

Summary of decision

The purpose of this summary sheet is to provide a high level and accessible overview of the Legal Services Board's ("the LSB") decision. Readers are recommended to read the formal decision notice below for further detail. **This summary is not and should not be taken as a formal part of the LSB's decision notice under the Legal Services Act 2007 ("the Act").**

The LSB's decision is to grant in full the application from the Costs Lawyer Standards Board (CLSB) to make changes to its regulatory arrangements in respect of its Disciplinary Rules and Procedures, which are rules contained in the CLSB Handbook.

The most significant change is to give effect to the introduction of Interim Suspension Orders, which allow the CLSB to suspend a costs lawyer from practice while they are subject to disciplinary investigation.

The amended rules also:

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- stipulate that the CLSB's jurisdiction does not extend to complaints by litigants or professionals on the other side of proceedings that are ongoing before the courts
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Decision notice

The Costs Lawyer Standards Board (CLSB) application for approval of changes to its regulatory arrangements in respect of its Disciplinary Rules and Procedures

1. The Legal Services Board (“**LSB**”) has granted an application from the Costs Lawyer Standards Board (“**CLSB**”) for alterations to regulatory arrangements to amend its Disciplinary Rules and Procedures.
2. This decision notice sets out the decision taken, including a description of the changes.
3. The LSB is required by Part 3 of Schedule 4 to the Legal Services Act 2007 (“the **Act**”) to review and grant or refuse applications by approved regulators to make alterations to their regulatory arrangements. The Association of Costs Lawyers (“**ACL**”) is an approved regulator for the costs lawyer profession and the CLSB is the regulatory arm to which the ACL has delegated its regulatory functions.
4. This notice sets out the decision taken, including a description of the changes. The notes at page 7 of this notice explain the statutory basis for the decision.
5. The chronology of the LSB’s handling of this application is set out below.

Chronology

- The LSB confirmed receipt of an application from the CLSB on 20 February 2020.
- The 28-day initial decision period for considering the application ends on 18 March 2020.
- On 17 March 2020 the LSB issued an extension notice¹ which extended the decision period to 19 May 2020.
- This decision notice is effective from 6 April 2020.
- The decision notice will be published on the LSB’s website by 8 April 2020.

Background

6. The Disciplinary Rules and Procedures (DR&P) are published in the CLSB Handbook and govern its processes for determining whether a costs lawyer has breached a Principle within the Code of Conduct and/or an associated rule, and set out the penalties in the event of a breach.
7. The DR&P were last amended in April 2013. The CLSB is now proposing “targeted alterations” to the rules which are aimed at clarifying, streamlining and improving existing processes. In amending the DR&P, the CLSB has considered papers published by the LSB in the time since the rules were last amended and the approaches of other legal services regulators and says that it is seeking to take steps to align with best practice.

¹ <https://www.legalservicesboard.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/20200317-Extension-Notice-CLSB.pdf>

8. Currently, the CLSB does not have the power to impose interim suspension orders (ISOs). In our assessment of the CLSB's regulatory performance published in January 2019² we highlighted this as an area where its approach was not consistent with that across legal services more widely. We asked the CLSB to consider the assurance it is able to offer the public and others in the absence of having such powers.
9. Further to the LSB's assessment, the CLSB conducted analysis of previous disciplinary proceedings. The application notes that this exercise did not identify any cases where, in the CLSB's view, an ISO should or could have been imposed, had such a power existed. Notwithstanding, the CLSB recognises the possibility that such a case could arise in the future and it is seeking to put the appropriate protections in place.
10. Through this application, the CLSB seeks to introduce the ability to impose ISOs, which would enable it to suspend a costs lawyer from practice while they are subject to a disciplinary investigation. Some other amendments are also being proposed to increase transparency around the disciplinary process, improve administrative procedures and revise the level of fixed costs and financial penalties.
11. Consultation on the proposed changes took place from 26 September to 15 November 2019. Respondents were largely in support of the proposals. In January 2020, the CLSB published a consultation outcome report and a copy has been provided with the application. The report provides details on the CLSB's consideration of consultation responses, including its rationale for revising its proposals or maintaining its initial position in light of feedback from respondents.
12. The CLSB intends to implement the changes with effect from May 2020.

Summary of proposed changes

ISOs

13. New Rule 4 which provides for the imposition of ISOs. The new Rule 4 stipulates that the CLSB will appoint a Lay Person Panel Member to consider the relevant facts and make a recommendation as to whether an ISO should be imposed. Where an ISO is imposed, the relevant costs lawyer will be notified of the reasons in writing and the decision will be published by the CLSB in accordance with a new Rule 3. Rule 4.5 provides the conditions on when an ISO shall automatically lapse or will be revoked by the CLSB. Rule 4.6 stipulates that the costs lawyer may apply to have the ISO revoked at any time while it is in force (if new evidence comes to light to support such revocation). Processes and timescales for the handling of applications of this kind are covered within the amended rules.

New Transparency framework

14. New Rule 3 which revises existing procedures for the publication of disciplinary outcomes (prescribed in Rule 14) to harmonise such procedures with the amendments proposed through this application.

² Outcome E2: <https://www.legalservicesboard.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Final-CLSB-Regulatory-Performance-Assessment-Update.pdf>

15. New Rule 6.4 which introduces a new procedure to publish pending Conduct Committee hearings on the CLSB website and provides for interested parties to observe hearings.

Changes around the administration of processes

16. Revisions to Rule 6 to introduce the role of a Case Manager for disciplinary proceedings. Rule 6 stipulates that the Case Manager's role will be administrative only; they will not be involved in deliberations or substantive determinations of the committees. The CLSB intends to implement internal guidance for Case Managers which will come into effect at the same time as the amended DR&P. Paragraph 16 of the application sets out the headline areas which the guidance is intended to cover.
17. The CLSB's proposal to introduce a Case Manager as part of the framework for its disciplinary proceedings into its framework takes into account:
 - (i) the LSB's Regulatory Performance Framework (Enforcement standard)
 - (ii) the fact that the concept of a Case Manager is used by other regulators and;
 - (iii) feedback from Panel Members on conclusion of previous cases, where a key theme was the need for a single point of contact for those involved in the disciplinary proceedings.

Appointment of additional ad hoc Panel Members

18. The CLSB retains a pool of permanent Panel Members upon whom it may call to sit on a Conduct Committee or Conduct Appeal Committee. It is proposing to introduce the ability to appoint additional members to the existing Panel on an *ad hoc* basis. This is because the existing pool of Panel Members is small (on account of a low volume of cases), but the small pool has also caused difficulties when arranging disciplinary hearings. The CLSB anticipates that being able to recruit additional Panel Members on an ad hoc basis should enable the disciplinary process to be more flexible, responsive and timely. We asked the CLSB to provide further information regarding this aspiration and in respect of the proposals (see key issues section).
19. All Panel Members, whether permanent or ad hoc will be subject to a Code of Conduct and declaration. Prior to appointment, they will receive guidance and training from the CLSB.

