

Factsheet 02: Expert Evidence

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Experts and expert witnesses

An **expert** can be anyone with knowledge or experience of a particular field or discipline beyond that to be expected of a layman. An **expert witness** is an expert who makes this knowledge and experience available to a court¹ to help it understand the issues of a case and thereby reach a sound and just decision. This distinction implies a further one, between advising clients and helping the court, which we will explore later. In the meantime, we will concentrate on the role and duties of an expert *witness* in giving or preparing *evidence* for the purpose of *court proceedings*.

What is expert evidence?

The fundamental characteristic of expert evidence is that it is **opinion evidence**. Generally speaking, lay witnesses may give only one form of evidence, namely evidence of fact. They may not say, for example, that a vehicle was being driven recklessly, only that it ended up in the ditch. It is the function of the court (whether judge or jury) to decide the cause of the accident based on the evidence placed before it – and it is the task of the expert witness (an accident investigator, say) to assist the court in reaching its decision with technical analysis and opinion inferred from factual evidence of, for example, skid marks. For this reason, expert witnesses are not just allowed to express opinions on the matters referred to them, they are expected to do so.

To be truly of assistance to a court, though, expert evidence must also provide as much detail as is necessary to convince the judge that the expert's **opinions are well founded**. It follows, then, that it will often include:

- **factual evidence** obtained by the witness which requires **expertise in its interpretation and presentation**
- **factual evidence** which, while it may not require expertise for its comprehension, is **linked inextricably to evidence** that does
- **explanations of technical terms or topics**
- **hearsay evidence** of a specialist nature, e.g. as to the consensus of medical opinion on the causation of particular symptoms or conditions

as well as

- **opinions based on facts adduced** in the case.

When is expert evidence needed?

Expert evidence is sought most obviously in disputes requiring detailed scientific or technical knowledge. There is, however, nothing in the court rules of procedure that prevents expert evidence being called on any factual issue in dispute that is deemed to be **outside the knowledge or experience of either judge or jury** – providing, that is, that the court deems it admissible.

Admissibility of expert evidence

Generally speaking, expert evidence is admissible whenever there are matters at issue which require expertise for their

observation, analysis or description. Moreover, the courts have customarily afforded litigants wide latitude in adducing such evidence. One reason for this is that until the evidence has been heard, the judge has little else to go on in assessing the competence of the expert or the weight to be attached to his evidence.

There has been some hardening of judicial attitudes on this topic, particularly where unnecessary use of expert witnesses has resulted in delays in the hearing of cases or contributed excessively to their cost. The solution proposed by Lord Woolf in the Final Report of his inquiry into the civil justice system in England and Wales was that the calling of expert evidence should be under the complete control of the court. The Civil Procedure Rules, which came into force on 26 April 1999, gave effect to this as well as many other of Lord Woolf's proposals. Furthermore, the reform of the criminal justice system – heralded by the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Rules in April 2005 – has seen the two jurisdictions become increasingly aligned in their handling of expert evidence.

Courts now have the **power to exclude expert evidence**, even though it would otherwise be admissible. On the face of it, this conflicts with the right of individual litigants to present their case under conditions that do not place them at a disadvantage *vis-a-vis* their opponents, a right secured to them by the Human Rights Act 1998. Thus far, however, attempts to challenge, on human rights grounds, a court's refusal to allow parties to call the evidence they wish have met with no success.²

It is interesting to note that the Criminal Procedure Rules contain a specific recognition of the rights of a defendant under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights. This right is said to be fundamental in defining whether the case is dealt with 'justly', as required by the Criminal Procedure Rules's overriding objective. This could lead to some interesting arguments should attempts be made to limit the availability or choice of experts in criminal trials.

When might expert evidence not be admissible?

- if the judge considers that the **expert's qualifications or experience are not sufficiently relevant** to the issues
- if, on the proven facts of the case, the **judge and jury can form their own conclusions** without the expert's help
- when the expert deals with **matters that are for the judge or jury to decide**
- when the **parties themselves** – as witnesses of fact – are **capable of giving the evidence**
- when the expert report is **not produced in time** to enable parties to exchange reports within the timescale set by the court

¹ Or other judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, e.g. tribunals, arbitrations, adjudications, select committees, official inquiries.

² For an overview of the Woolf reforms see Factsheet 34, and for the text of that part of the Civil Procedure Rules which deals with expert evidence, see Factsheet 35. The full text of the Rules, and that of their associated practice directions and pre-action protocols, may be consulted on the Ministry of Justice's website at <https://www.justice.gov.uk/courts/procedure-rules/civil>.

