Asia Pacific Institute of Experts

NEWSLETTER

Issue 1/2024

Asia Pacific
Institute of Experts

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

APIEx registered office:
12 Eu Tong Sen Street #08-169 SOHO 2,
Clarke Quay Central, Singapore 059819

FOREWORD

UPDATE BY THE PRESIDENT, PROFESSOR LESLIE CHEW, PBM, SC

❝ Dear Members,

We have had a very busy second half of the year. You will see in this issue reports on 3 seminars in from August to November. In November we had our most recent Symposium where we were privileged to have Justice Kannan Ramesh deliver the keynote address on "A view from the Bench" on expert evidence. This was followed by 2 panel discussions and a workshop on cross-examination in the afternoon. I am happy to report that the event was a success. Earlier in the year we had a Webinar entitled: "To conclave, or not: Issues and Pitfalls of joint Expert Meeting". In August, we had the very first APIEx course for financial experts, conducted in collaboration with MAS.

[Continued on page 2]

In this issue, there is an interesting interview of our member, Dr. Sheila Conejos, who is an environmental architect. Her experience will make interesting reading indeed. We also have feature article from our member, Anand Anthony, who is a claims and damages expert. Finally, we also have in this issue, a book review from our member in Australia, Geoff Green.

This newsletter is a means by which we keep members updated as well as featuring articles contributed by our members. It is my hope that the newsletter will eventually become more than just information bearing but will perhaps, morph into a slightly more "learned" organ for members to share their expertise. For now, I encourage you to contribute articles both based on your experience as well as your expertise. One of the missions of APIEx is to help educate on Expert work as well as help establish standards for expert work. Clearly, to succeed we need members to help share their expertise and experience. What better way than to write in this newsletter.

As we end the year, let me wish one and all a Happy Christmas season and a great New Year! ❞

The Committee of the Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) for the period from 2023 to 2025 comprise of the following individuals:

President Prof Leslie Chew SC	**Vice President** Gregory Vijayendran SC	**Secretary** Ben Chester Cheong	**Treasurer** Melvin Loh
Committee Member John Gibson	**Committee Member** Jonathan Matthew Ellis	**Committee Member** Iain Potter	**Committee Member** Assoc Prof Tan Teng Hooi

APIEX CONDUCTED A BESPOKE EXPERTS COURSE FOR MAS

APIEX CONDUCTED A BESPOKE APIEX COURSE FOR MAS "UTILISING FINANCIAL EXPERT OPINION IN FINANCIAL CRIME, CIVIL FRAUD AND REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS" (15 AUGUST 2023)

The Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) conducted a foundational training programme for the Monetary Authority of Singapore's current and prospective panel of financial experts who are or maybe called upon to prepare expert reports for their cases before Court. The training covered the processes and procedures that impact experts, as well as expert report writing and testimony. Issues specific to financial experts were also addressed. Trainers included APIEx President, Prof Leslie Chew SC and APIEx committee members, Jonathan Ellis and Iain Potter.

Click on the link to see more photos of the training session: https://photos.app.goo.gl/tCNrQaoi5v4kd5ve7

WEBINAR: ISSUES AND PITFALLS OF JOINT EXPERT MEETINGS

APIEX CONDUCTED A WEBINAR: TO CONCLAVE, OR NOT TO CONCLAVE: ISSUES AND PITFALLS OF JOINT EXPERT MEETINGS (13 SEPTEMBER 2023)

The Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) conducted a webinar discussing key types of and issues relating to meetings between expert witnesses, such as identifying the agenda for meetings between experts, meetings directed by the court or arbitrator, meetings between expert witnesses and other professionals, "on site" meetings, "without prejudice" meetings, whether clients or legal teams should be present, failure of experts to meet, the preparation of a joint report, and dangers arising from meetings between experts.

The session was opened and moderated by APIEx Vice President, Gregory Vijayendran SC. A presentation was conducted by Mark Tottenham, followed by a panel discussion and Q&A with Mark and APIEx committee member, Jonathan Ellis.

