

Summary of decision

The purpose of this summary sheet is to provide a high level and accessible synopsis 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 Bar Standards Board ("BSB") to make changes to its regulatory arrangements to introduce rules on price, service and redress information in the BSB Handbook ("Transparency Rules"). The Transparency Rules will apply to self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities and include:

- (i) rules on price, service and redress which apply to all self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities and;
- (ii) price and service transparency rules only for those providing Public Access legal services, with specific requirements for those undertaking those services listed in BSB's accompanying price transparency policy statement.

Following the assessment of the BSB application, the LSB has concluded that the changes do not meet the refusal criteria in the Act. Consequently, the LSB considers that there is no reason to refuse this application.

Decision notice

The Bar Standards Board's application for approval of changes to its regulatory arrangements to introduce price, service and additional redress transparency rules

The Legal Services Board (“**LSB**”) has granted an application from the Bar Standards Board (“**BSB**”) for approval of changes to its regulatory arrangements to introduce transparency rules on price, service and redress (“**the Transparency Rules**”).

1. This notice sets out the decision taken, including a brief description of the changes.
2. 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 Bar Council is an approved regulator and the BSB is the regulatory arm to which the Bar Council has delegated its regulatory functions. The notes at page 10 of this notice explain the statutory basis for the decision.
3. The chronology for the LSB's handling of this application is also set out below.

Chronology

- The LSB confirmed receipt of an application from the BSB on 25 March 2019.
- The 28 day initial decision period for considering the application ended on 21 April 2019.
- On 10 April 2019 the LSB issued an extension notice, which extended the initial decision period to 22 June 2019.
- This decision notice is effective from 12 June 2019.
- The decision notice will be published on the LSB's website by 14 June 2019.

Background

4. On 25 March 2019, the BSB submitted an application to the LSB for approval of changes to its regulatory arrangements to introduce transparency rules on price, service and redress.
5. At a high level, the BSB is proposing changes, through new Transparency Rules, which fall into two categories:
 - (i) rules on disclosure of information on price, service and redress which apply to all self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities; and
 - (ii) price and service transparency rules only for those providing certain Public Access legal services, with specific requirements for those services listed in BSB's accompanying price transparency policy statement.

CMA market study report into legal services

6. The proposed Transparency Rules follow the Competition and Markets Authority (“**CMA**”) market study report into legal services published in December 2016¹ which made recommendations to address its conclusion that competition in the market is not working well for consumers.
7. The CMA recommended that the legal services regulators deliver a step change in standards of transparency *“to help consumers (i) understand the price and service they will receive, what redress is available and the regulatory status of their provider and (ii) to compare providers. Regulators should revise their regulatory requirements to set a new minimum standard for disclosures on price and the service provided and develop and disseminate best practice guidance. Importantly, this should include a requirement for providers to publish relevant information about the prices consumers are likely to pay for legal services”*.²
8. In the case of barristers, the CMA’s market study report stated that *“increased public transparency will be most relevant and beneficial to customers engaging a barrister through the public access scheme rather than issuing instructions via a solicitor”*. This is because of the lack of information about service and price which consumers and small businesses face, which restricts their ability to ‘shop around’. However, the CMA also noted that the solicitors’ role as intermediaries instructing barristers on behalf of clients, will be strengthened if there is a general improvement in the level of transparency in the sector.

BSB’s approach to the CMA’s recommendations

9. The BSB published a policy consultation in October 2017, on its approach to improving transparency standards. Following the consultation, the BSB published its proposed approach to improving transparency for consumers of barristers’ services in February 2018. The BSB’s rules consultation on transparency standards was published in September 2018 alongside draft Transparency Standards Guidance (‘Guidance’) and closed in December. The aim of this consultation was to ensure that the BSB’s draft Transparency Rules were clear and that the draft Guidance, which includes examples of required transparency for Public Access services, would provide support to the Bar to comply with the new rules. A summary of the BSB’s consultation responses was published in March 2019.
10. The BSB has developed a significant evidence base to inform its proposals, which has included:
 - Desk research prior to the publication of the consultation in October 2017, to establish the extent to which price information was provided on barristers’