- when the **expert providing the report fails to observe the requirements** laid down by rules of court or practice directions as to the form the report should take.

The court also has the power, of course, to *reject* evidence that is otherwise admissible if it should form an unfavourable view as to the **impartiality** of the expert providing it.

During the consultation process for reforming the criminal justice system, a further category of admissibility was considered – that of accreditation. The possibility was that no expert evidence would be permissible in criminal cases (at least in specific areas of expertise) unless that expert had been accredited and appeared on a centrally maintained register. However, that proposed reform was roundly rejected.

Duties of an expert witness

The primary duty of an expert witness is to the court – to be **truthful** as to fact, **thorough** in technical reasoning, **honest** as to opinion and **complete** in his coverage of relevant matters. This applies to written reports as much as oral evidence, and regardless of whether the witness is on oath.

At the same time, when accepting instructions, the expert assumes a responsibility to the client to exercise **due care** with regard to the investigations he carries out and to provide **opinion evidence that is soundly based**. This necessitates that the expert undertakes **only those tasks he is competent to carry out** and gives only those opinions he is competent to provide.

To fulfil these duties adequately it is, of course, vital that the expert should also have kept **up to date with current thinking** and developments in his field.

In addition, the expert must treat as **confidential** the identity of the client and any information about him acquired in the course of investigations, unless disclosure is required by law or has been authorised by the client.

Finally, anyone accepting instructions to act as an expert witness should ensure that he is familiar with the provisions of Part 35 of the Civil Procedure Rules and the associated Practice Direction, and the Civil Justice Council's *Guidance for the instruction of experts in civil claims*³. An expert should be ever-mindful of the potential consequences for the client – and for himself both professionally and personally – of a failure on the expert's part to observe their requirements. The provisions governing experts in criminal cases are contained in Part 19 of the Criminal Procedure Rules⁴, and those governing experts in family proceedings can be found in the Family Procedure Rules (see [Factsheet 63](#)).

Qualities required of an expert witness

Expert evidence should be – and should be seen to be – **independent, objective and unbiased**. In particular, an expert witness must not be biased towards the party responsible for paying his fee. The evidence should be the same whoever is paying for it.⁵

Clearly, too, an expert witness should have:

- a **sound knowledge of the subject matter** in dispute, and, usually, **practical experience** of it

- the powers of **analytical reasoning** required to fulfil his assignment
- the ability to **communicate findings and opinions** clearly, concisely and in terms adapted to the tribunal before which evidence is being given
- the **flexibility of mind to modify opinions** in the light of fresh evidence or counter-arguments
- the ability to **'think on one's feet'**, so necessary in coping with cross-examination, and
- a demeanour that is likely to **inspire confidence**, particularly in court appearances.

Ethical considerations

The duties an expert witness owes to the court may sometimes run counter to those he owes to the client. This will be most obviously so when the expert's conclusions contradict the client's case as set out in the pleadings. In such circumstances, the expert witness may come under pressure to alter his report or suppress the damaging opinion. To do either would be tantamount to committing perjury, while not to do so might well undermine the client's case.

There are only two ways in which such an issue can be resolved: either the statement of case is amended or the expert witness must resign his appointment.

An expert witness can never afford to ignore information damaging to his client's case once it comes to light, if only because there is always the risk that the other side will become aware of it too. In any case, the expert's duty to the court requires that his evidence is complete in its coverage of relevant matters. Indeed, one of the recommendations made by Lord Woolf in his Final Report was that an expert's report should end with a declaration that in it the expert has drawn to the attention of the court any matter that affects the validity of the opinions expressed therein.

Lastly, an expert should be wary of expressing any opinion on allegations of negligence on the part of anyone, professional or otherwise, who may be involved in a dispute. The opinions given should relate solely to the facts of the case: it is for others to apportion blame.

Conflicts of interest

Expert witnesses have a duty to the court to be independent and objective in the evidence they provide. Judges may, in the exercise of their discretion, reject altogether evidence tendered by experts whom they know to have – or suspect of having – a financial stake in the outcome of the litigation. This is the principal reason why **experts should think very carefully before accepting instructions to act as an expert witness on a 'no-win, no-fee' basis**.

For much the same reason, personal, professional or financial links with parties to a dispute, or with businesses in competition with them, would normally debar an expert from acting as an expert witness in any litigation in which those parties are engaged.

