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FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR

Awarm welcome to the new academic year and to those who have just joined us at the NUS Law Faculty, congratulations for having made it to law school. We at the Singapore Law Review (“SLR”) hope that perusing this first issue of the *Juris Illuminae* will be the perfect way to kick-start your year. As you might have noticed, *Juris* has taken on a new façade to provide for an easier and more fulfilling read. *Colin Ng & Partners* has also generously sponsored the newsletter this year and we look forward to closely working together with them in making *Juris* the choice platform for legal discourse and discussion.

This year promises to be an exciting one for the SLR. On the 20th of August, the SLR is conducting its annual Recruitment Tea and we would like to invite all budding writers and editors to attend. An organisation is, after all, only as good as its members. A scrumptious line-up of events, both old and new, is also in the works and we will release more details as the year progresses.

This issue of *Juris* examines the realm of alternative dispute resolution (“ADR”), in view of the fact that dispute resolution methods like mediation and arbitration are fast becoming popular substitutes to old-styled litigation and now often employed in mutual tandem. Within the folds are an introductory article for the uninitiated as well as interviews with Michael Hwang, S.C., one of Singapore’s most well-known arbitrators, and A/P Joel Lee, convenor of the negotiations course at the NUS Law Faculty. There is also a write-up on the NUS Peer Mediation Team and a discussion of pertinent problems facing enforceability of mediation clauses in commercial contracts. For a lighter read, we have included an interview with Prof. Thio Li-ann and Dr Tan Seow Hon on their transition from teacher-and-student to colleagues at the Faculty.

The Review is also actively inviting members to its *Juris* Writing Cell. Should you feel strongly about certain issues and wish to write and be published to a sizeable audience, please feel free to drop us a line.

With that, I wish you a great academic year ahead. ☺

Jeth Lee
CHIEF EDITOR

“I’LL SEE YOU... AT MEDIATION!”

ZHONG ZEWEI

Your client agrees to buy some tugboats, to be built by a certain date. The shipbuilder fails to finish on time. Advise your client.

Your first response might be, “Sue for breach of contract!” The scenario above isn’t simply an exam hypothetical, however. It comes from a real-life commercial dispute that was resolved *outside* the courtroom, with help from the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC). In recent years, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) has gained momentum, making inroads into even textbook cases like the one above which traditionally have been resolved via litigation.

ADR includes negotiation, mediation and arbitration. Negotiation consists of interactions between disputants, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable outcome. Mediation is similar, except

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for the added presence of a neutral usually assuming a *facilitative* role. In arbitration, the neutral (the 'arbitrator') *decides* in one party's favour. As with litigation, the decision is binding on the parties; unlike litigation, arbitration is less formal (e.g. the *Evidence Act* does not apply).

Compelling evidence suggests that ADR is in vogue. In the past 7 years, the SIAC has administered over 490 cases. Similarly, as of 1 April 2006, more than 1,200 cases had been referred to the Singapore Mediation Centre; 75% of all mediated cases were settled.

ADR has pervaded many other areas of social life. Since the Primary Dispute Resolution Centre was set up in 1994, over 48,300 matters have been mediated, with 94.6% success. The Family and Juvenile Courts and the Small Claims Tribunal have embraced ADR. At the grassroots, Community Mediation Centres assist with community and family disputes. Many other organizations also offer ADR services, such as the Law Society and CASE. All signs point towards an incipi-

ent 'ADR culture'.

The rising popularity of ADR is hardly surprising. Litigation is a costly, protracted, adversarial affair, fought out in the rarified atmosphere of a courtroom, and under the glare of media publicity. By contrast, ADR is relatively inexpensive, efficient and confidential, and emphasises party autonomy and cooperation. The Supreme Court, for instance, has saved over \$18 million and 2,832 court days because of ADR.

More significant is the story left untold by statistics. In our avowedly Asian society, where business and personal ties often crisscross, and saving 'face' is inseparably part of the social dynamic, ADR enables parties to work out disagreements amicably. Rather than jeopardizing relationships, as litigation tends to do, ADR preserves valuable social capital, and provides opportunities for long-term synergy.

