

2022
ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Access to Justice Scorecard

Evaluating access to justice in Queensland



2022 Data analysis and report

Introduction

In its tenth year, Queensland Law Society's Access to Justice Scorecard has sought to assess the views of the legal profession about Queenslanders' access to justice. The Scorecard is an initiative of the Queensland Law Society's Access to Justice and Pro Bono Law Committee, which is comprised of expert legal practitioners who have a thorough understanding of the issues relating to these important matters. Our committee is comprised of solicitors from community legal centres, Legal Aid Queensland, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service and members of the private profession.

The Scorecard acknowledges and celebrates achievements in improving access to justice, identifies where improvements are necessary and proposes solutions to overcome barriers to accessing justice. The report provides a platform to assist Queensland Law Society in advocating for better access to justice in Queensland.

The Scorecard assesses whether laws achieve fair and intended outcomes in Queensland, and whether people have access to legal assistance when they need it. In 2022, QLS received 473 survey responses and responders gave access to justice in Queensland an overall score of 5.02 out of 10.

Methodology

The 2022 survey questions adopted some multiple choice questions from previous years to create a comparable timeline of access to justice across the years. However, there are a number of new questions in this year's survey which were designed to obtain data on issues not canvassed by previous surveys, such as the uptake of Low Bono or discrete task legal services

Question 1

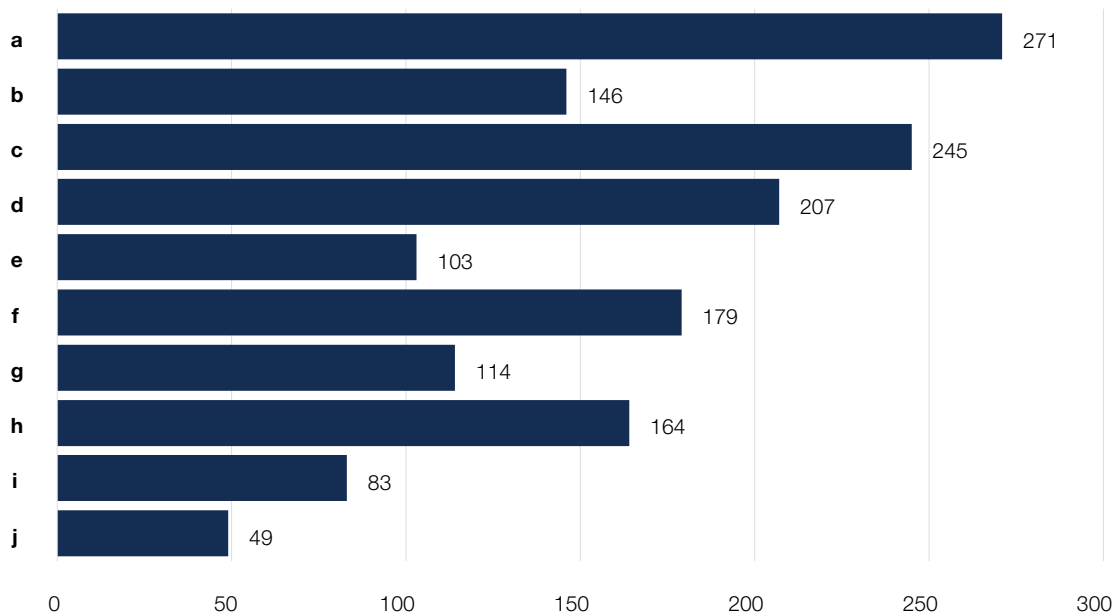
On a scale from 1 to 10, survey respondents were asked to score access to justice in Queensland.

The average score in 2022 was 5.02. This score confirms a downward trend in access to justice. Disappointingly, any ground made since 2019 has now been lost.

Question 2

In previous years the following were identified as aspects of the law that are working well for access to justice. From the list below, please select up to three areas which you believe best support access to justice in Queensland.

- a. Quality and scope of legal assistance services
- b. Formal coordination of pro bono assistance
- c. Pro bono work by lawyers
- d. Improvements in technology
- e. Responsiveness of Governments to changing requirements
- f. The travelling of courts/tribunals to regional Queensland
- g. Discretion by courts in regard to sentencing
- h. Improved recognition of marginalised groups
- i. Protection in legal system for the accused
- j. Other



Consistent with the 2021 results, survey respondents identified the ‘quality and scope of legal assistance services’ as the aspect of the law best supporting access to justice. The other top responses, namely, ‘pro bono work by lawyers’ and ‘improvements in technology’, are consistent with the findings of the previous four years. Notably, these results again demonstrate that the quality of the legal assistance is a more valuable support than merely providing assistance pro bono.

