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1. Decree (Section 2(2)) A decree is the formal expression of an adjudication that conclusively determines the rights of the parties regarding all or any matter in controversy in the suit. It may be preliminary, final, or partly preliminary and partly final. It includes the rejection of a plaint and determination of questions under Section 144, but excludes orders of dismissal for default. A decree is appealable and forms the basis for execution proceedings. Understanding this definition is fundamental to distinguishing decrees from orders and judgments.

2. Judgment (Section 2(9)) A judgment is the statement given by the judge on the grounds of a decree or order, explaining the reasoning behind the court's decision. It must contain a concise statement of the case, the points for determination, the decision, and the reasons for the decision (Order XX Rule 4). Every decree is based on a judgment, but not every judgment results in a decree. It reflects the judicial reasoning process and is essential for appellate review. Judgments must be pronounced in open court under Order XX Rule 1.

3. Order (Section 2(14)) An order is the formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not a decree. Orders may or may not be appealable, depending on whether they fall under Section 104 or Order XLIII. Examples include orders on interlocutory applications, such as temporary injunctions or amendment of pleadings. Unlike decrees, orders do not necessarily conclusively determine the rights of parties. The distinction between decree and order is a frequently tested definitional question in interviews.

4. Decree-holder and Judgment-debtor (Section 2(3) & 2(10)) A decree-holder is a person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made. A judgment-debtor is the person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made. These definitions are central to execution proceedings under Order XXI. The rights and remedies available to each party differ significantly at the execution stage. Understanding these roles is essential for handling execution petitions in practice.

5. Foreign Judgment (Section 2(6) & Sections 13–14) A foreign judgment is a judgment of a foreign court, meaning a court situated outside Pakistan and not established under the authority of the Pakistani government. Section 13 lays down conditions under which a foreign judgment is conclusive, and exceptions where it is not (e.g., lack of jurisdiction, fraud, or breach of natural justice). Section 14 provides a presumption regarding jurisdiction of foreign courts. This is relevant in cross-border civil litigation and enforcement of foreign decrees. It reflects principles of private international law within civil procedure.

6. Mesne Profits (Section 2(12)) Mesne profits are profits which a person in wrongful possession of property actually received or could have received with ordinary diligence, together with interest, but excluding profits due to improvements made by the wrongful possessor. This concept arises typically in suits for recovery of possession of immovable property. Courts award mesne profits to compensate the rightful owner for the loss of use of the property. It is distinct from mere rent and includes an equitable component. This is a commonly tested definition in property-related civil suits.

7. Res Judicata (Section 11) Res judicata bars courts from trying any issue that has already been directly and substantially decided in a former suit between the same parties, litigating under the same title, by a competent court. It promotes finality of litigation and prevents multiplicity of proceedings. The doctrine applies even if the former decision was erroneous, provided the court had jurisdiction. Explanations under Section 11 clarify its application to

matters that "might and ought to have been raised." It is one of the most frequently tested doctrines in civil procedure interviews.

8. Res Sub Judice (Section 10) Section 10 bars a court from proceeding with the trial of a suit if the matter in issue is directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties in a court of competent jurisdiction. This doctrine prevents conflicting decisions and multiplicity of litigation on the same issue. Unlike *res judicata*, which applies after a decision, *res sub judice* applies while the earlier suit is still pending. The provision applies even if the earlier suit is pending in a foreign court under certain conditions. It reflects judicial economy and consistency in adjudication.

9. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts (Section 9) Section 9 provides that civil courts have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature, except those expressly or impliedly barred by law. This establishes the general and residuary jurisdiction of civil courts in Pakistan. Explanation to Section 9 clarifies that a suit involving a right to property or office is of a civil nature even if a religious question is involved. Jurisdiction may be barred by special statutes creating alternative forums, such as rent tribunals or banking courts. This section is foundational to determining maintainability of civil suits.

10. Place of Suing (Sections 15–20) These sections lay down rules determining the appropriate court where a suit should be instituted, based on the value of the subject matter, location of immovable property, or place where the cause of action arose or defendant resides. Section 15 requires suits to be filed in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it. Sections 16–18 deal specifically with suits related to immovable property. Section 20 provides residuary jurisdiction rules for suits not covered elsewhere. Correct application of these provisions is essential to avoid objections regarding territorial jurisdiction.