Fixed costs and penalties

20. The CLSB is proposing revisions to fixed costs and financial penalties to be paid by a costs lawyer to the CLSB, where a disciplinary finding is made against them. The application notes that this is to better reflect actual costs in managing disciplinary proceedings and to account for inflationary pressure. Revisions to fixed costs are being proposed for the first time since 2011. Within the proposed revisions to financial penalties, the CLSB seeks to remove the power of the Conduct Appeal Committee (the level three appeal stage) to increase the value of a financial penalty imposed by the Conduct Committee (level two stage). This change is intended to prevent a possible barrier to appeals against Conduct Committee decisions.

21. The proposed revisions to the value of fixed costs are as follows:

Level of proceedings	Current (£)	Proposed (£)
Level one	250	500
Level two	1,000	1,250
Level three	1,500	1,250 (level 2) + 1,250 (level 3) = 2,500

22. The proposed revisions proposed revisions to the value of financial penalties are as follows:

Level of proceedings	Current (£)	Proposed (£)
Level one	Nil	Up to 500 (only where agreed)
Level two	Up to 2,000	Up to 5,000
Level three	Up to 4,000	Up to 5,000 (and no greater than the amount imposed at level two)

Complaints made in the conduct of proceedings

23. Addition of Rule 1.5. to stipulate that the CLSB’s jurisdiction does not extend to complaints by litigants or professionals on the other side of proceedings that are ongoing before the courts.

Clarification of roles and responsibilities

24. Some drafting amendments are being proposed to make it clear that decisions and actions are taken by the CLSB as opposed to individual members of staff. However, where it remains appropriate to refer to individuals (for example a senior staff member or external investigator in a level one investigation), references to these individuals remain within the rules.

Key issues considered in the assessment of the application

25. We welcome the CLSB’s approach in making these changes to provide greater transparency and clarity in its disciplinary procedures.

26. We recognise that the CLSB has made progress on actions in respect of regulatory performance outcomes ‘E2’ and ‘E3’, which we assessed as *Not Met – action being taken*. The application provides detailed information on current disciplinary procedures and steps taken to develop amendments to the rules. While we acknowledge that the CLSB’s review of previous disciplinary hearings did not identify any cases where an ISO should or could have been imposed, had such powers existed, we are pleased that a new framework is being introduced which offers better public protection and consistency with other regulators. We will continue to follow up with the CLSB through the LSB’s regulatory performance framework.

27. We considered the support mechanisms and advisory tools available to Lay Person Panel Members when considering whether an ISO should be imposed and asked the CLSB to provide additional information in this regard. The CLSB acknowledged our comments and advised that as a result of the LSB highlighting the issue it will ensure that this area is accounted for within its guidance for Panel Members. Additionally, with there being no upper limit on the length of an ISO, we sought assurance from the CLSB that it is balancing risk in a fair way. In its response, the CLSB explained how it sees Rule 4.6 (regarding applications to have an ISO revoked) as a mechanism for fairly balancing risk and also noted that Rule 4.5 (iii) enables it to act on information which suggests that a review of an ISO is warranted. Further, the CLSB said that

none of the consultation responses (which included ACL and individual costs lawyers) suggested that a mandatory review was necessary or appropriate.

28. We asked the CLSB to provide detail about how its proposal to appoint ad hoc Panel Members would work in practice. In return, the CLSB informed us of the steps it intends to take to find individuals promptly, deliver training to them and ultimately form panels in a timely manner. We also considered the CLSB's policies and safeguards over ad hoc appointments, particularly the minimum requirements to become a Panel Member and steps the CLSB will take to ensure that, once recruited, ad hoc Panel Members are appropriately trained. We are satisfied with the information provided in the application and the further information provided by the CLSB in response to our requests. Additionally, the CLSB explained to us that it retains Permanent Panel Members (no set term) in the interest of continuity given the low volume of cases it handles. The CLSB further confirmed that it intends to transfer a condition for terminating appointments from the Code of Conduct to letters of appointment.
29. We considered there to be significant reliance on the Case Manager and asked the CLSB to explain how duties led on by the Case Manager would continue if they were unexpectedly absent. The CLSB affirmed that the Case Manager is a role as opposed to a person and that the DR&P is framed to allow any appropriate person to step into the role and that it has arrangements for a period of absence. It did not wish to make a provision of Case Manager absence in the rules but acknowledged us pointing out the area of continuity and advised that it will address this and the need to follow correct internal processes in its guidance for Case Managers. While the LSB does not approve guidance that does not fall within the definition of regulatory arrangements under section 21 of the Act, we ask that once the guidance for Case Managers has been finalised, the CLSB provides us with a copy for information. On the guidance itself, we are assured that the CLSB is considering appropriate and targeted areas based on the high-level information provided at paragraph 16 of the application.
30. We asked the CLSB about the proposed Rule 6.4.3, specifically its inclusion of "*the need to secure the proper administration of justice*" as a factor to take into account when considering whether all or part of a hearing should be held in private or the identity of a person involved in the hearing should be kept confidential. The CLSB explained that its consultation included views on different reasons why there may be a need to depart from the usual position on holding hearings in public and ultimately it chose to mirror the Civil Procedure Rules to capture unforeseen circumstances in which a public hearing would undermine the proper administration of justice.
31. The application confirms that the CLSB will review the effectiveness of the new arrangements two years after implementation. It has opted for this as opposed to an annual review in view of the low number of disciplinary cases heard within a typical 12-month period. The CLSB anticipates that a review after two years should provide greater evidence to assess. We consider this approach to be reasonable. Should there be an upward trajectory in cases, we would expect the CLSB to assess whether the frequency of its review remains appropriate.
32. We queried some of the decisions the CLSB had taken in drafting its proposed rules and suggested it consider making some alterations. As a result of our suggestions, the CLSB replaced "*may*" with "*will*" in both Rule 2.3 and Rule 3.3 and replaced "*significant risk of a*

breach” with “*would breach*” in Rule 2.3 to enhance the clarity of the rules. The amended DR&P appended to this notice reflect these changes.

Decision

33. The LSB has considered the CLSB application against the refusal criteria in paragraph 25(3) of Schedule 4 to the Act. It considers that there is no reason to refuse this application and accordingly, the application is granted.
34. **Annex A** of this decision notice contains a copy of the amended DR&P which have been approved by the LSB (amendments shown in red).