Forty-nine respondents selected ‘other’ and provided additional insight into what aspects of law are advancing access to justice. Common themes of these responses included the ability to make remote appearances and other technological advancements developed in response to COVID-19, the availability of self-representation in QCAT, and services provided by Legal Aid Queensland. Concerns about the high costs of legal advice and the structural barriers facing First Nations persons were also shared, which will be explored further in Question 4.

Question 3

Survey respondents identified the top three barriers to justice in Queensland as:

1. inability to access private legal representation because of cost;
2. difficulty accessing free legal assistance because of service ability; and
3. lack of awareness of legal rights and what to do to take action.

The top three barriers remain unchanged from 2021. Accordingly, it is clear that more work is needed to improve the affordability of legal assistance and to better orientate clients and people as to their legal rights and ability to take legal action.

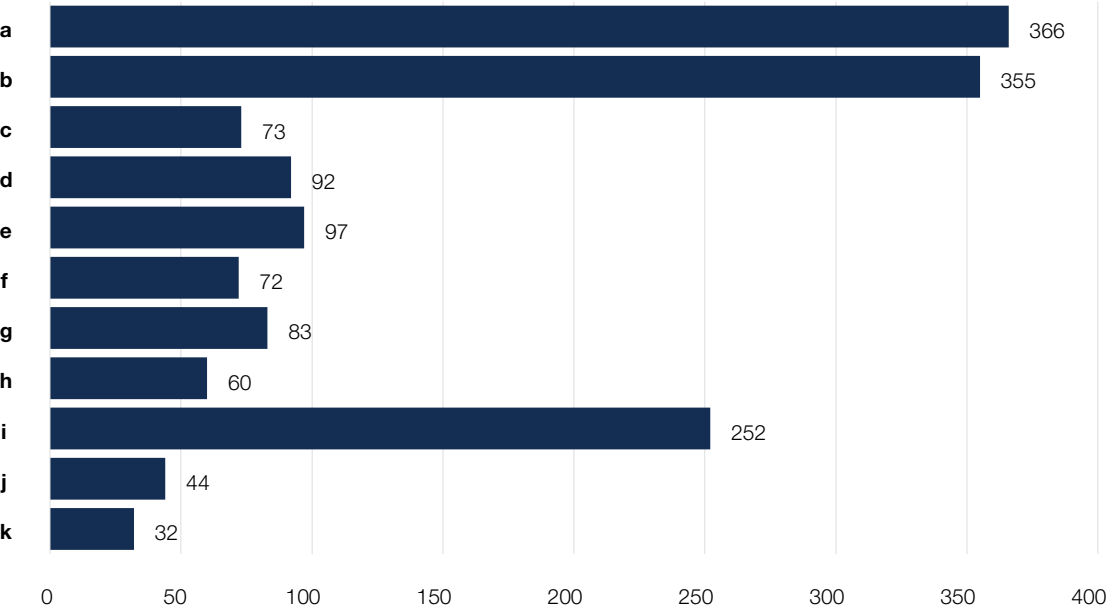
The most common issues raised in the 'Other' category include the inequalities faced by certain people and communities (for example, self-represented litigants and people who identify as disabled, a refugee or immigrant, or belonging to a First Nation), and the lack of funding and support for community legal clinics. A number of responses also highlighted that the prohibitive costs involved in appealing decisions of courts and tribunals, the use of outdated technology, insufficient support for prisoners, lack of diversity in the law, and the restrictive terms and inaccessibility of Legal Aid are also significant barriers to justice.

Question 4

From the list below, select up to three issues, which you believe are the most significant barriers to accessing courts in Queensland.

Accessibility of courts is an important component to ensuring access to justice for all and this question focusses on relevant barriers.