Click on the link to see more photos of the event: https://photos.app.goo.gl/6uhaCV61KE5x4RRS7

APIEX SYMPOSIUM

APIEX SYMPOSIUM 2023 EXPLORED THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS: A VIEW FROM THE BENCH AND A CROSS-EXAMINATION WORKSHOP (21 NOVEMBER 2023)

The Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) held its APIEx Symposium 2023. It was divided into two sessions: the morning conference portion focussed on the Judiciary's approach to Expert Evidence in Singapore. APIEx had the privilege of welcoming Justice Kannan Ramesh of the Singapore Supreme Court as the keynote speaker. Justice Ramesh offered a unique perspective, having been a leading advocate and now a Judge in both the Supreme Court and the Singapore International Commercial Court. The address touched on the recently introduced 2021 Rules of Court, including how these rules impact the practice and utility of expert evidence, and the ethical aspects of expert evidence.

After the keynote address, there were two panel sessions discussing alternative dispute resolution in general and a deeper dive into the ethical considerations of expert evidence. The afternoon session saw APIEx partner with the Advocacy Committee of the Law Society of Singapore to conduct a workshop focussing on the dark art of cross examining financial expert witnesses. This session provided an opportunity for participants to hone their cross-examination skills, based on a fictitious financial/accounting problem in a mock international arbitration scenario. The training exercise provided participants with an exclusive hands-on opportunity to learn about their role as counsel and expert witnesses in cross-examination and to experience the interaction between experts and lawyers first-hand, as well as to receive valuable practical and personalised guidance from senior practitioners.

Click on the link to see more photos of the APIEx Symposium: https://photos.app.goo.gl/8LXwNFLzuPAExduAA











FEATURES

Interview with Assoc Prof Sheila Conejos

We sat down with Assoc Prof Sheila Conejos and asked her to share more about her background, expertise and hopes for the Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx).

PHOTO: Courtesy of Sheila Conejos

Sheila shared a recent photo taken during the Scholars Forum attended by students and researchers from the National University of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore Institute of Technology and Nanyang Institute of Management.
Sheila was demonstrating the use of the Ground Penetrating Radar as a diagnostic tool by conducting a 3D scan of the building floor slab to show internal information such as identifying rebars location and how its augmented capture scan can be used directly for reporting using a laptop or iPad.

(1) Please introduce yourself, your educational background, your professional experiences (and anything interesting about your career)?

I was inspired to pursue a career in architecture and urban planning with a vocation rooted in fostering sustainability and spirituality in human design. Both professions respond to societal needs while contributing to the sustainability of our planet and equitable growth of every city and urban development. I have advocated the principles of “humane architecture and urban development with a soul.” I subscribe to the principle that “structures and cities must be designed with the human being in mind.” I believe a good and habitable

environment should be based on human-centred urban spaces and designs that foster human well-being and comfort while boosting human interaction and connectedness to the natural environment.

I am a multidisciplinary professional and academic with over 25 years of experience as an architect, urban planner, building conservator, and sustainable development specialist in tropical Asia. I managed a design and consultancy firm in the Philippines before joining academia in Australia, Hong Kong, and Singapore. I studied in the Philippines, Thailand, Japan, and Australia under various international merit-based postgraduate scholarships. I hold a PhD in Sustainable Development and Architecture in Australia and was awarded the Chartered Institute of Buildings (CIOB) Australasia Award for Research Excellence for her doctoral thesis entitled "Designing for Future Building Adaptive Reuse" in 2013. I am an active researcher and author of several internationally referred journals, books, and book chapters on urban and building sustainability.

Since 2013, I have developed sustainability tools for climate change adaptation and urban resilience (e.g., adaptSTAR scan). I currently work at the Singapore University of Social Sciences as an Associate Professor and Head of the BSc in Facilities Management and the Graduate Diploma in Facilities Management programs. With great passion, I continue to promote the concept of "adapt+maintain+sustain+circulate" the built environment for a sustainable and resilient future.

(2) Please tell us more about your field, architecture, and sustainable development (for the layperson to understand).

My research and professional practice are within the built environment domain, where architecture and urban planning meet with other built environment disciplines. Built environment refers to man-made structures, features, and facilities viewed collectively as an environment where people live and work. Architecture is the art of planning, designing, and constructing buildings. Urban planning is the process of developing and designing urban areas to meet the needs of a community. Urban planning involves various disciplines (such as architecture, engineering, economics, sociology, public health, etc.) in developing future cities.

