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Gruppo svizzero di Magistrati per la Mediazione e la Conciliazione
Swiss group of Magistrates for Mediation and Conciliation

FEASIBILITY OF MEDIATION SYSTEMS IN SWITZERLAND

**Does the future belong to court-annexed (justice model),
to court connected (market place model) or to hybrid mediation systems?**

*Reflexions at the light of the New Unified Code of Civil Procedure
and of the Swiss Practice, with some excursions into comparative law*

Jean A. Mirimanoff

UIA WORLD FORUM OF MEDIATION CENTERS

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Seek ye first peace

Saint Nicolas de Flue

Letter to the Authorities of Bern

FEASIBILITY OF MEDIATION SYSTEMS IN SWITZERLAND

Jean A. Mirimanoff *

Abstract

According to the International Law Instruments (CoE Resolutions and Guidelines and EU Directive), to Comparative Law and to the Practice, there is no reason to give a preference between "court - connected mediation" and "court - annexed mediation", both of them being efficient for commercial disputes. The choice depends on other criteria : political, financial or philosophical. However the "out - of - court mediation ", without a "connecting body", seems an uncompleted model, thereby inefficient and illusory. A car without motor. An empty shell. To transform this rather primitive form into a "court - connected mediation" implies initiatives, efforts and costs from the public and the private sectors. It is not an accident that this conclusion is shared in France and here. ADR Referral Services, on the dutch or american models, and education of the practitioners count as the most important ADR implementation measures. To leave them would jeopardize the future of mediation, not only in commercial disputes. In the same way ADR implementing measures are the necessary complement of the Swiss Rules on Commercial Mediation of the Chambers of commerce.

The difficulties arising in implementing ADR (and in particular mediation in some european countries as in Switzerland) reflect, as a symbol, the " chaos " wich leads from an old order (the State Justice of the XIXth century) to a new one (the plural Justice of the XXIst century). This situation recalls, mutatis mutandis, the passage from the unilateral Justice to the democratic Justice described by Eschyle. Like at the time of the poet we can remain confident in contributing to this new change as long as we keep in mind and in practice the values thought to the Athenians by Athena founding her Areopage : democracy, openness and humility. The Human Person is the heart of mediation, and mediation in the heart of the Human Person.

Implementing mediation is not an easy task : it exacts a fair, efficient and lasting cooperation between and among all interst circles, in order to facilitate the event of more spaces of peace, here and elsewhere on our little planet.

Résumé

On rencontre deux grandes familles de systèmes pour relier la médiation au judiciaire. L'une consiste à confier la médiation "à l'interne" du Pouvoir judiciaire, c'est à dire à la déléguer à un magistrat spécialement formé à cet effet et qui ne sera pas en charge du cas si la médiation n'aboutit pas. C'est le système qui a été choisi par le législateur de la

* © Jean A. Mirimanoff, Secretary General of the Swiss Section of Gemme, Sworn Mediator, Member of the Recommendations Committee on Civil and Penal Mediation - Geneva, Member of IMI Standards Committee - The Hague, Member of the Swiss Chamber of Commercial Mediation and of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Services. The author thanks Dr iur. Philipp Gelzer, Legal Secretary at the Swiss High Court, for having translated in german the abstract, and Mr Stephen Mensah, Clerk, for having gone through the text

Slovénie, de la Norvège, du Brunschwig (Allemagne) et du Québec (Canada, en Appel), par exemple. L'autre revient à déléguer - ou proposer - la médiation "à l'externe" auprès d'un tiers qualifié, (quitte à ce que, le cas échéant, les parties demandent au juge de ratifier l'accord issu du processus). C'est le système en vigueur depuis longtemps dans les Etats d'Amérique du Nord, introduit en Grande Bretagne il y a une vingtaine d'années, et aux Pays-Bas plus récemment. Les deux familles sont reconnues sur un pied d'égalité par le droit international en la matière, de nature non contraignant, essentiellement les Recommandations et Lignes directrices du Conseil de l'Europe (de portée générale) et la récente Directive de l'Union européenne (de portée transnationale) et ils fonctionnent avec efficacité.

Pourquoi la législation inspirée du système de la délégation "à l'externe" n'a-t-elle eu qu'un impact insignifiant par rapport au volume du contentieux judiciaire dans des pays comme la France depuis 1995, la Belgique depuis 2005, ou à Genève depuis 2005 ? A la différence des autres pays précités, qui ont tous pris d'efficaces mesures d'accompagnement et de mise en oeuvre, tels des Centres de référence en matière d'ADR en amont et en aval de la saisine du tribunal (ADR Referral Services), rien de tel n'a encore été entrepris dans les trois cas mentionnés, dans lesquels les autorités se sont contentées de penser que la loi suffirait à elle seule pour y développer la médiation. L'écoulement du temps permet de mesurer l'inanité de ce raisonnement, omission fâcheuse que l'on s'apprête à réitérer en Suisse. En effet, tandis que les Autorités Cantonales se soucient de préparer la justice traditionnelle en vue de l'entrée en vigueur du Code de procédure civile le premier janvier 2011, rien à ce jour - à notre connaissance - n'a été envisagé par elles pour traduire dans la réalité judiciaire des Cantons l'injonction des Autorités fédérales : "Le règlement amiable des différends a la priorité". Il en va de même pour mettre en oeuvre le Règlement Suisse pour la Médiation commerciale des Chambres suisses de commerce. Les milieux intéressés, en particulier les organisations faïtières de magistrats, d'avocats, d'arbitres, de médiateurs et les Chambres suisses de commerce n'ont qu'à peine deux ans pour agir. A défaut, en particulier de Centres ADR de référence des conflits (ADR Referral Services) sur le modèle néerlandais ou américain, la médiation selon le CPS resterait une coquille vide, et pas seulement d'ailleurs en matière commerciale.

C'est en proposant aux Autorités fédérales mais surtout Cantonales, ensemble et de manière concertée, des mesures concrètes sur la plan législatif, logistique et financier (ce terme qui fait si peur) et en sachant aussi s'engager dans des expériences pilote répondant aux besoins de chaque ville, canton ou région, que les cercles intéressés rendront possible l'essor de la médiation, en particulier de la médiation commerciale dans notre pays. La mise sur pied de Centres ADR de référence sera pour les principales villes de Suisse désireuses de rester des places attrayantes pour le commerce international l'outil - en matière de gestion de conflits - correspondant à cette ambition. Mise en oeuvre qui implique à la fois le secteur privé et le secteur public. Pour ce dernier il y aura un "retour sur investissement" puisque le règlement amiable donnera à la fois satisfaction aux personnes et aux entreprise tout en allégeant - indirectement mais incontestablement - le coût de la Justice traditionnelle pour l'Etat. Un choix "gagnant- gagnant" pour les deux secteurs.

Sans jamais oublier, au delà de ces contingences, que la personne humaine est au coeur de la médiation, et la médiation au coeur de la personne humaine.

Zusammenfassung

Bezüglich der Verbindung der die Mediation mit der Justiz bestehen grundsätzlich zwei Systeme. Im ersten wird die Mediation gerichtsintern von dazu speziell ausgebildete Richtern durchgeführt. Dieses System wurde zum Beispiel in Slovenien, Norwegen und Québec gewählt. Beim zweiten System wird die Mediation gerichtsextern durch qualifizierte Privatpersonen durchgeführt, wobei die Parteien die getroffene Vereinbarung allenfalls richterlich genehmigen lassen können. Dieses System wird seit langem in Grossbritannien, den nordamerikanischen Staaten und seit kürzerem auch in den Niederlanden angewendet. Beide Systeme funktionieren gut und werden vom massgebenden internationalen Recht als gleichwertig anerkannt. Dieses besteht hauptsächlich in nicht zwingenden allgemeinen Empfehlungen und Leitlinien des Europarats und neulich einer Richtlinie der Europäischen Union (mit transnationaler Bedeutung).

