

## DUBAI INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTRE COURTS

### GUIDE ON

## MUTUAL RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL JUDGMENTS IN DIFC COURTS AND COURTS IN INDIA

### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Dubai International Financial Centre (the “**DIFC**”) Courts issue this Guidance Note on the mutual enforcement of civil and commercial judgments delivered by the courts in India and the DIFC Courts to provide practical guidance to parties seeking enforcement of civil and commercial judgments in India and the DIFC, in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the laws of India and rules governing DIFC Courts.
- 1.2. On 25 October 1999, the Republic of India (“**India**”) and the United Arab Emirates (the “**UAE**”) entered into the *Agreement on Juridical and Judicial Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters for the Service of Summons, Judicial Documents, Commissions, Execution of Judgements and Arbitral Awards* (the “**Agreement**”), which applies to service of summons and other judicial documents or processes; the taking of evidence by means of Letters of Request or commissions; and execution of decrees, settlements and arbitral awards between the two countries.
- 1.3. The instrument of ratification of the Agreement was exchanged 29 May 2000. To date, India has only given a gazette notification dealing with one of these three issues, namely the service of summons and other processes. It has not issued any notification in respect of the recognition and enforcement of civil judgments, as required under Section 44A of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure (“**CPC**”). While the UAE has given effect to the treaty by publishing it in the Federal Gazette pursuant to Federal Decree No. 33 of 2000, it is unclear whether it has advised the Indian government as to which UAE Courts are “superior courts” for the purposes of Section 44A of the CPC. Regardless, absent India’s notification in its Official Gazette to give effect to the treaty, the UAE will not be defined as a “reciprocating territory” for the execution of UAE judgments in India.

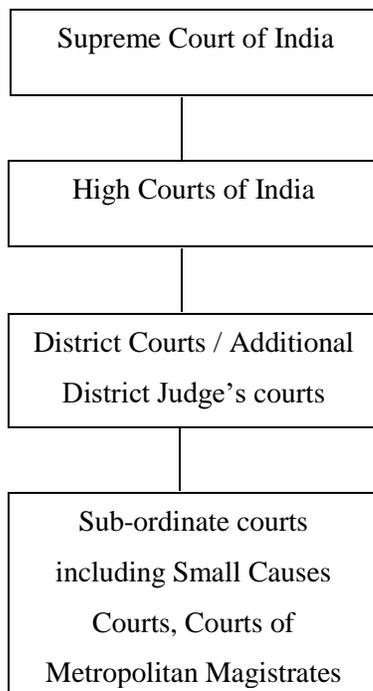
1.4. As this Guidance Note involves laws of India, the DIFC Courts have instructed Nishith Desai Associates (“**NDA**”) to draft the portions related to Indian laws and procedures applicable for enforcement of monetary judgments from DIFC Courts.

## 2. Scope of this memorandum

2.1. This Guidance Note has no binding legal effect and does not constitute a treaty or legislation for any purpose whatsoever. It is not binding on the judges of either India or DIFC Courts and does not supersede any existing laws, judicial decisions or courts rules and procedures. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to create or alter any existing legal rights or relations or to create any binding arrangement for enforcement of judgments.

## 3. Courts in India

3.1. The Supreme Court of India is at the apex of the Indian judicial system, followed by High Courts in each state or group of states. Below each state’s High Court lies a hierarchy of subordinate courts. The hierarchy of civil courts is given in the below schematic:



3.2. As the highest appellate court, the Supreme Court of India adjudicates appeals from the state High Courts. The High Courts entertain appeals from subordinate courts and tribunals which lie within its jurisdiction. They also act as courts of revision for the subordinate courts and the tribunals. Some High Courts also exercise original jurisdiction in civil and admiralty matters. The territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction in civil matters is usually determined by the concerned state enactments on the civil courts.