Sustainable development is defined as an approach to developing or growing by using resources to allow them to renew or continue to exist for others. Both urban planning and architecture disciplines are geared towards the physical development of the built environment for a sustainable future. Aside from guiding the physical development of cities, policy formulation and guidelines are one of the outputs of urban planning.

The best practice example of sustainable urban development and architecture is Singapore's transformation from a fishing village into a world-class garden city/metropolis. This transformation was due to the long-term, integrated planning approach set by the URA in guiding Singapore's physical development to ensure a sustainable quality living environment.

(3) Please explain what some of the challenges in urban planning and architecture are.

Various urban planning and architecture challenges are rapid urbanisation, building sustainability, resiliency, and people challenges. Rapid urbanisation, a process where an increasing proportion of people live in cities and the suburbs of cities, leads to overpopulation, increased air and water pollution, depleting resources, and causing strain on existing infrastructure.

Developing sustainable buildings is another challenge since the building sector contributes up to 40% of the world's CO2 emissions and consumes up to 40% of all energy worldwide. The construction sector consumes about 60% of our resources and produces about 35% of the building waste.

Regarding resiliency, there were 388 natural disasters in 2022, which is based on the Natural Disaster Databook, indicating that this is higher than the annual average for the past 30 years (1992-2021). As for people's challenges, 75% of the global workforce works in facilities, while 90% of people's time is spent indoors.

Thus, fostering sustainable urban development will ensure a sustainable future that looks after the people's well-being.

(4) What are some challenges of being an expert witness in your field? It would be good if you could illustrate with real-life examples.

I am not considered an expert yet in these fields in the built environment, although I have been commissioned as a consultant on building pathology, conservation, and maintainability projects. Most of the challenges I have encountered are on costs incurred due to defect occurrences and damages and the need for more awareness and coordination of involved stakeholders and service providers. These real-life projects refer to skyrise greeneries where lack of maintenance access, drainage issues, and drying of plant species hamper the daily operations and maintenance of the building while bleed maintenance costs. Another project concerns falling architectural features from high rise facades which causes property damage and even life. I am sure most of you have read about falling façade features on the news in some parts of the Asian region.

The treasured example that encouraged me to pursue building pathology and conservation was my opportunity to review an 18th-century fortress church on a hill overlooking the sea. It is a pseudo-Baroque rococo-style building of coral stones with terracotta roof tiles. It has

massive pillars and walls made of mortar and lime. This thick lime mortar coating on a wall construction method was used during the colonial period, in which lime was burned to sandwich it between bamboo slats. The bamboo slats were used as reinforcement bars. A service provider has plastered the coral stone wall with cement due to dirt and grime have accumulated inside its pores. This intervention proved devastating to the church's historic fabric and physical character. The cracking of cement plaster and paint blistering occurred on the affected wall due to moisture which is unable to evaporate exteriorly since the cement plaster prevented the coral stone wall from breathing.

(5) Are there any career highlights to share? Anything interesting?

Aside from being the sustainability consultant for the proposed Philippine Chancery in Singapore, I am collaborating with an ecologist and biomimetic engineer to assess the skyrise greeneries of five award-winning buildings in Singapore. Also, I have recently been awarded the "Outstanding Paper" and "Outstanding Reviewer" titles at the "2023 Emerald Literati Awards" as part of Emerald Publishing's 30th Anniversary celebration. The award-winning article, "Design for maintainability tool for nano-façade coating applications on high-rise facades in the tropics," highlighting the development of the design for maintainability (DfM) tool that evaluates the maintainability potential of nano-facade coating applications on high-rise facades right at the outset. Building maintainability is one of the sustainability indicators due to its overarching impact on the building function, its users, and the environment (ISO 21929-1). Thus, the design for maintainability research is timely. It will lead towards the long-term saving of facade maintenance costs while ensuring sustainability, effective performance, and high aesthetic value, minimising risks and resource consumption.

(6) Considering the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, do you foresee an increasing demand for architects and sustainable development specialists in your field? If so, what type of expert witness work do you expect these experts would be required to perform and why?