11. Stay of Suit (Section 10, read with Section 151) Beyond the mandatory stay under Section 10 for concurrent suits, courts also possess inherent power under Section 151 to stay proceedings in the interest of justice. This ensures courts can prevent abuse of process even where Section 10 does not strictly apply. Stay orders are commonly sought when parallel proceedings on connected matters are pending in different forums. Courts exercise this power cautiously, balancing the right to litigate against risks of harassment through multiple suits. It reflects the broader principle of preventing conflicting judicial outcomes.

12. Suits by or against the Government (Sections 79–82) Section 79 specifies how suits by or against the government should be titled, naming Pakistan or the relevant Province as the party. Section 80 mandates a mandatory two-month notice before instituting a suit against the government or public officer in respect of official acts, subject to limited exceptions. Section 82 provides special rules for execution of decrees against the government, requiring a specific procedure before attachment. These provisions balance citizens' right to sue with protection of public administration from frivolous litigation. Non-compliance with Section 80 notice can render a suit not maintainable.

13. Institution of Suits (Section 26 & Order IV) Every suit is instituted by the presentation of a plaint to the court or an officer appointed for that purpose, as provided under Section 26 and Order IV. The plaint must comply with the requirements of Order VII, including particulars of the cause of action, relief claimed, and valuation. Once duly instituted, the suit is registered and numbered, initiating formal proceedings. Defects in institution, such as improper valuation

or missing verification, can lead to rejection or return of the plaint. This is the foundational procedural step in any civil litigation.

14. Plaint (Order VII) The plaint is the foundational pleading through which a plaintiff initiates a civil suit, containing essential particulars such as parties' names, cause of action, facts constituting the claim, relief sought, and jurisdictional value. Order VII Rule 11 empowers courts to reject a plaint on specified grounds, such as failure to disclose a cause of action or being barred by law. The plaint must be accompanied by relevant documents relied upon by the plaintiff. Amendments to the plaint are permissible under Order VI Rule 17, subject to conditions. A well-drafted plaint is crucial to the success of civil litigation.

15. Written Statement (Order VIII) A written statement is the defendant's formal reply to the plaint, admitting or denying the allegations made by the plaintiff and raising any additional pleas or defenses. Order VIII prescribes the time limits within which a written statement must be filed, along with consequences of failure to file it. Specific denial of allegations is required; vague or evasive denials may be treated as admissions. The written statement may also include a set-off or counterclaim under Order VIII Rules 6 and 6-A. It shapes the framing of issues and the overall trajectory of the trial.

16. Set-off and Counterclaim (Order VIII Rules 6 & 6-A) A set-off allows a defendant to claim adjustment of a liquidated, ascertained sum of money owed by the plaintiff against the plaintiff's claim, provided both claims are legally recoverable. A counterclaim allows the defendant to raise an independent claim against the plaintiff within the same suit, which is treated as a separate suit for adjudication purposes. Both mechanisms promote judicial economy by avoiding multiplicity of proceedings. They must be pleaded specifically and are subject to the court's jurisdiction and procedural requirements. This is frequently tested regarding the practical drafting of written statements.

17. Parties to Suits (Order I) Order I governs the joinder, non-joinder, and misjoinder of parties in a suit, ensuring all necessary and proper parties are before the court for effective adjudication. Rule 9 clarifies that a suit shall not be defeated merely due to misjoinder or non-joinder of parties, except in cases of non-joinder of a necessary party. Courts have discretion to add or strike out parties at any stage to ensure complete adjudication. Representative suits under Rule 8 allow one or more persons to sue or be sued on behalf of a numerous class with common interest. Proper party joinder avoids future litigation and ensures binding, comprehensive decisions.

18. Frame of Suits and Cause of Action (Order II) Order II requires that every suit include the whole claim arising from a single cause of action, preventing splitting of claims to avoid multiplicity of litigation. Rule 2 mandates that a plaintiff must include the entire claim unless relinquishing part of it, and failure to do so bars a subsequent suit for the omitted portion. This ensures comprehensive resolution of disputes in a single proceeding. Exceptions exist where the court permits leave to sue separately for distinct reliefs. This principle promotes finality and judicial efficiency in civil litigation.