3.3. To specifically cater for commercial<sup>1</sup> disputes of a specified value<sup>2</sup>, the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of the High Courts Act 2015 (“**Commercial Courts Act**”) led to the establishment of commercial courts for resolution of disputes in a time-bound mechanism. Various states<sup>3</sup> in India have established such commercial courts in several districts under the Commercial Courts Act.

#### **4. DIFC Courts**

4.1. The DIFC Courts form part of the legal system of the UAE. This Guidance Note only applies to the DIFC Courts. The Guidance Note pertains to civil and commercial disputes which are connected to the DIFC or where the parties have agreed that the DIFC Courts should have exclusive jurisdiction.

4.2. The DIFC Courts consist of the Small Claims Tribunal, the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal. They were established by Dubai Laws No. 9 and 12 of 2004 and operate as a common-law court which applies legal procedures of the highest international standards. The Courts’ internationally renowned judiciary is selected from common law jurisdictions around the world and includes three Emirati judges equally conversant in civil and common law.

#### **5. Enforcement of DIFC Courts’ judgments in Indian courts**

##### **5.1. *Applicable Laws***

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<sup>1</sup> As defined in Section 2(1)(i) of the Commercial Courts Act.

<sup>2</sup> “Specified Value”, in relation to a commercial dispute, shall mean the value of the subject-matter in respect of a suit as determined in accordance with section 12 which shall not be less than one crore rupees or such higher value, as may be notified by the Central Government. A Bill amending this statute was passed by the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament of India) on 1 August 2018, reducing the value from INR 10,000,000/- (Rupees Ten Million) [approx. USD 1,50,000] to INR 300,000/- (Rupees Three Hundred Thousand) [approx. USD 4,500].

<sup>3</sup> Including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Tamil Nadu (all districts except the city of Chennai)

5.1.1. The procedure for enforcement of foreign judgments in India would primarily depend on whether the country rendering the judgment is a reciprocating country under Section 44A of the CPC or not.

5.1.2. A judgment creditor seeking enforcement of a decree of a court of a reciprocating country is required to file execution proceedings in India, while in case of a decree from a non-reciprocating country, a fresh suit needs to be filed before the relevant court in India, based on the foreign judgment or the original cause of action, or both. This has been reiterated by several courts in India. For example, in its recent judgment, the Bombay High Court observed as follows:

*“Armed with a decree of a court in a non-reciprocating foreign territory, what must a party do in India? His option is to file, in a domestic Indian court of competent jurisdiction, a suit on that foreign decree, or on the original, underlying cause of action, or both.<sup>4</sup> He cannot simply execute such a foreign decree. He can only execute the resultant domestic decree. To obtain that decree, he must show that the foreign decree, if he sues on it, satisfies the tests of Section 13. If the decree is, on the other hand, of a court in a reciprocating territory, then he can straightaway put it into execution, following the procedure under section 44A and Order XXI, Rule 22 of the CPC...”<sup>5</sup>*

5.1.3. For a country to be designated as a “reciprocating country”, a notification to that effect is mandatory under Explanation I to Section 44A of the CPC, which defines reciprocating country as:

*“Reciprocating territory” means any country or territory outside India which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a reciprocating territory for the purposes of this section, and “Superior Courts”, with reference to any such territory, means such courts as may be specified in the said notification.*

5.1.4. The enforcement of a DIFC Courts judgment in India, owing to the absence of any notification to this effect, and irrespective of the ratification of the Agreement by India, would be similar to that of enforcement of judgments from a non-reciprocating country,

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<sup>4</sup> *Badat and Co v. East India Trading Co* AIR 1964 SC 538

<sup>5</sup> *Marine Geotechnics LLC v. Coastal Marine Construction & Engineering Ltd.* (2014) 3 AIR Bom R 193

based on common law principles. Thus, a fresh suit is required to be filed before the relevant court in India for the purposes of enforcement, in accordance with the principles and practice described below. Thereafter, on a decree being obtained on the fresh suit, proceedings for execution of such decree in India would be initiated. This would be governed by the principles enshrined in the CPC along with the recently enacted Commercial Courts Act.