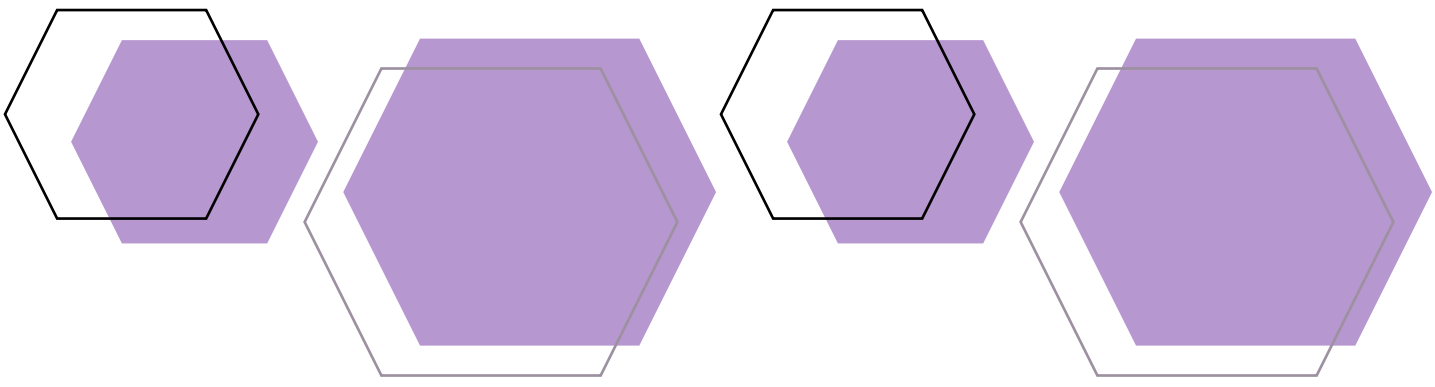
The built environment has become a central concern in terms of addressing sustainability, and the United Nations says that to avoid a climate change disaster, the world needs to cut harmful emissions by 45% by 2030 to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 as well as limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees by the end of the century. With the attempt to reduce carbon emissions globally, there is an increasing demand for built environment sustainability-related careers such as sustainability consultants and landscape architects. In the future, sustainability analysts, sustainability consultants, and building scientists/technologists will be the type of experts witness work where these experts will predict and account for the company's carbon footprint and environmental impact.

(7) What are your plans for the next 1-2 years? How would these plans help to improve or enhance your expert witness credentials?

I will continue to earn professional certifications and undertake advanced training courses about forensic architecture, circular and adaptable buildings, sustainable adaptive reuse and retrofitting, sustainability consultancy, carbon management, and nature-based design solutions. These knowledge and skills will have a tangible impact on developing sustainable built environments through assisting companies in making smarter decisions on becoming more socially and environmentally proactive, engaging sustainability practices, and identifying approaches to reduce their global impact for a sustainable future.

(8) What are your hopes and ambitions for the Asia Pacific of Experts (APIEx)? How do you think APIEx can achieve its aims?

APIEx will become a regional network that will serve as an extension of each expert's professional organisation in the Asia Pacific region. APIEx can achieve this by continuing to promote cooperation and linkages among members'' professional organizations, maintaining a database of expert contacts and best practice case studies, and providing a platform for member organizations, government agencies, and other regional organisations to discuss court and arbitration related matters around the region while developing new approaches that will contribute to the advancement of the expert witness profession.



FEATURES

Building for the future – How claims and expert services promote safe, sustainable and profitable construction

By Anand Anthony, Director of Claims and Expert Services at Drees & Sommer

PHOTO: Courtesy of Anand Anthony

PHOTO: PIXABAY

"Calling for a more accountable approach to construction as the only way forward."
– Anand Anthony

Importance of the construction industry

The construction industry plays a unique role in economic growth and is often a key barometer of economic conditions. We can observe that the construction industry is a critical component of the economy in the Asia Pacific or APAC region, including Singapore. The construction industry provides jobs and opportunities for many people. It is responsible for building many homes, businesses, buildings, factories, plants etc. It has grown steadily over recent years due to a growing population, leading to more demand for new housing, commercial and industrial space.

In Singapore, the construction industry has been a major driving factor behind not only the country's urban expansion but it's exceptional long term economic progress. Singapore has consistently invested in its infrastructure and urban environment to meet the needs of its expanding population and thriving economy.

