

Costs disclosure form

The Uniform Law Costs Disclosure Form (the Form) gives an overall picture of the costs a client can expect pay for lower priced work. This information sheet explains what you need to know.

Why have I been given a costs disclosure form?

When you hire a law practice you must be given a written estimate of total legal costs if the lawyer's professional fee is likely to be more than \$750 (before disbursements and GST are added).

If the cost of their professional fee is unlikely to be more than \$3000 (before GST or disbursements are added) the law practice can use the Form. If you have briefed a barrister directly, the barrister can use the Form.

Is the Form a costs agreement?

The Form gives you an estimate only - it is not a costs agreement. By itself, it is not a contract between you and your lawyer.

What information does the Form give me?

The Form outlines the work to be done and gives you a single estimate of the overall cost. It includes an estimate of the lawyer's fee, and any additional costs for disbursements and GST.

What is a disbursement?

A disbursement is an expense paid by the law practice on behalf of the client. Some examples are the cost of a medical report, court filing fees or stamp duty.

What is GST?

The GST is a 10% tax on goods and services. Example: solicitor \$2000 + barrister \$1500 = a total of \$3500 which will incur an addition of \$350 GST.

How will I know the cost of the barrister or other law practice retained on my behalf?

The law practice must tell you the total estimated cost of the services of a barrister or another law practice engaged on your behalf. This information must be on the Form, with the details attached.

How can I make an informed choice?

To enable you to make an informed choice about your legal options, the law practice must explain the work proposed and the estimated costs. Costs must be fair and reasonable. You may need to consider other factors, such as the risks

involved.

What happens if the costs increase?

You must be informed in writing if there is a significant change in circumstances, including the legal costs you will need to pay. If the professional fee is likely to be more than \$3000, you must be given full disclosure of costs in writing.

What are my rights as a consumer?

The Uniform Law gives you certain rights in relation to legal costs, billing for legal services and complaints. You can:

- **Ask for the Form to be explained** – You are entitled to have the information on the Form explained to you.
- **Negotiate a costs agreement** – Let the law practice know if you would prefer a costs agreement. A costs agreement is more detailed and can be enforced like a contract.
- **Negotiate how you want to be billed** – This might be every month or when specific tasks have been completed or in some other way.
- **Request a written progress report of costs incurred** - You are entitled to progress reports within a reasonable time and at no extra charge.
- **Receive a written bill for work done** – You must receive a written bill for the work done. You can be given the bill in person, by post or by email.
- **Request an itemised bill** – You can ask for a lump sum bill to be itemised. You must ask for this within 30 days of the bill being payable. It must be provided within 21 days of your request. You must not be charged for the preparation of an itemised bill.
- **Ask for help from the local regulatory authority** – Talk to your legal practitioner first if you are not happy about the costs you have been charged. If you are still not satisfied you can contact your local regulatory authority - the Legal Services Commissioner in NSW or Victoria, or the Legal Practice Board in Western Australia.

Legal Services Commissioners

Victoria: 1300 796 344 (toll free) www.lsbv.vic.gov.au

NSW: 1800 242 958 (toll free) www.olsc.nsw.gov.au

Legal Practice Board

WA: (08) 6211 3600 www.lpbwa.org.au