¹ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5887374d40f0b6593700001a/legal-services-market-study-final-report.pdf>

² Ibid

- chambers websites. Of the 329 chambers websites which were examined, 75% made no reference to their fees or provided no guidance on fees.
- Between November 2017 and February 2018, the BSB operated a pilot scheme to test the proposed transparency requirements with nine chambers, entities and sole practitioners and followed this with an online survey of the pilot participants' clients. The outcome of both of these was positive.
 - In September 2018, the BSB has also commissioned an independent study by YouGov and London Economics to test the impact of different price and service information on consumer understanding and decision-making.

Proposed changes

Proposed Transparency Rules

11. As set out above, the BSB is proposing to introduce certain new requirements to all self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB regulated entities and additional requirements relating to price and service transparency to only those who undertake Public Access work. The proposed requirements are explained in further detail below.
12. Alongside the proposed Transparency Rules, the BSB intends to publish updated Guidance, a price transparency policy statement, Public Access guidance for barristers and lay clients, and Public Access model client care letters for Public Access work. Through these documents the BSB aims to (1) support those regulated by the BSB in complying with the mandatory rules and (2) encourage them to go beyond the mandatory rules.

Rules on price, service and redress transparency that apply to all

13. The BSB agrees with the CMA's recommendation that there should be minimum transparency standards for price and service. In view of this and the fact that barristers may operate more than one website as part of their practice (if they are self-employed in a chambers but also operate a separate Public Access practice) the BSB has proposed Transparency Rules which require all self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities to state the following on their website(s) and otherwise make it available on request:
 - That professional, licensed access and/or lay clients (as appropriate) may contact them to obtain a quotation for legal services. Websites will also need to provide contact details;
 - Their most commonly used pricing models for legal services, such as fixed fee or hourly rate;
 - The areas of law in which they most commonly provide legal services;
 - A description of the legal services which they most commonly provide; and

- Information about the factors which might influence the timescales of their most commonly provided legal services.
14. In relation to regulation and redress, the BSB has proposed additional requirements on transparency that go beyond the existing rules on complaints in Part D of the BSB Handbook. The independent study by YouGov and London Economics commissioned by the BSB found that there was a need to inform and educate those that use barristers about the impact of regulation and how consumers are protected. The websites of chambers and BSB entities are already required to display information about their complaints procedures. In addition to this, the proposed Transparency Rules require all self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities to state the following on their website:
- The text “regulated by the Bar Standards Board”;
 - Information about their complaints procedures, any right to complain to the Legal Ombudsman (LeO), how to complain to the LeO and any time limits for making a complaint;
 - A link to the decision data on the LeO’s website, allowing consumers to see which providers received an Ombudsman’s decision in the previous twelve-month period; and
 - A link to the Barristers’ Register on the BSB’s website, allowing consumers to see whether a barrister (1) has a current practising certificate and (2) has any disciplinary findings.
15. In addition to the Transparency Rules, the BSB is proposing a new rule C160, which makes clear that all self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities will need to review their website content at least annually to ensure that it is accurate and complies with all of the new Transparency Rules. To assist with compliance, the BSB has provided checklists in its Guidance, and recommended that those regulated by the BSB keep copies of them, to demonstrate compliance if the BSB requests them.

Additional rules on price and service transparency for those undertaking Public Access services

16. The BSB’s research has demonstrated that for Public Access services, in which the public can instruct a barrister directly, consumers needed more information on price and service and were more likely to review website information and shop around, than solicitors who instruct barristers.
17. The proposed Transparency Rules require **all** those undertaking Public Access services to display a link to the BSB’s Public Access Guidance for Lay Clients on their own website.
18. In addition, there is a further requirement for those undertaking certain types of Public Access services specified in the BSB’s price transparency policy statement to publish information about the prices consumers are likely to pay for those services. In

applying additional transparency requirements, the BSB has prioritised those comparatively standardised legal services (which are capable of being reduced to a limited number of fixed prices) rather than those legal services which are likely be highly dependent on individual circumstances provided by Public Access barristers ('bespoke services'). The requirement is to provide the following information on their website and make them readily available in alternative format on request:

- Their pricing model(s), such as fixed fee or hourly rate;
- Their indicative fees and the circumstances in which they may vary. For example, a fixed fee and the circumstances in which additional fees may be charged, or an hourly rate by seniority of barrister;
- Whether their fees include VAT (where applicable);
- Likely additional costs, what they cover and either the cost or if this can only be estimated, the typical range of costs; and
- a description of the legal services (including a concise statement of the key stages), and an indicative timescale for the key stages.

19. The BSB's price transparency policy statement sets out the criteria it has employed in identifying the areas of practice that will be subject to additional transparency requirements. The Public Access services provided would not have to meet all of the criteria to be subject to the additional requirement:

- The service is commonly purchased by less experienced and less expert consumers
- The service is offered in a practice area with more vulnerable clients
- Consumers would likely benefit from an information remedy in the form of price transparency and
- Transparency would promote competition and allow consumers to compare barristers' prices for the service with those of solicitors and other legal providers.

20. By applying these criteria, the BSB has identified the services below which will be subject to the additional transparency requirements:

- Employment Tribunal cases (advice and representation for employers and employees)
- Financial disputes arising out of divorce
- Immigration appeals (First -tier Tribunal)
- Inheritance Act advices
- Licensing applications in relation to business premises
- Personal injury claims
- Summary only motoring offences (advice and representation for defendants) and
- Winding-up petitions

Key issues considered in the assessment

21. The LSB welcomes the BSB's proposed Transparency Rules, which seek to implement the recommendations made by the CMA. The LSB notes that this is a significant step in BSB's endeavour to improve transparency through introducing targeted rules setting out clear expectations for service providers. In the long term, the LSB considers that this should help to promote competition and contribute to improving access to justice.
22. Having considered the BSB's rule change application and supporting documents, the LSB makes the following key points in relation to the application.

Rules on price, service and redress transparency that apply to all

23. The BSB has argued that in developing its proposal that all self-employed barristers', chambers' and BSB entities' websites state that professional, licensed access and/or lay clients may contact barristers to obtain quotations, it has sought to strike a balance between the need for increased transparency, with providing consumers with useful information which they can easily understand. In support of the BSB's position, it has reasoned that if it had required the publication of more specific price information in respect of the type of bespoke services most often provided by barristers instructed by solicitors, it would have had to be heavily caveated. The BSB considers that this would be of limited use and may even cause confusion to consumers of those services. It would also have created a significant burden for barristers and chambers. The BSB's proposal is that quotations must be provided if sufficient information is provided by the consumer, within a reasonable time period and in clear and readily understandable terms.
24. The LSB is satisfied that the BSB's proposal that all consumers or solicitors may request and obtain quotations is an adequate starting point, however it hopes that those regulated by the BSB will go beyond this. In this regard, the LSB notes that the Guidance which will be published alongside the Transparency Rules, encourages best practice which goes further than the Transparency Rules.

Additional rules on price and service transparency for those undertaking Public Access services

25. The BSB has stated that it agrees with the CMA's view that increased transparency will be most relevant and beneficial to consumers engaging a barrister through Public Access. However, because of the bespoke nature of Public Access services, the BSB has prioritised the less bespoke Public Access services, as they are closest to fairly standardised legal services, and therefore more conducive to providing indicative fees in the abstract. To determine which less bespoke Public Access services these should be, the BSB has developed a set of criteria in its price transparency policy statement.

26. The Public Access services to which the BSB has applied price transparency requirements are broadly similar to those services to which the [SRA](#) (approved by LSB in 2018) and other approved regulators have applied similar transparency requirements. However, the BSB has stated that it has applied the requirements to some additional Public Access services that it considers necessary to benefit less experienced, less expert and more vulnerable clients. It has also stated that it will review the Public Access services which are subject to the additional transparency requirements in the future, to ensure the criteria are still applicable and whether more Public Access services should be subject to the additional transparency requirements.
27. On balance, the LSB is satisfied that the BSB has provided a sound explanation for taking this initial approach. In reaching this view, the LSB notes the BSB's commitment to keep under review the Public Access services which are subject to the additional transparency requirements.