## ***5.2. Requirements for enforcement of DIFC Courts' judgments in India***

5.2.1. A certified copy of the DIFC Courts judgment (which may be obtained upon making an application to the DIFC Courts) would have to be filed along with the plaint. In the course of this suit, the DIFC Courts judgment would have evidentiary value. The DIFC Courts judgment must be certified in the manner, and according to the rules, in use in UAE for certification of the copies of judicial records, as required by Section 86 of the Evidence Act 1872 (“**Evidence Act**”). Further, an additional certificate by a representative of the Central Government of India in the UAE is required under Section 86 of the Evidence Act. The procedure stipulated under Section 86 of the Evidence Act does not exclude other modes of proof, e.g. deposition of an official as to what took place in his presence in the DIFC Courts.

5.2.2. Upon the production of the certified copy of a DIFC Courts judgment, the Indian court executing the judgment shall presume that such judgment was pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction.<sup>6</sup> However, an adverse inference may be taken in case something contrary appears on record, or on proving want of jurisdiction<sup>7</sup>.

5.2.3. For executing a DIFC Courts judgment, the executing party would have to satisfy Section 13 of the CPC, laying down the grounds on which the DIFC Courts judgment may be challenged by the party against whom execution proceedings are initiated. Thus, the DIFC Courts judgment would be conclusive except:

- a) where it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- b) where it has not been given on the merits of the case;

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<sup>6</sup> Code of Civil Procedure 1908, s 14

<sup>7</sup> For example, whether or not a party has submitted to the jurisdiction of the foreign court.

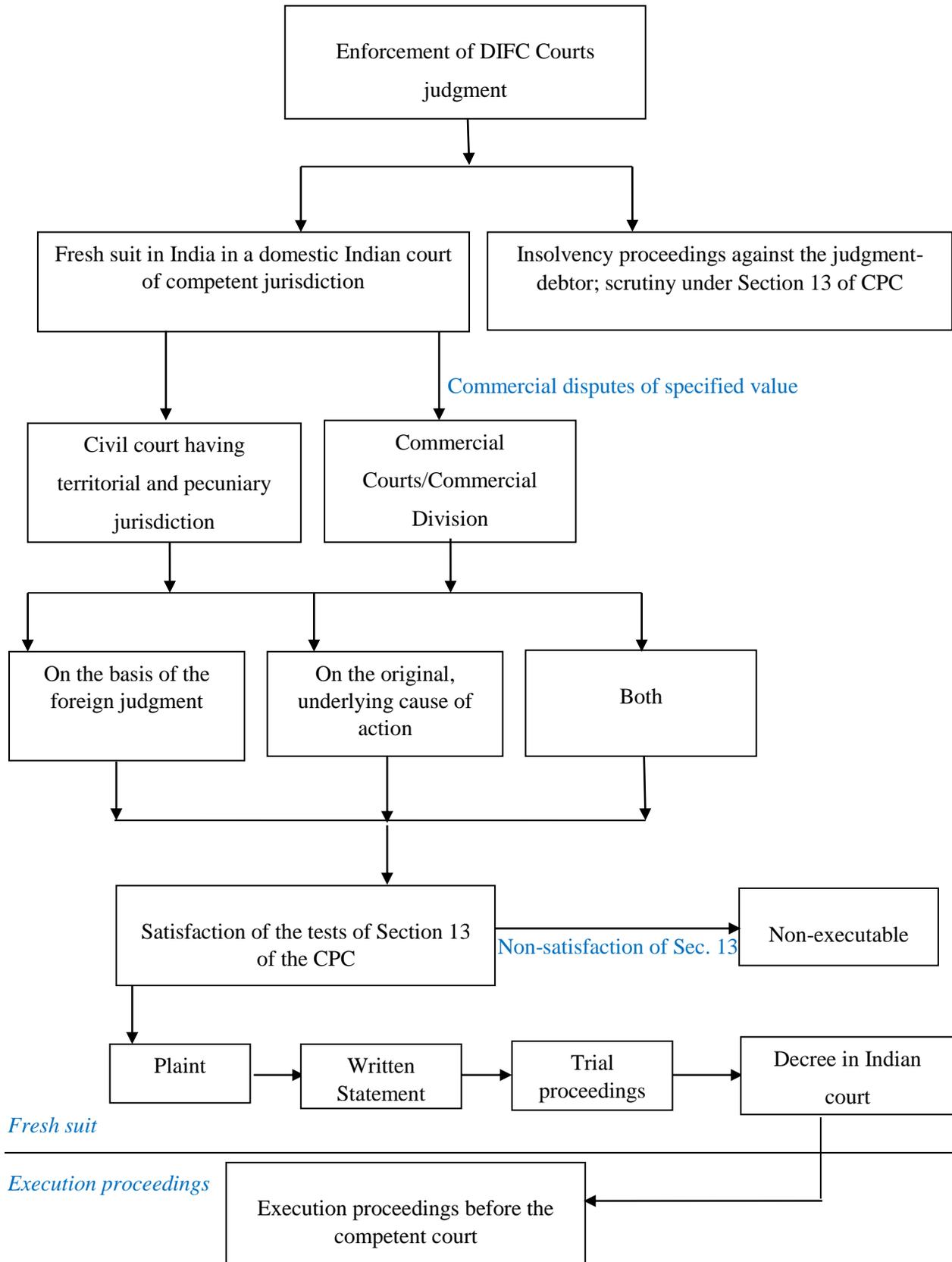
- c) where it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of India in cases in which such law is applicable;
- d) where the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice;
- e) where it has been obtained by fraud;
- f) where it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force in India.<sup>8</sup>