Expert witnesses need to be particularly mindful of the risks involved in acting in cases involving **former clients**, lest this

³ See *Guidance for the instruction of experts in civil claims, which came into force on 1 December 2014 (go to <https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/experts-guidance-cjc-aug-2014-amended-dec-8.pdf> for full details).*

⁴ See [Factsheet 55](#) for details of the Criminal Procedure Rules.

⁵ The classic statement of the principles of expert evidence is that laid down by Mr Justice Cresswell in his judgment in the shipping case known as *The Ikarian Reefer*. For further details and a discussion of the 'Cresswell' principles, see [Factsheet 4](#).

should prompt the allegation that knowledge or information gained while working for the former client is being used to this client's disadvantage. Whenever there is a **conflict of interest** of this kind, or it appears that there may be one, the expert concerned should seek to obtain the informed consent of both the old and the new client before agreeing to act for the latter.

This may not be as straightforward as it sounds. It will involve – at the very least – disclosing to each client the other's name and the nature of the assignment completed or envisaged. As a first step, then, it would be necessary for the expert to clear with each client what he proposes to tell the other. In securing the former client's consent, it may help if the expert has returned all the papers relating to the case or cases in which evidence was given on behalf of the former client. If that client's consent should not be forthcoming, however, the expert ought to decline to be instructed in the new case.

How to handle a potential conflict of interest

The Court of Appeal – in *Toth -v- Jarman*⁶ – gave guidance on how expert witnesses should handle potential conflicts of interest.

This was an appeal by a claimant in a clinical negligence claim. The defendant was a general practitioner who treated the claimant's son. Despite treatment, the son died and the claimant sought damages for psychiatric injury based on the defendant's alleged negligence. The Medical Defence Union (MDU) was acting for the defendant and instructed an expert to report. The expert's evidence was favourable to the defendant, and at trial it was preferred by the judge to the claimant's expert's evidence. However, on appeal, the claimant said there had been material non-disclosure by the expert of a conflict of interest arising out of the fact that the expert was a member of the Cases Committee of the MDU at the time the report was written. The Cases Committee is the part of the MDU that takes decisions on whether to defend any given action.

The Court of Appeal said that a conflict of interest does not automatically disqualify an expert from giving evidence. The key is whether the expert's opinion is independent of the parties and the pressures of the litigation. A party that wishes to call an expert with a potential conflict of interest should disclose details of that conflict at as early a stage in the proceedings as possible so that the other party and the court can properly assess the conflict of interest. It was not enough for the defence to say the claimant hadn't asked about the expert's relationship with the MDU. If there was a conflict of interest that was 'not obviously immaterial', it should have been disclosed by the expert to her instructing solicitors and from them to the claimant's solicitors.

However, in rejecting the appeal, the Court of Appeal said the practice of the Cases Committee of the MDU to exclude an expert involved in the litigation from discussions about the case meant that membership of the Committee would not automatically disqualify that expert from being an expert witness. Furthermore, the expert had, in fact, ceased to be a member of the Committee 6 months before the trial. In the circumstances, even if the expert's conflict of interest had been a disqualifying interest initially, it had then become

'immaterial', and so there was no basis for interfering with the judge's decision.

Guidance for experts

The Court of Appeal then went on to consider what should happen in any similar future situation.

'The expert should not leave undisclosed any conflict of interest which might bring into question the suitability of his evidence as the basis for the court's decision. The conflict of interest could be of any kind, including a financial interest, a personal connection, or an obligation, for example, as a member or officer of some other body. But ultimately, the question of what conflicts of interest fall within this description is a question for the court, taking into account all the circumstances of the case.'

'Without wishing to be over-prescriptive or to limit consideration by the Civil Procedure Rules Committee, we are of the view that consideration should be given to requiring an expert to make a statement at the end of his report on the following lines:

- (a) that he has no conflict of interest of any kind, other than any which he has disclosed in his report;*
- (b) that he does not consider that any interest which he has disclosed affects his suitability as an expert witness on any issue on which he has given evidence;*
- (c) that he will advise the party by whom he is instructed if, between the date of his report and the trial, there is any change in circumstances which affects his answers to (a) or (b) above.*

'As we see it, a form of declaration to this effect should assist in reminding both the expert and the party calling him of the need to inform the other parties and the court of any possible conflict of interest.'

