

Challenging Legal Costs

There are any number of reasons why you may not be happy with a bill from your lawyer. This factsheet provides information on your right to challenge legal costs in Queensland. Strict time limits apply to resolving disagreements about legal costs.

1 Talk to your lawyer

Generally, the best approach is to start by talking to your lawyer about the bill as, in many cases, this will be all you need to do. Once your lawyer understands why you are concerned, they will be able to explain the costs to you and may agree to review the bill.

If you are still not happy after the discussion, consider using the suggestions below.

2 Lump sum and itemised bills

A bill usually summarises the work your lawyer has done and gives the total amount charged for that work. However, you can request an itemised bill that lists each item of work that has been done and the amount charged for each item.

An itemised bill might help you work out which part(s) of the legal costs you are unhappy about. Your lawyer cannot charge for preparing the itemised bill, although it is possible that the total amount of the bill may increase once each piece of work is itemised. Your lawyer is required to give you an itemised bill and they must provide that within 28 days of being asked.

3 Costs assessment

Costs assessment is a process in which a court approves an independent person (a costs assessor) to consider the bill and your objections to it. The costs assessor will decide what is a fair and reasonable amount for you to pay.

You can approach a costs assessor to carry out the assessment. You and your lawyer must both agree on who is appointed cost assessor. If agreement cannot be reached either the Court Registrar will appoint an assessor or a Judge or Magistrate will appoint an assessor at a directions hearing. A list of approved cost assessors is maintained by the Courts and can be accessed at www.courts.qld.gov.au.

The Courts require that the cost assessor provide written consent and that consent is to be included with your Application. The consent form is to be signed and dated and the assessor will declare that he/she is not aware of any conflict of interest.

You have **12 months** to apply for a costs assessment from when the bill was given to you (or you were asked for payment, or when you paid the costs if you didn't get a bill or a request to pay).

It is generally advisable to have an itemised bill for an assessment otherwise you will need to provide the best available information that you have to enable an assessment to proceed.

You can apply for a costs assessment even if you have paid all or part of your legal costs, or if you have paid them without receiving a bill. There is a fee for applying for costs assessment, but if the bill is reduced by 15 percent or more, or your lawyer is found to be at fault, your lawyer may be required to pay the costs of the assessment. However the Courts will require that you pay a separate fee when filing your application.

To obtain a costs assessment, you must apply to the appropriate court – Supreme, District or Magistrates Court, depending on the amount involved (for amounts over \$750,000.00 go to the Supreme Court, for amounts under \$750,000.00 go to the District Court, and for amounts under \$150,000.00 the Magistrates Court). Within **7 days** after filing your application you must serve a copy on your lawyer and any other person to whom such notice is to be given. Such other person could include an Executor, Administrator or Trustee or any other person or entity who is under a legal obligation to pay (or has paid) all or part of the legal costs.

If you and your lawyer negotiated a 'costs agreement' early on, then the assessor must assess the disputed costs based on that agreement, as long as it specifies an amount or charge rate, or the agreement has not been set aside by an order of the Supreme Court.

The costs assessor must consider several things – whether the work was required, whether it was carried out in a reasonable way and the fairness and reasonableness of the costs. The assessor will also want to know if the law practice gave you a realistic estimate of the costs and kept you informed of any substantial changes to those costs.

For more information contact your local court for more details of this process at www.courts.qld.gov.au.

The **forms** required to make an application for a costs assessment can be downloaded and completed from the Courts website at www.courts.qld.gov.au.

Applicable Legislation

- *Supreme Court Act 1991*
- *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*
- *Legal Profession Act 2007*

4 Setting aside a costs agreement

You can challenge the 'costs agreement' you made with your lawyer by applying to the Supreme Court. It is recommended that you get legal advice from an independent source before you consider this option.

5 Other avenues for challenging legal costs

There may be other ways you can resolve your concerns about legal costs. If the options above don't suit you, you should seek other legal advice. Remember that your lawyer can take court action against you if you don't pay your bill. However, they must wait until 30 days after giving you the bill (or 30 days after giving you an itemised bill, if you have requested one) or after a costs assessment.

6 Additional information

Note: This information applies to costs for legal matters dealt with in Queensland except for certain family law matters being dealt with in the Family Court. The existing rules relating to the regulation of costs in the Family Court will continue for all pending matters and ongoing matters already filed in the Court before 1 July 2008.

For a dispute between a lawyer and a client about the costs charged by the lawyer in a family law matter:

- (b) for a new application commenced after 30 June 2008 or
- (c) under a new agreement between the lawyer and the client entered into after 30 June 2008 or
- (d) under a retainer entered into with a new lawyer after 30 June 2008

then the regulation of the legal costs relationship with your lawyer will be governed by the following information. For further information see www.familycourt.gov.au.