Matthew Hill, Chief Executive

Acting under delegated authority granted by the Board of the Legal Services Board

Notes:

1. The LSB is required by Part 3 of Schedule 4 to the Act to review and grant or refuse applications by approved regulators to make alterations to their regulatory arrangements.
2. Paragraph 25(3) of Schedule 4 to the Act explains that the LSB may refuse an application setting out a proposed change to the regulatory arrangements only if it is satisfied that:
 - (a) granting the application would be prejudicial to the regulatory objectives
 - (b) granting the application would be contrary to any provision made by or by virtue of the Act or any other enactment or would result in any of the designation requirements ceasing to be satisfied in relation to the approved regulator
 - (c) granting the application would be contrary to the public interest
 - (d) the alteration would enable the approved regulator to authorise persons to carry on activities which are reserved legal activities in relation to which it is not a relevant approved regulator
 - (e) the alteration would enable the approved regulator to license persons under Part 5 [of the Act] to carry on activities which are reserved legal activities in relation to which it is not a licensing authority, or
 - (f) the alteration has been or is likely to be made otherwise than in accordance with the procedures (whether statutory or otherwise) which apply in relation to the making of the alteration.
3. The designation requirements referred to in paragraph 2(b) above are set out in paragraph 25(4) of Schedule 4 to the Act and are:
 - (a) a requirement that the approved regulator has appropriate internal governance arrangements in place
 - (b) a requirement that the applicant is competent, and has sufficient resources to perform the role of approved regulator in relation to the reserved legal activities in respect of which it is designated, and
 - (c) the requirements set out in paragraphs 13(2)(c) to (e) of Schedule 4, namely that the regulatory arrangements are appropriate, comply with the requirements in respect of resolution of regulatory conflict (imposed by sections 52 and 54 of the Act) and comply with the requirements in relation to the handling of complaints (imposed by sections 112 and 145 of the Act).
4. In accordance with paragraphs 20(1) and 23(3) of Schedule 4 to the Act, the LSB has made rules³ about the manner and form in which applications to alter regulatory arrangements must be made. Amongst other things, the rules highlight the applicant's obligations under section 28 of the Act to have regard to the Better Regulation Principles. They also require applicants to provide information about each proposed change and details of the consultation undertaken.
5. If the LSB is not satisfied that one or more of the criteria for refusal are met, then it must approve the application in whole, or the parts of it that can be approved.

³ LSB's Rules for applications to alter regulatory arrangements – Version 2 April 2018

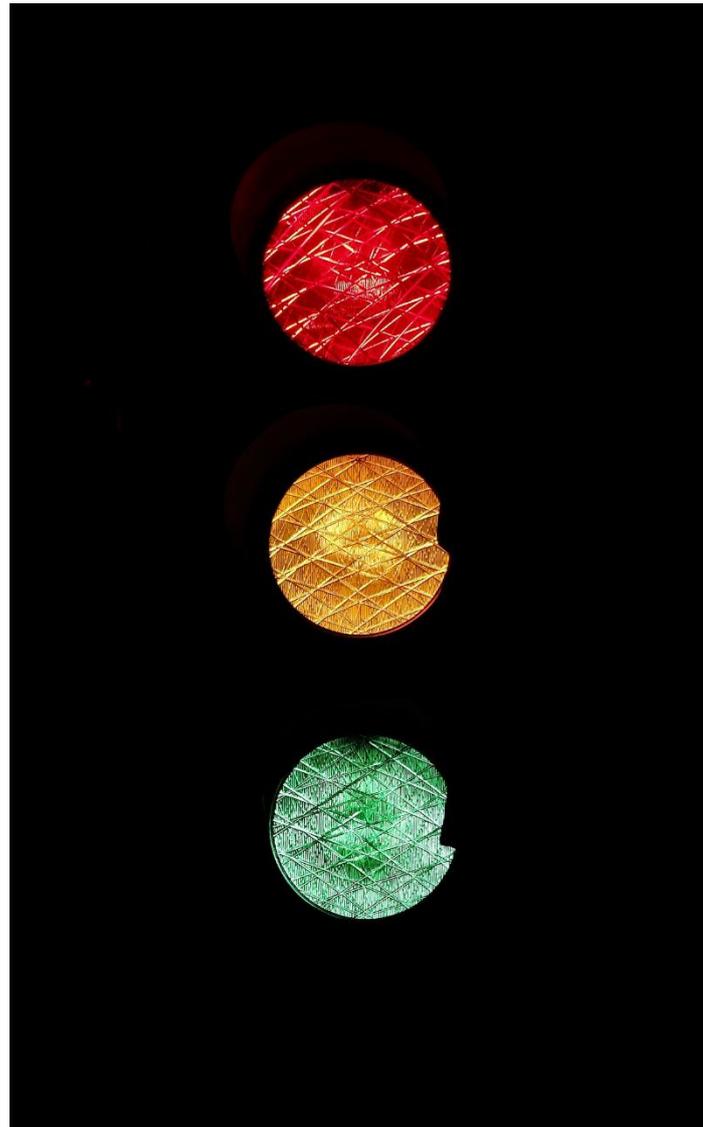
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Annex A

Disciplinary Rules and Procedures

Effective date: xx May 2020

Costs Lawyer Standards Board



CLSB
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Definitions

The definitions below form part of these Disciplinary Rules and Procedures.

ACL	Association of Costs Lawyers (named in the LSA as the Association of Law Costs Draftsmen).
Case Manager	Person appointed by the CLSB to assist in the administration of a disciplinary matter at level two or three, who may be a person employed by the CLSB.
CLSB	Costs Lawyer Standards Board, acting as an approved regulator under the LSA following delegated authority by the ACL on 31 October 2011.
CoC	Costs Lawyer Code of Conduct effective at the time a Principle might have been breached.
Complaint	Information established by the CLSB under its supervision arrangements or information received from a third party (natural, legal or commercial) which relates to a potential breach of a Principle by a Costs Lawyer.
Complainant	The CLSB, or a person (natural, legal or commercial) who brings information to the attention of the CLSB that a Principle might have been breached by a Costs Lawyer.
Costs Lawyer	A Costs Lawyer authorised and regulated by the CLSB.
DR&P	These Disciplinary Rules and Procedures.
Lay Person / Non-Lay Person	As defined in Schedule 1 paragraph 2(4) of the LSA.
LSA	Legal Services Act 2007.
Panel Member	<p>An individual appointed by the CLSB (including on an ad hoc basis) to serve on a Conduct Committee or Conduct Appeal Committee who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is independent of the CLSB; • has been neither an ACL Council member nor a non-executive director of the CLSB for a period of two years before being appointed as a Panel Member; and • has agreed in writing to adhere to the terms of the CLSB's Panel Member Code of Conduct and any