### ***5.3. Procedure for enforcement of DIFC Courts' judgments in India***

A tabular representation of the two-step process (i.e. filing of a fresh suit and execution proceedings) for enforcement of a DIFC Courts judgment in India is given below:

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<sup>8</sup> Code of Civil Procedure 1908, s 13



### 5.3.1. Fresh suit filed before civil courts for enforcing DIFC Courts' judgments:

- 5.3.1.1. For enforcement of a DIFC Courts judgment in India, a fresh suit would have to be initiated. A suit is instituted by filing a 'plaint' in a manner prescribed under Orders VI and VII of the CPC, along with the payment of appropriate court fees.
- 5.3.1.2. After completion of certain preliminary scrutiny by the registry of the relevant court, the case will be listed before a judge to whom the case would be assigned. Under Order V of the CPC, notice is issued to the defendant summoning his appearance and directing him to file his reply within a specified date.
- 5.3.1.3. After the plaintiff has instituted the suit and notified the defendant, the defendant is required to file its written statement, along with a set-off or counter claim, if any, in the court within 90 days of service of the summons. This is governed by Order VIII of the CPC.
- 5.3.1.4. After the parties complete the pleadings in the suit, the court frames the issues under Order XIV of the CPC, which is followed by the production, admission and denial of evidence. Thereafter, the examination and recording of evidence (documentary and/or oral) is completed.
- 5.3.1.5. After the hearing of a matter is completed, the judgment is pronounced in open court. Within fifteen days of the pronouncement of a judgment, the concerned court draws up the decree.<sup>9</sup>
- 5.3.1.6. If a defendant does not appear when the suit is called for hearing, irrespective of summons being duly served on him, the court may make an order that the suit be heard *ex parte*.<sup>10</sup>
- 5.3.1.7. In jurisdictions like New Delhi, the average time taken for disposal of a suit in a civil court is approximately 2-5 years.<sup>11</sup>

