

LEGAL
OMBUDSMAN

Guidance
Scheme Rules FAQs

Summary

Our Scheme Rules set out the framework for how we resolve complaints between authorised persons and complainants. They are broken down into six sections as follows:

- Chapter 1 – Introduction and definitions
- Chapter 2 – Who can complain about what
- Chapter 3 – What authorised persons must do
- Chapter 4 – When complaints can be referred to us
- Chapter 5 – How we deal with complaints
- Chapter 6 – Case fees

This guide intends to address some of the frequently asked questions we receive from lawyers around how we apply the rules, illustrated by some case studies.

Chapter 2: Who can complain about what

1. Do you accept complaints from beneficiaries?

Yes. We accept complaint from all types of beneficiaries from specific legatees to residuary beneficiaries, remaindermen and beneficiaries of a discretionary trust.

There are two general categories into which these complaints fall:

a. The beneficiary tells us something went wrong with the service provided to someone who has now died

These fall within our jurisdiction under Scheme Rule 2.1(f) but subject to two conditions set out immediately beneath the rule: the complaint has to relate to services provided to someone who has since died; and that person had not made a complaint to our office before they died.

b. The complaint relates to the service an authorised person is providing or has provided to the estate

Scheme Rule 2.8(c) confirms that where the complainant is a beneficiary, they can complain about services provided to an estate or trust, or as the personal representative/trustee. In other words, they can complain about how a lawyer has or is handling the administration of an estate or trust, including circumstances where the lawyer is also the executor or trustee.

2. Do you accept complaints from non-clients?

Yes. We often receive jurisdiction challenges from lawyers who state the person complaining was not their client.

Our Scheme Rules do not state that the complainant has to be a client of the firm in order to fall within our jurisdiction. Instead, Scheme Rules 2.8(a) and (d) say the

complaint “*must relate to services which the authorised person provided to the complainant*” or “*offered, or refused to provide, to the complainant*”.

In relation to Scheme Rule 2.8(a), this means if the complainant is receiving the benefit of a service, even if they did not directly instruct the lawyer or pay their fees, they fall within our jurisdiction.

In relation to Scheme Rule 2.8(d), we will expect the complainant to provide evidence to show the refusal to provide a service was unreasonable before we accept the complaint for investigation.

3. *How do you determine when one firm is a successor to another?*

Our approach is set out under Scheme Rule 2.10 and says:

Where authorised person A ceases to exist and B succeeds to the whole (or substantially the whole) of A's business:

- a) acts/omissions by A become acts/omissions of B; and*
- b) complaints already outstanding against A become complaints outstanding against B.*

Unless an Ombudsman decides that this is, in his/her opinion, not fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case.

Where firm B accepts that they have succeeded to firm A and are responsible for acts/omissions and complaints about that firm, then we will automatically treat them as a successor. However, if firm B were to dispute they were a successor to firm A or if they claimed it would be unfair to hold them responsible for the acts/omissions and complaints of firm A, a formal decision would be made by an ombudsman using the ‘fair and reasonable’ test set out under Scheme Rule 2.10.

Chapter 3: What authorised persons must do

4. *What does a good first tier complaint response look like?*

Complaints provide an opportunity for lawyers to listen and learn from their clients about ways in which they can improve their service. Managing them effectively can prevent a complaint from escalating further and restore the client's confidence. Furthermore, it could mean the difference between a case fee being charged or waived, should the Legal Ombudsman become involved, or result in a referral to the regulator if not handled reasonably.

In order to assist lawyers we have published a [Guide to good complaint handling](#). This guide sets out what we expect to see and offers practical advice on how to handle complaints appropriately.

Chapter 4: When complaints can be referred to us

5. *Can a complainant refer their complaint to LeO if they have not yet exhausted our internal complaints process?*

Ordinarily, the complainant must have given the lawyer the opportunity to resolve the complaint under their internal complaints procedure before we become involved. However, Scheme Rule 4.2(a) says that if after eight weeks a resolution has not been achieved, the complainant can refer their complaint to us. We may accept this complaint even if the firm has not yet gone through their full complaints process.

So, for example, if a firm's internal complaints process has three stages, and only the first two have been exhausted within the eight week period, the complainant is still able to refer the complaint to us if they wish to do so, and they do not have to go on to stage three.

Depending on the circumstances, we may encourage the parties to continue liaising with each other directly after eight weeks have elapsed, such as where it seems they are very close to a resolution, or where we feel the complainant has not fully co-operated with the firm.

However, in exceptional circumstances (or where the relationship between the parties has broken down to such an extent that they are unlikely to come to a resolution), Scheme Rule 4.2(b) and (c) also gives us the discretion to accept a complaint sooner than eight weeks or without it having been raised with the firm at all.

6. *What are your time limits for accepting complaints?*

The time limits within which complaints should be raised with our office are set out under Scheme Rules 4.4 and 4.5. Scheme Rule 4.7 also allows an ombudsman to extend any of these timescales if it would be fair and reasonable to do so.