	<p>procedural guidance that the CLSB may issue for Panel Members from time to time.</p>
<p>Principle</p>	<p>Any one or more of the seven principles a Costs Lawyer must comply with under the CoC, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Act with integrity and professionalism 2. Comply with your duty to the court in the administration of justice 3. Act in the best interests of your client 4. Provide a good quality of work and service to each client 5. Deal with the regulators and Legal Ombudsman in an open and co-operative way 6. Treat everyone with dignity and respect 7. Keep your work on behalf of your client confidential <p>The Principles are underpinned by CLSB rules, such as Practising Rules and CPD Rules, contained in the CLSB Handbook. A potential breach of a Principle may therefore involve breach of a rule and a potential breach of a rule may indicate the breach of a Principle. For this reason, a reference to a Principle in these DR&P includes a reference to any associated CLSB rule.</p>
<p>Regulatory Objectives</p>	<p>As defined in section 1(1) of the LSA.</p>

Background

These DR&P are made pursuant to the LSA, which requires the CLSB to act in a way that it considers most appropriate for the purposes of meeting the Regulatory Objectives. The CoC sets out the Principles that a Costs Lawyer must uphold in order to meet the fundamental professional standards required of a Costs Lawyer. The Principles are underpinned by CLSB rules, such as Practising Rules and CPD Rules. These DR&P establish processes for determining whether a Costs Lawyer has breached a Principle and/or an associated rule, as well as the consequences of any such breach. These DR&P are published in the CLSB Handbook.

Objectives

The main aim of these DR&P is to promote the Regulatory Objectives, in particular:

- protecting and promoting the public interest;
- supporting the constitutional principle of the rule of law;
- protecting and promoting the interests of consumers;
- encouraging an independent, strong, diverse and effective legal profession;
- promoting and maintaining adherence to the professional principles.

These DR&P aim to be fair, consistent, transparent and proportionate procedures for considering the conduct of Costs Lawyers. They also aim to provide a credible deterrent to non-compliance with professional standards.

The desired outcome under these DR&P is that consumers of Costs Lawyers' services, the general public, the regulated community and individual Costs Lawyers are confident that the CLSB takes appropriate action where a Costs Lawyer has acted or continues to act in a way which breaches a Principle.

RULE 1: Jurisdiction

1.1 These DR&P come into effect on the effective date above and replace any other disciplinary rules and procedures previously issued by the CLSB. These DR&P govern Complaints made on or after the effective date.

1.2 These DR&P apply where the following three criteria are met:

- (i) there is reason to suspect that a Costs Lawyer has been or is in breach of a Principle;
- (ii) the Costs Lawyer held a practising certificate issued by the CLSB at the time the alleged breach of a Principle occurred; and
- (iii) the Costs Lawyer holds a practising certificate issued by the CLSB at the time the Complaint is made to the CLSB.

1.3 Where the Complainant is not the CLSB, for these DR&P to apply a Complaint must be made in writing to the CLSB:

- (i) within one calendar year from the date on which the matters giving rise to the Complaint occurred; or
- (ii) within one calendar year from the date on which the Complainant first became aware that a breach of a Principle may have occurred.

1.4 In the event that a Complaint is made outside of the time limits in rule 1.3 above, then the CLSB may only consider the Complaint if:

- (i) the Complainant provides a reasonable explanation for the delay in making the Complaint and that delay does not cause unfair prejudice to the Costs Lawyer involved; or
- (ii) if it is otherwise in the public interest to consider the Complaint.

1.5 The CLSB will not consider a Complaint by a litigant in person or a solicitor on the other side of proceedings involving the Costs Lawyer, whilst those proceedings are ongoing. The court has powers to consider conduct issues in the context of ongoing proceedings.

1.6 In the event the CLSB accepts jurisdiction to investigate an alleged breach of a Principle then the CLSB will confine itself to that alleged breach and to documents and witness evidence which relate to that breach. If in the course of an investigation the CLSB obtains information relating to another potential breach of a Principle, the CLSB will treat that information as a fresh Complaint.

1.7 The CLSB has entered into agreements with other regulatory bodies to govern situations in which more than one regulatory body might have jurisdiction to handle a Complaint. The CLSB will only exercise its jurisdiction under these DR&P in accordance with such agreements. The CLSB will notify a Complainant if a Complaint falls within this rule 1.7.

- 1.8 If a person to whom these DR&P apply has a disability, the CLSB will consider a request by that person to make reasonable adjustments to the processes set out in these DR&P. The CLSB will use best efforts to agree in advance suitable reasonable adjustments, which are consistent with the objectives of these DR&P, to address any substantial disadvantage the person might suffer. Where the CLSB determines it is not possible or not appropriate to make the reasonable adjustments requested, the CLSB will provide reasons in writing.

RULE 2: The Legal Ombudsman (service complaints)

- 2.1 A Complaint about service provided by a Costs Lawyer falls within the jurisdiction of the Legal Ombudsman. A Complaint about the conduct of a Costs Lawyer (i.e. breach of a Principle) falls within the jurisdiction of the CLSB.
- 2.2 In the event the CLSB receives a Complaint that falls within the jurisdiction of the Legal Ombudsman and not the jurisdiction of the CLSB, the CLSB will inform the Complainant of this and provide the Complainant with contact information for the Legal Ombudsman.
- 2.3 In the event a Complaint relates to both the service and conduct of a Costs Lawyer the CLSB will allow the Legal Ombudsman to conclude the service element of that Complaint before the CLSB considers the conduct element of that Complaint, unless the CLSB deems the conduct element so serious in nature that it requires the immediate attention of the CLSB. For the purposes of rule 1.3, the CLSB will treat the date of notification to the CLSB as being the date the Complaint was made to either the CLSB or Legal Ombudsman.

RULE 3: Publication of an outcome

- 3.1 The purposes of publishing a disciplinary outcome are to protect the public and to promote high standards across the Costs Lawyer profession. The CLSB will be guided by these purposes in determining whether and how to publish.
- 3.2 In the event a breach of a Principle has been established under these DR&P, the finding and any associated disciplinary outcome **will** be published by the CLSB unless publication would prejudice other proceedings or investigations (whether of

a legal or regulatory nature) or **would breach** Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

- 3.3 Publication **will** be on the CLSB website and in any other location that the CLSB deems appropriate for achieving the purposes in rule 3.1. A note will also appear against the name of the Costs Lawyer on the register of authorised and regulated Costs Lawyers.
- 3.4 Imposition of an interim suspension order under rule 4 will be noted against the name of the Costs Lawyer on the register of authorised and regulated Costs Lawyers for the period that the interim suspension order is in force.
- 3.5 Other than where an interim suspension order has been imposed, publication will only occur where a breach of a Principle has been established against a Costs Lawyer and following expiry of the time for an appeal under these DR&P. In the event the Costs Lawyer appeals, publication of the finding under appeal will be withheld pending the outcome of that appeal.
- 3.6 Publication will be in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018, as amended from time to time. The CLSB may rely upon any exemptions from general data protection rules relating to the processing of personal data in connection with regulatory activities.