- a. Affordability of private legal representation
- b. Inadequate funding of the legal assistance sector – including community legal centres, Legal Aid Queensland, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service and Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service
- c. Inadequate availability of task-based assistance
- d. Number of judges/magistrates/tribunal members (State and Commonwealth) in Queensland
- e. Court filing and court administration fees
- f. Lack of technology to enable access to courts
- g. Lack of specialist or diversionary courts and tribunals
- h. Inadequate provision within courts for people with special needs
- i. Complexity or inflexibility of courts and court processes
- j. I do not do court work (if selecting this box, you do not need to select other boxes)
- k. Other (please specify)



The high cost of legal representation and the lack of funding of the legal assistance sector are considered the two greatest barriers to court accessibility in Queensland. The third most identified barrier was the 'complexity or inflexibility of courts and court processes', which was selected by 45% of the respondents. These findings suggest that the need for legal representation remains strong, despite self-representation options in tribunals. Option E, 'court filing and court administration fees', was identified as one of the top four barriers. This marks an increase from the 2021 results, suggesting that administrative fees are a developing concern in this area.

In the 'Other' category, common themes were the inadequate training of court staff, the lack of First Nations representation in senior roles in courts and tribunals, the absence of consistency in processes between courts, and insufficient funding and support for marginalised people who are unable to self-represent. Two responses suggested that the corporate culture and billing practices in private firms discourage practitioners from doing pro bono or low-cost work, placing more strain on under-resourced legal centres.

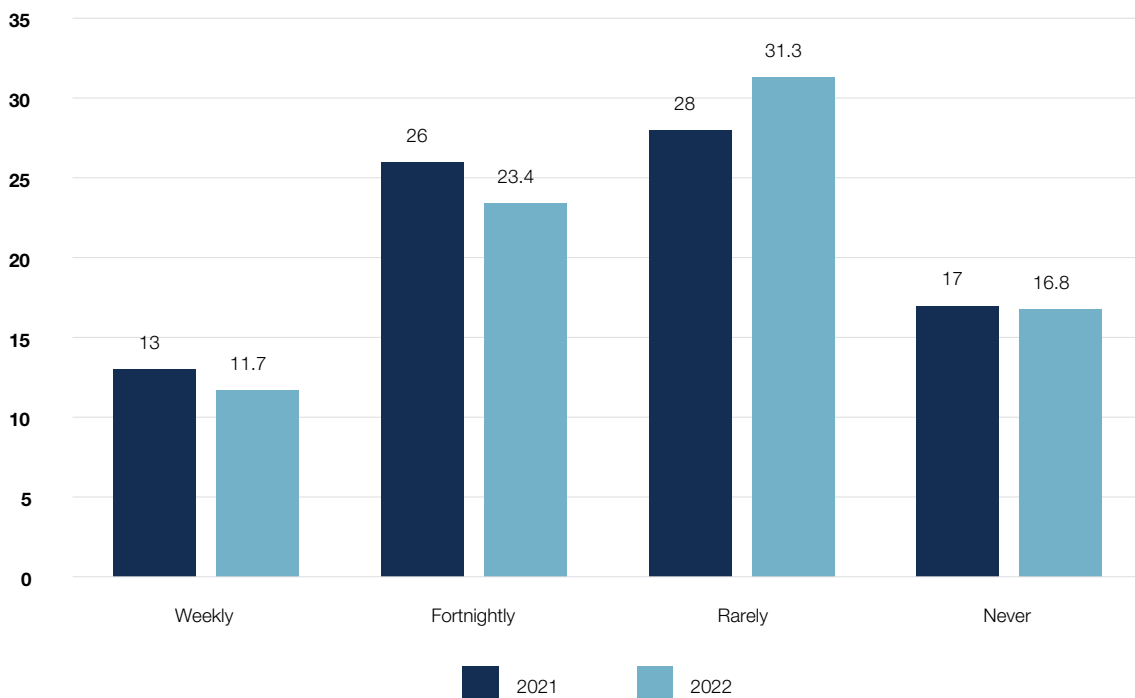
Finally, multiple responses questioned the use of paper case management systems in QCAT, noting that delays caused by an absence of electronic systems hinder access to justice. A review of the QCAT Act is currently underway, which presents an opportunity for stakeholders to voice their concerns and seek solutions concerning these usability issues.

Question 5 and 6

Question 5: How often do you turn away clients seeking your help with matters in your area of practice? This may be because of a number of reasons, and the next question (Question 6) looks at those in more detail.