The main goal of the construction industry is to ensure that construction projects are successfully completed within the confines of best quality, stated period and with minimum cost possible.

However, growth in the industry also brings increased risks for delays, cost overruns, and construction-related claims. Therefore, it is essential to adopt a more responsible approach to building for the future.

Effective construction project management

Construction project management aims to deliver high-quality construction projects in the allotted time and budget while meeting safety standards and the owner's expectations. It establishes systems and procedures to ensure all construction activities are completed according to plan. Effective construction management can provide cost-effective solutions and informed investment decisions. An

effective construction management can ensure high-quality craftsmanship in construction projects. Construction management can lead to faster completion of projects and maximise investment benefits.

Detailed and strategic planning is the most important aspect of successful construction project management. The more complex the project, the more planning will be required. A well-planned project maximises efficiency and provides a step-by-step roadmap for completing the work on schedule and within budget. Construction planning is an important step when building a structure because it outlines the project and provides guidelines to ensure the project is a success. Construction project managers know that having a thorough construction plan can save them time and money.

21st century innovation in the construction industry

The construction industry has long been criticised as being "backward". This is somewhat true because much of construction work is still very much labour intensive, and difficult to be automated.

However, today, there are many exciting innovations are happening in the construction industry. These emerging trends have the potential to improve efficiency, sustainability, and project outcomes. As construction technology continues to evolve, it'll make our day-to-day tasks more productive and improve collaboration among our team members.
In recent years, innovative construction consulting and project management have been instrumental in solving some of the most pressing issues in the APAC region.

Sustainability for the future in construction

According to a recent report by the World Bank, the region is expected to see an increase in infrastructure investment of up to $5.36 trillion by 2025. Therefore, sustainable building practices, technology in construction, and improved project management are necessary to ensure that this investment is used effectively and efficiently.

One of the main concerns in the construction industry is its impact on the environment. Building materials, transportation of goods, and construction waste all contribute to carbon emissions, which in turn contribute to climate change. The industry needs to reduce its carbon footprint which is currently at 39% of global carbon emissions, by using sustainable materials, minimising waste, and utilising renewable energy sources whenever possible.

In Singapore, four major trends are observed, including (a) a rising demand for green buildings and solutions, (b) greater efficiency, (c) widespread adoption of smart technology, and (d) a shift towards more inclusive design, are set to shape the industry over the longer term. This is in line with the Singapore Government's 2030 Green Plan and 2050 Zero Emissions Plan.

The primary goal of the sustainable construction method is to reduce its impact on our environment. Sustainable construction does not end after the completion of the building project, as the design of the building itself should have a minimal impact on the environment over the structure's lifespan.

The seven typical and common Principles of Sustainable Construction are: Sustainable Design, Durability, Energy Efficiency, Waste Reduction, Indoor Air Quality, Water Conservation and Sustainable Building Materials.

A Drees & Sommer study reveals six basic elements to create a sustainable building design consist of site and land use, energy conservation, water management, sustainable materials, indoor environmental quality, and innovation. All these elements will educate people and function as a guidance to create a better building design.

Drees & Sommer has incorporated all of the 7 Principles and the 6 basic elements of sustainable design into its German projects such as (a) "The Cube in Berlin", reportedly the smartest building in Europe currently, (b) "Cradle-to-Cradle in Duesseldorf", with 98% recyclable/reusable materials and 39% CO_2 reduction and (c) its headquarters building, OWP12, in Stuttgart, which incorporated all of the Cradle-to-Cradle design concepts plus kept to the 9-month schedule despite the COVID-19 pandemic.

Benefits of getting Claims and Expert services early in construction projects

Singapore is a highly regulated country where construction projects must adhere to strict regulations and standards to support climate target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Claims and expert services help ensure that construction projects comply with these standards and regulations, thereby mitigating the risk. Combining innovative construction consulting and expert claims services, is essential, for resolving disputes that may arise during construction projects.

