

Suitability check¹

The following list can help to determine whether mediation is suitable for this kind of dispute and these particular parties. The most important factors favoring mediation:

- The parties want, in principle, to resolve their dispute.
- They are willing and able to negotiate about the conflict or at least they want to discuss it.
- The conflict is not escalated beyond reconciliation.

Other factors favoring mediation

The parties want to end their dispute within a short time period.
There is a long-term relationship and the continuation, or the considerate termination of the relationship, is important.
Treatment issue or communication problems.
The parties have a desire to reach a settlement themselves and on their own terms.
A legal judgment does not or would not (totally) resolve the underlying conflict.
Confidentiality or privacy is important.
There are more than two parties involved in, or having a stake in, the dispute.
The dispute concerns several claims/conflicts.
The case concerns substantive technical and/or complex content issues or requires specialist knowledge.
It is an international case (with unpredictable jurisdiction or enforcement issues).

Factors challenging mediation as the right dispute resolution process

At least one party benefits significantly from delay and does not want to disclose this interest (hidden agenda).
One of the parties is acting in bad faith.
A precedent is needed (e.g an explanation of the General Terms) or a principle of law needs to be established.
A party is particularly concerned with publicly asserting or proving her own right (e.g. in order to send a wider message).
A party is incapable of taking responsibility for decisions or is insufficiently able to represent or protect her own interests
There is an extreme imbalance of power and the stronger party is intent on exerting that power without compromise.

Cost Benefit Analysis

You can use the cost-benefit analysis in three different ways while assisting corporate clients in resolving a dispute.



- Checklist: Using the form below, check the squares in the costs and benefits sections of both the mediation and the /arbitration columns. This enables you to see at a glance which method to resolve the dispute is likely to offer more overall advantages.
- Calculation of costs: For a quantitative analysis, you can calculate the costs per entry for both cost and benefit columns.
- Reality testing: The form can be used as a tool for reality testing (risk analysis).

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¹ Checklists from Toolkit Generating Outcomes, mediation, negotiation. Manon Schonewille, The Hague: Sdu, 2009. ©2009-2014 Manon Schonewille, all rights reserved.

Mediation	Costs	Litigation/arbitration	Costs
Sunk Costs of the dispute to date	\$	Sunk Costs of the dispute to date	\$
Time		Time	
Missing deadline(s) \$ (estimation).		Missing deadline(s) \$ (estimation).	
Lost office hours executives/managers involved: Person 1: hours spent on solving conflictx \$ (hourly pay/fee).		Lost office hours executives/managers involved: Person 1: hours spent on solving conflict x \$ (hourly pay/fee).	
Person 2: \$ Person 3: \$ Person 4: \$		Person 2: \$ Person 3: \$ Person 4: \$	
Office hours spent on dispute by other departments (E.g. Legal services, HR): x \$ (hourly pay/fee).		Office hours spent on dispute by other departments (E.g. Legal services, HR): x \$ (hourly pay/fee).	
True (ie including hidden) costs caused by the dispute Reputational damage, negative publicity (estimation) \$		True (ie including hidden) costs caused by the dispute Reputational damage, negative publicity (estimation) \$	
Negative impact on company relationships (estimation) \$		Negative impact on company relationships (estimation) \$	
Projects/work postponed/delayed/ cancelled (estimation) \$		Projects/work postponed/delayed/ cancelled (estimation) \$	
Negative impact on personal life of parties concerned (estimation) \$		Negative impact on personal life of parties concerned (estimation) \$	
Negative impact on quality output of parties concerned (estimation) \$		Negative impact on quality output of parties concerned (estimation) \$	
Fees for advisors/lawyers hours x € other costs \$\$		Fees for advisors/lawyers hours x € other costs \$\$	
Extra costs spent due to the dispute (E.g. media-consultant, PR campaign, etc.), \$		Extra costs spent due to the dispute (E.g. media-consultant, PR campaign, etc.), \$ (estimation).	
Other costs (E.g. personal turnover, adjustment within the organisation or method of working, procedures, sabotage, absence, etc.), \$ (estimation).		Other costs (E.g. personal turnover, adjustment within the organisation or method of working, procedures, sabotage, absence, etc.), \$	