19. Recognized Agents and Pleaders (Order III) Order III allows parties to appear, apply, or act through recognized agents or duly appointed pleaders, rather than personally, in most civil proceedings. This provision facilitates practical litigation management, especially where parties cannot be physically present. A pleader must hold a valid power of attorney or

vakalatnama authorizing them to act on behalf of the party. This is foundational to the practical functioning of legal representation before civil courts. It underpins the day-to-day operation of courtrooms and law practice in Pakistan.

20. Issuance and Service of Summons (Order V) Order V governs the issuance and mode of service of summons upon a defendant, requiring notice of the suit along with a copy of the plaint. Service may be effected personally, through registered post, by affixation, or via other modes permitted when ordinary service fails, including substituted service under Rule 20. Proper service is a fundamental requirement of natural justice, ensuring the defendant has notice and opportunity to respond. Defective service can render subsequent proceedings and decrees liable to be set aside. This is central to due process in civil litigation.

21. Pleadings (Order VI) Pleadings refer to the plaint and written statement collectively, which must state material facts relied upon but not the evidence by which those facts are to be proved. Order VI Rule 17 permits amendment of pleadings at any stage for the purpose of determining the real questions in controversy, subject to conditions preventing prejudice or delay. Pleadings must be precise, and a party is generally bound by their pleadings during trial. Vague, evasive, or inconsistent pleadings can adversely affect a party's case. This is a foundational procedural skill for legal drafting.

22. Discovery, Interrogatories, and Inspection (Order XI) Order XI provides mechanisms for parties to obtain relevant information and documents from each other before trial, including interrogatories, discovery of documents, and inspection. This process helps narrow the issues in dispute and prevents surprise at trial. Courts may compel a party to answer interrogatories or produce documents relevant to the matters in question. Non-compliance can result in adverse consequences, including striking out of pleadings. This procedural tool enhances transparency and efficient case management before trial.

23. Admissions (Order XII) Order XII deals with admissions made by parties, either in pleadings or through formal notice, regarding facts or documents relevant to the case. A party may call upon the other to admit specific facts or documents, and failure to admit without reasonable grounds may result in cost consequences. Courts may pass judgment on admissions under Rule 6 without requiring a full trial, expediting resolution of undisputed matters. This mechanism promotes judicial efficiency by narrowing the scope of contested issues. It is frequently used in cases involving clear documentary evidence.

24. Production, Impounding, and Return of Documents (Order XIII) Order XIII governs the procedure for production of documentary evidence by parties, its admission or rejection by the court, and provisions for impounding documents suspected of being improperly stamped. Documents not produced at the appropriate stage may be excluded from evidence, subject to court discretion. The court maintains a record of admitted and rejected documents for reference throughout the trial. Rule 8 empowers courts to impound documents chargeable with duty but insufficiently stamped. This procedural framework ensures orderly and reliable handling of documentary evidence.

25. Settlement of Issues (Order XIV) Order XIV requires the court to frame issues arising from the pleadings, distinguishing between issues of fact and issues of law, which form the basis for evidence and adjudication. Issues are framed after examining the parties and their pleadings under Order X, ensuring clarity on matters genuinely in dispute. Preliminary issues,

such as jurisdiction or limitation, may be tried first if they can dispose of the suit without recording further evidence. Properly framed issues are essential for a focused and efficient trial. This process significantly shapes case management and trial strategy.

26. Disposal of Suit at First Hearing (Order XV) Order XV empowers courts to pronounce judgment at the first hearing itself where parties are not at issue on any question of law or fact, thereby avoiding unnecessary trial proceedings. This provision promotes speedy disposal of straightforward or admitted matters. It reflects the broader objective of the CPC to minimize delay and reduce the burden on courts and litigants. Courts must carefully assess pleadings to determine whether genuine disputes exist before applying this provision. It is an important tool for judicial efficiency in appropriate cases.

27. Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses (Order XVI) Order XVI provides the procedure for summoning witnesses to give evidence or produce documents before the court, including compelling attendance through summons. Parties must generally deposit expenses for witnesses summoned at their instance. Provisions also address the consequences of witnesses failing to attend, including issuance of warrants in certain circumstances. This ensures parties can present relevant testimonial evidence to substantiate their claims or defenses. Effective use of this Order is essential for building a strong evidentiary record at trial.