Using claims and expert services early on in a construction project can help to identify potential issues, claims and disputes before they

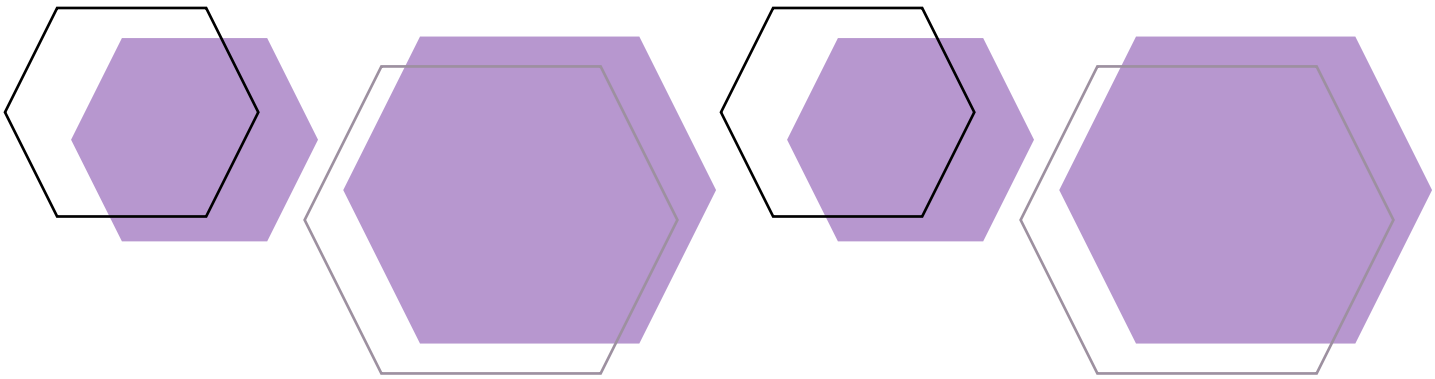
escalate, leading to a reduction in disputes, delays, and cost overruns.

Delay experts for example, will usually put in place project controls, together with detailed programmes. Working with cost engineers and/or quantity surveyors, these programmes can be used for both planning and cost controls effectively.

Drees & Sommer has been in business in project management consultancy since 1970. Based on its experience and observation, on average, construction projects have a 12% likelihood of experiencing a major dispute, a 35% likelihood of experiencing a major delay, and a 30% likelihood of experiencing a major cost overrun. In contrast, projects that use collaborative consulting and collaborative contracting, together with claims and expert services early on have a much lower likelihood of experiencing these issues, and based on its experience, a reduction of up to 90% is possible.

Drees & Sommer is a strong believer in collaborative consulting and collaborative contracting. When used together with its claims and expert services, there have been an effective reduction in many of the issues that tend to lead to disputes, as mentioned above.

In conclusion, a combination of these expertise plays a critical role in the construction sector of Singapore by ensuring compliance with regulations, mitigating risk, resolving disputes before it escalates to formal litigation, and improving the quality of construction projects. By providing expert advice and guidance throughout the construction process, an accountable approach to construction can help ensure that projects are completed to a high standard, reducing the impact on the environment, and mitigating risk, thus, truly building for the future.



BOOK REVIEW

Book Review of Mark Tottenham's *The Reliable Expert Witness*

By Geoff Green, a Principal at Harbourside Advisory

PHOTO: Courtesy of Geoff Green

PHOTO: PIXABAY

Irish barrister Mark Tottenham will be familiar to those who attended the excellent "to Conclave, or not to Conclave" APIEx webinar in September 2023. He is the lead author of the authoritative Irish text *A Guide to Expert Witness Evidence,* founder of the online publisher of law reports *Decisis.ie*, and the author of *The Reliable Expert Witness* (Clarus Press, 2021), which is the subject of this review.

The Reliable Expert Witness is intended as "*a handbook"* for those who do expert work, rather than a legal textbook – although it carefully illustrates its explanations of principles with extracts from judgements from Australia, the US, UK, Ireland, Canada, India and South Africa (and probably other countries that I have missed).

The book begins with an explanation of the difference between lay and expert witnesses, and the rules that allow experts to provide opinions that would otherwise be hearsay.