Es stellt sich die Frage, weshalb die gerichtsexterne Mediation, obwohl sie in Frankreich seit 1995 und in Belgien (und Genf) seit 2005 in gesetzlich geregelt wird, in im Verhältnis zur streitigen gerichtlichen Streiterledigung nur eine untergeordnete Bedeutung erlangt hat. Dies lässt sich damit erklären, dass in diesen Ländern keine wirksamen ergänzenden Massnahmen, wie z.B. die Einrichtung von Beratungsstellen für die alternative Streitbereinigung (ADR Referral Services), vorgesehen wurden, welche sich in anderen Staaten als wirksam erwiesen haben. Die Erfahrung lehrt daher, dass neben einer gesetzliche Regelung zusätzliche Massnahmen nötig sind, um die Entwicklung der Mediation wirksam zu fördern. Dennoch wird in der Schweiz die Einführung solcher Massnahmen unterlassen. So haben die Kantone bei der Vorbereitung der für 2011 vorgesehenen Einführung der Schweizerischen Zivilprozessordnung (ZPO) - soweit erkennbar - keine Massnahmen vorgesehen, um die Umsetzung des gesetzgeberischen Grundsatzes des Vorrangs der einvernehmlichen Streitbeilegung zu fördern. Auch die Schweizer Handelskammern haben in ihrer Mediationsordnung für Wirtschaftskonflikte keine ADR-Beratungsstellen nach niederländischem und amerikanischem Vorbild vorgesehen. Es ist daher zu berüchten, dass in der Schweiz bis zur Einführung der ZPO keine solchen Stellen eingerichtet werden und die getroffene Mediationsregelung eine leere Hülle bleibt.

Um dies zu verhindern wird den Behörden des Bundes und vor allem der Kantone vorgeschlagen, zusammen auf gesetzgeberischer, logistischer und finanzieller Ebene die Einrichtung von ADR-Beratungsstellen, bzw. entsprechende Pilotprojekte zu planen oder zu unterstützen. Bei der Umsetzung sind sowohl der öffentlichen als auch der privaten Sektor gefordert, welche beide daraus Nutzen ziehen, da die Mediation nicht nur die betroffenen Personen und Unternehmungen zufriedenstellt, sondern gleichzeitig auch die Kosten der staatlichen Gerichtsbehörden senkt.

Die genannten organisatorischen Fragen sollen nicht vergessen lassen, dass der Mensch im Zentrum der Mediation steht und diese eine Herzenssache ist.

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Information on Gemme

The Swiss Group of Magistrates for Mediation and Conciliation (SGMMC, or the Group) was founded on October 8 th 2004 in Fribourg. It comprises fifty two members from the three main languages areas of Switzerland. The Group's purpose is to promote the use of Amicable Dispute Resolution, mainly in the form of negotiation, mediation and conciliation. SGMMC belongs to the Group of European Magistrates for Mediation (GEMME), a nongovernmental organization that is accredited with the Council of Europe, which consists of a nineteen national sections or representations.

* * *

I. SCOPE, CONTENT, AIM

1. The question mentioned in the subtitle may raise others, such as : does the concept of *model* imply a choice or - smoother - a preference that should be made between the two systems in the future ? And if so, according to which criteria, or in which situations ? Instruments of International Law, such as the European Directive (2008/52/EC of May 21st) of the European Union (EU) on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters limited to cross-border disputes and Recommendation (Rec (2002) 10 of September 18th) of the Council of Europe (CoE) on mediation in civil matters, give a clear answer : both systems or models are recognised and are without hierarchy.

They are explicitly mentioned in paragraph 12 of the preamble of the Directive, a paragraph that lights the scope and the meaning of art 5 *Recourse to mediation* on one hand, and in ch. III par 1 of the Recommendation which provides that " *States are free to organise and set up mediation in civil matters in the most appropriate way, either through the public or the private sector* " on the other hand. Concerning the public sector these two instruments proscribe - the Directive expressly at par 12 and the Recommendation implicitly in ch. IV - that the judge in charge of mediation would be in charge of the case, in order to preserve the liberty of the parties, whose declarations and proposals are sheltered by the principle of confidentiality. Besides court-annexed and court-connected models exist - as taught by comparative law¹ - hybrid systems, which are also admitted by the above mentioned instruments. For instance the french and the belgian laws authorise (in an apparently out - of - court mediation) the judge to choose the mediator (at the request of the parties in the belgian law)², to intervene on the limits of the mediation process and to fix the mediation costs; such *light* and formal interventions of the judge being expressed and recognised in the abovementioned instruments. This statement means that these systems are fully compatible with mediation principles contained by the UE Directive and the CoE Recommendation.

Thus they welcome the various systems existing in Europe, among which it would not be easy to make a fair evaluative choice. What about the teaching of the practice in this respect ? For instance at the Conference on Mediation organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Justice of Lithuania in Vilnius May 24-25 th 2007 Mr Tony Allen, mediator, explained the results of the out - of - court system of Great Britain while Hon. Eckart Müller Zitzke, judge and mediator, described those of an in - court system of Braunschweig (North Germany), both having evaluation reports and statistics. The rate of success (above 80 % in the two situations) and appreciation of quality convinced everybody that both systems were the best models to adopt !

Besides, it should be stressed that these two described situations in Vilnius refer to countries with different law systems (common law and civil law) and where mediation was introduced a long time ago in the first country and a very short time ago in the second.

¹ Cf. CoE, Early Settlement of disputes and the role of Judges, Strasbourg, 24-25 th Nov. 2003; SINGER Jayne and McKENNA Cameron, The EU Mediation Atlas : Practice and Regulation, Ed. Karl Mackie, CEDR, 2005; TARRAZON Mercedes and DE BERTI Giovanni, *The view from civil law jurisdictions, Varied experiences and moving targets*, in The key issues and challenges facing mediators, London, Sept. 24th 2008

² Cf. BOURRY d'ANTIN Martine, PLUYETTE Gérard et BENSIMON Stephen, Art et techniques de la médiation, Litec, Paris, 2004, at p. 187 which quotes the french civil procedure : cf. art 131-1, 131-3, 131-6 and 131-10; cf. art.1734 par 2 and art. 1735 par.3 of the Belgian civil procedure

Another difficulty would make any comparison problematic in Europe : even on the continent where countries are governed by civil law we meet the three above mentioned systems : court - annexed, court - connected and hybrid Mediation Models. Lastly european countries present also a large scale of developments of mediation : having adopted legislation a long time ago may be (but not necessarily) a sign of success and conversely. Even in the same country the situation may vary in its different regions, jurisdictions and fields. Why family mediation is a success in a little town like Tarascon, in France, and why did social mediation grow more quickly in Grenoble than in other cities ?³ The same statement can be made in Switzerland and in many other european countries, as we are aware through our exchanges in the frame of the European Association of Judges for Mediation (GEMME).

Therefore we can overview without complex but with criticism the situation that prevails in Switzerland, in relation with the two or three above mentioned models.

2. A brief excursion seems necessary, first in an institution closely related with our object : ADR Referral Services, which we meet in the different models (II) and after in the main characteristics of the future unified law on Swiss Civil Procedure (SCC) (III)⁴; then we will inquire whether court - annexed mediation (IV) and / or court - connected mediation (V) are feasible in our country, before evoking a draft pilot project proposed recently by a contact group of mediation interest circles for the implementation of ADR (VI) and conclusions (VII).