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly
- d. Rarely
- e. Never

On a positive note, there has been improvement, albeit slight, in how often clients seeking help are being turned away. In 2022, 11.7% and 23.4% of survey respondents turned away clients on a weekly and fortnightly basis, which is down slightly from 13% and 26% in 2021. At the other end, 31.3% and 16.8% of survey respondents only rarely or never turned away clients, as compared to 28% and 17% ast year. Although these findings are promising, it is important to realise that 35% of respondents had to turn clients away on a weekly or fortnightly basis, which shows that more work is desperately needed to ensure that everybody in Queensland has access to justice.

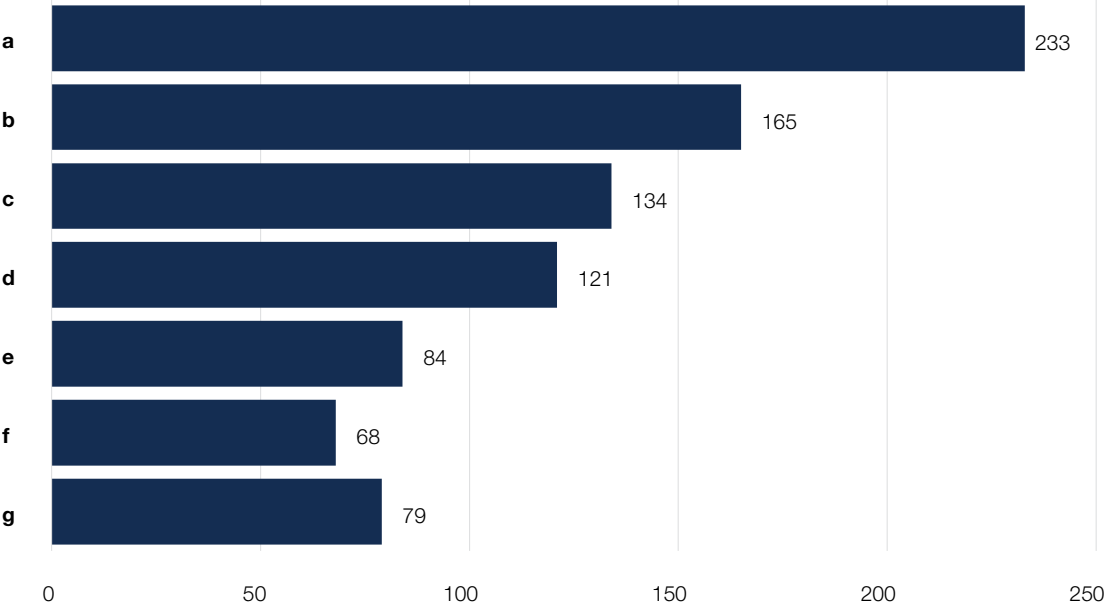


Question 6: If you are turning away clients seeking your help, what are the three main reasons you cannot assist them?

- a. The client cannot afford the legal fees
- b. I have a conflict of interest or other ethical concern
- c. My practice is full and I cannot take on any new work
- d. I work at a community legal centre, Legal Aid Queensland, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service and Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service, and there are resource constraints
- e. I think the client could get assistance from Legal Aid Queensland and I do not do Legal Aid Queensland work
- f. They do not need, or would not benefit from, a lawyer
- g. Other (please specify)

Consistent with the 2021 results, the cost of legal services remains the most common reason for turning away clients (54%). Concerns regarding the affordability of legal work is a salient theme across all survey questions, establishing that cost poses a significant barrier to accessing justice in Queensland. A significant number of the ‘Other’ comments reflected this concern, stating that many clients are often ineligible for Legal Aid, yet cannot afford private fees, falling into the ‘missing middle’. Additionally, some comments indicated that clients are turned away as the cost of pursuing their matter exceeds the likely amount of compensation.

Options ‘c’ and ‘d’ both similarly relate to resource constraints and were chosen by approximately one-third of the respondents. These results are evidence of the challenges faced by clients, who may be unable to obtain assistance despite having a meritorious claim.



Question 7

Do you undertake Low Bono or discrete task legal services?

In 2022, only 52% of survey respondents undertook 'Low Bono' or discrete task legal services. This is a decrease from 56% last year. For reference, 'Low Bono' can be defined as providing a discounted fee for work (rather than charging no fee) or unbundled or limited scope services (where discrete tasks are performed, rather than full representation), passing on the benefits of improved efficiencies or back end processes, and giving self-help tools.