The author moves to the duties of experts, beginning with the landmark *Ikarian Reefer* decision; and then to the consequences of failing those duties. The Autofocus case (*Accident Exchange Limited v Broom & Ors* [2017] EWHC 1096) which resulted in the imprisonment of several experts for perjury described as occurring "on an industrial scale" is notable, followed by discussion of costs orders, damages claims (in those jurisdictions where there is no witness immunity for experts), criminal penalties and disciplinary measures. Important, and worthwhile – but it is sombre reading, and by page 49, a as a practising expert, I am very pleased to begin a new chapter!

Chapter Four is one that I think newer experts will find very useful because it deals with accepting instructions: making sure that the question is well articulated, disclosing and dealing with conflicts of interest, ensuring that one has appropriate expertise, fees, and professional indemnity insurance; supported by a useful checklist in appendix 1. I would add the timing of the report and trial to the checklist, to prompt an assessment of one's capacity to meet the stated deadlines.

As a banking expert, I deal with paper-based evidence, and so the discussion of factual investigations – dealing with matters such as site inspections, photographs, recordings and videos, measurements, notes, sketches and taking of samples – is outside my personal experience but it seems practical, and again, very useful. This is followed by a chapter on undertaking professional research. As the author points out "*It is the job of the expert to inform the court of the appropriate professional standard so that the court can make its own*

objective decision on the issue in question. Where experts try to give evidence based solely on their own experience, the courts can be scathing."

Next is a chapter headed "Reaching a Conclusion," with useful advice about the type and structure of the opinion that one will deliver and very helpful and thoughtful comments that will help one to consider how to determine the level of certainty that one holds about the opinion that they express.

With the question understood, research completed, and a properly justified conclusion; the handbook turns to the preparation of the written report. The author provides a practical "Checklist for an Expert Report" in an appendix, with the checklist items discussed in more detail in a chapter that will be very helpful for new experts. As well as discussing the structure of the report, the text also addresses matters such as style and language, the use of jargon and acronyms, and the circumstances in which a supplementary report may be appropriate.

For me, the most useful insight was discussion of "stubborn facts." The author suggests that one should review their conclusions with a view to identifying any "stubborn facts" which appear to have the potential to undermine their conclusions. Rather than minimise them, the author encourages one to clearly identify them and explain why it is that their conclusion stands against these stubborn facts (or to modify their conclusion if it does not).

The author addresses the extent and scope of appropriate communication between the expert and the instructing legal team – quite a topical issue in my home jurisdiction of Australia given the recent New Aim decision. The author deals with the *New Aim* issue – revisions by lawyers to draft expert reports – and also covers disclosure, privilege, pre-engagement consultations, and the "rehearsal" of experts by way of preparation for cross examination. I am sure that this chapter in particular will be of use to lawyers as well as experts.

Next is a discussion of expert conclaves (as they are described in some jurisdictions) or meetings of experts, together with a practical discussion of *Scott Schedules*.

Most readers will pay close attention to the chapter on oral evidence, but in my opinion the author's best advice about oral evidence appears in an earlier chapter: "*in many cases, the better prepared the report is, in terms of investigation and professional research, the less likely it is that the expert will be required to give evidence and to be cross examined on the report's content.*" The author covers remote hearings and concurrent evidence (also known as "hot tubbing," where experts give evidence at the same time), potentially discussing between themselves how and why their conclusions vary.

The handbook concludes with a chapter on Alternative Dispute Resolution and the role that experts can play in ADR; a chapter dealing with non-Court proceedings such as disciplinary hearings; and a conclusion, which urges experts to always be advocates for the truth.