28. Adjournments (Order XVII) Order XVII governs the grant of adjournments during trial, requiring courts to record reasons for granting adjournments and generally limiting the number of adjournments granted to a party. This provision aims to curb unnecessary delays that have historically plagued civil litigation in Pakistan. Courts may impose costs on parties seeking adjournments to discourage dilatory tactics. Persistent failure to proceed despite adjournments may result in the suit being dismissed or decided ex parte. This provision reflects legislative efforts to expedite civil trials.

29. Hearing of Suit and Examination of Witnesses (Order XVIII) Order XVIII lays down the procedure for the hearing of the suit, including the right to begin, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, and recording of evidence by the court. Generally, the party with the burden of proof has the right to begin presenting evidence. Rule 4 allows for examination-in-chief to be submitted through affidavit, streamlining the recording process. Cross-examination and re-examination follow established rules to test the veracity of testimony. This Order forms the core evidentiary stage of civil trial proceedings.

30. Affidavits (Order XIX) Order XIX permits courts to allow evidence to be given by way of affidavit in appropriate circumstances, particularly for interlocutory applications, subject to the right of the opposite party to seek cross-examination of the deponent. Affidavits must be based on facts within the deponent's personal knowledge, with a clear distinction from matters based on information or belief. Courts retain discretion to order attendance for cross-examination if genuinely disputed facts are involved. This provision streamlines procedural matters without compromising the reliability of evidence. It is frequently used in applications for interim relief.

31. Judgment and Decree (Order XX) Order XX governs the pronouncement of judgment following the conclusion of the hearing, requiring courts to state the case, points for determination, decision, and reasons therefor. The decree must conform to the judgment and be drawn up promptly following its pronouncement. Rule 12 deals specifically with decrees

for possession and mesne profits, while other rules address decrees relating to partition and installments. This Order translates judicial reasoning into a formal, enforceable document. Accuracy and clarity in drafting judgments and decrees are essential for smooth execution and appeal.

32. Execution of Decrees (Sections 36–74 & Order XXI) Execution is the legal process by which a decree-holder enforces the decree passed in their favor, compelling the judgment-debtor to comply with the court's judgment. Order XXI, the most extensive Order in the CPC, details modes of execution including attachment and sale of property, arrest and detention, and delivery of possession. Sections 36–74 supplement this by establishing general principles governing which court may execute a decree and the powers available to it. Execution proceedings often present significant practical and procedural challenges in Pakistani civil litigation. Efficient execution is critical to ensuring that a decree translates into real relief for the successful party.

33. Modes of Execution (Order XXI) Decrees may be executed through various modes depending on their nature, including attachment and sale of movable or immovable property, arrest and detention of the judgment-debtor in civil prison, appointment of a receiver, or delivery of possession of property. The choice of mode depends on the nature of the decree and the assets available with the judgment-debtor. Certain properties are exempt from attachment under Section 60 to protect basic livelihood necessities. Courts must ensure execution proceedings comply with principles of fairness and proportionality. This area of practice requires careful procedural compliance to withstand objections.

34. Attachment Before Judgment (Order XXXVIII) This Order allows a plaintiff to seek attachment of the defendant's property even before a decree is passed, where there is reasonable apprehension that the defendant may dispose of or remove the property to obstruct or delay execution of any future decree. The plaintiff must satisfy the court with credible evidence of such intent, and courts exercise this power cautiously given its drastic nature. This is a powerful pre-emptive remedy protecting the interests of a prospective decree-holder. It requires a careful balance between protecting the plaintiff's future rights and preventing harassment of the defendant. It is frequently invoked in commercial and recovery suits.

35. Temporary Injunctions (Order XXXIX) Order XXXIX empowers courts to grant temporary injunctions to preserve the status quo or prevent irreparable harm pending the final adjudication of a suit. Courts apply the well-established tests of prima facie case, balance of convenience, and irreparable loss before granting such relief. Injunctions may be granted ex parte in urgent circumstances, subject to subsequent hearing of the opposite party. Violation of an injunction order can result in serious consequences, including attachment of property or detention under Rule 2-A. This is one of the most frequently litigated and practically significant provisions in civil practice.