Granted, ADR is not always the preferred choice. Parties may favour the ironclad authority of a court judgment. The still-open question of the enforceability of mediation clauses may deter potential takers. Moreo-

Joel's Preferred Way

ver, since our court system is efficient and affordable, disputants may be unwilling to attempt ADR. ADR also requires that parties act in good faith, or it risks being abused as a delaying tactic in a war of attrition.

Nonetheless, these qualifications merely suggest that the flourishing of an 'ADR culture' is contingent not on institutions, but on people's attitudes. Lawyers and their clients must approach ADR with a *bona fide* desire to seek mutual understanding and agreement. Where possible, old paradigms like positional bargaining should be rejected. Lawyers should be prepared to acquire new skill sets (as negotiators and mediators).

Above all, lawyers must be conscious of when going to court would not best serve their clients' interests. An 'ADR culture' will have truly taken root when our response to a dispute isn't that immortal line, "See you in court!", but rather, "Let's work this out together." ♪

Zewei is a second year law student and an associate editor of SLR.

Mediation Clauses: An Eagle Finding Its Wings

MEDIATION CLAUSES: AN EAGLE FINDING ITS WINGS

JETH LEE

Mediation clauses which were once deemed unenforceable as agreements to agree may have been given a new breath of life by recent case developments.

With alternative dispute resolution's surging popularity in recent years, particularly with regard to its cost saving and non-adversarial methodology, it is now commonplace to find mandatory dispute resolution clauses in standard commercial contracts. While it used to be the case that arbitration was the poison of choice for parties who wished to delay or circumvent litigation, other forms of dispute resolution such as mediation have gained a name for themselves with their high rates of success and admirable ability to preserve fragile commercial relationships.

Where arbitration requires parties to submit to an arbitral award that lies out of their hands, mediation affords them an opportunity to rework their agreement with the luxury of hindsight that they did not have at the point of contracting. As such, many commercial contracts employ multi-tiered dispute resolution clauses which stipulate that only upon submission to mediation (or some other form of dispute resolution be that as the case may) and subsequent failure of the mediation process will parties submit themselves to arbitration. Consequently, the same applies to litigation – it should only be resorted to upon completion of the arbitral process.

A problem arises when a dispute surfaces close to a contractual time-bar for litigation and an aggrieved party wishes to expedite the process by by-passing mediation and going straight to arbitration, contrary to stipulations within the multi-tiered clause. As a mediator is but a neutral facilitator and a resolution can only be reached if agreed upon by the parties, it is the general view of the courts that a mediation clause is, unlike an arbitration clause, merely an agreement to agree and unenforceable *per* well-established principles of contract law.

Notwithstanding, some academics and practitioners

have propounded that mediation clauses are in essence a binding agreement between the parties to subject themselves to a process and the outcome is unimportant. It also appears that with the growing advantages that dispute resolution provides, courts around the world have opened up to the proposition that some mediation clauses, if couched in sufficiently certain terms and adherent to a set mediation process, may indeed be enforceable.

In *Hooper Bailie Associated Ltd. v. Natcon Group Ltd.*, the Supreme Court of New South Wales stayed an arbitration that one party sought to resume in breach of a mediation agreement until conclusion of the mediation process. Ten years on, the landmark case of *Cable & Wireless plc. v. IBM United Kingdom Ltd.*, a 2002 Queen's Bench Division judgment, was the first in which an English court enforced an agreement to mediate. Since then, *Cable & Wireless* has witnessed several references in similar English cases and even garnered

approval abroad with the Hong Kong High Court hearing *Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd. v. Vigour Ltd.* Although the High Court decision in *Hyundai* was later overturned by the Court of Appeal in 2005, the reasoning in *Cable & Wireless* was never doubted and hence leaves wide-open the door to possibilities of more like-minded judgments in the future.

Although the said judgments are but a few stacked against a long history of conservative opposition, it is hoped that in time to come, especially in Singapore where such cases are scarce and there remains little precedent binding our courts, the shackles are lifted and the mediation process may be able to find its wings. ♪

Jeth is a third year law student and the Chief Editor of SLR.