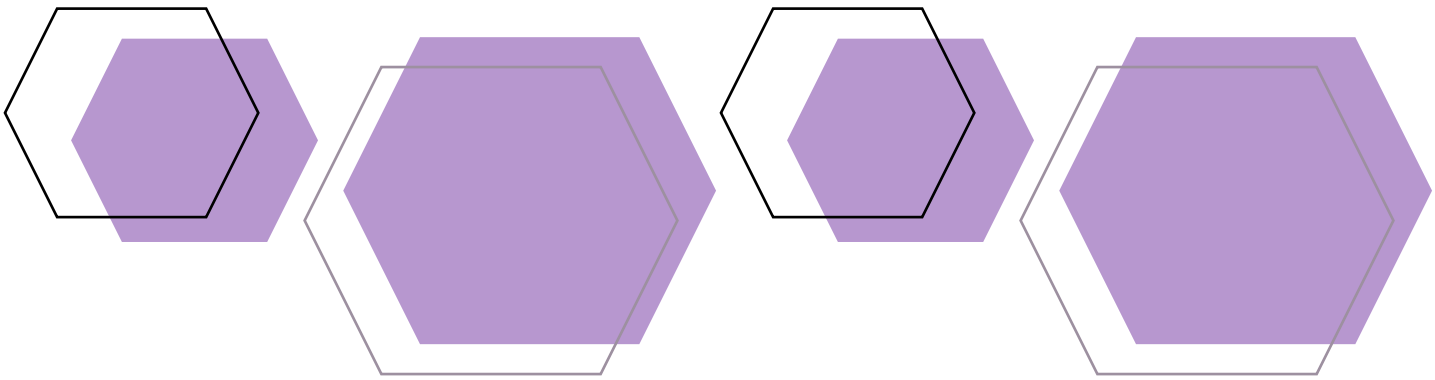
Conclusion

Applying the author's advice – there are no inconvenient facts that prevent an enthusiastic recommendation of this handbook.

It is intended to cover a range of jurisdictions, and so there are some occasions when a reader may need to do a little more work to confirm the precise position in a jurisdiction, but that is surely unavoidable.

It is true that newer experts will find it *more* valuable, but I believe that "old hands" will find it useful too, and I suspect that it will be of value to lawyers, as well as experts.

It covers a great deal in 200 pages – so it does not waste words, is easy to read, and at AUD$50 (S$45) or so, is certainly affordable.



CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

APIEX INVITES MEMBERS TO WRITE FOR THE APIEX E-NEWSLETTER

PHOTO: PIXABAY

The Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) invites all APIEx members or their contacts to consider contributing a feature article to the APIEx e-Newsletter. The APIEx e-Newsletter is a bi-annual publication of the APIEx. We are looking for contributors to contribute articles on a topical expert witness and/or expert evidence issue, preferably between 1,200-1,500 words, with an upper limit of 2,000 words.

The APIEx Committee's decision to accept the article for publication is final, although we will be sure to clear any changes with you before publication. Please note that there is an editorial process that can take some time, as it involves the Committee.

The APIEx e-Newsletter working group is made up of the following members:

- Prof Leslie Chew SC
- Assoc Prof Tan Teng Hooi
- Ben Chester Cheong

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

APIEX WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS WHO JOINED SINCE JUNE 2023

The Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) warmly welcome the following members (in no particular order) who joined since June 2023:

Ng Chin Wei, Gavyn

John Richard Phillip Battersby

Lee Chuan Guan

Sik Wee Teng

Toh Tieng Chiah

Melvin Tan Teck Jin

Tam Chee Chong

PHOTO: PIXABAY

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CALLING FOR MEMBERS

APIEX INVITES INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS IN EXPERT EVIDENCE TO JOIN OUR GROWING NETWORK

The Asia Pacific Institute of Experts (APIEx) is a Singapore-based registered society which aims to spearhead the development of professional expertise in the field of Expert evidence both locally and in the Asia Pacific region. A core mission of the society is to develop and provide a framework for the accreditation of Experts to meet international standards. This mission will be achieved through education, training and collaboration in local and regional conferences and workshops in the Asia Pacific region. APIEx will provide an avenue for practicing Experts and those who aspire to become accredited practicing Experts, to develop their expertise and to connect with other Experts and consumers of expert evidence.

APIEx members enjoy benefits such as discounted rates at APIEx webinars, seminars, training courses, conferences and networking events, discounted rates at partner events to which APIEx members have been extended preferential rates, listing on the APIEx Membership Directory, opportunity to participate in the work of APIEx through working on or with the Committee, Sub-Committees, working groups and task forces, and opportunity to be consulted on any APIEx consultation papers, research and surveys, and to have your views represented to key stakeholders. APIEx members can also use the member logos based on their current membership category. For more details on the membership logos, please visit: https://apiex.org/membership/apiex-member-logo.

For more information on our membership categories and signing-up procedures, please visit: https://apiex.org/membership. If you have any queries, please reach out to our APIEx Secretariat at: secretariat@apiex.org.