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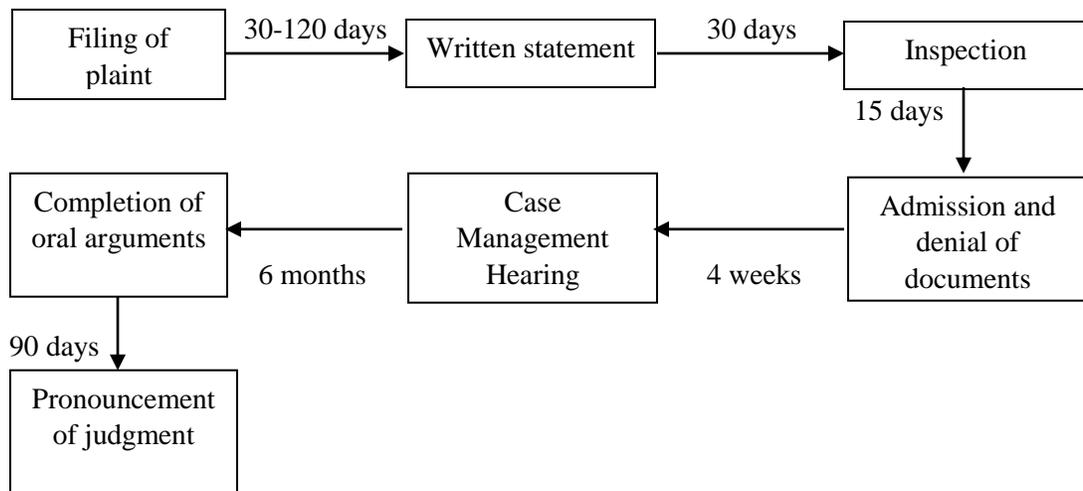
<sup>9</sup> Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Order XX Rule 1

<sup>10</sup> Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Order IX Rule 6(b)

<sup>11</sup> See, Law Commission of India, Government of India, *Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts and Commercial Courts Bill, 2015*, Report No. 253 (January 2015)

### 5.3.2. Fresh suit filed under Commercial Courts Act for enforcing DIFC Courts’ judgments:

5.3.2.1. As explained in Paragraph 3.3, in case the dispute is commercial in nature and of a specified value, a suit under the Commercial Courts Act would be initiated<sup>12</sup>, as given below:



Suits and applications filed in the High Court having original civil jurisdiction would be brought before the Commercial Division of the said High Court. The duration for disposal of a suit under the Commercial Courts Act is approximately 15 months.

#### 5.3.2.2. Summary judgments under Commercial Courts Act:

In all such commercial disputes of specified value, a party may make an application<sup>13</sup> (with a notice being issued to the opposite party) for summary judgment requesting the court to decide on the claim underlying the commercial dispute without recording oral evidence.

Prior to issues being framed the court may pass a summary judgment on consideration of the following:

<sup>12</sup> The Commercial Courts Act provides for dispute resolution in a time-bound mechanism in fora.

<sup>13</sup> In accordance with Order XIII-A, Rule 4 of the CPC, as amended by the Commercial Courts Act 2015

- the plaintiff has no real prospect of succeeding on the claim or the defendant has no real prospect of successfully defending the claim, as the case may be; and
- there is no other compelling reason why the claim should not be disposed of before recording the oral evidence.

Such a summary procedure provides relief to the aggrieved party at a much faster rate as compared to regular suits. When it appears to a court that a judgment creditor may succeed but it is improbable that it will do so, it can pass a conditional order against the judgment debtor including, but not limited to, a condition requiring the judgment debtor to deposit a sum of money as security for the judgment.<sup>14</sup>

### **5.3.3. Execution proceedings**

5.3.3.1. On a decree being passed, execution proceedings would be initiated for enforcement of the decree. Section 36 to 74 and Order XXI of the CPC set out the provisions in respect of execution.

5.3.3.2. The party in whose favour a decree has been passed, or an order capable of execution has been made, is known as a “decree holder” or “judgment creditor” while the party against whom a decree has been passed, or an order capable of execution has been made, is known as a “judgment debtor”.