JOEL'S PREFERRED WAY

RUTH YEO

Associate Professor Joel Lee co-trained the first batch of mediators for the Singapore Mediation Centre (SMC). He is one of the principal mediators on its team. He is also involved in conducting mediation workshops and consultation work. In addition, he serves as Associate Editor of the Asian Journal of Mediation.

Q. *Why do you believe so firmly in the efficacy of mediation as a form of dispute resolution?*

Mediation suits my nature. A part of me believes in talking through issues and solving problems through reasoned discussion. I believe that we can agree to disagree, and learn to disagree without being disagreeable. In reality, *both* parties to a dispute often have valid concerns and arguments. The key to smooth dispute resolution is being able to appreciate and understand the validity of a viewpoint that is different from yours. Mediation calls for a shift in our thinking. It calls for us to move from a paradigm of a dualistic, exclusive dichotomy to an attitude which embraces continuum thinking because arguably, no one side has a monopoly of truth.

Q. *What are the challenges you have faced conducting mediation classes?*

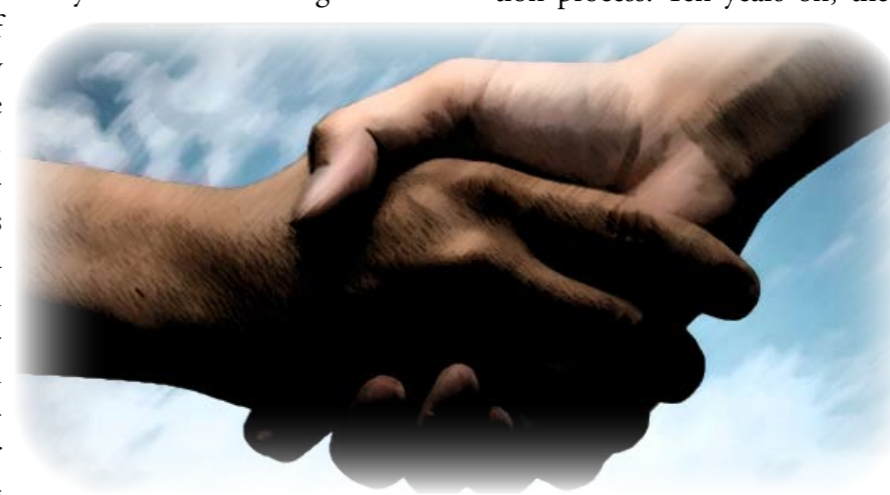
My biggest challenge is the adversarial mindset that my 4th year stu-

dents bring with them on the first day of class. The attitude required for mediation is so different from that required in litigation that it takes legally trained students by surprise. My first task is to help them break out of their limited win-win mentality and make them aware that litigation isn't the only way to solve problems.

Q. *Tell us about the rewarding moments you have experienced while conducting mediation classes.*

I enjoy conducting mediation classes immensely. Lessons are conducted in a highly interactive and hands-on manner. Lectures form but a small component of classes – I encourage my students to engage in role-playing scenarios which enable them to apply their skills in an immediate and practical manner. My teaching philosophy is that if you're having fun, you're learning, and my classes reflect this ethos. ♪

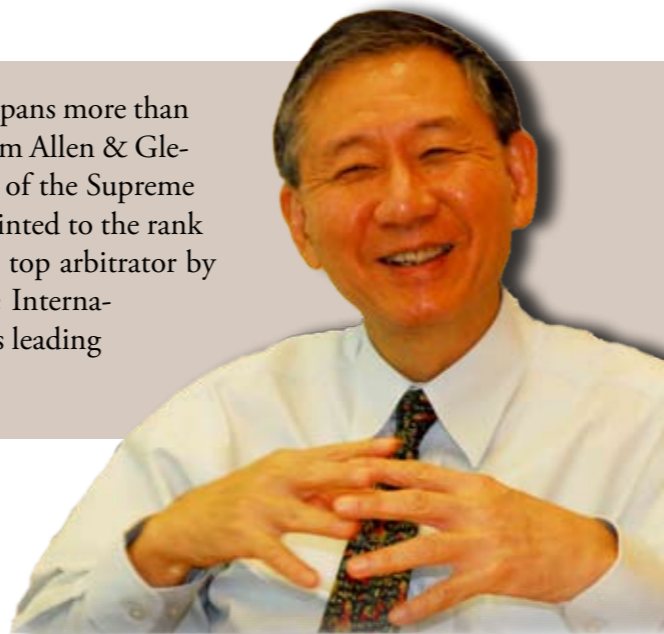
Ruth is a second year law student and an associate editor of SLR.



INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL HWANG, S.C.

RAJARAM VIKRAM RAJA

Mr. Michael Hwang's illustrious career in the law spans more than four decades. A former partner of leading law firm Allen & Gledhill, Mr. Hwang was a Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Singapore and was amongst the first 12 to be appointed to the rank of Senior Counsel. Mr. Hwang has also been cited as Asia's top arbitrator by the Global Arbitration Review and has been listed by The International Who's Who of Commercial Arbitration as Singapore's leading lawyer for commercial arbitration expertise.



Q: *What made you interested in arbitration?*

I returned to practice in 1993, following my term as a Judicial Commissioner. One of my partners thought I should get involved in arbitration because of my judicial experience. I started by obtaining a fellowship with the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. That was my academic grounding. I was then exposed to international arbitration from either ad hoc arbitrations or International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) arbitrations.

Q: *Do you have any interesting cases or experiences to share with us?*

I was involved in this arbitration where a Multinational Company had a building contract with a party in Country X. Halfway through the case the lawyer from Country X applied for an adjournment. We denied all his applications which were without merit. At that point he wanted to leave the arbitration because he thought we were biased. We said that he could

leave but we would carry on with the case because the tribunal was properly constituted. He then argued that we should not carry on the case when the other party was not present. He also told the arbitrator, who was nominated by him, to leave with him. We spoke with this arbitrator and told him that his duty was to the process. Unfortunately, we were not able to convince him. He thought that if the party who appointed him doesn't want him anymore, he should not stay on.

Q: *What are the advantages of arbitration over litigation?*

You can avoid a lot of the rules of court which may not be the best way of resolving a dispute. In practice, one of the most important differences is the extent of discovery. In court, discovery can be extensive because the test used is relevance. Generally speaking, international arbitrations, particularly those conducted by arbitrators and counsel from civil law traditions, don't follow this common law principle of discovery. In order to accommodate a middle ground between common lawyers and civil lawyers, the International Bar Association rules on the taking of evidence in

“In International Arbitration, you are very often dealing with people you don't know. Never mind about the parties, because Judges don't know the parties. But arbitrators very often don't know the counsel, the counsel don't know each other and so it's not like when you come into the Singapore Courts where the players know each other and there is a certain expectation from each other. Therefore you can get a lot of unexpected situations which may or may not be planned in advance but happen in ways that don't happen in court hearings.

Michael Hwang, ON AN INTERESTING ASPECT OF HIS EXPERIENCE IN ARBITRATION

international arbitration tend to be used. These rules provide a stringent test which reduces the number of documents. This saves time and expense. So, to a certain extent, the arbitration process is more distilled.

Q: *What advice do you have for those who aspire to specialise in arbitration?*

The career path for one who is interested in domestic arbitration is different from one who is interested in international arbitration. Domestic arbitration is not normally a career choice in itself. It is usually ancillary to the practice of say construction law because most construction contract disputes are resolved through arbitration.

If you want to do international arbitration, you will still primarily start working in domestic litigation. You have to learn your trade by doing simple things like debt collection, maybe some accident cases and normal contractual disputes. Starting in litigation is a good idea because some skills that you need for international arbitration are better learnt in a court context. For example, you have to understand what court cross-examination is about before you can adapt that technique to international arbitration.