3. Without pretending to be a scientific analysis, the present report - rather written from a pragmatic approach - aims to stress the imperious necessity for the mediation interest circles to act closely in a fair, efficient and lasting collaboration, which is the only way for implementing ADR and for introducing mediation and mediation spirit in the judiciary culture of our country.

³ In these two cases it can easily be explained by the commitment of two Judges, Marc Juston and Béatrice Blohorn - Brenneur , rewarded respectively by the "crystal balance" price of the Council of Europe for the first and by the "légion d'honneur" for the second, Hon. Béatrice Blohorn-Brenneur being cofounder and Vice president of Gemme, whose Hon. Marc Juston is a member

⁴ Cf. Message of the Federal Council related to the Swiss Code of Civil Procedure of June 28th 2006 (FF 2006 6841); LUKIC Suzana, Le Projet de Code de procédure civile fédérale, CEDIDAC, No 74, Lausanne, 2008, in particular TAPPY Denis, *Le déroulement de la procédure*, p. 189-193 and his bibliography p. 231; MIRIMANOFF Jean A. and VIGERON-MAGGIO-APRILE Sandra, La gestion des conflits : manuel pour les praticiens, CEDIDAC, No 78, Lausanne, 2008, in particular SAMBETH GLASNER Birgit and SALBERG Anne Catherine, *La médiation*, p. 57 - 74; PFISTERER Thomas, *Unterwegs zur Einigung mit Mediation in der schweizerischen ZPO ?* in SJZ, Nov. 2007; MEIER Isaak and MUERNER Diana, *Mediation und Möglichkeiten ihrer Förderung durch den Gesetzgeber - unter der besonderen Berücksichtigung der neuen eidgenössischen ZPO*, ZJAP No 1.2004, p.1-9; SAMBETH GLASNER Birgit, *Commercial Mediation in Switzerland*, presentation at GEMME CONGRESS on " Mediation in Service of Peace ", Nov. 6-7 2008, on http://www.gemme-conference.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=47&Itemid=49

II. ADR REFERRAL SERVICES : A VITAL NECESSITY

In framing the first and only detailed legislation on civil mediation in Switzerland at the time⁵, (the law in force in the Canton of Geneva as of first January 2005 to 31 December 2010⁶), the referral problem was - as any other implementing measure - completely underestimated. Hopefully the Swiss Cantons will avoid the same mistake before January 2011. The law being adopted unanimously and enthusiastically by the Parliament of Geneva after a broad consultation, nobody thought that for a judge "to propose to the parties to amicably settle their dispute through the services of a civil mediator, who is a qualified, independent, neutral and impartial person"⁷ would present a major difficulty. In examining the comparative law, the french civil procedure and the belgian draft law attracted the favor as models for many reasons : they were available in french and emanating from countries having the same civil law system. Moreover, for historical reasons⁸ the code of civil procedure of Geneva has been almost transferred from the french civil procedure in the beginning of the XIXth century. Now neither french civil procedure nor belgian draft contained provision on ADR Referral Services.

Problems came from the lawyers, from the parties, and surprisingly from the judges themselves. Nobody realised that this issue, mediation proposal, represents (as a symbol) a key issue for implementing mediation : not only as a passage for a case from civil proceedings to mediation process, but overall as a passage for all the actors from the old judiciary culture to the new one. Besides facilitating this passage needs specific skills from the part of the judge. Confronted to fear to face novelty, and to fear to loose power or income discouraged the efforts made by some judges to let the law be applied! Now it is clear that ADR education, ignored by the majority of our swiss universities till now, will constitute the right remedy in the long term. But what about in the near future ? In the present circumstances the goodwill of some judges , neither here nor in other countries knowing a similar situation, might overcome these obstacles. Furthermore the often overcharged civil judges will hesitate to devote their time to convince lawyers or parties whose vast majority remains reluctant or - in the better case - sceptical towards mediation. Sensibilisation of the magistrates and lawyers, encouraged by the Judiciary, will change the situation in the middle term. As long as the judges are neither motivated nor having the skills to promote mediation in the exercise of their function, the only way to implement mediation in the short term would be to create ADR Referral Services (*cf. infra* ch. VI).

Hon. Machteld Pel explains in her book "Referral to Mediation, a practical guide for an effective mediation proposal"⁹ what is the job accomplished by these Services, in such a detailed, precise and concrete way and with such convincing arguments, that every european

⁵ In comparison with Glaris and Zurich, where short reference to mediation is made

⁶ Law of civil procedure dated April 10 1987 amended October 28 2004, Art. 71 A to 71 J (E 3 05) and Law on the organisation of the judiciary dated Nov. 22nd 1941 amended October 28 2004, Art 161 A to 161 K (E 2 05), translated in english by LACK Jeremy, Lawyer and Mediator, Geneva, texts available on www.gemme.ch. Cf. MIRIMANOFF Jean A., *Principal Characteristics of Geneva's Legislation*, in Gemme-Switzerland, Civil Mediation in Switzerland, Geneva, January 2005, www.gemme.ch ; *L'eurocompatibilité de la loi sur la médiation civile du 28.10.2004*, in SJ, No 5, Vol. II, April 2005, p.125-129, www.gemme.ch; CHENOU Martine et MIRIMANOFF Jean A.; *La médiation civile ou métajudiciaire : pour une nouvelle synergie et contre la confusion des genres*, in SJ, No 10, Vol.II, 2003, p.271-316, www.gemme.ch

⁷ Art 71 A, transl. by Jeremy LACK, barrister at law and mediator, Geneva

⁸ Geneva was occupied then annexed by France 15 th April 1798 and liberated 31 st Dec. 1813

⁹ Sdu Uitgevers, The Hague, 2008

magistrate should possess it as his or her Bible to help promote mediation. It is also a source of inspiration for mediation interest circles.

ADR Referral Services may either be private or public institutions. Even in a court-connected mediation such services may be accomplished by court clerks or magistrates :

*"Many courts offer an orientation session, often mandatory, in which parties to a case and/or their attorneys receive information about dispute resolution services. The case is reviewed to determine whether referral to a dispute resolution service is appropriate and, if so, to which one. At screening session, a list of court's dispute resolution services providers is available"*¹⁰.

Of course in the court - annexed mediation these review and screening are probably always made by court services¹¹.

For a country it may be useful to have private and public ADR Referral Services, as indicated in Hon. Machtel Pel's book¹². Now there are no generally recognised ADR Referral Services in Switzerland . Thus for a country like Switzerland it is vital to establish such Services in the main cities : Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchatel and Friburg, the french speaking part, Basel, Bern, Lucern, St Gall and Zurich the german speaking part, and Lugano the italian speaking part. Only two years are at the disposal of the mediation interest circles to achieve such an uneasy job. Will they overcome the challenge ?

Besides dutch and american experiences, they could for instance take into account the "Projecto conciliatio" of the Court of Milan (Italy), the pilot experience of Barcelona (Spain), or the french initiative presented by the Paris Court of Appeal to the Ministry of Justice, called "*Célérité et qualité de la Justice, la Médiation, une autre voie*" (Celerity and Quality of Justice, Mediation : another way), last October 2008, written by Hon. Jean-Caude MAGENDIE, First President of the Paris Court of Appeal.; he proposes to designate for each of the 33 Courts of Appeal a complex composed of four interactive bodies : a Mediation Committee (i.a. for establishing a list of mediators), a Referral Magistrate or a mediation Unity (i.a. for informing the parties on mediation) and Pilot Chambers (i.a. for helping the parties to choose their mediator and to ratify their mediation settlement). For a country like Switzerland¹³, Referral Services are needed in or near every civil and commercial Tribunal of the ten above- mentioned cities.

