

Chapter VII - Miscellaneous

Maintain the delegated-legislation, High Court practice-direction, notification, data and transition layer alongside the Act.

Commercial Courts Act, 2015

Reviewed through 2026-07-18

India-first professional reference

Source control: The official India Code Act PDF, current Rules, Gazette notifications, State/High Court instruments and event-date court orders prevail. This publication is an implementation guide and source map, not a substitute for signed official text or matter-specific legal advice.

Dedicated Finin2min Summary - Chapter in 2 Minutes

- Each commercial forum maintains monthly data on filings, pendency, status and disposal and publishes it on the relevant High Court website.
- High Courts may issue practice directions supplementing Chapter II and the commercial CPC procedure.
- State Government must provide necessary infrastructure.
- State Government may establish judicial training facilities in consultation with the High Court.
- The Act prevails over inconsistent law or instruments except where the Act itself provides otherwise.
- Apply the current State/High Court notification and commercial CPC Schedule, not the Act heading alone.

Section-by-section provision map

Provision / gate	Subject	Status	Finin2min decode	Implementation	Evidence
Section 17	Collection and disclosure of	Current / mapped	Each commercial forum maintains monthly data on filings, pendency,	Assign High Court/ State/court administration ownership, source	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice

Provision / gate	Subject	Status	Finin2min decode	Implementation	Evidence
	statistical data.		status and disposal and publishes it on the relevant High Court website.	current directions, publish data and retain training/ infrastructure evidence.	direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.
Section 18	Power of High Court to issue directions.	Current / mapped	High Courts may issue practice directions supplementing Chapter II and the commercial CPC procedure.	Assign High Court/ State/court administration ownership, source current directions, publish data and retain training/ infrastructure evidence.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.
Section 19	Infrastructure facilities.	Current / mapped	State Government must provide necessary infrastructure.	Assign High Court/ State/court administration ownership, source current directions, publish data and retain training/ infrastructure evidence.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.
Section 20	Training and continuous education.	Current / mapped	State Government may establish judicial training facilities in consultation with the High Court.	Assign High Court/ State/court administration ownership, source current directions, publish data and retain training/ infrastructure evidence.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.
Section 21	Overriding effect.	Current / mapped	The Act prevails over inconsistent law or instruments except where the Act itself provides otherwise.	Maintain a source-controlled Act/Rule/ notification register and record any conflict, override, transition or historical-only status.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly

Provision / gate	Subject	Status	Finin2min decode	Implementation	Evidence
					data and review sign-off.
Section 21A	Central Government rule-making power.	Current / mapped	Central Government may make Rules, particularly for PIMS, subject to parliamentary laying.	Maintain a source-controlled Act/Rule/ notification register and record any conflict, override, transition or historical-only status.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.
Section 22	Power to remove difficulties.	Current / mapped	The time-limited difficulty-removal power is historical; verify whether any valid order was made within the statutory window.	Maintain a source-controlled Act/Rule/ notification register and record any conflict, override, transition or historical-only status.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.
Section 23	Repeal and savings.	Current / mapped	The 2015 Ordinance is repealed with savings for action already taken.	Maintain a source-controlled Act/Rule/ notification register and record any conflict, override, transition or historical-only status.	Official Act, Gazette instrument, High Court practice direction, administrative order, monthly data and review sign-off.

Finin2min clause-by-clause decode

Section 17 - Collection and disclosure of statistical data.

Each commercial forum maintains monthly data on filings, pendency, status and disposal and publishes it on the relevant High Court website.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 18 - Power of High Court to issue directions.

High Courts may issue practice directions supplementing Chapter II and the commercial CPC procedure.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 19 - Infrastructure facilities.

State Government must provide necessary infrastructure.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 20 - Training and continuous education.

State Government may establish judicial training facilities in consultation with the High Court.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 21 - Overriding effect.

The Act prevails over inconsistent law or instruments except where the Act itself provides otherwise.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 21A - Central Government rule-making power.

Central Government may make Rules, particularly for PIMS, subject to parliamentary laying.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 22 - Power to remove difficulties.

The time-limited difficulty-removal power is historical; verify whether any valid order was made within the statutory window.

Status: Current / mapped

Section 23 - Repeal and savings.

The 2015 Ordinance is repealed with savings for action already taken.

Status: Current / mapped

Finin2min implementation explanation

Opening control

Freeze the transaction, relief, cause of action, limitation, specified value, territorial facts, current notified court, urgent-relief position and arbitration/special-statute interface.

Execution control

Assign legal, finance, records, business and authorised-signatory owners. Use one dated matter file and a court-calendar owner with exception escalation.

Practical examples and calculations

A supplier seeks principal, contractual interest and damages. The team classifies the supply agreement as a commercial dispute, computes interest only to filing for specified value, completes PIMS unless genuine urgent relief exists, and opens a 120-day written-statement and disclosure calendar.