5.3.3.3. For initiation of execution proceedings, an execution petition is filed by the judgment creditor containing the following particulars, in accordance with Order XXI, Rule 11 of the CPC:

- a) the number of the suit;
- b) the names of the parties;
- c) the date of the decree;
- d) whether any appeal has been preferred from the decree;
- e) whether any, and (if any) what, payment or other adjustment of the matter in controversy has been made between the parties subsequently to the decree;

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<sup>14</sup> In accordance with Order XIII-A, Rule 7 of the CPC, as amended by the Commercial Courts Act 2015

- f) whether any, and (if any) what, previous applications have been made for the execution of the decree, the dates of such applications and their results;
- g) the amount with interest (if any) due upon the decree, or other relief granted thereby, together with particulars of any cross-decree, whether passed before or after the date of the decree sought to be executed;
- h) the amount of the costs (if any) awarded;
- i) the name(s) of the person(s) against whom execution of the decree is sought; and
- j) the mode in which the assistance of the court is required.

5.3.3.4. On an application made by the judgement creditor for execution of the decree, the court may order the execution of the decree by one or more of the following modes:

- by delivery of any property specifically decreed;
- by attachment and sale or by sale without attachment of any property;
- by arrest and detention in prison;
- by appointing a receiver;
- by any other manner as the nature of the relief granted may require.<sup>15</sup>

5.3.3.5. In case of decrees involving payment of money, execution by detention in prison shall be ordered only after the judgment debtor is given an opportunity of showing cause as to why he should not be imprisoned. In rendering such an order, the court records, in writing, its dissatisfaction with the judgment debtor's cause as to the obstruction or delay of execution of the decree.

5.3.3.6. An executing court cannot go behind the decree, that is, it does not have the power to modify the terms of the decree and must take it as it stands.

5.3.3.7. In case there are multiple judgment creditors, the assets, after deducting the costs of realisation, shall be distributed among all such persons.

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<sup>15</sup> Code of Civil Procedure 1908, s 51

#### 5.3.4. Relevant courts for enforcement

A **fresh suit for enforcement** of a DIFC Courts judgment would be instituted in a court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction:

- the judgment debtor(s) at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resided, or carried on business, or personally worked for gain; or
- any of the judgment debtor(s) at the time of the commencement of the suit, actually and voluntarily resided, or carried on business, or personally worked for gain. However, in such a case, either the leave of the court must be taken, or the defendants who do not reside, or carry on business, or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution; or
- the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises.

The **proceedings for execution of the decree** obtained pursuant to the suit for enforcement would be initiated, in the first instance, before the court which passed it. Where appropriate, such court may transfer the decree to another court for execution for various reasons including the locus of the judgment debtor or the locus of the property against which the decree is sought to be executed. Further, locus of the judgment debtor(s) would also determine the jurisdiction of the courts for execution. In the event of execution of specific properties of the judgment debtor(s), execution proceedings may be initiated in the court within whose jurisdiction such properties are situated.

#### 5.3.5. Limitation Period

5.3.5.1. Article 101 of the Limitation Act 1963 provides for the period of limitation for suits upon a foreign judgment as three years from the date of the judgment.

5.3.5.2. As per the Limitation Act 1963, the period of limitation for the execution of a decree, so passed, (other than a decree granting a mandatory injunction, in which case, it is three years) is twelve years from the date of the decree.

### 5.3.6. Initiation of insolvency proceedings against the judgment debtor

5.3.6.1. Courts in India have interpreted non-payment of amounts due under a decree (including foreign judgments) as debts against which insolvency proceedings may be initiated against the judgment debtor.<sup>16</sup> However, the decree would have to undergo the scrutiny (at least a *prima facie* assessment) of the requirements under Section 13 (refer to Paragraph 5.2.3) to form the basis of the insolvency application. Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, insolvency proceedings for such defaults in respect of a debt may be initiated by operational and financial creditors including the judgment creditor.<sup>17</sup>

5.3.6.2. An insolvency application may be maintained even on the original cause of action, distinct from the DIFC Courts judgment.<sup>18</sup>

5.3.6.3. Such insolvency proceedings are distinct from the enforcement proceedings prescribed under the CPC, and may be initiated as an alternative to the two-step process, explained above.