RULE 4: Interim suspension orders

- 4.1 On receipt of a Complaint, the CLSB shall consider whether or not the Costs Lawyer's practising certificate should be subject to an interim suspension order. The effect of an interim suspension order is to impose a condition on the Costs Lawyer's practising certificate that the Costs Lawyer does not have the right to practice as a Costs Lawyer pursuant to the CLSB's Practising Rules while the interim suspension order has effect.
- 4.2 An interim suspension order must be fair, just and reasonable in all the circumstances and may only be imposed if the CLSB is satisfied that such a course of action is justified having regard to:
 - (i) the risk posed to the public if such an interim suspension order was not implemented; and

(ii) the Regulatory Objectives.

4.3 If the CLSB is of the view that there are grounds for imposing an interim suspension order, the CLSB will appoint a Lay Person Panel Member to consider the relevant facts and make a recommendation as to whether an interim suspension order should be imposed. The Lay Person Panel Member will consider whether it is appropriate, in all the circumstances, to seek further information from the Costs Lawyer before making the recommendation.

4.4 An interim suspension order will:

- (i) be imposed by the CLSB only where recommended by the Lay Person Panel Member appointed under rule 4.3;
- (ii) be notified in writing to the Costs Lawyer, including reasons why the criteria in rule 4.2 for imposition of an interim suspension order are considered to be met; and
- (iii) be published in accordance with rule 3.

4.5 An interim suspension order shall remain in force until such time as:

- (i) an investigation has been undertaken in accordance with rule 5 and a finding has been made as provided for in rule 5.2, in which case the interim suspension order shall automatically lapse;
- (ii) the relevant Complaint is fully determined following a finding at level one, level two or level three and the time for any appeal has expired, in which case the CLSB will revoke the interim suspension order and notify the Costs Lawyer in writing; or
- (iii) the CLSB has reasonable grounds to believe that the criteria in rule 4.2 for imposition of an interim suspension order are no longer met, in which case the CLSB will revoke the interim suspension order and notify the Costs Lawyer in writing.

4.6 The Costs Lawyer may apply in writing to have an interim suspension order revoked at any time while such an order is in force if new evidence becomes available that is material to the decision. The Lay Person Panel Member appointed under rule 4.3 will determine the application within 14 calendar days of receipt, taking into account the new evidence provided. The CLSB will notify the Costs Lawyer in writing of the Lay Person Panel Member's determination. If the Lay Person Panel Member

determines that the application should be allowed, the CLSB will revoke the interim suspension order.

- 4.7 The Costs Lawyer may, within 14 calendar days of receiving written notification of a determination under rule 4.6, appeal against that determination. The appeal will be considered by a Conduct Appeal Committee appointed under rule 7.2. The Lay Person Panel Member appointed under rule 4.3 shall not be a member of that Conduct Appeal Committee.
- 4.8 An appeal under rule 4.7 must be made in writing, setting out the reasons why the Costs Lawyer believes the interim suspension order should be revoked. The Conduct Appeal Committee will consider the issue afresh. The CLSB will notify the Costs Lawyer in writing of the outcome of the appeal. If the appeal is allowed, the CLSB will revoke the interim suspension order as soon as practicable.
- 4.9 There will be no order for costs against the Costs Lawyer in relation to the imposition of an interim suspension order, including in relation to any application to have the interim suspension order revoked or any appeal. This rule does not impact the power to impose fixed costs orders in relation to other aspects of disciplinary proceedings, as set out elsewhere in these DR&P.

RULE 5: Level one procedure

5.1 Investigation

- 5.1.1 In the event the CLSB accepts jurisdiction in respect of a Complaint, it will carry out an investigation in relation to the Complaint. The investigation will be conducted by a senior member of CLSB staff or by an external investigator appointed by the CLSB who is considered to have the requisite expertise. The CLSB will use all reasonable endeavours to ensure an investigation is completed within three calendar months from the date an investigator is instructed or, in the event a CLSB staff member conducts the investigation, from the date the CLSB accepts jurisdiction.
- 5.1.2 The person carrying out the investigation will at all times:
- (i) act independently;
 - (ii) maintain confidentiality; and

- (iii) subject to (i) and (ii) above, make all enquiries and gather all evidence required to enable them to draw accurate conclusions.

5.1.3 The CLSB or investigator will send a copy of the Complaint and any documents to the Costs Lawyer inviting them to provide, within 28 calendar days, a response which sets out concise observations (which may include admissions), supported by evidence relevant to the investigation. The Costs Lawyer may make a written request to the CLSB or investigator for an extension of time for responding, setting out reasons why the extension is required. Only one extension will be permitted other than where the CLSB is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances, in which case it may exercise its discretion to grant a further extension, taking into account the public interest in the prompt investigation of Complaints.

5.1.4 The CLSB may consider multiple Complaints, or multiple potential breaches of a Principle, as part of a single investigation so long as this is consistent with rule 5.1.2.

5.1.5 In making a finding and recommending an outcome, the CLSB or the investigator will consider, without limitation:

- (i) whether the alleged facts are disputed by the Costs Lawyer;
- (ii) whether the alleged conduct is isolated or systemic in nature;
- (iii) the extent of any prejudice or loss caused or likely to be caused because of the alleged conduct;
- (iv) whether the alleged conduct involved the integrity or honesty of the Costs Lawyer;
- (v) the Costs Lawyer's standard of care and conduct leading up to the alleged conduct;
- (vi) whether the Costs Lawyer's handling of the matter under their first-tier complaints handling procedure was reasonable, and what steps, if any, the Costs Lawyer had taken to address the issue;
- (vii) whether any material harm has been caused to the standing of the Costs Lawyer profession;
- (viii) the disciplinary record of the Costs Lawyer;
- (ix) whether it is a case which involves a matter of wider public interest;
- (x) whether the Costs Lawyer complied with Principle 5 throughout the investigation.

5.1.6 All evidence that is relevant will be admissible in the investigation, unless disclosing it to the CLSB or the investigator would be unlawful. The weight given to any particular evidence or category of evidence will depend on what is fair and reasonable in the circumstances.

5.1.7 At the conclusion of an investigation, the CLSB or the investigator will produce a written report. It will set out the evidence considered as part of the investigation and the conclusions drawn from the evidence. Conclusions will be reached on the balance of probabilities.

5.1.8 The investigation report will contain one of the following findings:

- (i) no breach of a Principle occurred; or
- (ii) a breach of a Principle occurred.

