

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3653
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 2025

India's Participation in BRICS Ministers of Justice Meeting

3653. Shri Tapir Gao:

Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of key legal reforms and initiatives highlighted by India during the BRICS Ministers of Justice Meeting;
- (b) whether the Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD) has been effective in resolving commercial disputes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the initiatives being undertaken by the Government to strengthen legal cooperation between India and other BRICS nations particularly in the fields of human rights, cyber security, and AI regulation?

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW
AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL)

(a) The key legal reforms and initiatives highlighted by India during the BRICS Ministers of Justice Meeting include the following:-

- I. India's landmark Mediation Act for providing structured, cost-effective means of resolving disputes while preserving relationships
- II. Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) to reduce judicial burden and provide timely, equitable conflict resolution.
- III. National Litigation Policy to reform government litigation by reducing case backlogs,
- IV. Emphasis on digitalizing case records which marks a major leap towards modernization, transparency and judicial efficiency.

- V. Creation of Advocates' Welfare Fund, for providing financial assistance to junior lawyers, disabled advocates, and those in need.
- VI. Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD)
- VII. Creation of the India Code Information System- a digital repository providing free access to all Central and State legislations.
- VIII. One Nation – One Platform initiative for legal empowerment, offering a model for BRICS nations to enhance transparency, inclusivity, and civic participation in governance.
- IX. Through the eCourt Mission Mode Project, the justice system is being digitalised to improve access to justice.
- X. India's strong legal framework for extradition, mutual legal assistance and repatriation of prisoners

(b) & (c): Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD) deals with all COMMERCIAL DISPUTES between Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) inter-se and also between CPSEs and Government Departments/Organisations (excluding disputes relating to Railways, Income Tax, Customs & Excise Departments). At present 195 commercial disputes are raised by different CPSEs and 50 out of these have been rejected at the scrutiny level by Financial Advisors of the administrative ministry of claimant CPSEs, while another 50 cases have been resolved by the Committee Secretaries (CoS). Remaining cases are processed under extant guidelines.

(d) India has been coordinating with other countries on AI regulations and cyber security related matters through multilateral forums like BRICS and the United Nations. Some examples include:

(i) The United Nations mandated Open ended Working Group (OEWG) on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies (ICT), wherein, several pillars promote discussion on addressing the issue of cyber security as well as in developing the rules, norms, laws and principles for responsible state behaviors in cyberspace (including for AI) and which are aimed at promoting international security.

(ii) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Global Digital Compact in September 2024, which is a comprehensive global framework for digital cooperation. India has been participating actively in the informal consultations and coordinating with several countries, including BRICS

nations for formulation of appropriate governing framework of Artificial Intelligence (AI).

(iii) UNGA adopted the UN Convention against Cybercrime in December 2024, which is a land mark global treaty aimed at strengthening international cooperation at combating cybercrime and protecting societies from digital threats. India contributed actively towards finalization of the text of this Convention, including negotiations with the BRICS nations.