36. Appointment of Receiver (Order XL) Order XL empowers courts to appoint a receiver to manage and preserve property that is the subject matter of litigation, where it appears just and convenient to do so. A receiver acts under the court's supervision, ensuring the property is protected from waste, damage, or misappropriation pending resolution of the dispute. This remedy is particularly relevant in partnership disputes, property disputes, and cases involving mismanagement of assets. The receiver is accountable to the court and must render accounts

of their management. This provision safeguards the subject matter of litigation during potentially lengthy proceedings.

37. Arrest and Detention in Civil Prison (Order XXI Rules 37–40, Section 51) The CPC allows for arrest and detention of a judgment-debtor in civil prison as a mode of execution, subject to significant procedural safeguards and restrictions, particularly following restrictions on imprisonment for civil debt. Courts must first issue a show-cause notice and consider whether the judgment-debtor has the means to pay but is willfully refusing to do so. Certain classes of persons, including women in specific circumstances and those below or above certain age limits, receive special protections. This mode of execution is used sparingly and is subject to constitutional considerations regarding personal liberty. It remains a sensitive and closely scrutinized area of execution law.

38. Suits by Indigent Persons (Order XXXIII) This Order allows persons who cannot afford court fees to institute suits without payment of the prescribed fee, upon satisfying the court of their indigent status through a formal application and inquiry. If the suit succeeds, court fees are recoverable from the opposite party or from the proceeds of the decree. This provision ensures access to justice for economically disadvantaged litigants, reflecting the constitutional guarantee of equal access to courts. Courts conduct a careful inquiry into the applicant's assets and means before granting indigent status. It plays an important role in promoting equitable access to the civil justice system.

39. Interpleader Suits (Section 88 & Order XXXV) An interpleader suit arises when a person holding property or money claimed by two or more parties, but with no interest of their own in the subject matter, seeks the court's direction as to whom the property should be delivered. This mechanism prevents the stakeholder from facing multiple, potentially conflicting claims and liability. It is commonly used by agents, bankers, or trustees holding disputed funds or property. The court adjudicates the competing claims and directs appropriate delivery of the property. This is a useful procedural device to resolve disputes over custody without unnecessary multiplicity of suits.

40. Suits Relating to Public Nuisance (Section 91) Section 91 permits the Advocate-General, or two or more persons with the leave of the court, to institute a suit for a declaration, injunction, or other appropriate relief in cases of public nuisance or other wrongful acts affecting the public. This provision enables collective action to protect public rights where individual standing might otherwise be limited. It reflects the broader public interest litigation function embedded within civil procedure. Courts exercise discretion in granting leave, ensuring genuine public interest is involved rather than private grievances disguised as public matters. This provision is significant in environmental and public rights litigation.

41. Suits Relating to Public Charities (Section 92) Section 92 provides a special procedure for suits relating to breaches of trust created for public, religious, or charitable purposes, requiring leave of the court and involvement of the Advocate-General or specified number of interested persons. This ensures proper oversight and accountability in the administration of charitable and religious trusts. Reliefs available include removal of trustees, appointment of new trustees, and directions for proper administration of the trust. This provision balances judicial oversight with respect for the autonomy of religious and charitable institutions. It is particularly relevant in disputes involving waqf properties and charitable endowments.

42. Restitution (Section 144) Section 144 empowers courts to order restitution when a decree or order is varied or reversed on appeal, requiring the party who benefited from the original decree to restore the other party to the position they would have occupied but for the erroneous decree. This includes repayment of money, restoration of property, or compensation for consequential loss. Restitution ensures fairness and prevents unjust enrichment resulting from an erroneous judgment later overturned. This principle reflects the broader equitable foundation underlying civil procedure. It is a frequently tested concept regarding post-appeal remedies.

43. Inherent Powers of the Court (Section 151) Section 151 preserves the inherent power of civil courts to make orders necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the court, which is not otherwise expressly provided for in the CPC. This power is exercised sparingly and only where no specific provision addresses the situation. It has been invoked in matters such as recalling erroneous orders, restoring dismissed suits, and preventing procedural injustice. Courts must exercise this power judiciously, avoiding conflict with express statutory provisions. This section reflects the flexible, justice-oriented character of civil procedure beyond rigid statutory rules.