Scheme Rule 4.4 says:

- a) *This time limit applies only if the authorised person's written response to a complaint included prominently:*
- *an explanation that the Legal Ombudsman was available if the complainant remained dissatisfied;*
 - *full contact details for the Legal Ombudsman; and*
 - *a warning that the complaint must be referred to the Legal Ombudsman within six months of the date of the written response;*
- b) *If (but only if) the conditions in (a) are satisfied, a complainant must ordinarily refer the complaint to the Legal Ombudsman within six months of the date of that written response.*

The following case study illustrates how this rule is applied:

Ms C complained to her solicitor on 10 February 2022. The solicitor met with Ms C on 9 March to discuss her concerns and go through the file. On 6 April, the solicitor wrote to Ms C explaining why they felt their service had been reasonable. The letter also told Ms C that if she did not get back in touch with them, they would consider the complaint closed. Ms C brought her complaint to the Legal Ombudsman on 15 December 2022.

The solicitor asked the Legal Ombudsman to dismiss the complaint as Ms C did not refer it to us within six months of their written response of 6 April.

The Legal Ombudsman decided that Ms C's complaint was in time. Scheme Rule 4.4 makes it clear that the six-month time limit only applies if all of the following information is "*included prominently*" in the "*written response to the complaint*":

- an explanation that the Legal Ombudsman was available if Ms C remained dissatisfied;
- the Legal Ombudsman's full contact details; and
- a warning that the complaint must be referred to the Legal Ombudsman within six months of the date of the written response.

Although this information was included within the firm's complaints handling policy (which Ms C received a copy of at the meeting on 9 March), the firm's written response of 6 April 2022 did not include any of this information and so the six month time limit did not apply.

Scheme Rule 4.5 says:

Ordinarily, the complainant must refer the complaint to the Legal Ombudsman no later than:

- *one year from the act/omission; or*
- *one year from when the complainant should reasonably have known there was cause for complaint*

This means that, in circumstances where the act or omission occurred more than a year ago, the complainant must have become aware of it no more than a year before the point at which they refer the matter to us. Typically, we consider a matter 'referred' at the point at which we receive a completed complaint form from the complainant. Our approach where an act or omission continues over a period of time, for example where there has been an ongoing delay in a matter, is that providing part of that delay falls within our time limits, we will investigate the delay as a whole, as opposed to only determining that proportion of it which falls within our time limits.

As stated above, rule 4.7 allows us discretion to investigate complaints which fall outside our time limits, where it is fair and reasonable to do so. We may choose to exercise this discretion in cases where, for example, illness or injury have prevented the complainant referring their complaint to us in time, or where issues such as a bereavement or other

personal circumstances have prevented them from doing so. We may also investigate complaints where delays on the part of the service provider in responding to the complaint has put the act or omission complained about out of time. A decision to exercise discretion to investigate and determine an out of time complaint will be made on a case by case basis, considering what is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the matter.

Chapter 5: How we deal with complaints

7. Can lawyers challenge jurisdiction to investigate a complaint?

Yes, under Scheme Rule 5.4 which says:

If the authorised person claims that all or part of the complaint:

- a) is not covered by the Legal Ombudsman under chapter two;*
- b) is out-of-time under chapter four; or*
- c) should be dismissed under paragraph 5.7.*

then the authorised person should provide reasons for their challenge at the earliest possible opportunity following which an ombudsman will give all parties an opportunity to make representations before deciding.

This means an authorised person can challenge our jurisdiction if they believe:

- the person raising the complaint does not have standing to do so under Scheme Rules 2.1 and 2.8;
- that they have referred the complaint to us outside of the time limits set out under Scheme Rules 4.4 and 4.5; or
- the complaint should be dismissed for any of the reasons set out under Scheme Rule 5.7 (e.g. they feel it would be better dealt with by a court).

8. How do you determine a complaint if there is little to no evidence available?

In our factsheet [Investigating complaints – information for service providers](#) we explain that we will ask for evidence from both parties to support their version of events. Where a firm has closed or been intervened into, this may involve contacting former partners, an intervention agent or liquidators to gather the information we need.

While most of the evidence we require will come directly from the parties there will be occasions when we contact third parties. For example, in some cases we have taken into account information we have obtained directly from the Legal Aid Agency, the Home Office and the Land Registry.

However, documentary evidence is not always available. In those cases, where possible, we will weigh up both parties' versions of events and make a decision based on what we consider is more likely than not to have happened. If there is insufficient information for us to reach a fair conclusion, we may dismiss the complaint under Scheme Rule 5.7.

If a party does not co-operate with our investigation or fails to provide the information or evidence we ask for, we are able to draw inferences (Scheme Rule 5.24(g)) and make a decision on the basis of what has been supplied (Scheme Rule 5.24(f)).

9. *How do you define reasonable service?*

Scheme Rule 5.36 says that a complaint is to be determined “*by reference to what is, in the opinion of the ombudsman making the determination, fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case*”.

What is fair and reasonable isn’t defined in either the Legal Services Act 2007 or our Scheme Rules. While it is understandable that lawyers want a definitive line between what is reasonable and what is not, it really does come down to the individual circumstances of the case.