In the event of a finding that a breach of a Principle occurred, the investigation report will also recommend that the CLSB implements one of the outcomes set out in rule 5.3.1.

5.1.9 If the investigation report was prepared by an investigator appointed by the CLSB, it will be evaluated by the CLSB to ensure it is thorough and fair. It will be at the discretion of the CLSB as to whether further investigation is carried out before the finding in the investigation report is acted upon. In such event, the Costs Lawyer will be notified that further investigation will be undertaken and completed within a period of 21 calendar days.

5.2 Investigation finding: No breach of a Principle occurred

5.2.1 If the investigation report includes a finding that no breach of a Principle occurred then:

- (i) no further disciplinary action will be taken by the CLSB in relation to the Complaint; and
- (ii) there will be no costs payable by either the Costs Lawyer or the CLSB to the other.

5.2.2 The CLSB will inform the Costs Lawyer and Complainant of the finding in writing as soon as reasonably practicable.

5.3 Investigation finding: Breach of a Principle occurred

5.3.1 If the investigation report includes a finding that a breach of a Principle occurred, the CLSB may implement any of the following outcomes:

- (i) issue a warning letter, specifying conduct that the Costs Lawyer is expected to engage in or avoid in the future;
- (ii) agree a written undertaking with the Costs Lawyer, specifying actions that the Costs Lawyer has agreed to take or conduct that the Costs Lawyer has agreed to avoid in the future;
- (iii) refer the matter to a Conduct Committee (level two procedure) in accordance with rule 6.

5.3.2 The CLSB will inform the Costs Lawyer and Complainant of the finding and associated outcome in writing as soon as reasonably practicable.

5.3.3 The CLSB will pursue whichever of the outcomes under rule 5.3.1 best promotes, in the CLSB's view, the objectives of these DR&P. In doing so, the CLSB will take into account any recommendations in the investigation report, but will not be bound by those recommendations.

5.3.4 The CLSB will always consider referring the matter to a Conduct Committee where, without limitation:

- (i) the alleged breaches are, or have the potential to be, very serious or sensitive;
- (ii) the conclusions of the investigation are finely balanced or the facts are unclear;
- (iii) the person carrying out the investigation feels they have not been able to obtain all relevant evidence within the parameters set out in rule 5.1.2;
- (iv) the CLSB is of the view that issuing a warning letter or agreeing a written undertaking would not serve the objectives of these DR&P;
- (v) the matter otherwise raises an issue of significant public interest.

5.3.5 Where the CLSB determines that a written undertaking is the most appropriate outcome, it will seek to agree that written undertaking with the Costs Lawyer promptly following conclusion of the investigation. Once the terms of the undertaking have been agreed, the CLSB will provide the proposed written undertaking to the Costs Lawyer for the Costs Lawyer to sign and return within 14 calendar days. A written undertaking will have effect from the date of the Costs Lawyer's signature.

- 5.3.6 A warning letter or written undertaking will set out in brief the finding of the investigation, including the Principle breached and the circumstances of the breach.
- 5.3.7 A fixed costs order in the sum of £500, payable within 21 calendar days, will be included in any warning letter or written undertaking. A written undertaking may also include:
- (i) an undertaking to pay a financial penalty not exceeding £500;
 - (ii) the imposition of a condition on the Costs Lawyer's practising certificate for a specified period.
- 5.3.8 Where an investigation relates to more than one Complaint, or finds that more than one breach of a Principle occurred, the CLSB may implement any combination of the outcomes under rule 5.3.1 as are considered appropriate.
- 5.3.9 In the event the Costs Lawyer:
- (i) expresses to the CLSB that they do not intend to comply with the terms of a warning letter;
 - (ii) does not comply with the terms of a warning letter;
 - (iii) does not sign and return a proposed written undertaking within 14 calendar days of receipt; or
 - (iv) does not comply with the terms of an agreed written undertaking,
- the CLSB may refer the matter to a Conduct Committee (level two procedure) and will notify the Costs Lawyer of this in writing. The Conduct Committee may consider the original Complaint that gave rise to the warning letter or written undertaking, as well as the Costs Lawyer's conduct that led to the matter being referred to the Conduct Committee under this rule 5.3.9 in making its findings.
- 5.3.10 The CLSB will not issue any further Costs Lawyer practising certificates to a Costs Lawyer until such time as fixed costs and any financial penalty at level one have been paid in full by the Costs Lawyer to the CLSB.

5.4 Breach of a Principle occurred: Right of appeal

- 5.4.1 A finding at level one may not be appealed by a Complainant.
- 5.4.2 The Costs Lawyer may appeal against a finding, following a level one investigation, that a breach of a Principle occurred. The Costs Lawyer may also appeal against the content of a warning letter issued under rule 5.3.1(i).

- 5.4.3 An appeal by the Costs Lawyer under rule 5.4.2 must be made to the CLSB in writing, within 14 calendar days of:
- (i) receipt of written notification of a finding against the Costs Lawyer following a level one investigation; or
 - (ii) receipt of a warning letter (where the appeal relates to the content of that warning letter).
- 5.4.4 The appeal should identify one or more of the following grounds for appeal and attach any evidence in support of those grounds:
- (i) there was a material error of law;
 - (ii) there was a failure to take into account material information;
 - (iii) the decision was irrational or based on irrelevant considerations;
 - (iv) there was a material failure to comply with these DR&P;
 - (v) the decision is unlawful, for example because it infringes a person's human rights;
 - (vi) new evidence has been obtained which could not have been made available when the decision was made and which will be material to the decision.
- 5.4.5 An appeal under rule 5.4.2, which meets the criteria in rules 5.4.3 and 5.4.4, will be determined by a Conduct Committee convened in accordance with rule 6.

RULE 6: Level two procedure (Conduct Committee)

6.1 Jurisdiction of a Conduct Committee

6.1.1 A Conduct Committee will have jurisdiction under these DR&P in the events outlined in rule 5.3.1(iii), rule 5.3.9 and rule 5.4.5. Where a Conduct Committee has jurisdiction, the CLSB will convene the Conduct Committee in accordance with these DR&P as soon as reasonably practicable.

6.2 Conduct Committee composition

6.2.1 A Conduct Committee will comprise of two Lay Person Panel Members, one of whom will act as Chair of the Conduct Committee, and one Non-Lay Person Panel Member.

6.2.2 Before appointing a Panel Member to a Conduct Committee, the CLSB will confirm that the Panel Member does not have any conflict of interest in relation to the matter.

6.2.3 A Lay Person Panel Member who was appointed under rule 4.3 to consider matters relating to an interim suspension order may also be appointed to the Conduct Committee. The Conduct Committee will be provided with all material evidence that was made available to the Lay Person Panel Member.