Q: *Does arbitration stunt the development of case law?*

Jurisprudence comes in two levels. On one level, we have the tribunal's own decision, which is usually not significant in terms of developing arbitration law. On another level, the decisions might be significant in developing the substantive law of the dispute. So if the case is about Bills of Lading, it might contribute to the law of Bills of Lading. To that extent, the law of Bills of Lading may be

deprived. This could be avoided if the Institution administering the arbitration publishes the case.

The ICC has published a collection of its arbitral awards in a sanitised version, meaning that the parties cannot be identified. The SIAC have not yet done so on a large basis. But now and again, SIAC publishes summarised reports of cases, so that people are aware of developments and decisions by arbitral tribunals.

Q: *How has your experience as the Deputy Chief Justice of the Dubai International Finance Centre Courts been thus far?*

We are still in the early days of the court. As of today, I have heard one full case, with a second case progressing. I have heard many applications for *ex parte* injunctions. They have a proactive financial authority, which is vigilant in stopping frauds or scams and they use the courts for enforcement actions. This has generated a certain amount of court activity.

The workload of the court will increase with the physical growth of the area. In three or four years, the whole area that is the jurisdiction of the DIFC will be completed and it will be a mini-township with a high factor of commercial activity. Although our court was set up primarily to deal with financial cases, I think we will have to cope with all kinds of disputes in due course. ☛

Vikram is a second year law student and an associate editor of SLR. (The full transcript of our interview with Mr. Michael Hwang, S.C., may be viewed on the SLR website at [HTTP://WWW.SINGAPORELAWREVIEW.ORG/2007/08/INTERVIEW-WITH-MICHAEL-HWANG-SC/](http://www.singaporelawreview.org/2007/08/INTERVIEW-WITH-MICHAEL-HWANG-SC/))



“You can generally be more flexible in arbitration as compared to court proceedings. If you look at the rules of court, you'd find several hundred rules. The new version of the rules of the SIAC is just a thin booklet. So if no specific rule is present, an arbitrator may borrow rules from the court or simply make up his own. Such flexibility allows him to customise the procedures for a particular arbitration to how he thinks it is the most efficient way of dealing with it.

Michael Hwang, ON ANOTHER ADVANTAGE OF ARBITRATION OVER NORMAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Photos: M. Aidil

ON A LIGHT NOTE...

NO ORDINARY COLLEAGUES

TAN AN QI

They were teacher and student and are now colleagues in NUS Faculty of Law. Feel awkward? *Professor Thio Li-ann*, “not at all, it has been a great pleasure to have my former students like her, become my present colleagues.” *Dr Tan Seow Hon*, “Other than when I initially found it hard to call her by her first name in the first few months, no.”

Tan An Qi finds out more about these two personalities who have both won the Excellent Teachers Awards (in different years), and evidently share profound respect for each other.

Q: *Is legal philosophy more of law or is it more of philosophy?*

Dr Tan Seow Hon: I have no witty answer, so instead, I shall thank you for letting me make a pitch for my courses Jurisprudence and Introduction to Legal Theory.

I get students to think about fundamental questions about the enterprise of law, challenge students to rethink false givens and use divisive issues such as abortion to spark interest.

Surprisingly, Harvard professor Roberto Unger, who teaches jurisprudence, said that running up against the limits of philosophy is indispensable to our knowledge of it. I want students to engage not just their minds, but their hearts, and to come up with their own theory about the legal process.

Q: *What has law got to do with politics?*

Prof Thio Li-ann: This depends on the theory of law one might adopt – whether law is objective and independent of ‘subjective’ politics or whether politics grounds law.

‘Politics’, which might be seen as ‘subjective’, can influence the content of law as well as how it is judicially interpreted. Why then might a politicized judiciary be objectionable but not a politicized Legislature? We might think that a political claim can be asserted *e.g.* through lobbying, but a legal claim or right should have a legal remedy *e.g.* as a justiciable entitlement. Let me ask you, what is the difference between the study of law and the study of political science, since the subject-matter of these disciplines overlap?