Guidance for the instruction of experts in civil claims from the Civil Justice Council, which came into force on 1 December 2014 (<https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/experts-guidance-cjc-aug-2014-amended-dec-8.pdf>), has incorporated these concerns. Solicitors must check at the outset that experts have no conflict of interest, and the expert should inform those instructing him (whether on initial instruction or at any later stage), without delay, if the instructions and/or work have, for any reason, placed him in conflict with his duties as an expert.

Expert witness as adviser

The great majority of civil cases are settled before they reach court, and with many of them the role of an expert may go no further than investigating the circumstances and providing the instructing solicitor with an interim report or assessment of the technical strength of the client's case.

This essentially **advisory role** is enormously extended if it should be decided to proceed to trial. The expert may then be expected to advise on:

- the technical matters adduced in the statement of case
- the technical content of requests for further particulars (or the responses to such requests)
- the technical significance of documents disclosed by the opposing side

as well as to produce his own report for use in court.

⁶ See *Toth -v- Jarman* (2006) EWCA Civ 1028.

Furthermore, after reports have been exchanged, the expert will probably be asked for an **assessment of the report prepared by the expert for the opposing side**. He may also be required, then or earlier, to attend **meetings of experts** with a view to narrowing issues still in dispute.

During the hearing of a case on the multi-track, an expert will not only have to face **cross-examination** on his own evidence, but be on hand to **advise counsel** about weaknesses to be probed in that of the opposing side's expert. Finally, the expert may be required to provide **further technical support** should the case go to **appeal**.

It can be seen from this that an expert can have several distinct roles to play in litigation, that these roles will overlap in time and that they may extend over the duration of a case, from inception to appeal. Being an expert witness is not just a case of writing reports – it can involve much else besides.

Liability in negligence

Following the Supreme Court decision in *Jones -v- Kaney* ([2011] UKSC 13), not only do experts need to be insured against the risk of negligence in the performance of their professional duties as doctors, engineers, surveyors, etc., but they must also cover the risks they run as expert witnesses. (For a fuller discussion of the *Jones -v- Kaney* case, see [Factsheet 28](#) in this series.)

The class of insurance that provides cover for such risks is professional indemnity (PI) insurance, and many experts are members of PI schemes arranged through professional bodies or by the practices to which they belong. Most experts will also be covered by these schemes for their expert witness activities, though often this is only so if they have declared them to the insurer and paid, maybe, an additional premium.

What happens, though, when an expert retires from the practice whose insurances provided his PI cover but continues working as an expert witness? And for how long after experts cease acting as expert witnesses should they continue to insure themselves against the risk of claims arising years afterwards? In the view of one expert on insurance law, Roger Ter Haar QC, the answer to the latter question is that it could be for as long as 14 years!

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It follows that expert witnesses should take special care to ensure that they have adequate insurance cover for the risks they run. It is only human nature that litigants who lose their cases should seek to pin the blame for this on someone else, and who better than their professional advisers, experts as well as lawyers? Any expert whose existing PI insurance does not cover him for litigation work would be well advised to take out a stand-alone policy that does just that – as, of course, should anyone who has no PI cover at all.⁷

UKREW PI Insurance Scheme

Working with Lockton Companies LLP, we have designed the **UK Register of Expert Witnesses Professional Indemnity Insurance Scheme**, insured by Accelerant and underwritten by Omnyy. It has been created specifically to offer insurance for the expert witness work you do. It can be taken out to provide additional cover if you already have insurance in place for your non-forensic work, or to offer new cover if your work is entirely forensic. Alternatively, if you wish to obtain cover for all your work, forensic and otherwise, this can be considered too.

Having insurance means that the insurer will be able to manage any claims on your behalf, and in the worst case settle the claim should that become necessary. In other words, any claim against you no longer needs to deflect you from productive work, or keep you awake at night!

This **scheme is exclusive to members** of the *UK Register of Expert Witnesses* and provides cover from £500,000 upwards.

A valuable additional feature of the scheme is the option to buy a **single run-off policy** when you retire from active expert witness work. A one-off premium, negotiated at the point of retirement, will provide 6 years' protection against any nasty 'sting in the tail' claim that might arise. Six years will see most cases reach their statutory limitation period, after which, generally, no further claim can arise.

More details can be found in [Factsheet 14](#) or at <https://www.jspubs.com/experts/insurance.htm>.

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⁷ For further discussion of the need expert witnesses have for professional indemnity cover, see [Factsheet 14](#).