

CONCILIATION

WHAT IS CONCILIATION?

Conciliation is a process before the CCMA or a bargaining council where a commissioner will try to assist parties usually an employer and an employee to resolve a dispute.

It is a compulsory process by law however the outcome is voluntary as it is the right of parties to decide whether they want to resolve or not. The process is private and confidential, off the record and "without prejudice" meaning that nothing the parties say during the process can be held against them in another process unless by agreement or by an order of a court.

WHAT HAPPENS AT THE HEARING?

The commissioner is there to assist the parties and will decide the best and correct approach to follow in conciliating the dispute.

The commissioner may start the process by meeting jointly with the parties and asking them to share information about the dispute. Parties are allowed to bring any relevant documents that might assist in explaining their case.

The parties will be given an opportunity to negotiate with each other and share ideas on how to resolve the dispute under the guidance of the commissioner. The commissioner may also talk to the parties separately in order to explore possible ways of resolving the dispute and to point out the possible strong and weak points in a case.

The commissioner can only make suggestions to parties during the conciliation hearing and will not force them to resolve the dispute.

MAKING FINDINGS

The commissioner will not make any findings on the substantive or procedural merits of the case, but may make findings on factors such as the following -

- Whether the dispute was referred late;

- Whether a bargaining council has jurisdiction;
- Whether the dispute should have been referred for private dispute resolution;
- Whether the dispute is not one covered by the Labour Relations Act; and
- Whether the referral was in accordance with the Rules for the Conduct of Proceedings before the CCMA.

The commissioner must try and resolve the dispute within 30 days of it being referred to the CCMA. The parties may consent to extend the 30 day period.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE DISPUTE IS RESOLVED?

The commissioner must assist the parties to draw up a settlement agreement which is to be signed by both parties. A certificate of outcome will then be issued recording that the dispute is resolved.

A conciliation agreement is final and binding on both parties. If either party fails to adhere to the content of the agreement, the agreement can be made an award and thereafter certified giving it the same status or effect as an order of court.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE DISPUTED IS NOT RESOLVED?

The commissioner must issue a certificate of outcome that shows that the dispute remains unresolved. The commissioner will advise the parties on the course of action that may be followed should the employee wish to continue with his or her dispute. This may include arbitration by the CCMA or a bargaining council, or in certain instances, it may include adjudication by the Labour Court.

APPLYING FOR CONCILIATION

An employee may apply for conciliation using a LRA 7.11 referral form within -

- 30 days of the date of dismissal;
- 90 days of the date of an unfair labour practice;
- 6 months of the date of an act of unfair discrimination; or
- 6 months after the act or omission referred to in section 198D(1) of the LRA.

ADVANTAGES OF CONCILIATION

Conciliation is a free process that provides for the quick and fair resolution of disputes. It provides an opportunity for negotiation between the parties before a neutral and skilled commissioner. Furthermore, because it is a confidential process, parties may feel free to openly explore different ways to resolve their disputes.

PRE-CONCILIATION

The Commission or a commissioner may contact parties by telephone or other means, prior to the commencement of the conciliation in order to seek to resolve the dispute. If the dispute is resolved, the outcome is also binding.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

- Rules for the Conduct of Proceedings before the CCMA.
- Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995.
- Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998