Monitoring and evaluation by the BSB

28. In making its decision, the LSB also acknowledges the BSB's intention to monitor compliance with the Transparency Rules, by conducting spot checks from 2020, and its commitment to a programme to gather evidence and evaluate the effectiveness of the Rules, which the BSB will aim to conclude in 2021.
29. The spot checks will focus on barristers who are considered to be at a higher risk of non-compliance (amongst other things, this may be based on a history of non-compliance), and a random sample of self-employed barristers and BSB entities. The BSB has stated that spot checks may also take place in higher risk practice areas such as:
- immigration and family law, which is more likely to have vulnerable consumers
 - Public Access services which are subject to additional price transparency requirements
 - Practice areas with less bespoke services, where price transparency is particularly useful for consumers.
30. In addition the BSB has stated that from January 2020, it is likely that it will seek to gather information about compliance with and the impact of the Transparency Rules as part of the new regulatory return³, the scope of which will be developed in autumn 2019 and issued to the profession in 2020. This will be used to assist the BSB with its evaluation programme.
31. The LSB views these commitments to monitoring and evaluation as an important component to the new regulatory arrangements. Through its regulatory performance framework the LSB will ensure that these commitments are carried through and that the BSB responds to the evidence that it gathers, particularly in relation to the scope of these requirements.

³ Regulatory returns are issued to chambers and BSB entities as part of the BSB's supervision activities, to ensure chambers and entities are managing risk effectively and are compliant with regulatory requirements.

Decision

32. 16. The LSB has considered the BSB's application against the criteria in paragraph 25(3) of Schedule 4 to the Act. It accordingly grants the application in full.
33. **Annex A** to this decision notice contains the amended Transparency Rules that are approved by the LSB.

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 this 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 rules⁴ 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.

⁴ LSB's Rules for applications to alter regulatory arrangements – Version 2 April 2018
[https://www.legalservicesboard.org.uk/what_we_do/regulation/pdf/New%20folder%20\(2\)/FINAL_Rules_for_applications_to_alter_regulatory_arrangements.pdf](https://www.legalservicesboard.org.uk/what_we_do/regulation/pdf/New%20folder%20(2)/FINAL_Rules_for_applications_to_alter_regulatory_arrangements.pdf)

Annex A – BSB Transparency Rules



Transparency Rules

Draft rules on price and service transparency for all, subject to approval by the Legal Services Board

D6. Price and service transparency rules for self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities

Outcomes

oC36 *Clients* are provided with appropriate information to help them make informed choices and understand the price and service they will receive.

D6.1 Self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities

Rules

Publication of information

rC159 Each website of *self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities* must, in a sufficiently accessible and prominent place:

.1 state that professional, licensed access and/or lay clients (as appropriate) may contact the *barrister, chambers or BSB entity* to obtain a quotation for *legal services* and

provide contact details. Quotations must be provided if sufficient information has been provided by the *client*, and the *barrister*, *barristers in chambers* or *BSB entity* would be willing to provide the *legal services*. Quotations must be provided within a reasonable time period, and in clear and readily understandable terms;

.2 state their most commonly used pricing models for *legal services*, such as fixed fee or hourly rate. Where different models are typically used for different *legal services*, this must be explained;

.3 state the areas of law in which they most commonly provide *legal services*, and state and describe the *legal services* which they most commonly provide, in a way which enables *clients* to sufficiently understand the expertise of the *barrister*, *chambers* or *BSB entity*; and

.4 provide information about the factors which might influence the timescales of their most commonly provided *legal services*.

rC160 All *self-employed barristers*, *chambers* and *BSB entities* must review their website content at least annually to ensure that it is accurate and complies with the transparency requirements referred to in Rules C103, C159 and where applicable, Rules C164 – C168.

rC161 *Self-employed barristers*, *chambers* and *BSB entities* must comply with the transparency requirements referred to in Rules C103, C159 and where applicable, Rules C164 – C168 by ensuring the required information is readily available in alternative format. This must be provided on request (for example, if they do not operate a website, or a *client* or prospective *client* does not have Internet access).