In contrast to small firms, large commercial law firms have the resources to facilitate Pro Bono programs which offer assistance to individuals who would otherwise be unable to access the legal services offered by the firm in wide-ranging areas of law. It has been thought, however, that small firms, given they already act for natural persons, are more likely to engage in Low Bono over Pro Bono work. Therefore, to gauge access to justice in Queensland, it is important that the effectiveness of Low Bono work is determined.

It was clear from the survey responses that Low Bono is effective when clients understand both the scope of the legal service to be provided by the firm and any work they need to complete. This is because it prevents "scope creep", which places lawyers in the difficult position of having to manage expectations or refuse further assistance once involved in a case.

It was also evident that Low Bono work which is simple and process-driven is most effective. Given that most small law firms have limited time and resources to provide Low Bono work, it is imperative that clients are given general advice and an overview of their problem so that they understand their options and courses of action. By arming clients with this knowledge, lawyers ensure that their clients can continue to receive assistance, even after the scope of their Low Bono work is reached.

Question 8

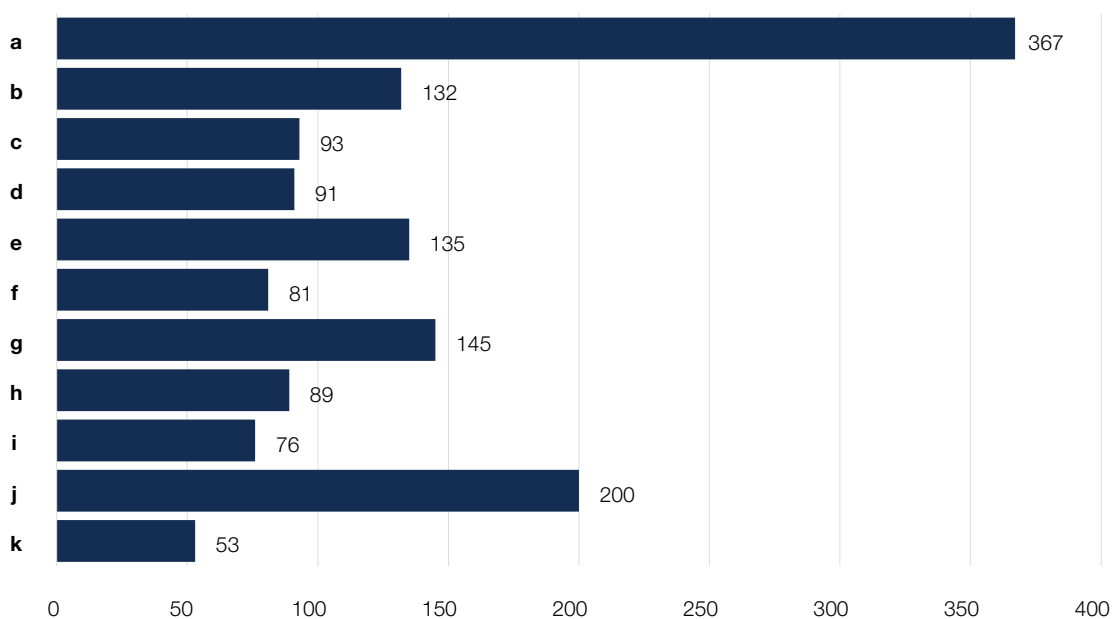
Select up to three factors which you believe would most significantly improve access to justice in Queensland

- a. Increased resourcing/availability of community legal centres, Legal Aid Queensland, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service and Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service
- b. Increased pro bono work by private practitioners
- c. Increased number of judges/magistrates/tribunal members (State and Commonwealth) located in Queensland
- d. Reduced court, tribunal, departmental and other fees/costs (e.g. costs in accessing justice other than legal fees)
- e. Increased technology within the courts and tribunals (e.g. video/teleconferencing; online filing)
- f. Increased availability of specialist or diversionary courts and tribunals (State and Commonwealth)
- g. Improved alternative dispute resolution services
- h. Improved support within courts for people with special needs and marginalised groups
- i. Increased online access to information about laws and legal rights and processes
- j. Increased non-legal early intervention and general support services (e.g. financial counsellors, mental health workers)
- k. Other (please specify)

Consistent with the theme of cost and availability being key, increased resourcing and availability of legal assistance centres was identified by over two-thirds of the respondents as a solution to access to justice issues in Queensland. The second most common response was 'increased non-legal early intervention and support services', which was chosen by 37% of participants. Notably, 'improved alternative dispute resolution services' was identified in the top three factors, marking an increase from fifth in the 2021 Scorecard.

