

Litigation Funding and ADR

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Introduction

- Litigation Funding
 - Costs in litigation
 - Conditional fees
 - After The Event insurance
 - Third Party funding
 - Example funding arrangement
 - Jackson Review
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
 - Mediation
 - Attitude of the Courts





Costs in litigation

- Own costs
 - Solicitor's costs
 - Counsel's fees
 - Expert's fees
 - Other disbursements
- Other side's costs





Costs in litigation

- Recoverability of costs
 - General rule: loser pays winner's costs
 - Costs assessed
 - Indemnity principle





Costs in litigation

- Contingency fees
 - Not allowed in litigation/arbitration
 - Maintenance and champerty





Conditional fees

- "No win no fee"
- Normal fees/base cost
- Uplift of up to 100% on normal fees/base costs
 Define success
- Disbursements
- Claimants or Defendants





Conditional fees

Disbursements and CFAs

- Counsel CFA
- Experts
 - Factortame (No 8) [2002] EWCA Civ932 -Grant Thornton charged 8% of final settlement achieved
 - Caution independence of expert





Conditional fees

- July 1995 introduced for limited categories of case
- April 2000 regulations allowed recovery of success fee
- 1 November 2005 regulations revoked
- Initially personal injury cases
- Open to all
 - Campbell -v- MGN (No 2) [2005] UKHL 61





Conditional fees

- Technical challenges prior to 1 November 2005
- Formalities
 - In writing
 - Notice to opponent
- Reasonableness of uplift can be challenged





After the event insurance ("ATE")

- Opponent's costs covered in the event of loss
 Often linked to a CFA
- Insurers assess risk
- Premium recoverable
- Notice to opponent
- Premium can be challenged





Third party funding

Arkin -v- Borchard Lines [2005] EWCA Civ 655

- Professional funders should be potentially liable for the costs of the opposing party "to the extent of funding provided"
- Agreement to fund in return for share of damages
 not champertous
- All on basis of impecunious client
- Funder did not control litigation
- Funder had paid £1.3m and ordered to pay defendants same





Third party funding

- CJC report June 2007
- Recommends support for third party funding subject to:
 - Arkin approach
 - regulation of funders





Third party funding

- Typically
 - CFA 70% + balance and uplift for lawyers
 - Fund expert
 - Fund ATE
- In return for % of recoveries and costs or
- Funding for part of a case
 - Commercial return





Example funding arrangement Normally

	Win	Lose
Own Solicitor's costs	Pay (recoverable)	Рау
Other side's costs	No	Pay

Using CFA and ATE

	Win	Lose
Own solicitor's costs	Pay (recoverable)	No
Success fee	Pay (recoverable)	No
ATE Premium	Pay (recoverable)	No
Other side's costs	No	No (paid by ATE up to level of indemnity)





Example funding arrangement

So for example: a claim of £300,000 with costs of £100,000 on each side

Normally

	Win	Lose
Own solicitor's costs	£100,000 (recoverable)	£100,000
Other side's costs	No	£100,000
	£100,000 (recoverable)	£200,000





Example funding arrangement

For example: a full CFA in place with 100% uplift and ATE premium of £50,000

	Win	Lose
Own solicitor's costs	£100,000 (recoverable)	No
Success fee	£100,000 (recoverable)	No
ATE Premium	£50,000 (recoverable)	No
Other side's costs	No	No (paid by ATE up to level of indemnity)
	£250,000 (Recoverable)	Nil





Example funding arrangement

Counsel's fees and expenses

- Counsel's fees
 - CFA with counsel
 - self funding by client
- Other expenses
 - self funding by client
 - third party funding
 - covered by ATE (subject to indemnity limit) if case lost





Benefits and pitfalls of litigation funding methods

- Risk management
- CFA/ATE model recoverable
- Third party funding can require sharing proceeds
- Notice of funding persuasive settlement tool





Litigation funding

- Lord Justice Jackson Civil Litigation Costs Review
- Final report due end 2009
- Wide ranging
- Litigation Funding
 - ATE premium recoverability
 - CFA success fee recoverability
- More information at: www.judiciary.gov.uk/about_judiciary/costreview/index.htm





Alternative Dispute Resolution ("ADR")

Mediation

"Mediation is a flexible process conducted confidentially in which a neutral person actively assists parties in working towards a negotiated agreement of a dispute or difference, with the parties in ultimate control of the decision to settle and the terms of resolution"

CEDR





Service Quality Relationships Results

Attitude of the courts to mediation

- Supportive
- Require lawyers to consider with client before and during litigation
- Penalise in costs "unreasonable refusal" to mediate
- Respect confidentiality of mediation

 Unless privilege waived
- Practical consideration is <u>when</u> to mediate





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