Besides. the *Swiss Rules of Commercial Mediation* (cf. *infra* ch.5.4.1.) present the same implementation problematic.

¹⁰ Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court / Trial Court Standing Committee on Dispute Resolution, A Guide to Court- Connected Alternative Dispute Resolution Services, p. 13

¹¹ Cf. BETETTO Nina, *The Court-annexed Mediation in the Light of Access of Justice*, Arché, Türkiye'nin ilk Mediasyon Dergisi, 01-02; ZALAR Ales, Report on Mediation in Slovenia, in CEPEJ, Mediation, Strasbourg, October 2003

¹² Cf. note 7, p.21 - 25

¹³ Cf. MEYER Valerie, *Court-Connected Alternative Dispute Resolution - American Experiences and Swiss Perspectives*, Luzerner Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft, Band 10, Schulthess 2005

III. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW LEGISLATION (SCP)

As of the first of January 2011 the Unified Swiss Law on Civil Procedure (SCP), adopted by the Federal Chambers 19 December 2008, will abrogate and replace the 26 cantonal laws. Before checking which kind of model(s) is feasible in practice, it is necessary to draw on SCP main characteristics.

3.1. A system of double competences

Whereas the competence to legislate on civil procedure was delegated to the Confederation by the reform of the justice of 8 th October 1999, the organisation of the Judiciary still belongs to the Cantons. They are free to maintain or modify their tribunals, and are not compelled to create new institutions¹⁴.

3.2. Plurality of the new civil justice

The new legislation comprises of the two main ways of dispute resolution : amicable¹⁵ dispute resolution with the conciliation and mediation on one hand, and litigation with civil procedure and arbitration on the other hand. The hybrid forms of conciliation will constitute a curiosity in comparative law (*cf. infra* ch.3.5). Mediation and arbitration remain in the private sector whereas conciliation and civil procedure in the public sector.

The new law does not confine ADR to mediation and conciliation; there is no *numerus clausus* in this ADR system : the other non mentioned ADR such as the ombudsmen offices will still work, mainly in the field of bank, insurance and travel disputes, generally before the case is submitted to an arbitral or state tribunal; they are just not regulated by the law.

3.3. ADR has priority

Plato, around two thousands and five hundred years ago, already recommended to his fellow - citizen to recourse to a third person before submitting their case to a tribunal¹⁶. In his message on SCP the Federal Council wrote that "amicable resolution has priority"¹⁷, whereas the French Ministry of Justice declared one year after that ADR should be privileged whenever it is possible¹⁸, confirming both the opinion of the great philosopher. Will they be heard ? As the Swiss Cantonal Authorities are concerned, probably not immediately (*cf. infra* ch. 6), but they will be recalled by the mediation interest circles. These could also rely on the Guidelines for a better implementation of the existing recommendation concerning family mediation and mediation in civil matters (CEPEJ (2007) 14) adopted by the Council of Europe December 7 th 2007. As Instrument of International Law, even if not mandatory, their concern is addressed to the different State bodies, such as the Cantonal Authorities, who can not ignore them since Switzerland is member of the Council of Europe.

¹⁴ *Cf.* RS 101. Nevertheless the Cantons were obliged as of the First July 1990 to establish Conciliation Authorities in rent and lease matters (art. 274 a Swiss Code of Obligations)

¹⁵ Since ADR has priority, litigation is the " alternative", as notes GARBY Thierry, *La gestion des conflits*, CMAP-Economica, Paris, 2004

¹⁶ The Laws, VI, 767, quoted by CANIVET Guy, *in* Art et techniques de la médiation, Litec, Paris, 2004

¹⁷ *Cf.* message (FF 2006 6841), p. 6860 in french

¹⁸ Quoted by MAGENDIE Jean-Claude, First President of the Court of Appeal, Paris, 2008

3.4. Main Mediation Characteristics

The SCP provides a very flexible and liberal system which permits the parties to a conflict to recourse - theoretically - to mediation very easily.

3.4.1. Contrary to some other legislations, which exclude some specific fields (as Switzerland does in arbitration matter)¹⁹, any case can be the subject of a mediation process, subject to the ratification of the settlement by the tribunal whenever the law prescribes it²⁰. It does not mean of course that the legislator will recommend to submit any case to mediation. In this respect the Recommendation Committee on civil and penal mediation, established by the Geneva law, wrote a Practical Guide to Civil Mediation. This is available in every Chamber of the first instance Tribunal and to the parties or their lawyers, even during a hearing²¹.

3.4.2. According to SCP (Art. 213 al.1 and 214 al.1 and 2), the judge may propose at any time to the parties to recourse to mediation (as in conciliation as in any level of proceedings²²), and the parties may request it by themselves.

3.4.3. Mediation process enjoys a full autonomy and independence. According to the SCP system the mediation process and the tribunal proceedings do not operate in the same framework and do not share the same methods or objectives, so that any intervention by one in the other, or confusion between people involved in their respective roles are excluded. In other words, civil mediation is always consensual, even when a judge proposes it to the parties : its nature remains intact and its autonomy preserved, without exceptions such as formal questions related to the choice of the mediator, the costs, the time devoted to the process, *etc.* Mediation is essentially "metajudiciary" as we wrote at the time²³, that is out-of-court, because the third person, the mediator, facilitates the mediation process, whilst the law essentially regulates how the mediation process and civil proceedings interlink with one - another. It is therefore obvious (however escaping to some other legislators²⁴) that mediation does not have as its primary objective to "resolve the *lawsuit*",²⁵ which is the duty of the tribunal (and of the traditional conciliation) but - more widely - to appease or to solve the *conflict* by re-establishing communication and, if possible, relations between the parties. The SCP provides that "the parties undertake the organisation and course of the mediation" (art. 215).

3.4.4. SCP grants confidentiality to the mediation, precisng that the declarations of the parties should not be taken into account in case of civil procedure, but remains silent on the

¹⁹ Cf. art 274 c of the Swiss Code of Obligations, which excludes arbitration for disputes related to rent and lease of habitations and *a contrario* authorises it in case of commercial locals

²⁰ In divorce and similar family cases (cf. art. 140 of the Swiss civil code, replaced by art. 279 SCP)

²¹ Available in nine languages on the site www.gemme.ch ; inspired by CEDER, Court referred ADR, 2003. Unfortunately it is scarcely used in the practice of the Geneva tribunal : cf. *supra* ch.2

²² The federal level is regulated by the federal law on the Federal Tribunal of 17 th June 2005, which does not foresee the mediation, but does not prohibit a suspension at the request of the parties

²³ Commenting the Geneva law, already built in the same spirit. Cf. CHENOU Martine *et al.*, cf. note 4

²⁴ Cf. GORCHS Béatrice, *Mediation in Civil Proceedings : sense and Countersense*, RTD civ. 2003, p. 420 (in french)

²⁵ The judgment is based on the conclusions of the parties, thus the tribunal may not settle out side (*ultra petita*)

question of the confidentiality of mediation documents²⁶, a question regulated by art. 1728 par.1 of the Belgian civil procedure, for instance.

3.4.5. To give mediation settlements the same effect as judgments, parties can request their ratification by the tribunal (art 217 SCP). In matter of divorce or other similar family cases, ratification is a condition of their validity. In this matter and in the fields where the law grants a special protection to the weak party, like in labor, rent and lease and consummation disputes, the judge shall refuse to ratify settlements contrary to public policy or to mandatory protective rules²⁷.