6.3 Convening a Conduct Committee

6.3.1 The CLSB may appoint a Case Manager to assist in convening the Conduct Committee. The role of the Case Manager is administrative only; they will have no involvement in the substantive deliberations or determination of the Conduct Committee.

6.3.2 The Costs Lawyer and Complainant will be notified of the name and contact details of any Case Manager appointed.

6.3.3 The Case Manager will advise the Complainant that a Conduct Committee is to be convened. A Complainant is not a party to disciplinary proceedings, but the Complainant may attend the Conduct Committee hearing as a member of the public.

6.3.4 The Case Manager will, not less than 28 calendar days before the Conduct Committee hearing, issue a written Notice of Conduct Committee to the Costs Lawyer. Whilst the Case Manager will use all reasonable endeavours to accommodate the availability of the Costs Lawyer, the Case Manager may set a Conduct Committee hearing date they consider appropriate in the circumstances.

6.3.5 The Notice of Conduct Committee will include the following information:

- (i) the Principle alleged to have been breached which the Conduct Committee is being asked to consider;
- (ii) date, time and location of the Conduct Committee;
- (iii) the Panel Members who will form the Conduct Committee;
- (iv) the Costs Lawyer's right to call witness evidence that has not been agreed between the CLSB and the Costs Lawyer; and
- (v) the Costs Lawyer's right to be accompanied or represented at their own expense.

6.3.6 The Notice of Conduct Committee will annex the following:

- (i) a copy of the investigation report;
- (ii) a copy of the CoC and any associated rules it is alleged have been breached;
- (iii) a copy of these DR&P; and

- (iv) any other documentation the Case Manager considers appropriate in the circumstances.

6.3.7 The Case Manager will, not less than 21 calendar days before the Conduct Committee hearing, seek to establish what facts are agreed between the CLSB and the Costs Lawyer.

6.3.8 The Costs Lawyer and the CLSB will, not less than 14 calendar days before the Conduct Committee hearing, advise the Case Manager if they intend to call witness evidence in relation to facts that have not been agreed between the CLSB and the Costs Lawyer.

6.3.9 The Costs Lawyer will, not less than 14 calendar days before the Conduct Committee hearing, advise the Case Manager if they intend to be accompanied/represented.

6.3.10 The Costs Lawyer may, not less than 14 calendar days before the Conduct Committee hearing, file a skeleton argument with the Case Manager under which they set out a brief synopsis of the matter before the Conduct Committee outlining both issues that are agreed and issues that are not agreed between the CLSB and the Costs Lawyer. The CLSB may, not less than 7 days before the Conduct Committee hearing, file a reply to the skeleton argument addressing any issues raised in the skeleton argument that are not dealt with in the investigation report.

6.4 Conduct Committee hearing

6.4.1 The CLSB will, not less than 14 calendar days before a Conduct Committee hearing, publish a notice on the CLSB website that a Conduct Committee has been convened. This notice will state the name of the Costs Lawyer, date, time and location of the Conduct Committee hearing.

6.4.2 The Conduct Committee hearing will be open to observation by the public. No member of the public will be heard unless prior permission is granted by the Conduct Committee. The Conduct Committee may ask any member of the public to leave in the event their conduct is considered unacceptable during the Conduct Committee hearing.

6.4.3 On the application of a party, or on the Conduct Committee's own initiative, the Conduct Committee may make an order for all or part of a hearing to be held in private or for the identity of any person involved in the matter to be kept

confidential. The Conduct Committee will take the following factors into account in determining whether to make such an order:

- (i) the hearing involves confidential information (including sensitive personal data) and publicity would damage that confidentiality;
- (ii) the need to protect the interests of a vulnerable person;
- (iii) the need to secure the proper administration of justice.

6.4.4 Where the Conduct Committee makes an order under Rule 6.4.3 it will produce reasons for its decision, which will be published on the CLSB website. If publication of reasons would defeat the purpose of making the order, the Conduct Committee will produce a non-confidential version of its reasons, which explains the Conduct Committee's decision as transparently as is possible in the circumstances of the case, for publication on the CLSB website.

6.4.5 The CLSB may be represented at the Conduct Committee hearing by a staff member and/or other representative.

6.4.6 The Conduct Committee will act impartially. Members of the Conduct Committee may ask questions of any witness, the Costs Lawyer and the CLSB's representative.

6.4.7 Any witness, whose evidence has not been agreed and who has therefore been called to give oral testimony, may be asked questions by the Costs Lawyer and/or the CLSB's representative at the direction of the Conduct Committee.

6.4.8 All evidence which is relevant will be admissible in a Conduct Committee hearing, unless its disclosure would be unlawful.

6.4.9 If deemed appropriate in all the circumstances the Conduct Committee may take legal advice from an independent lawyer, adjourning to take such advice if required. The Case Manager may assist the Conduct Committee in sourcing appropriate legal advice.

6.4.10 Any finding reached by a Conduct Committee will be on the balance of probabilities and will be by majority.

6.5 Conduct Committee finding

6.5.1 Following the Conduct Committee hearing, the Conduct Committee will make an order setting out its finding as to whether or not a breach of a Principle occurred. The Conduct Committee may, if it considers it appropriate to do so, take into account further written submissions from the Costs Lawyer as to any mitigating

circumstances prior to making an order for the imposition of sanctions under rule 6.5.2.

6.5.2 Where the Conduct Committee finds that a breach of Principle occurred, the Conduct Committee may order one or more of the following sanctions:

- (i) a warning, specifying action the Costs Lawyer must take or must avoid in the future, which may include sanctions that apply automatically upon non-compliance with the terms of the warning;
- (ii) **a financial penalty not exceeding £5,000;**
- (iii) imposition of a condition on the Costs Lawyer's practising certificate for a specified period;
- (iv) suspension of the Costs Lawyer's practising certificate for a period not exceeding two years and suspension of the Costs Lawyer's name from the register of authorised and regulated Costs Lawyers for the same period (and any such order may require the Costs Lawyer to return their current practising certificate to the CLSB until the period of the suspension has passed);
- (v) permanent revocation of the Costs Lawyer's practising certificate and removal of the Costs Lawyer's name from the register of authorised and regulated Costs Lawyers (and any such order may require the Costs Lawyer to return their current practising certificate to the CLSB).

6.5.3 Where the Conduct Committee was convened to consider an appeal from a finding at level one (under rule 5.4.5), the Conduct Committee's order shall stand in place of the level one finding and any associated outcomes. Where the appeal related to the content of a warning letter, the Conduct Committee's order must not include the sanctions in rule 6.5.2 (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v).

6.5.4 A fixed costs order in the sum of £1,250, payable within 21 calendar days, will be included in any order made by the Conduct Committee where it finds that a breach of a Principle occurred.