Provision of information to the Bar Standards Board

rC162 All *self-employed barristers*, *chambers* and *BSB entities* must notify the *Bar Standards Board* of their website address(es) offering *legal services*, and any changes to their website address(es), within 28 days of the creation or change of the same.

Bar Standards Board guidance

rC163 When offering their services to *clients* and prospective *clients*, all *self-employed barristers, chambers* and *BSB entities* must have regard to guidance published from time to time by the *Bar Standards Board* in relation to price and service transparency [[hyperlink](#)].

Draft rules on redress transparency for all, subject to approval by the Legal Services Board

D. RULES APPLYING TO PARTICULAR GROUPS OF REGULATED PERSONS

D1. Self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities

Outcomes

~~oC26 Clients know that they can make a complaint if dissatisfied, and know how to do so.~~
Clients are provided with appropriate information about redress, know that they can make a complaint if dissatisfied, and know how to do so.

D1.1 Complaints rules

Rules

Provision of information to clients

~~rC103 Chambers' websites and literature must display information about the chambers' complaints procedure. A BSB's authorised body's website and literature must carry information about that BSB entity's Complaints Procedure.~~

Each website of *self-employed barristers, chambers and BSB entities* must display:

- .1 on the homepage, the text "regulated by the Bar Standards Board" (for sole practitioners) or "barristers regulated by the Bar Standards Board" (for *chambers*) or "authorised and regulated by the Bar Standards Board" (for *BSB entities*); and
- .2 in a sufficiently accessible and prominent place:
 - .a information about their complaints procedure, any right to complain to the Legal Ombudsman, how to complain to the Legal Ombudsman and any time limits for making a complaint;
 - .b a link to the decision data on the Legal Ombudsman's website [hyperlink]; and

.c a link to the Barristers' Register on the BSB's website [hyperlink].

.3 All e-mail and letterheads from *self-employed barristers* and *BSB entities*, their *managers* and employees must state "regulated by the Bar Standards Board" (for *self-employed barristers*) or "authorised and regulated by the Bar Standards Board" (for *BSB entities*).

.4 *Self-employed barristers, chambers* and *BSB entities* must have regard to guidance published from time to time by the *Bar Standards Board* in relation to redress transparency [hyperlink].

Draft additional rules on price and service transparency for those undertaking Public Access work, subject to approval by the Legal Services Board

D6.2 Self-employed barristers undertaking public access work and BSB entities supplying legal services directly to the public

Rules

Public Access Guidance for Lay Clients

rC164 Each website of *self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work and/or their *chambers*, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, must in a sufficiently accessible and prominent place display a link to the Public Access Guidance for Lay Clients on the BSB's website.

Price transparency policy statement

rC165 *Self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work and/or their *chambers*, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, must comply with the *Bar Standards Board's* price transparency policy statement insofar as it applies to them [hyperlink].

Publication of information

rC166 *Self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work and/or their *chambers*, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, are required by the *Bar Standards Board's* price transparency policy statement to provide price information in relation to certain *legal services* in certain circumstances. In relation to those *legal services* and in those circumstances, each website of *self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work and/or their *chambers*, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, must in a sufficiently accessible and prominent place:

- .1 state their pricing model(s), such as fixed fee or hourly rate;
- .2 state their indicative fees and the circumstances in which they may vary. For example, a fixed fee and the circumstances in which additional fees may be charged, or an hourly rate by seniority of *barrister*;
- .3 state whether their fees include VAT (where applicable); and
- .4 state likely additional costs, what they cover and either the cost or, if this can only be estimated, the typical range of costs.

rC167 In compliance with the requirements of Rule C166 above:

- .1 a sole practitioner must provide price information in relation to them as an individual *barrister*;
- .2 a *BSB entity* must provide price information in relation to the entity; and
- .3 a *chambers* may provide price information either in relation to (1) individual *barristers*, or (2) *barristers* in *chambers* in the form of ranges or average fees.

rC168 *Self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work and/or their *chambers*, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, are required by the *Bar Standards Board's* price transparency policy statement to provide service information in relation to certain *legal services* in certain circumstances. In relation to those *legal services* and in those circumstances, each website of *self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work and/or their *chambers*, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, must in a sufficiently accessible and prominent place:

.1 state and describe the *legal services*, including a concise statement of the key stages, in a way which enables *clients* to sufficiently understand the service of the sole practitioner, *barristers in chambers* or *BSB entity*; and

.2 provide an indicative timescale for the key stages of the *legal services*.

rC169 *Self-employed barristers* undertaking public access work, and *BSB entities* supplying *legal services* directly to the public, may be asked to accept *instructions* to provide the *legal services* listed in the *Bar Standards Board's* price transparency policy statement at short notice. In these circumstances, you are not required to comply with Rules C166 – C168 above before accepting the *instructions*. However, you must do so as soon as reasonably practicable after accepting the *instructions*.

List of Public Access services subject to additional transparency rules in certain circumstances

These Public Access services are not listed in the rules themselves, but in the BSB's accompanying [price transparency policy statement](#) (Annex B). This means that the BSB will have the necessarily flexibility to amend the list of Public Access services to which additional price transparency requirements apply.

Employment Tribunal cases (advice and representation for employers and employees)

- Providing advice and representation to employees in relation to their bringing of a claim before the Employment Tribunal against their employer; and/or
- Providing advice and representation to employers in relation to defending claims before the Employment Tribunal brought by an employee.

Note that additional price transparency rules only apply in relation to actions for ordinary unfair dismissal and/or wrongful dismissal. Additional price transparency rules do not apply where there are other claims brought in addition to ordinary unfair dismissal and/or wrongful dismissal.

Financial disputes arising out of divorce

By “financial disputes arising out of divorce”, we mean where the parties cannot agree on financial matters during the process of obtaining, or following, a divorce. For example:

- How assets should be divided;
- Whether to sell the matrimonial home or other assets;
- Maintenance payments; and
- Pension sharing.

Note that additional price transparency rules only apply where the parties have joint assets which are worth less than £300,000.

Immigration appeals (First-tier Tribunal)

- Preparing applications in relation to appeals against Home Office visa or immigration decisions; and/or
- Providing advice and representation at the First-tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) in relation to appeals against Home Office visa or immigration decisions.

Note that additional price transparency rules do not apply to asylum appeals.

Inheritance Act advices

- Providing advice to clients in relation to potential claims under the Inheritance Act 1975; and/or
- Providing advice to clients in relation to defending claims under the Inheritance Act 1975.

Note that additional price transparency rules only apply where the deceased person’s estate is worth less than £300,000.

Licensing applications in relation to business premises

Note that additional price transparency rules only apply in relation to a) local authority hearings and appeals to the Magistrates’ Court, and b) licensing applications for:

- The sale or supply of alcohol;
- Change of opening hours; and
- Entertainment purposes.

Personal injury claims

- Providing advice and representation to clients in relation to personal injury claims (claims for physical injuries, diseases or illnesses, or psychological injuries or illnesses).

Note that additional price transparency rules only apply in relation to claims which are allocated to the fast track (generally, claims which are not worth more than £25,000).

Summary only motoring offences (advice and representation for defendants)

Note that additional price transparency rules only apply in relation to summary only motoring offences under Part I of the Road Traffic Act 1988 and/or s89 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. For example:

- Driving while disqualified;
- Driving without insurance;
- Careless driving;
- Failing to stop or report; and
- Speeding.

Winding-up petitions

- Providing advice and representation to clients in relation to winding-up companies which owe them monies; and/or
- Providing advice and representation to companies in relation to defending winding-up petitions issued against them.