Subtotal costs to date \$

Subtotal costs to date \$

FORM DISPUTE COSTS 2

Mediation	Costs	Litigation/Arbitration	Costs
(Future) Costs for resolving the dispute	\$	(Future) Costs for resolving the dispute	\$
 □ Fees for mediator hours\$ x €, other costs (e.g. venue, travel expenses) \$ □ Fees for lawyer(s) hours x \$, other costs (e.gadministration, travel expenses) \$ □ Fees for experts/ assistants hours x \$, other costs \$ □ Damage to reputation, negative publicity \$ □ Damage to reputation, negative publicity \$ □ Negative impact on company relationships (estimation) € □ Negative impact on quality output of parties concerned (estimation) \$ □ Additional costs (estimation) \$ □ Other costs (estimation) \$ 		 Costs legal proceedings \$	
Time Time involvement for resolving dispute for executives/managers: Person 1: hours spent on solving conflict Person 2: \$ Person 2: \$ Person 3: \$ Person 4: \$ Time involvement for resolving dispute by other departments (E.g. Legal services, HRM): x \$		Time Time involvement for resolving dispute for executives/managers: Person 1: hours spent on solving conflict Person 2: \$ Person 2: \$ Person 3: \$ Person 4: \$ Time involvement for resolving dispute by other departments (E.g. Legal services, HRM): x \$	
Other potential future costs	\$	Other potential future costs	\$
 Costs for reaching agreement \$ Costs involved in reaching a partial agreement \$ Costs if no (partial) agreement \$ Cancellation/loss of projects/jobs \$ Loss of/ damage on important relationships \$ Other \$ 		 Costs for winning the lawsuit \$ Costs involved in winning/loosing partially (E.g. damages, negative publicity, etc.). \$ Costs for loosing the lawsuit (E.g. damages, negative publicity, etc.). \$ Concellation/loss of projects/jobs \$ Loss of/ damage on important relationships \$ Other \$ 	
TOTAL COSTS		TOTAL COSTS	

Mediation	Benefits	Litigation/arbitration	Benefits
Benefits of the dispute to date	\$	Benefits of the dispute to date	\$
 Extra revenue(s), projects, work \$ (estimate). Costs for the opposing party / competitors (E.g. legal aid, involving experts, media, management time, etc.) \$ (estimate). Reputation opposing party / competitors affected \$ (estimate) Time taken up from the opposing party / competitor \$ (estimate). Positive publicity, PR, create awareness, \$ (estimate). Other beneficial effects for the own company \$ (estimate) 		 Extra revenue(s), projects, work \$ (estimate). Costs for the opposing party / competitors (E.g. legal aid, involving experts, media, management time, etc.) \$ (estimate). Reputation opposing party / competitors affected \$ (estimate) Time taken up from the opposing party / competitor \$ (estimate). Positive publicity, PR, create awareness, \$ (estimate). Other beneficial effects for the own company \$ (estimate) 	
Benefits of resolving the dispute Speed. (Limited) costs that can be controlled by the parties. Own (business) solution, not being bound by (limited) range of legal solutions. High compliance rate. Opportunity to settle things that are not legally enforceable (E.g. behavior, emotions and communication problems). The real (underlying) interests can surface (in a caucus) and options can be explored in confidence Confidentiality and privacy. Maintaining a (workable) business relationship or cautiously ending it. Settle several disputes at the same time. Solve disputes with several parties in one procedure. Other	\$	Benefits of resolving the dispute Public rehabilitation/publicly prove who is right. Delay settlement/dealing with consequences (utilize all available procedures). Costs incurred to and time taken up from the opposing party / competitor. Clear legal solution (win a case, loose a case, damages or not, explanation of (new) legislation or rules). Third party who takes a binding decision. Possible damages. Discharge the responsibility to a third party (internal accountability towards constituency). Implementation of acts that need a judicial order to be executed. Precedent, leading case. Publicity. Enforceable title. Other	\$
Potential future benefits Preservation or new start of business relationship. New opportunities. Potential revenues of business solution \$ Other TOTAL BENEFITS	\$	Potential future benefits Beneficial effects of winning a law suit. Awarded damages \$ Precedent or leading case. Other	\$