Q: *How would you describe your experience in law school?*

Tan: I was already interested in academia,

and so worked hard. Although Jurisprudence in fourth year was the most meaningful thing that happened to me in terms of academic courses, my strongest memory of was from a class in LLM. I remember how difficult it was to express a view that was against the orthodoxy at Harvard, and how the atmosphere created by classmates can be stifling and nearly sneering, even though I believe I won the respect of the class in the end. The best thing about holding a minority view in that class was how I began to value doing my best to ensure that those who perceive themselves as dissenting would be comfortable enough to speak up, which is very important when conducting a class.

Thio: Diligent and enthusiastic when it came to subjects I liked like administrative law, public international law and to the surprise of some, company law. I was not that good a student in terms of faithfully attending lectures etc... I was more focused on other pursuits of an enduring or eternal quality than the study of law. Indeed, much of my Second Year, where there are no exams, was spent punting on the *Cherwell* and attending folk-rock concerts either in Oxford or London with a fellow guitar-playing friend.

Memories of my undergraduate life are infused with a mix of pleasure and pain.

My criminal law tutorials with another Irish girl were conducted by a London barrister who used to come down on Friday night, suggesting that we go to the pub for class. Once, I was really bored and wanted to throw a distraction. We were studying rape or something and the details of the cases were not very savoury. My tutorial mate Pat was a raving feminist and I had not fin-

ished the reading list. So to distract my tutor, I said that I had not read all the cases because I was a girl and should not be exposed to such vulgarity. That set Pat off on a rant. Soon, time was up, the tutorial had ended.

Another vivid memory was my Trusts law classes with the famed Professor James Harris who was blind. He never switched on the lights in class and my tutorial mate, a mature American student, and I were too shy to ask him to. The classes were held in Winter term and I was always edging towards the window to get some light to read my notes. Dr. Harris was never a sympathetic tutor and once chastised me for not being prepared before I protested that I had spent the past 2 weeks in bed recovering from chicken-pox (being blind, he could neither see my scars nor my evident distress).

Q: *Having gone so far in your academic pursuits, was it a natural path for you?*

Tan: Naturally, if you love or care for something very much, you’d want to impart your passion and share your thoughts, and teaching and writing allow that. I like Jurisprudence because it makes people think about what I think are the weightier matters of the law, because it makes us think about life.

Thio: Not at all. My primary goal was to practice as a corporate lawyer in London, but providentially, I ended up being a public law and international law academic in Singapore. But that’s a different and a long story which might be purchased by a blueberry muffin from Spinellis and a latte.

The function of a researcher, as someone once quipped, is to look in dark places and to shed light on what she sees

there. Research wise, the subjects which interest me – public international law and constitutional law – are born of the same impulses and ideals which are the attempts to entrench and secure human dignity and good governance in an imperfect world.

Q: *What was special about Prof Thio as your Public Law tutor?*

Tan: After Prof Thio’s very first public law tutorial, I told one classmate I had never seen anyone teach like that before. There was just something different and tireless about the way she taught. I guess the best way of complimenting her would be to say that she taught as if her life depended on it. I told myself that day that I was going to try my best to win the public law prize.

Well, what I thought of her is best summed up by the footnote tribute in a Law Review article I wrote as a student, which I understand inspired this article of yours.

Q: *What was special about Dr Tan as a student in your Public Law class?*

Thio: Dr. Tan was exceptional as a public law student and won the public law prize, unsurprisingly. She stood head and shoulders above her classmates despite her physically short stature. Her superior intellect was already evident as a young student. An original thinker; she dominated her public law tutorial with flashing eyes, forceful, cogent and clearly articulated opinions. In short, she kicked intellectual ass.

Aside from a few others like Burton Ong, I have not had a student since of her startling intellectual calibre and I still lament “Where have all the Tan Seow Hons gone?” ☹

Dr Tan teaches Jurisprudence, International Commercial Litigation and Introduction to Legal Theory.

Prof Thio teaches Public Law and Public International Law.

An Qi is a second year law student and the Juris Editor.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN BRIEF

LI DAMING

ARBITRATION:

The arbitrator looks into the legal rights and wrongs of a dispute and makes a decision. Once the arbitrator has arrived at a decision, it is binding on parties whether they agree with it or not.