3.4.6. Is there a legal mediation definition ? Neither the Geneva law nor the SCP give definitions on mediation or on conciliation. Nevertheless the Swiss section of Gemme found it appropriate to add it in its Statutes²⁸, as an attempt to better distinguish between these methods :

1. By mediation it is understood in the present statutes :

A formal process for managing communication, freely consented to by the parties, facilitated by a mediator - not a magistrate - who is independant, neutral and impartial, freely selected by the parties; a process during the course of which the parties seek their own solution".

In drafting the text on conciliation, we had in mind the two main approaches of conciliation tackled by european judges : the traditional estimation (based on pertinent facts and legal analysis) and the *New Judiciary Conciliation*²⁹, which can also use some tools of mediation (like encouraging the parties to discover their interests through maieutical questioning)³⁰, however with the faculty to give to the parties opinion, advise and / or proposal of solution(s), ways generally prohibited by the mediation ethical rules in Europe :

2. By conciliation it is understood in the present statutes :

An informal method for resolving lawsuits, which may be obligatory or voluntary, conducted by a designated conciliator - a magistrate - who is independant, neutral and impartial; a method during which the conciliator may suggest or propose a solution to the parties if they have not reached an agreement on their own.

Confidentiality seems so obvious , as key and condition of the success of both methods, that unwisely it was not mentioned in the two texts.

²⁶ WIPO Rules regulates accurately the problem in art 14 and 17; the documents sheltered are only those concerning transactional proposals, because mediation can not be abused in order to eliminate future means of evidence

²⁷ Cf. Gemme-Switzerland, *Ratification of Negotiation or Mediation Settlements by the civil Judge, in France, Belgium and Switzerland*, in the Acts of the Conference of Neuchatel, 6 June 2008, available in french or german on www.gemme.ch

²⁸ Art. 4, par 1 and 2, Statutes dated 8.10.2004, which is also the date of its foundation

²⁹ Cf. GORCHS Béatrice, *Médiation et conciliation dans les différents systèmes judiciaires européens, Discours de synthèse général*, Actes du Colloque de Grenoble du 2.6.2006, Petites affiches No 145 du 9.10.2005; *La conciliation comme enjeu dans la transformation du système judiciaire*, Revue Droit et Société, No 62, 2006, p.223-256; cf. www.gemme.ch ADR selected bibliography, art of Hon. BIERI Isabelle and BLOHORN-BRENNEUR Béatrice

³⁰ Cf. HEIERLI Andreas, *Mediation und Gerichtbarkeit*, Nachdiplomstudium Mediation an der Fachhochschule Aargau, ergänzt Juni 2003

3.5. Plurality of conciliation proceedings

As a synthesis of the various legislations and practices of the Cantons, it is not surprising that SCP took their different concepts of conciliation. Today conciliation is in the Cantons sometimes obligatory, with exceptions or dispenses, sometimes obligatory at the early stage of the proceedings - the preliminary attempt of conciliation³¹ - and facultative later, sometimes facultative, sometimes conducted by a judge not in charge of the case (often at the preliminary attempt), and sometimes by the judge in charge of the case. This last situation is generally proscribed in Europe³².

The preliminary attempt of conciliation is in principle obligatory (art 197 SCP), and conducted by a "Conciliation Authority"³³, whose organisation depends of the Cantons, but with a "*paritaire*" composition in some matters (art. 200)³⁴. The exceptions and dispenses laid down in articles 198 and 199 SCP are however important³⁵. In Geneva for instance around two third of the files will escape the preliminary conciliation. The confusion of roles results from the faculty - in limited cases - given to the conciliator (who may decline the request of the party to do so) to propose to the parties a draft judgment or to take a decision (art. 210 - 212).

Another confusion of role authorizes the judge in charge of the case to mutate into a conciliator, remaining in charge of the case if the conciliation ends up, this in almost all civil and family matters (art. 124 al. 3 and 291 al. 2). It should be recognised that in family cases the possibility for a judge to amicably settle (tradition existing already in the XVIIIth century³⁶) is better than nothing, but the unification of civil procedure would have been the

³¹ System inherited from the french Constitution of 1790: cf. MIRIMANOFF Jean A and VIGNERON Sandra, *La Nouvelle Conciliation judiciaire*, in Gemme, La gestion des conflits, CEDIDAC, No 78, Lausanne, 2008, p.75-96

³² Cf. *i.a.* Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) : Opinion No 6 (2004) of the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) for the attention of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on fair trial within a reasonable time and judge's role in trials taking into account alternative means of dispute settlement, par. 161, last sentence. Respecting this injunction is obviously not the priority of some swiss judges boasting to solve by such way between 40 and 80 % of their cases, a situation maybe less appreciated by the lawyers, and lesser by the parties who dont dare, in most cases, refuse this solution being afraid to offend their judge. At our opinion it should be necessary to inquire, through an official but anonymous survey, in the lawyers associations and among the public, wether this method is compatible with a fair justice. By this confusion of role, the confidentiality is completely suppressed. As every practician knows, confidentiality is the key which permit to the parties to express themselves freely. It is not the case whenever the judge in charge of the case proposes a transactional solution, even if he or she makes it in a light way. Moreover this approach ignores totally the methods recommended by the New judiciary conciliation, privileging solutions for the future and based on the parties' interests, thus aiming at restauring their links whenever possible. What is the ethic or even legal value of consent given under these circumstances ? In drafting the bill on this point the Federal Office of Justice was fully aware of the problematic and the existence of Opinion No 6, but the ancient and deep tradition of this practice in some very influent Cantons prevailed

³³ In itself the expression represents an antinomy, but was kept for political reason

³⁴ In rent and lease disputes, with assessors proposed by the associations of tenents and landlords and a magistrate (not always a judge), and in "equality" dispute , with representatives of employees and employers syndicates with a same number of women and men, with a third magistrate

³⁵ Cf. MIRIMANOFF Jean A, Impact de la conciliation et de la médiation selon le CPC sur l'organisation et la pratique judiciaires à Genève, report to the Geneva Authorities, Dec. 2008, available in french in www.gemme.ch

³⁶ Cf. ROTH Barbara, *Messieurs de la justice et leurs greffes*, in Mémoire de la société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie, Toroz, Genève, Tome 54, p.54

right opportunity to take into account of what was done beyond the Alps and the Jura : the results of succeeded pilot experiences in several European countries and in Quebec³⁷.

3.6. An inventive legal option : voluntary mediation instead of mandatory preliminary conciliation

To our knowledge we don't meet this option in comparative law. It presents the main advantage to evoke mediation when the dispute is not too sharp.

As often in ADR matters, SCP contains a good idea but expresses it not in the same way.

According to the legal text mediation will replace conciliation "if all the parties request it" (art. 213 al. 1), an event which will rather rarely occur spontaneously nowadays in our Cantons. Though not expressed, mediation may also be proposed at this stage at the initiative of the conciliator, this eventuality being explicitly recommended by the present Geneva legislation³⁸.

The Federal Council proclaims that ADR has priority, but his hand betrays his voice particularly with this provision, which risk to remain a mediation "larks mirror", for other reasons too. As already seen, only about a third of the files will be submitted to mandatory preliminary conciliation. Moreover, many eliminated matters, such as divorce and other similar family cases, industrial property, some litigation above 100.000.- SF belonging to the list of exceptions and dispenses provided by the SCP, are particularly apt to be mediated³⁹. Thus they will escape from an early mediation, except if spontaneously proposed by the parties themselves! And, as already stressed in ch. 2, an ADR Referral Service plays a vital role before the beginning the proceedings, and not after ! This situation gives a supplementary reason for the mediation interest circles to commit themselves actively in a fair, efficient and lasting cooperation, to establish such ADR Services in the swiss main cities.