However, in order to assist lawyers and provide further clarity on this point, we have published [guidance](#) which sets out some of the factors we take into account when making our decision, along with some [case studies](#).

10. *Is the complainant always entitled to an ombudsman decision?*

When we complete our investigation into a complaint, we will initially share our findings with the parties, and if either of the parties disagree with those findings, the investigator can then prepare a written Case Decision which is provided to the parties.

If the complainant does not respond to the Case Decision we may close the case at that point.

If the complainant rejects the Case Decision but provides no material reasons as to why they disagree, we may exercise discretion to treat the case as having been resolved by the findings of the Case Decision. (We will always consider all the circumstances of the matter before making the decision to exercise discretion to close a case for lack of material response to the Case Decision.). In these cases we would expect the service provider to honour the findings of the Case Decision, and if they do not do so, we can re-open the case and issue a formal final decision which will be binding on the service provider if accepted by the complainant.

In the event that either party raises material disagreement with the findings of the Case Decision, the matter will be put before an Ombudsman for a formal final decision. The Ombudsman will consider the evidence before them, the Case Decision and the comments provided in response to that document, before issuing a decision which, if accepted by the complainant, is then binding on the service provider.

11. *How do you decide on a fair and reasonable remedy?*

Our starting point for deciding on a fair and reasonable remedy is to try and put the complainant in the position they would have been in had the service been reasonable.

We have published a guidance note called [Our approach to putting things right](#) which sets out the process we follow when deciding whether or not to award a remedy and the

different types of remedy we can award. This also includes a useful table which sets out the factors we take into account when deciding how much compensation to award for distress and inconvenience.

Chapter 6: Case fees

12. Do you have any discretion to waive the case fee?

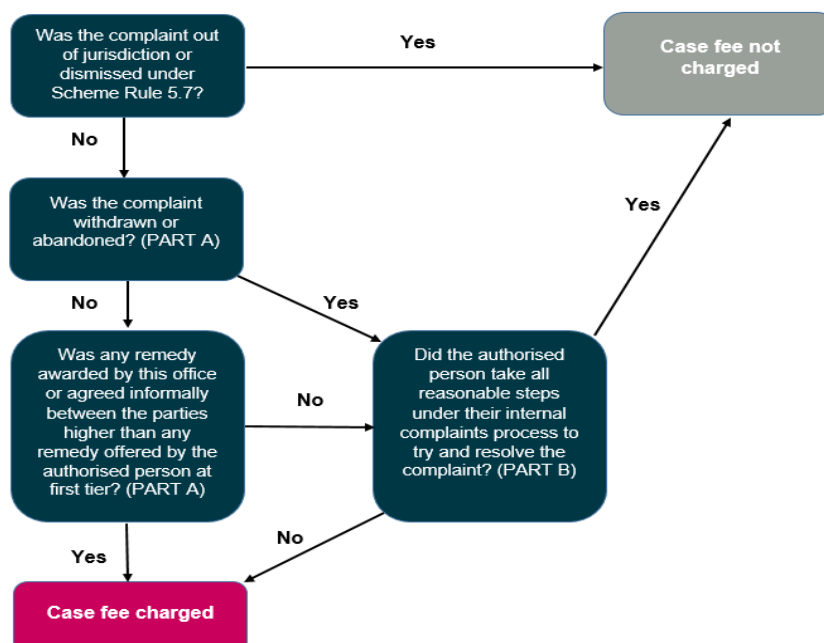
If a complaint is closed as 'out of time' or 'out of jurisdiction', or if it is dismissed under Scheme Rule 5.7, the case fee won't be charged.

However, for all other cases that are accepted for investigation a case fee will be chargeable.

We receive lots of questions about the circumstances in which the case fee can be waived. For example, we are commonly asked whether the case fee can be waived if we only uphold some of the complaints but not all of them, or if the authorised person fully engaged with us. However, there is no discretion within the Scheme Rules for us to waive the case fee for any of these reasons.

Scheme Rule 6.2 sets out the two-part test that we must use when considering whether a case fee can be waived. Parts A and B of the test must both be met.

The following flow chart will help you to determine how the test is applied:



In reaching a view on Part B of the test (Scheme Rule 6.2(b)), we will generally expect to see:

- that the lawyer has adhered to their internal complaints procedure both in terms of how they dealt with the complaint and the timescales within which they dealt with it;
- that the complainant was kept informed, particularly if there was going to be a delay;
- the complaints handler gathered and considered all relevant information;
- the response addressed all of the issues raised, and was clear, understandable and supported by evidence;
- any failures in service were openly accepted and a reasonable remedy offered to reflect any detrimental impact caused to the complainant; and
- the tone of the response was polite and professional throughout.

13. Do you ever charge a complainant for bringing a complaint that is not upheld or is vexatious?

As set out under Scheme Rule 6.6, complainants are not charged for using our service, even if their complaint is dismissed or not upheld.

Further information

If you have any questions about the guidance provided in this document, please contact

Email: support@legalombudsman.org.uk

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