5.3.6.4. In contrast to execution proceedings, insolvency proceedings are subject to the discretion of the court, which would not proceed with the insolvency process, only on the ground that the judgment creditor is entitled to a sum from the judgment-debtor. In case of a *bona fide* disputed debt, an insolvency application would not be allowed, especially in cases where a fuller enquiry is required.<sup>19</sup>

## 6. Enforcement of Indian judgments in the DIFC Courts

### 6.1. *Applicable laws*

6.1.1. The approach of the DIFC Courts to the recognition and enforcement of the Indian courts' judgments is based on common law principles. Where a foreign court with jurisdiction has

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<sup>16</sup> *California Pacific Trading Corporation v. Kitply Industries Ltd.* (2011) 1 Gauhati Law Reports 325; *Marine Geotechnics LLC v. Coastal Marine Construction & Engineering Ltd.* (2014) 2 Bom CR 769

<sup>17</sup> Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, ss 6, 7

<sup>18</sup> *Intesa Sanpalo SPA v. Videocon Industries Ltd.* Company petition No. 528 pf 2012, decision dated 5 December 2013, per N.M. Jamdar, J.

<sup>19</sup> *Marine Geotechnics LLC v. Coastal Marine Construction & Engineering Ltd.* (2014) 2 Bom CR 769. Note that debts stemming from a foreign judgement can be disputed in certain cases, e.g. where the conditions under Section 13 of the CPC are not satisfied and in case of time-barred debts.

determined that a sum is due from one party to another, a legal obligation arises for the judgment debtor to pay that sum. The creditor may either bring a claim against the debtor to enforce that judgment debt or seek to execute the foreign judgment using the Agreement between the UAE and India. The principles cited in the Agreement may apply to the enforcement of Indian judgments in the DIFC Courts if the judgment creditor chooses to execute the Indian judgment using the Agreement. However, judgment creditors have the residual right to bring an action against the judgment debtor.

## ***6.2. Requirements for the execution of Indian judgments in the DIFC Courts using the Agreement***

6.2.1. In order to be sued upon in the DIFC Courts, a judgment of the Indian court must be final and conclusive. It may be final and conclusive even though it is subject to an appeal. Under Article XXIII of the Agreement, an official copy of the decree along with a certificate showing that the decree is final and executable (unless that is provided for in the decree itself) are to be submitted for execution of the decree.

6.2.2. The DIFC Courts will not enforce certain types of judgments from Indian courts, for example judgments ordering the payment of taxes, fines or penalties.

6.2.3. Where the above requirements are established to the satisfaction of the DIFC Courts, the judgment of the Indian court may be challenged in the DIFC Courts only on limited grounds as provided under Article XX of the Agreement, in instances where the judgment:

- a. is not conclusive and executable; or
- b. has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction; or
- c. has not been given on the merits of the case;
- d. appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognise the law of UAE in cases where such law is applicable; or
- e. proceedings were conducted in a manner which the DIFC Courts regard as contrary to the principles of natural justice; or
- f. was obtained by fraud; or
- g. sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force or is contrary to the constitutional rules or the principles of public order in UAE; or

- h. contravenes the rules concerning the legal representation of persons suffering from lack of capacity in UAE; or
- i. was passed in absentia and the defaulting party was not duly summoned in accordance with the rules applicable in his country;
- j. concerns a dispute that is pending in a suit before one of the courts in the UAE between the same parties, involving the same cause of action, and that suit was raised before a competent UAE court prior to the raising of that dispute in India.

### **6.3. Requirements for bringing an action on the judgment debt in the DIFC Courts**

6.3.1. When an Indian judgment is handed down, the common law implies a contractual obligation on the judgment debtor to pay the sums due to the judgment creditor. This allows the judgment creditor to bring a fresh action on the implied contractual debt in the DIFC Courts using Part 7 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts. This residual right allows judgment creditors to sue on the Indian judgment at common law in the DIFC Courts, based on the principles described above.

