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Dispute Resolution New mediation law

Newsletter
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Dispute Resolution

New mediation law and how it affects civil proceedings

the majority of disputes before Greek

Information obligation

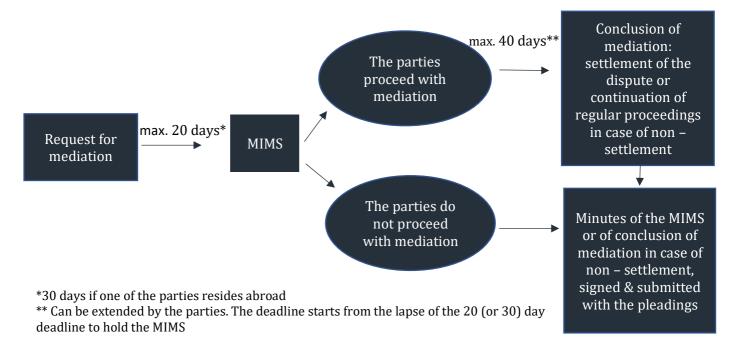
Law 4640/2019 introduces the obligation of the attorney at law of any party seeking recourse to Courts, to inform said party in writing on the option of resolving the dispute, or part of it, through mediation, as well as on the "Mandatory Initial Mediation Session" (see below). This information document is signed by the party and its attorney at law and must be submitted together with the relevant civil action or the pleadings, otherwise, the case is dismissed on formality grounds. To be noted that the above obligation is effective as of the enactment of the new law, i.e. for all lawsuits filed after 30.11.2019.

Mandatory Initial Mediation Session

In addition, disputes tried under the standard civil procedure (i.e. not preliminary injunctions or other disputes for which a particular statutory procedure is foreseen, such as labor law disputes, disputes from lease agreements etc.) falling under the competence of the Single¹ and Multi-Member Court of First Instance and certain family disputes, will have to go through a so called "Mandatory Initial Mediation Session - MIMS", initiated again by the party seeking judicial recourse, either before or after the filing of the

¹ Provided that the monetary value of the dispute exceeds 30,000 EUR

relevant civil action². If said party fails to do so, the case is not heard by the Court. The timeline of the MIMS is as follows:



The new law provides that legal entities may be represented in the MIMS by a special proxy and their attorney while natural persons may be represented only by their attorney at law, in case their presence, either physically or through electronic means, is not possible.

Finally, the law provides for certain monetary penalties in case one of the parties does not appear in the MIMS.

Common provisions for mandatory and voluntary mediation

Initiation of mediation proceedings, whether mandatory or voluntary, results in the suspension of prescription period, limitation time and certain procedural deadlines, which are resumed after mediation is terminated or otherwise concluded.

² Disputes where the State, municipal or prefectural authorities and public entities, are litigant party are exempted from the Mandatory Initial Mediation Session.

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It should be reminded that mediation proceedings do not prevent parties to seek

preliminary relief according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In case mediation is successful, the minutes are filed with the Secretariat of the competent

Court and can be used i) as enforcement deed, where applicable, and ii) for the

registration or removal of a mortgage in the land registry.

Particular attention must be paid to the fact that due to the confidential nature of

mediation proceedings, individuals participated therein, cannot be examined as

witnesses if the case is brought before Courts or arbitration panels and most importantly

they cannot submit information that was brought up during mediation proceedings, or is

related with it, such as discussions and proposals made by the parties and the mediator.

Finally, the law set outs the details on the procedure of mediation, the Mediation

Committee and the mediator accreditation process.

The law came into force on 30.11.2019, however, the provisions on MIMS will apply as

from January 15, 2020 for family disputes and as from March 15, 2020 for lawsuits falling

under the competence of the Single and Multi-Member Court of First Instance as

described above.

Update: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the MIMS procedure will apply as of July 1st,

2020

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