44. Review (Section 114 & Order XLVII) Review allows a court to reconsider its own judgment or order on specific grounds, including discovery of new and important evidence, an error apparent on the face of the record, or any other sufficient reason, provided no appeal has been preferred or the right to appeal has not been exercised. This is distinct from an appeal, as it is heard by the same court that passed the original judgment. Review petitions must be filed within the prescribed limitation period and are subject to strict scrutiny to prevent misuse as a substitute for appeal. This provision allows correction of genuine errors without resorting to a full appellate process. It reflects a balance between finality of judgments and correction of manifest injustice.

45. Reference (Section 113 & Order XLVI) Section 113 allows a subordinate court, on its own motion or at the request of a party, to refer a case to the High Court where it has reasonable doubt regarding a question of law, particularly concerning the validity of an Act, Ordinance, or Regulation. This ensures uniformity and correctness in the interpretation of significant legal questions. The subordinate court must generally decide the case in accordance with its own view, subject to the outcome of the reference, unless directed otherwise. This mechanism prevents lower courts from proceeding on potentially erroneous legal foundations regarding significant statutory questions. It reflects the hierarchical relationship and quality control between subordinate courts and the High Court.

46. Revision (Section 115) Section 115 empowers the High Court to call for and examine the record of any case decided by a subordinate court where no appeal lies, to satisfy itself as to the legality, jurisdiction, and propriety of the proceedings. Revisional jurisdiction is exercised where the subordinate court has exercised jurisdiction not vested in it, failed to exercise jurisdiction vested in it, or acted illegally or with material irregularity. Unlike an appeal, revision does not involve re-examination of facts or merits but focuses on jurisdictional and procedural correctness. This power ensures subordinate courts remain within the bounds of their legal authority. It is a frequently tested distinction from both appeal and review.

47. First Appeal (Section 96 & Order XLI) Section 96 provides a right of appeal from a decree passed by any court exercising original jurisdiction, to the court authorized to hear

appeals from its decisions, generally involving a full re-examination of both facts and law. Order XLI prescribes the detailed procedure for filing, admitting, and hearing first appeals, including the requirement for grounds of appeal and a memorandum of appeal. The appellate court has wide powers to confirm, vary, or reverse the decree and may remand the case for retrial in appropriate circumstances. First appeals generally allow re-appraisal of evidence, unlike second appeals which are limited to questions of law. This is a core mechanism ensuring accountability and correction of trial court errors.

48. Second Appeal (Sections 100–103) Section 100 restricts second appeals to the High Court solely to substantial questions of law, excluding re-examination of factual findings already concurrently established by lower courts. This limitation reflects the principle that factual determinations, once tested through original and first appellate proceedings, should generally attain finality. The High Court must formulate the substantial question of law at the time of admitting the appeal. Sections 101–103 provide supplementary provisions regarding the scope and procedure of second appeals. This distinction between first and second appeal is a frequently tested area regarding appellate jurisdiction.

49. Appeals from Orders (Section 104 & Order XLIII) While most orders are not appealable, Section 104 and Order XLIII specify a defined list of orders from which an appeal lies, such as orders rejecting a plaint, refusing to set aside an ex parte decree, or granting or refusing temporary injunctions. This ensures that only orders with significant impact on the parties' substantive rights are subject to appellate scrutiny, preserving judicial efficiency for other interlocutory matters. Orders not falling within this specified list may only be challenged through revision or as grounds of appeal against the final decree. This distinction is crucial for practitioners in determining the correct remedy against an adverse interlocutory order. It reflects a deliberate legislative limitation on appellate interference with ongoing proceedings.

50. Limitation and Costs in Civil Suits (Sections 35 & related provisions, read with Limitation Act 1908) Section 35 grants courts discretion regarding the award of costs of litigation, generally following the principle that costs follow the event, meaning the losing party typically bears the successful party's costs, subject to judicial discretion. While limitation periods themselves are governed by the Limitation Act, 1908, the CPC procedurally interacts with limitation through provisions on institution of suits, condonation applications, and appeals. Proper application of costs provisions discourages frivolous litigation and compensates parties for the expense of vindicating their rights. Courts may also impose special or compensatory costs for vexatious or unnecessary litigation under specific provisions. Understanding the interplay between limitation and procedural costs is essential for effective civil practice and case strategy.