In absence of agreement, arbitrator can determine the procedure to be followed in arbitration as well as any evidential matters

• Not imitation of court proceedings



#### Practice

Written statement of case and a response helps focus issues

No need for an actual hearing

- Oral evidence permitted
- May be combined with witness statements



### Comparison With England

- Both share fundamental principles
  - Fairness
  - Party autonomy
  - Limited court intervention
- Similar procedures for challenging the jurisdiction of the tribunal or awards
- 2010 Act has improved upon 1996 Act
  - Express and detailed confidentiality provision as a default rule
  - Covers oral agreements to arbitrate



### English PI Arbitration

- Arbitration is popular in shipping, building and commercial disputes already
- PIcArbs set up in England
  - Pre-action protocol
  - Proposal to arbitrate
  - Arbitration agreement
  - Summary of claim
  - Arbitrator appointed
  - Response
  - Arbitration runs to settlement or trial



### English Reasons

- Ministry of Justice cuts and closure of courts
- Increased court fees
- Inefficient county courts
- Trials being bumped
- Introduction of costs budgeting
- Strike outs for procedural default
- Delays in assessments of costs



### English Reasons

Civil Procedure Rules

• Mitchell v News Group Newspapers [2014] 1 W.L.R. 795

• Denton & Others v T H White Limited [2014] 1 W.L.R. 3926



#### Scottish Reasons?

• ASPIC

• Moran v Freyssinet [2015] CSIH 76

Taylor Report on Funding of Civil Litigation



### Advantages

Choice of arbitrator

- Expertise
  - FDRS
  - University of Aberdeen
  - ACIArb, MCIArb and FCIArb
  - PI Bolt on option
- Efficiency



# Advantages

Confidentiality

• Convenience

Hot-tubbing



# Advantages

• Arb-Med

Continuity

Timescales



### Disadvantages

- Lack of appeal
- No powers to compel any action from non parties
- Fewer recoveries of documents
- Multiparty disputes can be problematic



#### Costs

- Parties pay for tribunal
- Hire the arbitrator

- Agree in advance
- Tenders



#### Discussion

- Pilot case PIArb v ASPIC
  - Who will finish first?
  - Who will save money?

Trial period

• Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow



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