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# The Future of Dispute Resolution

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# Foreword

The main theme of this collection of essays, reflected in the title of the book, is identifying the future lines of development of the various forms of dispute resolution which are now so familiar to us. Whether the authors' predictions prove to be correct or not, their essays provide us with much valuable information. This information demonstrates that ADR, particularly mediation, has grown in popularity and is making a big impact on the volume of work dealt with by the courts. It is a remarkable irony that mediation, a form of dispute resolution, which is in one sense a competitor of the litigation process, has become, along with case management, a savior of the litigation process which was at risk of collapse due to its high cost and to its inevitable delays.

The essays deals also with some of the more contentious issues arising in litigation and ADR, e.g. discovery, expert evidence, class actions, litigation functing and the future of pro bone work. Pro bone lawyers in law firms, working with councel, activist groups such as get-up and law students, have recently scored some notable successes.

I particularly commend to readers Wayne Attrilles "The future of litigation funding in Australia, The essay records the development of litigation funding in Australia, its acceptance by the High Court of Australia in Carrovells Cash and Petty cash Pty Ltd v Fostif Pty ltd (2006) 229 CLR 386, the benefits which confers by way of access to justice and the need for regulation. The author sets out in matters that should be regulated, as indeed they should be.

The publication of these essays is timely for they explain the ways in which dispute resolution is continuing to develop. The book will appeal to a broad readership, including lawyers, ADR practitioners and students. The book also has potential as a text book because it contains materials useful for teaching purposes.

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**The Hon Chief Justice T F Bathurst** was appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales on 1 June 2011. Graduating with degrees in Arts and Law from the University of Sydney in 1971, he went on to practise as a solicitor in 1972. He was admitted as a barrister in 1977, specialising in corporate law and litigation and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1987. His considerable experience in corporate law saw his appointment as a member of the Australian Government's Takeovers Panel (2006–2011). Prior to his appointment to the bench, the Chief Justice served as President of both the Australian Bar Association (2008-2010) and the New South Wales Bar Association (2009-2011), the Executive Committee of which he has been a member since 2002.

The Hop Michael Black AC, QC was Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Australia from 1991 until March 2010. He was appointed to the Court from the Bar, at which he had practised since 1964. As Chief Justice he was closely involved in the development of the Federal Court's self-governance, the development of the Court's work in assisted dispute resolution and in its procedural reforms. He is presently the Chair of the Attorney-General's Steering Committee for a Courts Administration Service in Victoria and a member of the Dispute Resolution Panel, National Gas Market Rules. He is a graduate of Melbourne University, LLB and LLD (honoris causa).

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many others. On a joint federal ministerial commission he brought the long outstanding HMAS Voyager-Melbourne claims to conclusion by mediation.

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20/10/2012

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# Preface

In 2011, the University of New South Wales Law School celebrated its 40th anniversary. Part of the celebrations was a conference entitled 'Dispute Resolution in the Next 40 Years: Repertoire or Revolution' that was held on 1 and 2 December 2011. The Law School was fortunate to have as speakers leading members of the judiciary, legal profession, ADR profession and academy, many of whom were alumni.

Such was the quality of the speeches and panel discussions that this text was devised as a way in which the ideas and issues from the conference could be disseminated to a larger audience.

The timing of the conference was also fortuitous as it coincided with the Law School's curriculum review and in particular the development of the new core course entitled 'Resolving Civil Disputes'. The course teaches civil procedure/Ligation and alternatives to litigation, in particular, negotiation, mediation and arbitration with a view to students being able to consider what is the appropriate process(es) for different types of disputes. The course will also emphasise the ethical responsibilities of lawyers and debate the policy issues associated with dispute resolution, ADR and civil justice. Many of the chapters in this text assist in the accomplishment of the goals of the new course.

As editor of the text and convenor of the corn rence, I would like to thank:

- the Dean of the Law Faculty, David Divon and Head of School, Brendan Edgeworth for encouraging and supporting the holding of the conference;
- Christopher Lemercier and the Continuing Legal Education team, Angela Sutton, Hilary Blackman, Virginia Fox and the Faculty of Law's Marketing team, and UNSW's Media and Communications Office for their assistance in organising and promoting the conference;
- the major spons of the conference, IMF (Australia) Limited and Unisearch Expert Opinion Services;
- the conference participants both speakers and attendees;
- each of the contributors who took time to turn speeches into chapters or to write a chapter especially for the text; and
- my research assistants Emily Rumble and Lara Dopson, final year UNSW Law students.



Michael Legg Sydney, Australia 12 August 2012 KINA

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