### **6.4. Procedure for the enforcement of Indian judgments in DIFC Courts**

6.4.1. To enforce a judgment from an Indian court in the DIFC Courts, a judgment creditor must issue a Claim Form in the DIFC Courts, providing a concise statement of the nature of the claim and claiming the amount due under the judgment. A certified copy of the judgment should be exhibited to the claim form.

6.4.2. For obtaining certified copies of the judgments, a judgment creditor is required to make applications to the court to this effect, in formats available on the websites of the respective court in India.

6.4.3. Under Rule 9.53 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts 2017, there is no requirement to obtain the permission of the DIFC Courts before serving proceedings outside the DIFC. However, it remains open to the judgment debtor to challenge the jurisdiction of the DIFC Courts. If, following service, the judgment debtor does not respond to the claim, the judgment creditor will be entitled to obtain judgment in default under Part 13 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts 2017.

6.4.4. If the judgment debtor acknowledges service, the judgment creditor must file and serve Particulars of Claim, setting out a concise statement of the facts relied on in support of the claim. The Particulars of Claim should contain a statement that the Indian court had jurisdiction, which is to be determined on the basis that the person against whom the judgment was given:

- a. was, at the time the proceedings were commenced, present in the jurisdiction; or
- b. was the claimant, or counterclaimant, in the proceedings; or
- c. submitted to the jurisdiction of the Commercial Court; or
- d. agreed, before commencement, in respect of the subject matter of the proceedings, to submit to the jurisdiction of the Commercial Court.

6.4.5. In most cases, a judgment creditor will be entitled to apply to obtain summary judgment without trial under Part 24 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts 2017, unless the judgment debtor can satisfy the Court that it has a real prospect of establishing at trial that:

- a. the judgment was obtained by fraud;
- b. the judgment is contrary to public policy; and
- c. the proceedings were conducted in a manner which the DIFC Courts regard as contrary to the principles of natural justice.

Applications for summary judgment are dealt with swiftly, without the need for oral evidence.

6.4.6. If the claim on the Indian court's judgment is successful, the judgment creditor will then have the benefit of a DIFC Courts judgment. The judgment creditor will be entitled, if necessary, to use the procedures of the DIFC Courts to enforce the judgment, including:

- a. third party debt orders, requiring third parties who are indebted to the judgment debtor to pay the sum owed to the judgment creditor;
- b. charging orders, imposing charges over the judgment debtor's property in favour of the judgment creditor;
- c. orders for possession of land;
- d. orders for sale of land or other property over which the judgment creditor has the benefit of a charge;
- e. orders requiring judgment debtors to provide information about their assets;

- f. orders appointing enforcement officers to seize and sell the judgment debtor's goods;
- g. orders appointing receivers;
- h. orders for committal for contempt of court;
- i. orders relating to insolvency procedures.

## 7. Further information and contact details

7.1. Further details pertaining to the Indian courts may be accessed at <http://indiancourts.nic.in/>

Specific links to some of the important courts are as below:

- Supreme Court of India: <http://supremecourtfindia.nic.in/>
- High Court of Delhi: <http://delhihighcourt.nic.in/>
- High Court of Bombay: <http://bombayhighcourt.nic.in/>
- Madras High Court: <http://www.hcmadras.tn.nic.in/>
- Calcutta High Court: <http://calcuttahighcourt.nic.in/>
- High Court of Judicature at Allahabad: <http://www.allahabadhighcourt.in/indexhigh.html>

7.2. Further information about the DIFC Courts can be obtained:

- By visiting the website of the DIFC Courts at <http://www.difccourts.ae>;
- By contacting the Registry:
  - at Ground Floor, Building 4, The Gate District, PO Box 211724, Dubai, UAE;
  - by telephone on +971 4 427 3333; or
  - by email at [registry@difccourts.ae](mailto:registry@difccourts.ae)

**Dr. Michael Hwang**

Chief Justice of the DIFC Courts

**Mr. Moazzam Khan**

Head – Global Litigation Practice, Nishith Desai Associates

**14 September 2018**