3.7. A free circulation of disputes

The flexibility of the system, its autonomy based on the liberty and the responsibility of the parties⁴⁰ make it easy for them to change between dispute resolution, as between ADR and litigation, as inside them, to a certain extent⁴¹. It does not dispense the screening of an ADR Referral Service, but it may help the parties, who made their dispute resolution choice, alone or too quickly, to correct their initial mistake without too much difficulties.

³⁷ Available through CoE several bodies : cf. OTIS Louise, *La justice conciliatoire : l'envers du lent droit*, report No 6, European Conference of Judges "Early settlement of Disputes and the role of Judges", Strasbourg, Nov. 24 - 25 2003

³⁸ Art. 71 A of the Geneva law on civil procedure

³⁹ According to the criteria of the above - mentioned CEDER Guide, and its "child " the Geneva Practical Guide on civil mediation

⁴⁰ Cf. *supra* ch 3.4

⁴¹ Cf. MIRIMANOFF Jean A. and VIGNERON-MAGGIO-APRILE Sandra, *Pour une libre circulation des différends civils et commerciaux (Réflexions sur les nouveaux réseaux de la justice plurielle : la cas suisse dans le contexte européen)*, RDS, avril 2007, p. 21 ff.

3.8. Is the SCP Mediation eurocompatible ?

It would be interesting for such a question to be submitted to an independent and competent body of the Council of Europe, such as the CEPEJ Mediation working group⁴².

a) At this stage we can just enumerate in a non exhausting way the important missing issues : the consequences of a "mediation exception" raised *in limine litis*⁴³, the same question in arbitral proceedings, the regulation of the technical links between mediation and arbitral proceedings, the procedural effect of mediation clauses (Gemme having made concrete proposals on this points⁴⁴), confidentiality of mediation documents, some aspects of the statute of limitations, and the penal consequences of infringement of confidentiality on the federal level.

b) Other points, such as quality standards of the mediators⁴⁵, ethical rules, scale of fee, *etc.* were deliberately left to the mediation interest circles, these questions being hopefully at a stage of unification efforts among them.

IV. IS COURT - ANNEXED MEDIATION FEASIBLE ?

4.1. Theoretical approach

Obviously the main ADR SCP Characteristics demonstrate by themselves that the Swiss Parliament has already "cooked its goose" : the system adopted last December belongs to the out - of - court mediation model. But does it result from a conscious and well-informed choice between the two models we are supposed to discuss now ? Certainly not. The choice was made sooner, by the Federal Office of Justice (FOJ). In in his message introducing the SCP bill, the Federal Council did not even mention the existence of the court - annexed mediation model , writing peremptorily that "*Mediation is an out-of-court process*"⁴⁶. Thus there were no debate on the respective merits of the two models, and even no debate at all on the concept of mediation, but only a strong emotional debate on the necessity to legislate on mediation or not, in the frame of the SCP.

Nevertheless the option made by the FOJ was judicious and far - seeing, because the other option - implying a broader commitment of the State - would not have had any political

⁴² It was certainly not the main priority of the Federal Office of Justice who, one must recognise, was submitted to intensive pressure to omit mediation in the bill, as it was the case with the first experts draft where mediation was purposely banished "because it was not necessary to legislate on this matter ". We have tried the exercise with the Geneva law in "*L'eurocompatibilité de la loi sur la médiation civile du 28.10.2004*", SJ, No 5, Vol.II, avril 2005, p.125 - 139, available in french on www.gemme.ch

⁴³ Cf. MONBARON Samuel, *La sanction de l'inexécution des clauses de médiation et de conciliation en Suisse et en France*, RSPC, 2008, p. 425-436; and JAROSSON Charles, *La sanction du non respect d'une clause instituant un préliminaire obligatoire de conciliation ou de médiation*, Note in Cass.Civ. " nd, 6.7. 2000, Cass.Civ.Ist, 23.1 and 6.3.2001, in *Revue arbitrale*, 2001, p. 749 ff....

⁴⁴ Cf. Gemme - Switzerland, *Amendments proposals to the draft SCP*, Fribourg, Oct. 2006, on www.gemme.ch

⁴⁵ Above the importance of international standards cf. VANENKOVA Irena, *IMI Objectives and Mediators International standards*, presentation at the GEMME CONGRESS " The Mediation in Service of Peace ", Nov. 6-7 th 2008, on

http://www.gemme-conference.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=47&Itemid=49

⁴⁶ FF 2006, p.6943, ch.5.14, par 1

chance to become adopted by the Federal Chambers. Mediation had already lost two battles and won one⁴⁷ before the Swiss Parliament. The first defeat was when the new divorce legislation⁴⁸ was discussed : the mediation proposal made by the Federal Council was rejected. The other was at the time, in spring 2007, when the Swiss law of penal procedure was discussed : the mediation proposal made by the Federal Council was again rejected⁴⁹, because "penal mediation would be too much expensive". Civil mediation just escaped to a third defeat in June 2007 when the Federal Chamber of States voted (by 16 voices against 16 with the preponderating voice of the President) in favour of the proposal of the Federal Council such it was included in the SCP bill. For the opponents it would have been "useless to legislate in this matter", according to an opinion broadly shared among lawyers and the previous Experts Committee⁵⁰, other motivations being hidden behind this position⁵¹.

If theoretically the doors of court - annexed - mediation are not closed, as Cantons are encouraged to undertake pilot experiences which could include this subject (submitted to the preliminary authorisation of the Federal Council) (Art. 401 SCP), presently this eventuality seems far away and highly improbable.

4.2. Practical approach

Besides legal, political and financial obstacles, it should be precised that among the most concerned middle - the Judiciary - the idea of court - annexed- mediation was not retained. Even in the *Swiss Group of Magistrates for Conciliation and Mediation*, nobody thought it possible or desirable, to compared it to to our colleagues of the belgian section who were unwillingly restricted to mediate. The task of implementing mediation on the jurisdictional, cantonal and federal levels, the task of convincing the Faculties of Law to give an appropriate, mandatory and permanent ADR education to law students and to young barristers, and the task of encouraging Authorities to undertake pilot experiences, do not leave them sufficient time to mediate⁵². Another more selfdirect task consists in introducing or improving the use of "the tools of mediation" in the new judiciary conciliation⁵³.

⁴⁷ Art 33 b introduced the mediation in the federal law of administrative procedure 17th June 2005 (RO 2006 2197); cf. PFISTERER Thomas, *Grundzuege von Einigung und Mediation in Art. 33 b VwVG in Isabelle Haener et al.*, Das erstinstanzliche Verwaltungsverfahren, ZH, 2008

⁴⁸ The new legislation on divorce was in force as of First January 2000, and despite the omission on family mediation, some judges proposed to parents to recourse to it, this task being more difficult without any legal support : the parents were the true losers of the kind of " war of religion "around mediation

⁴⁹ Nevertheless it is admitted that Cantons, as Geneva, having adopted penal mediation are allowed to keep it, and the others authorised implicitly to establish it; besides penal mediation was introduced in the penal law on under aged offenders

⁵⁰ The First Draft prepared by an Experts Groups did not contain provisions on mediation, despite the fact that tree Cantons had complete (like Geneva) or short (like Glaris and Zurich) legal provision on civil mediation

⁵¹ Mainly traditional fears to loose power or income and fear to face novelty

⁵² At her or his private capacity, may a judge mediate in Switzerland ? The Cantons give, as often, various answers : some prohibit it, like AG, some permit it expressively, like TI and NE, some implicetely, like GE and ZH

⁵³ Cf. HEIERLI Andreas, *Mediation und Gerichtbarkeit*, Nachdiplomstudium Mediation an der Fachhochschule Aargau, ergänzt Juni 2003

V. IS COURT - CONNECTED MEDIATION FEASIBLE ?

5.1. General remarks

According to the popular adage people have the government they deserve. What about Justice? Of course the lack of a true debate in the Swiss Parliament on ADR, on their relations with traditional Justice and Arbitration, on their place and utility in a post - modern society is very frustrating on a democratic, sociological, legal and ethical point of view. However it seems a bit utopical and immodest to express opinion on already settled questions.