Calculation	Method	Evidence
Specified value	Principal or market/intangible value plus interest computed only up to filing; arbitration uses claim plus counterclaim.	Invoices, contract, interest schedule, valuation and arbitration pleadings.
Interest	State legal/contract basis, rate, from/to dates, total to filing and daily accrual afterwards.	Contract clause, MSMED/statute analysis, ledger and bank records.
Litigation economics	Claim, defence/set-off, court fees, PIMS cost, legal/expert cost, interest, recovery probability and time value.	Approved claim model and settlement authority.

Practical transaction application

1. Classify the transaction and every relief.
2. Compute specified value and limitation using a reproducible working.
3. Identify the currently notified commercial forum and appeal route.
4. Complete PIMS or document genuine urgent interim relief.
5. Preserve pleadings, disclosure, electronic evidence, court calendar and settlement authority.

Authority, consent and execution controls

Authority

- Correct legal entity and counterparty.
- Board, partner, delegated authority or power of attorney.
- Named deponent acquainted with facts.
- Settlement and payment authority matrix.

Execution

- Statement of Truth and verification.
- PIMS application/appearance authority.
- Electronic signature and filing credentials.
- Execution, notarisation and court-specific requirements.

Stamp duty and registration alerts

The Act does not create one national stamp or registration rule for underlying contracts, powers, settlement deeds, property instruments or security documents. Apply the relevant State stamp law, Registration Act, court-fee law and settlement-enforcement route. Do not treat PIMS or court filing as curing an inadequately stamped or unregistered underlying instrument.

Evidence and document-retention checklist

- Executed contract and amendments
- Invoices, delivery and acceptance
- Ledger, bank and tax records
- Demand and settlement offers
- PIMS application and outcome
- Valuation and limitation working
- State/High Court notifications
- Pleadings and Statement of Truth
- Disclosure and adverse-document list
- Email, cloud, metadata and logs
- Admission/denial affidavit
- Case-management and hearing orders
- Costs budget and authority
- Appeal/stay and enforcement file

Performance, delivery and payment controls

Performance

Map milestones, specifications, variation approvals, delivery, inspection, acceptance, defects, cure, termination and mitigation to contemporaneous records.

Payment

Reconcile principal, GST, TDS, retention, credits, debit notes, interest basis, payment appropriation and MSMED exposure before pleading.

Breach, loss, mitigation and remedy framework

Separate breach, causation, remoteness, proof, avoided cost, mitigation, liquidated sum, restitution, interest, specific relief, interim protection, set-off/counterclaim, costs and enforceability. A large invoice or contractual figure is not by itself proof of recoverable loss.

Limitation and forum controls

Limitation

Record accrual, invoice/due date, breach/refusal, acknowledgement, part payment, PIMS exclusion, arbitration commencement, certified-copy time and filing date.

Forum

Verify commercial category, specified value, territory, original side, court level, State notification, statutory bar, arbitration allocation and appealability.

Arbitration and mediation interface

Section 10 allocates qualifying Arbitration Act applications and appeals to the commercial forum. Section 12A PIMS applies to qualifying suits not contemplating urgent interim relief. Contractual mediation, MSMED conciliation, consumer mediation, arbitration and court-annexed settlement must be classified separately rather than blended into one procedure.

Company, partnership, GST and tax overlays

Entity overlay

Check company/LLP/partnership authority, related-party restrictions, insolvency moratorium, assignment, guarantees, insurance and officer admissions.

Finance and tax overlay

Reconcile GST supply/credit notes, TDS, interest accounting, provision/contingent liability, bad-debt/recovery treatment, stamp duty and settlement allocation.

Finin2min Q&A

What is the first question?

Classify the dispute, relief, specified value, urgent-relief requirement and currently notified forum.

What creates the greatest procedural risk?

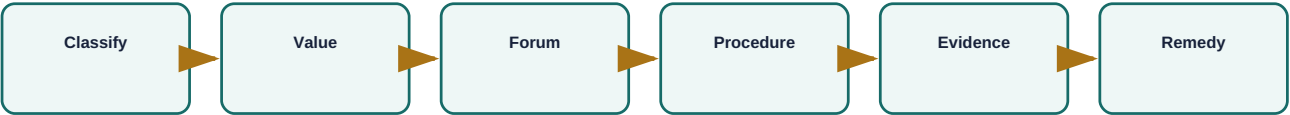
Late written statement, incomplete disclosure, defective Statement of Truth, missed PIMS, wrong forum and non-appealable interlocutory challenges.

What should the professional retain?

A single source-controlled matter file containing current law, notifications, valuation, authority, pleadings, evidence, dates and court outputs.

Chapter-specific decision flowchart

Chapter VII - Miscellaneous - Decision Flow



Verify current Act, Rules, State/High Court notifications, practice directions and event-date law before filing or advising.