6.5.5 In the event the Conduct Committee orders that a financial penalty must be paid, it shall stipulate a timeframe for payment.

6.5.6 The Case Manager will, within 21 calendar days of the Conduct Committee hearing, notify the Costs Lawyer in writing of the Conduct Committee's order and reasons for its finding. In complex cases, it may take longer for the Conduct Committee to reach a finding and articulate its reasons. In such cases the Case Manager will keep

the Costs Lawyer updated on the likely timeframe for communication of the Conduct Committee's order.

6.5.7 The Case Manager will, upon publication of a Conduct Committee's finding, notify the Complainant.

6.5.8 The CLSB will not issue any further practising certificates to the Costs Lawyer until such time as fixed costs and any financial penalty imposed at level two have been paid in full to the CLSB by the Costs Lawyer.

6.6 Right of appeal

6.6.1 There is no right of appeal by the Costs Lawyer where the Conduct Committee hearing was convened to consider an appeal relating to a level one finding or the content of a warning letter. In all other circumstances the Costs Lawyer may, within 14 calendar days of notification of the Conduct Committee's order, file a written appeal with the Case Manager in relation to any aspect of that order, identifying one or more of the following grounds for the appeal and attaching any evidence in support of those grounds:

- (i) there was a material error of law;
- (ii) there was a failure to take into account material information;
- (iii) the decision was irrational or based on irrelevant considerations;
- (iv) there was a material failure to comply with these DR&P;
- (v) the decision was unlawful, for example because it infringes a person's human rights;
- (vi) new evidence has been obtained which could not have been made available prior to the Conduct Committee making its order and which will be material to the decision.

6.6.2 A Case Manager appointed under level two may continue to act on the same basis under an appeal at level three. The Case Manager will notify the Complainant in the event an appeal is filed.

6.6.3 The finding of a Conduct Committee may not be appealed by the Complainant or the CLSB.

6.6.4 Where an appeal is filed, any fixed costs or financial penalty included in the Conduct Committee's order at level two will not become payable until the appeal has been determined, in accordance with rule 7.3.

RULE 7: Level three procedure (Conduct Appeal Committee)

7.1 Conduct Appeal Committee composition

- 7.1.1 The Conduct Appeal Committee will comprise of two Lay Person Panel Members, one of whom will act as Chair of the Conduct Appeal Committee, and one Non-Lay Person Panel Member.
- 7.1.2 A Panel Member who was a member of the Conduct Committee that considered the matter being appealed will not be a member of the Conduct Appeal Committee.
- 7.1.3 Before appointing a Panel Member to a Conduct Appeal Committee, the CLSB will confirm that the Panel Member does not have any conflict of interest in relation to the matter.

7.2 Convening a Conduct Appeal Committee

- 7.2.1 The Costs Lawyer will be advised of the date that the Conduct Appeal Committee will consider the appeal (the review date).
- 7.2.2 The Case Manager will provide the CLSB with a copy of the Costs Lawyer's appeal notice and any documents submitted by the Costs Lawyer in support.
- 7.2.3 The CLSB may, not less than 14 calendar days before the Conduct Appeal Committee review date, file a response to the appeal notice. The Case Manager will provide this to the Costs Lawyer not less than 10 calendar days before the review date.

7.3 Conduct Appeal Committee process

- 7.3.1 The Conduct Appeal Committee will meet in private and consider the appeal on the papers.
- 7.3.2 The Conduct Appeal Committee will consider whether, on the balance of probabilities, any valid ground for appeal has been made out by the Costs Lawyer. If it has not, the Conduct Appeal Committee will uphold the Conduct Committee's order. If it has, the Conduct Appeal Committee will review the evidence that was before the Conduct Committee as well as any new evidence and decide whether to uphold or overturn the Conduct Committee's order.

- 7.3.3 Where a ground of appeal has been made out, the Conduct Appeal Committee may uphold or overturn the order of the Conduct Committee in full or in part. The Conduct Appeal Committee may set aside any part of an order made by a Conduct Committee and may substitute its own order, incorporating any of the sanctions set out in rule 6.5.2, **except that it may not impose a higher financial penalty than that imposed by the Conduct Committee.**
- 7.3.4 The finding of the Conduct Appeal Committee will be by majority.
- 7.3.5 If deemed appropriate in all the circumstances the Conduct Appeal Committee may take legal advice from an independent lawyer, adjourning to take such advice if required. **The Case Manager may assist the Conduct Committee in sourcing appropriate legal advice.**
- 7.3.6 In the event the Conduct Appeal Committee:
- (i) finds that no valid ground for appeal has been made out by the Costs Lawyer;
 - or
 - (ii) upholds the Conduct Committee's order in full,
the Costs Lawyer will be ordered to pay fixed costs at level three in the sum of £1,250 (in addition to the £1,250 fixed costs ordered by the Conduct Committee at level two and any financial penalty imposed at level two). Level two and level three fixed costs, and any financial penalty imposed at level two, will be payable to the CLSB within 14 calendar days of the Costs Lawyer receiving written notification of the Conduct Appeal Committee's order.
- 7.3.7 In the event the Conduct Appeal Committee overturns the Conduct Committee's order in full, the Costs Lawyer will not be liable for any costs of the Conduct Committee at level two or of the Conduct Appeal Committee at level three.
- 7.3.8 In the event the Conduct Appeal Committee overturns the Conduct Committee's order in part, the Costs Lawyer will be liable to pay fixed costs ordered at level two, and any financial penalty ordered at level two and upheld by the Conduct Appeal Committee, within 14 calendar days of receiving written notification of the Conduct Appeal Committee's order. The Costs Lawyer will not be liable for any fixed costs at level three.
- 7.3.9 The Conduct Appeal Committee may, by order, deal with any interim suspension order that is in force in relation to the Costs Lawyer.**

7.4 Following a Conduct Appeal Committee review

- 7.4.1 The Case Manager will, within 21 calendar days of the review date, notify the Costs Lawyer, the Complainant and the CLSB in writing of the Conduct Appeal Committee's order and reasons for its finding. In complex cases, it may take longer for the Conduct Appeal Committee to agree an order and articulate its reasons. In such cases the Case Manager will keep the parties updated on the likely timeframe for communication of the Conduct Appeal Committee's order.
- 7.4.2 The CLSB will not issue any further practising certificates to the Costs Lawyer until such time as fixed costs and any financial penalty ordered at level two or level three have been paid in full to the CLSB by the Costs Lawyer.

RULE 8: Provision of information

- 8.1 Where these DR&P require or permit the provision of documents, notice or other information, that information may be provided by email unless the receiving party has requested in advance that information be provided by post.

END