Singapore International Arbitration Centre:

Established in 1991, SIAC serves as an independent, non-profit organization.

As an institution administering arbitration, SIAC mainly helps the parties in appointment of arbitrators when they cannot agree on an appointment, management of the financial and other practical aspects of arbitration and facilitation of the smooth progress of arbitration.

MEDIATION:

Singapore Mediation Centre:

Mediation – as opposed to arbitration and litigation – is a non-adversarial problem-solving process that does not involve declaring a winner or loser. The biggest advantage of mediation is that no one runs the risk of being imposed upon an adverse judgment.

Singapore Subordinate Courts Primary Dispute Resolution Centre:

Court-connected mediation refers to mediation which is held in court or conducted by a judicial officer or court official once legal proceedings have commenced. Apart from mediation under CDR, mediation may be employed within Pre-Trial Conferences. However, the majority of all court-based mediation is handled under CDR. The vast majority of cases in the Subordinate Courts undergo CDR.

STATISTICS:

1. In 1997 the civil jurisdiction of the Subordinate Courts was increased from S\$100,000 to S\$250,000. As the financial stakes in cases with claims between S\$100,000 and S\$250,000 are much higher than those in the other civil cases in the Subordinate Courts, particular effort was made to promote mediation in these cases.
2. More than 1000 matters – among which 80% are settled, and 72% within one working day - have been referred to the Singapore Mediation Centre for mediation. ☹

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL CASES ADMINISTERED BY ARBITRAL INSTITUTIONS

	Yr 2000	Yr 2003	Yr 2004	Yr 2005	Yr 2006
ICC ^A	541	580	561	521	593
AAA-ICDR (USA)	510	646	614	580	586
CIETAC (China)	543	422	461	427	442
LCIA (UK)	87	104	87	118	133
SIAC	41	35	48	45	65

Source: Singapore International Arbitration Centre (<http://www.siac.org.sg/facts-statistics.htm>)

Daming is a second year law student and an associate editor of SLR.

PRO-BONO: PEER MEDIATION TEAM

KEVIN HO

The NUS Law School Peer Mediation Team was initially formed as a prelude to the ultimate goal of forming Singapore's first student-based Peer Mediation Clinical Programme.

From the modest membership of 3 law students during its inception in 2004, our team now boasts a total of approximately 20 dedicated individuals who actively participate in our Mediation and Conflict Resolution programmes and workshops targeting the Singaporean youth. Assisting the students is As/P Lim Lei Theng, a brilliant litigator and experienced mediator, who has graciously offered her time to conduct courses and training sessions for both the student-facilitators and participants of our workshops.

Our guiding principle is that our programme participants should walk away from the course having in mind a systematic analytical framework which can be used when he/she faces a conflict situation. Unlike other commercially available Mediation Courses, our Workshops are designed to be highly interactive. Instead of lengthy lectures and monologues, our focus is to allow our facilitators,



The NUS Law School Peer Mediation Team in a group photo taken at the St. Joseph Institution (SJI).

who are young law students, to engage our participants in various discussions/dialogues on real issues that they would face in every facet of their daily lives.

To date, we have conducted numerous workshops and garnered vast experience in bringing the concept of conflict resolution to students across the spectrum of the student population – ranging from pre-secondary level to tertiary level. We appreciate that different participants require different styles of teaching and different goals to be achieved. We therefore try our best to customise our workshops to their specific needs.

Our more recent activities include the Hwa Chong Institution Mediation Programme (2007) and the Singapore Polytechnic Conflict Resolution Workshop (2007). Furthermore, the team also works closely with the Ministry of Community Development Youth and Sports, having successfully conducted the inaugural Singapore Boys' Home Conflict Resolution Programme which saw our dedicated facilitators providing guidance to troubled



As/P Lim Lei Theng (front, back to camera) giving a talk on peer mediation in one of the workshops.

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teens and preparing them when they rejoin society.

The team is currently undergoing major restructuring as efforts are being made to bring our activities under the auspices of a new Law School Mediation Clinical Programme. ☺

Kevin Ho is a fourth year law student and programme coordinator of the Peer Mediation Team.