Improved Legal Aid Queensland funding models, including increased fees, was a point stressed by numerous respondents in the 'Other' category. Additional themes mentioned were an increased engagement of barristers to assist in complex pro bono matters, simplified legal processes in tribunals, and improved technology such as virtual appearances and electronic filing systems to mitigate costs.

These results clearly identify the need to increase funding and resources, while also streamlining and simplifying the legal process (particularly in a litigious environment).



Question 9

Demographic information

What is your current Post Admission Experience?

- 0-5 years: Early career lawyer
- 6-12 years: Career builder
- 13-20 years: Secure achiever
- 21+ years: Pinnacle practitioner

In contrast to previous years, the majority of the survey respondents had extensive experience, as 55% are either secure achievers or pinnacle practitioners. This is important to note because survey respondents who have worked longer in the legal industry may have a better point of reference to determine the trajectory of access to justice in Queensland. At the same time, however, as 45% of respondents were in the early career or career building stage, the data is reasonably balanced in representing the perspectives of people of all experience levels.

The most common types of organisations the survey respondents are employed at include: micro legal organisations, small legal organisations and sole legal practitioner organisations. In contrast to 2021, community legal centres and large law firms were less common.

The majority (54%) of respondents identified as male, while 41% identified as female and 4% preferred not to answer this question. This is a more balanced dataset from last year, which only had 34% of respondents identifying as male.

Key takeaways from the 2022 Scorecard

The results of the 2022 Scorecard reveal that community legal centres and Legal Aid Queensland play a vital role in supporting access to justice for Queenslanders. The importance of investing and adequately resourcing the legal assistance sector is a salient theme across the responses to all survey questions. Over 360 respondents (76.12%) agreed that improved funding and availability of community legal centres would 'significantly improve' access to justice. Although some responses discussed pro bono and low bono targets in private practice, the focus has shifted from private firms to the legal assistance sector this year.

It is unfortunate that the 2022 Scorecard responses indicate no improvement in perceptions of access to justice from previous years. Securing access to justice for Queenslanders is vital to a healthy justice system that provides a platform for even the most marginalised individuals to vindicate their legal rights. Appropriate resourcing of the legal assistance sector must be considered to ensure that positive efforts made by the government to advance the most vulnerable in our society are not undermined. For example, recent legislative reform to strengthen the rights of tenants may be futile if there is no mechanism for tenants to enforce their rights and fund their claim. Accordingly, reform cannot occur within a vacuum and requires a deep consideration of the impacts on the justice system more broadly.

Alongside this, reducing complexity in the legal system (particularly courts and tribunals) can assist in improving access to justice for Queenslanders. Such simplification would reduce the cost for legal assistance, allowing more individuals the opportunity to obtain assistance and potentially increasing the ability to provide low bono support.

QLS Initiatives

ADVOCACY

QLS has 29 legal policy committees covering a range of different practice areas. Our committees are comprised of over 350 members who volunteer their expertise, knowledge and valuable time to advocate for good law for the public good. Their dedication enables QLS to develop sound and balanced submissions to government when seeking legislative and policy reform. Our committee members come from a range of professional backgrounds, ensuring that our advocacy is truly representative on key issues affecting practitioners in Queensland and the industries in which they practice.

In the 2021-22 financial year, QLS made a total of 247 submissions, provided evidence at 11 Parliamentary Public hearings and attended 160 stakeholder consultations, many of which aimed to improve access to justice for Queenslanders. Some of our significant submissions included:

- Evidence and Other Legislation Amendment Bill
- Fair Work Commission consultation: Future of online proceedings
- Draft Call to Parties document – Request for comment
- Public Consultation to Progress Further Respect@Work Recommendations
- New family dispute resolution services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families
- Confidential Consultation: Draft Affidavit & Statutory Declaration Forms – Oaths Act Amendments
- Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation 2022
- Women’s Safety and Justice Taskforce: Discussion Paper 3
- Personal Injuries Proceedings and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2022
- Procedural Fact Sheets – Supreme and District Courts Queensland
- Supreme Court pre-trial case management process
- Recording of Evidence Amendment Regulation 2022 – Confidential Consultation Draft
- Fair Work Commission Consultation: Online proceedings framework
- Industrial Relations and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2022
- Consultation Draft – Queensland Legal Assistance Action Plan
- Review of Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal
- Fair Work Amendment (Secure Jobs, Better Pay) Bill
- Draft National Principles to Address Coercive Control
- AAT – Draft Migration and Refugee Division Practice Direction
- Employment White Paper – Job security, fair pay and conditions
- Review of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991* (Qld)
- Pro bono scheme for mediation in Supreme Court claims involving self-represented litigants
- Response to consultation papers on proposed regulations and rules for incorporated associations – grievance procedure, disclosure of remuneration and reporting requirements and thresholds