Another preoccupation is the question of the feasibility of the system, which could not be eluded in the practice, even if not touched or imagined at a sooner stage. What would be the use of an empty shell ? Before raising some questions related to the implementation of the retained model, it seems fair too, in respect of the expectations of the present debate, to examine some interesting objections developed against the so called court - connected mediation, or out - of - court mediation, or *metajudiciary mediation* systems. We refer in particular to some of the fears expressed by Hon. Nina BETETTO, Judge at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Slovenia, because we have felt them formerly, and till now some remain present; we therefore understand them very well⁵⁴.

5.2. Objections and some counter objections

a) Court - annexed mediation model would be more suitable for countries having no ADR tradition . As our country is concerned, Switzerland was, some twenty years ago, an ADR underdeveloped country, and today is becoming an ADR developed country⁵⁵. According to some information, the Swiss Judiciary can in this field learn from the Slovenia practice⁵⁶. Meantime, a lot of events can quickly occur as it was the case in our country where family mediation was introduced first, then neighbouring mediation and penal mediation, followed soon by commercial mediation, thus becoming more and more important. Therefore it is not a decisive argument.

b) It belongs to Court public function to help people to resolve dispute in providing access to whatever process is appropriate to a case. By the example given by Massachusetts⁵⁷ we learn that the "screening of a case" can be undertaken appropriately by a Court even in an out - of - court model, bearing also in mind the above - mentioned french initiative, also in an out - of - court system country⁵⁸.

c) "*The Courts provide a protection to litigants. Their pupose is to ensure that both the stronger and the weaker parties in a case have equal access to information and equal power to negotiate a resolution.*"⁵⁹ On one hand even with an out - of - court mediation system, the weaker party, such as the tenant, the employee or the cousumer, is protected by the tribunal through the Mediation Settlement Ratification , as provided in the swiss law.⁶⁰ If the parties

⁵⁴ Cf. *supra*, note 10

⁵⁵ Cf. Gemme-Suisse, Médiation civile en Suisse : pratiques cantonales, Fribourg, octobre 2006, www.gemme.ch

⁵⁶ CEPEJ, Mediation, Report prepared at the request of Switzerland, Strabourg, 3.10.2003, elaborated *i.a.* by three Slovenian Experts, Ms VINDELAV V.; Mr ZALAR A. and Ms GENN H.

⁵⁷ Cf. *supra* note 9, and quotation ch .2

⁵⁸ Cf. MAGENDIE Jean-Claude, *op. cit.* in ch. 2

⁵⁹ Cf. BETTETO Nina, *op.cit.*, ch.4.1.

⁶⁰ Art 71 I of the Geneva CP provides :

avoid the ratification, having settled an agreement contrary to public policy or imperative law, this agreement is void and without any legal effect. On the other hand we must admit that the "primitive" out - of - court mediation system, without an ADR Referral Service, doesn't give the parties the information neither on their specially protected rights nor on the best resolution dispute for the case (recalling that mandatory provisions obliges in some fields the parties to submit the case to specialised courts, as in rent and lease or labor disputes, where this exercise is done). But with a "connexion" , as in the Massachusetts Court - connected mediation system⁶¹, these disadvantages are eliminated. It means that only the "true"court - connected mediation provides to the parties the same guarantees as the court - annexed mediation, that means *in concreto* for Switzerland that without a "connecting body", such ADR Referral services, the parties are submitted to some of the risks mentioned by our slovenian colleague.

d) *"Confining mediation and other ADR methods to the private sector would result in creation of a private justice system, whose effect would undermine courts peace-keeping and law-making functions far more drastically than court - based ADR possibly could"* ⁶². We can state that since Antiquity, even under the Roman Empire where the law and legal institutions were very well developed, Mediation and Arbitration have always existed besides State Institutions⁶³. More recently the development of Arbitration, which existed also in countries with other economical and political institutions, has not deprived State Justice of its role, function and work. **Moreover it is not the duty of mediation to act in a "law- making function"**, since mediation process is " a formal process for managing communication ... during the course of which the parties seek their own solution"⁶⁴ Therefore mediation does not have as duty to resolve the lawsuit (on the basis of the "legal conclusions of the parties" : *l'objet du litige*), confusion made often by many legislations in Europe. At least the swiss judge may and should exercise her or his peace-keeping role by being authorised to conciliate at any step of the proceedings.⁶⁵ The repartition of the different justice activities between public and private sectors belongs to the policy of each State, and is therefore a political issue. As Switzerland is concerned, the Federal Council has clearly declared that " *ADR has priority*", and that " *the Court is not a commercial corporation worried about marketing and turn - over. It is an Authority, whose task is to solve disputes that the parties can not, alone or with a third person, solve by themselves:*" This concept places State Justice - in commercial disputes - as an "alternative" to amicable dispute resolution⁶⁶. Two important factors playing their role in any dispute resolution inspire this concept : the liberty and the responsibility of the parties toward their conflict⁶⁷.

"Judge ratifies the parties' settlement agreement if they request it. Subject to public policy or imperative law, he cannot modify the contents of the settlement agreement submitted."

Art. 217 SCP does not give this conditions, which are mentioned however in its commentary (FF 2006 6945, ad art. 214)

⁶¹ Cf. *supra*, ch.II

⁶² Cf. BETTETO Nina, note 58.

⁶³ Cf. DUSS-Von WERDT, *Homo Mediator, Geschichte und Menschenbild der Mediation*, Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart, March 2005

⁶⁴ Cf. *supra*, ch.3.4.6

⁶⁵ Cf. *supra*, ch. 3.5

⁶⁶ Cf. Federal Council, Message of 28 th June 2006 on SCP, FF 2006, p. 6860; cf. LUSCHER Christian, intervention before the National Council, 06.062, p. 632, 29 th May 2008

⁶⁷ Cf. URY William, BRETT Jeanine, GOLDBERG Stephen, and MANCY François, *Gérer les conflits autrement*, A2C Medias, Paris, Nov. 2008

5.3. SCP Mediation : an empty shell ?

We have discovered along these lines that it is as important to know the difference between "court - annexed mediation" and "court - connected mediation", and to distinguish between "in - court mediation" and "out -of - court mediation", these concepts being similar but not identical. Choosing between the first alternative answers to political expectations, whilst it does not seem the case if we compare "out - of - court mediation" with "court - connected mediation", the last being the fulfillment of the first. As long as we have no ADR Referral Services in Switzerland, would it make the future SCP Mediation an "empty shell" ?

According to experiences made in Geneva in the last four years, in France since thirteen years, in Belgium since four years, with typical "out -of- court mediation" systems, only a very low rate of civil files are submitted by the judges of these countries to mediation in commercial matters⁶⁸. But in the same time, whenever mediation is chosen, the rate of success is over 60 %. This means that it is both appropriate and necessary to constitute "connecting bodies", such as ADR Referral Services, to make the system more effective and more popular. That is one of the essential implementing measures of mediation, but of course not the only one.

