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# DOCKET

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## **Managing Disputes in a Time of Change**

**Commercial and Contracts**

**Compliance and Ethics**

**Litigation and Dispute Resolution**

**Skills and Professional Development**



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Major changes are taking place in the way disputes are managed. All this is taking place against the background of business disruption and the need for businesses to be nimble to seize business opportunities quickly. As most GCs are aware, budgets for legal expenditure are tightly controlled and cost control is a key performance indicator (KPI) for all GCs. This is especially the case regarding legal spend for prosecuting or defending disputes that often hit companies.

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With this in mind, GCs should be aware of the following trends to help manage and mitigate disputes risks for their organizations in a timely and effective manner.

This update will equip you with needed information to ask the right questions and successfully drive the strategy that will help your organization resolve disputes in a timely and cost-effective way.

## Key Things to Know

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- Changes to the Rules of Court;
- Rising prominence of mediation; and
- The start of a dispute – some practical pointers.

## Changes to the Rules of Court

[New Rules of Court 2021](#) are in effect (since April 2022) and have fundamentally changed the way litigation is conducted in Singapore.

First, greater discretion has been granted to the court allowing it to influence the way in which a litigation case is conducted. Second, greater emphasis has been placed on parties getting their case ready from the outset. Dispute lawyers call this “front loading” of case preparation. Third, there is now a duty imposed on parties to consider “[amicable resolution of the party's dispute](#).”

Amicable resolution duty falls on the party even before they commence the action in court. This duty persists throughout the course of the action and even upon appeal. A party needs to make an offer of amicable resolution unless the party has reasonable grounds not to do so. An offer of amicable resolution must not be rejected by a party receiving it unless that party has reasonable grounds to do so.

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So, what is an offer of amicable resolution? It means making an offer to settle the action or appeal or making an offer to resolve the dispute other than by litigation, whether in whole or in part.

The new Rules of the Court resulted in serious implications for disputing parties:

- Litigation is not the default mode of dispute resolution;
- Litigation is now seen as the course of last resort; and
- There are ways to resolve the dispute other than by litigation.

## Rising prominence of mediation

While litigation in Singapore has experienced this recent seismic shift, arbitration has enjoyed rising popularity. Most parties may think arbitration is inevitable because it is stated in a clause in their contract. In reality, many parties are finding that arbitration has high costs (comprising institutional fees, arbitrator fees, and counsel fees), as well as complex procedures, and is time consuming (comprising hearings and time to issue the award).

Amid all this, GCs are starting to see mediation as an effective alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism. This is mainly due to two main factors:

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1. As a means of dispute resolution, mediation has proved that it works in the majority of cases which have been referred to mediators; and
2. The signing of the [Singapore Convention on Mediation](#) (SCM).

Mediation as defined in the SCM is “a process where parties reach an amicable settlement with the aid of a neutral with no authority to impose a solution on them.” A full discussion on mediation is beyond the scope of this article. Most importantly: Mediation saves time, costs and, possibly, commercial relations.

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## **The start of a dispute – some practical pointers**

When a dispute unfolds, a GC has to manage it in the best interest of the organization. This includes managing internal stakeholders who may have different interests in the disputes. The GC will usually need to instruct external lawyers and often has to communicate between internal stakeholders and external lawyers to ensure that interests and issues are well understood especially on legal costs associated with the dispute. In this regard, one of the primary responsibilities of the GC in most disputes is to resolve the differences in a timely and cost-efficient manner. Quite often an early resolution is preferred over a long drawn-out dispute.

The following are some questions/ check points that GCs should keep in mind:

### **Consider your organization's real interests —**

- Litigation or arbitration that focuses primarily on the legal merits of a case: Is that the real interest of your organization? Are there other considerations?
- Litigation or arbitration only focuses on legal outcomes and are often binary (i.e., win / lose): What outcomes might be useful for your organization should the dispute be litigated or arbitrated?
- How important is it for your organization to keep the dispute confidential?
- What are the public relations and publicity risks if the case is reported by the media?
- What is the relationship between parties? Are these relationships worth maintaining? Are there secondary relationships that should be considered?

### **Consider the real costs of the dispute —**

- What are the costs at various stages of the proceedings? With this information at hand, ask external counsel for an opinion about the earliest possible time for settlement or mediation discussions.
- How much management time or staff time is needed to support external counsel through the process (preparation of the brief, discovery, affidavits of evidence, witness time in court)? Will these staff members be around for a trial or arbitration?
- What about the cost of the broken commercial relationships? In today's interconnected world you may break a relationship today but face problems down the road when you need to work with the other party again.

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You will need to estimate a financial cost and then re-evaluate. Ask your organization's stakeholders: *Are they willing walk the road of litigation or arbitration or do they prefer to resolve this early through negotiation? Will mediation help resolve the differences earlier rather than later?*

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Perhaps the million-dollar claim in court or arbitration will not look so appealing once your organization's real interests and the real costs of the dispute have been factored in. You will then need to have a focused conversation with your external counsel and ask: *"How can we resolve this dispute in the most creative and cost-efficient way, to achieve my organization's real interests?"*

## Right questions drive the right strategy

Disputes can be managed effectively, with the GCs asking the right questions and driving the right strategies.

[Check out ACC's Resource Library.](#)

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[Antony Lee](#)



Deputy General Counsel, Asia Pacific General Counsel, Singapore

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC)

Antony Lee is general counsel for The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC), Singapore, and has held that appointment since February 2006. He also has a regional role as deputy general counsel, Asia Pacific, for HSBC.

Lee manages a department of 30 that is responsible for the management of legal matters for all HSBC entities in Singapore.

Before HSBC, Lee worked in various capacities in the banking sector and in private legal practice as a financial services and commercial lawyer.

He has been active in various professional and community bodies, including the Singapore Corporate Counsel Association, Banking and Finance Chapter.

Lee is also an accredited mediator of the Singapore Mediation Centre and the Singapore International Mediation Centre. He has mediated a range of commercial and civil disputes.

[Francis Goh](#)



Partner and Head, International Arbitration and Mediation

Harry Elias Partnership LLP

Francis Goh has been in practice for more than 30 years, specializing in disputes and advisory work. He is an internationally certified mediator. He has acted in international arbitrations under the SIAC, HKIAC, ICC, and LMAA.

An early adopter of mediation, Goh pioneered the art of mediation advocacy in Singapore, incorporating the mediation techniques and processes into his disputes practice. As an SIMI and IMI certified mediator and mediation advocate, he understands how to use the mediation process to help parties manage their disputes to achieve win-win outcomes.

Goh is a principal mediator at Singapore Mediation Centre, a Specialist Mediator and Ambassador of the Singapore International Mediation Centre, a senior mediator on the Law Society Panel, and an international mediator for AAA-ICDR.

He is serving as an adjudicator of the Financial Industry Dispute Resolution Centre Ltd and also sits on the Council of the Singapore Institute of Arbitrators as their Honorary Secretary. Goh also serves as the chairperson of the Law Society Advocacy Committee.