5.3.1. There is no future for mediation in Switzerland without political, logistical and financial support from the Authorities. The choice made in favor of an out - of - court mediation would jeopardize ADR and mediation itself if the Authorities would disengage totally of their fate. One can not in the same time pretend that "*ADR has priority*" and abandon the consensuality system at its birth. It would be both incoherent and unfair towards the parties to the conflict. The Guidelines for a better implementation of the existing Recommendation concerning family mediation and mediation in civil matters (CEPEJ (2007)14) of 7th December 2007 clearly impose duties to National Authorities in many fields : information, education, legal assistance, etc. (ch. 11, 12, 15, 21-26, 30 34, 40-45, 50, 51). Therefore it will be the role of mediation interest circles to jointly recall them to the attention of Authorities, whenever necessary, pleading that it is less expensive for the State to invest in ADR for itself as for the parties.

5.3.2. There is no future for mediation in Switzerland without a fair, efficient and lasting cooperation from and between all mediation interest circles. Mediation, as any other sector of human activity, may be the field of strong competition, controversies and even open struggles. It was and still is sometime the case around us, which gives a counterproductive image of mediation, disreputing and weakening it. For a better implementation of ADR in Switzerland a Coordination Group was constituted on a national level last summer in Bern, at the Swiss section of Gemme initiative. This Group comprises the main associations : the Swiss Lawyers Association, the Swiss Chamber for Commercial Mediation, the Swiss Federation of Mediation Associations and Gemme⁶⁹, acting on the national and intercantonal levels, whilst contact groups are being constituted to help public and private sectors to implement ADR and in particular mediation in the cantonal frame. Thus the Geneva ADR

⁶⁸ No statistics existing, estimations were made under 5 % in France for civil mediation in general (at the Paris Gemme Congress of Dec. 2005), under 5 % for family mediation and less for commercial mediation, in Geneva.

⁶⁹ Soon a representative of the Swiss Chambers of Commerce will join the Swiss ADR Coordination Group in Bern

Contact Group has recently proposed several pilot experiences to the governmental, legislative and judiciary Authorities⁷⁰.

5.3.3. There is no future for mediation in Switzerland without implementation measures, because in an "out - of - court mediation "system, the law does not suffice by itself, as already stressed . The information of the public, the sensibilisation of the practitioners, the education of the future lawyers should not remain indifferent to the public and private sectors, who may share this task, as mentioned in detailed in the above - mentioned Guidelines⁷¹.

5.4. Main Implementation Measures

5.4.1. Link with Arbitration : the Swiss Rules of Commercial Mediation and their mediation clauses

First April 2007, the Swiss Chambers of Commerce and Industry⁷² have adopted the "Swiss Rules of Commercial Mediation". They suggest *i.a.* Mediation Clauses and Agreements to mediate for the six following situations :

a) Model for contracts : Mediation Clauses for a mediation⁷³ ; for a mediation followed by international arbitration; and for a mediation followed by domestic arbitration;

b) Model if a dispute is already arisen : Agreements to mediate for a mediation; for a mediation followed by international arbitration; and for a mediation followed by domestic arbitration.

For being effective, such clauses should be included in contracts as often as appropriate, which will depend of on the ADR education of the concerned lawyers. Thus the interdependence of ADR implementation measures is obvious.

5.4.2. ADR Education

It is up to the Law Faculties, maybe jointly with private sector, to provide a regular, mandatory and sufficient ADR education, both theoretical and practical, for law students or,

⁷⁰ Which are recommended by art 401 SCP; *cf.* Mirimanoff Jean A. , Impact de la médiation et de la conciliation selon le CPC sur l'organisation et la pratique judiciaires à Genève, livret remis aux autorités , Dec 2008

⁷¹ *Cf.* CEPEJ (2007) 14

⁷² From Basel, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Lugano, Neuchâtel and Zurich

⁷³ *Any dispute, controversy, or claim arising out of or in relation to this contract , including the validity, invalidity, breach of termination thereof, shall be submitted to mediation in accordance with the Swiss Rules of Commercial Mediation of the Swiss Chambers of Commerce in force on the date when the request for mediation was submitted in accordance with these Rules.*

The seat of the mediation shall be ... (city in Switzerland, unless the parties agree on a city abroad), although the meeting may be held in ... (specific place).

The mediation proceedings shall be conducted in ... (specific language).

⁷⁴ At Gemme initiative such lectures and workshops are given in 2008 and 2009 to the young barristers of Geneva, with the financial support of the Wilsdorf Foundation, with the logistical support of the Judiciary, and with the moral support of the Bar Association and the Faculty of Law, in order that such ADR programm would be inserted in the future "Ecole d'Avocat " (High School for Barristers); *cf.* Gemme, La gestion des conflits : manuel pour les praticiens, ed. by Mirimanoff Jean A. and Vigeron-Maggio-Aprile Sandra, CEDIDAC, No 78, Lausanne, 2008

at least, for young barristers. The changing of judiciary culture will happen mainly through such education⁷⁴

5.4.3. ADR Referral Services (*cf. supra* ch.II)

5.4.4. Pilot experiences (*cf infra* ch.VI)

VI. PILOT EXPERIENCE : TOWARDS A HYBRID SYSTEM ?

On the basis of Art. 213 SCP which provides voluntary mediation instead of mandatory conciliation⁷⁵ the Geneva ADR contact group's proposal will try to combine the task of the Conciliation with the role of an ADR Referral Service, in suggesting that the future conciliators should be chosen among sworn mediators. The draft needs to be more elaborated, taking into account the teaching of this Forum⁷⁶.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

7.1. According to the International Law Instruments (CoE Resolutions and Guidelines and EU Directives), to Comparative Law and to the Practice, there is no reason to give a preference between "court - connected mediation" and "court - annexed mediation", both of them being efficient for commercial disputes. The choice depends on other criteria : political, financial or philosophical. However the " out - of - court mediation ", without a "connecting body", seems an uncompleted model, thereby inefficient and illusory. A car without motor. An empty shell. To transform this rather primitive form into a "court - connected mediation " implies initiatives, efforts and costs from the public and the private sectors. It is not by accident that this conclusion is shared in France and here.⁷⁷ ADR Referral Services, on the dutch or american models, and education of the practitioners count among many other implementation measures. To leave them would jeopardize the future of mediation, not only in commercial disputes. In the same way such ADR implementation measures are the necessary complement of the Swiss Rules on Commercial Mediation of the Chambers of commerce.

7.2. The difficulties arising in implementing ADR and in particular mediation in some european countries as in Switzerland reflect, as a symbol, the " chaos " which leads from an old order (the State Justice of the XIXth century) to a new one (the plural Justice of the XXIst century). This situation recalls, *mutatis mutandis*, the passage from the unilateral Justice to the democratic Justice described by Eschyle.⁷⁸ Like at the time of the poet we can be confident in contributing to this new change as long as we keep in mind and in practice the values thought to the Athenians by Athena instituting her Areopage : democracy, openness and humility. ***The Human Person is the heart of mediation, and mediation in the heart of the Human Person.***

⁷⁵ *Cf. supra* ch.3.6

⁷⁶ *Cf. supra* note 70

⁷⁷ *Cf. supra* ch.II

⁷⁸ *Cf. de ROMILLY* Jacqueline, *L'Orestie d'Eschyle*, Bayard, 2006; *MORINEAN* Jacqueline, *L'Esprit de la Médiation*, Ed. Erès, Coll. Trajets, 2001; *MIRIMANOFF* Jean A., *Digression mythologique sur la résolution des conflits*, in Actes de la Journée de la Médiation organisée par l'ENM, Gemme et l'AAMM, Nice, 11th April 2008, in www.gemme.ch

7.3. Implementing mediation is not an easy task : it exacts a fair, efficient and lasting cooperation between and among all interest circles, in order to facilitate the event of more spaces of peace, here and elsewhere on our little planet.

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