More generally, we continue to advocate for better resourcing and funding to the courts and tribunals, Legal Aid Queensland, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Legal Services and community legal centres. We have consistently raised the need to increase the level of funding to the legal assistance sector to respond to the legal needs of the community and ensure access to justice for all people in Queensland.

1. Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee

In 2022, members of the QLS Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee liaised with the judicial members of the Supreme Court, LawRight and the Bar Association of Queensland to facilitate the establishment of the pro bono scheme for mediation in the Supreme Court of claims involving self-represented litigants. The scheme provides that a mediator is appointed by the court to proceedings involving a self-represented litigant and the services of the mediator and the venue for the mediation are provided at no cost to the parties. The scheme is designed to improve access to justice by removing cost as an obstacle to mediation.

2. Accident Compensation and Tort Law Committee

In a submission to the Personal Injuries Proceedings and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2022, QLS advocated that cornerstone principles such as legal professional privilege and protection against self-incrimination should be maintained and only interfered within the rarest and most serious of circumstances. This promotes certainty in the law and access to justice for all individuals. QLS in this submission reiterated our objection to abrogation of these fundamental principles which promote certainty in the law and access to justice.

3. Children's Law Committee

QLS recognises that children occupy a vulnerable space in our society. QLS has continued to advocate for policies and laws that ensure children and young people are not held in police watch houses.

QLS has continued its advocacy on raising the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 10 to at least 14 years. The age of criminal responsibility is the age a child is considered capable of understanding they have done something wrong and can be dealt with in the criminal justice system. Our position is consistent with contemporary neuroscience and child development research, which suggests children as young as 10 do not have the capacity for the type of rational and consequential thinking required for criminal intent.

QLS commented on several pieces of legislation dealing with child protection matters. In these submissions, the Society raised concerns about the impact of the reforms on children and young people, specifically Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.

4. Criminal Law Committee

In our advocacy, QLS emphasises the need for criminal law reform to be evidence-based and subject to comprehensive consultation and consideration. We have consistently advocated against legislative reform that erodes cornerstone principles of judicial discretion and the presumption of innocence by, for example, introducing mandatory sentencing, non-parole periods and presumptions against bail.

In submissions, QLS has reiterated the Society's long-held position against mandatory sentencing limits and argued for the abolition of the scheme in favour of judicial discretion. QLS also made a significant submission and raised the potential for evidentiary reforms in relation to the Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce to compound the legal technicality of sexual offence and domestic violence proceedings in a way that risks occasioning delay, legal error, burgeoning appellate case-load and increased trauma for complainants. In response to a QLRC Consultation Paper on decriminalising the sex work industry in Queensland, QLS supported decriminalisation and sought to recognise sex work as legitimate work to ensure sex workers have the same rights, protections and obligations as other workers.

QLS emphasised the central role that the Magistrates Court of Queensland plays in Queensland's criminal justice system in the Criminal Procedure Review, noting there is a widely held view that the efficacy and efficiency of the Magistrates Court is undermined by the *Justices Act 1886* (Qld) – attributed to the prolix, archaic and complicated nature of the Act presents a significant barrier to access to justice, particularly for self-represented defendants, who may lack the necessary resources and understanding to enforce their rights and comply with their obligations in the Magistrates Court.

5. Domestic and Family Violence Law Committee

QLS responded to the Queensland Women's Safety and Justice Taskforce's Discussion Paper 3 in 2022. In this submission QLS outlined the structural barriers for women seeking to access the legal system to enforce their rights or seek protection from violence. QLS highlighted underfunding of response services particularly in rural and remote areas, noting that the cost of legal representation is a significant barrier to accessing quality legal advice for women. QLS advocated for increased funding noting that legal assistance providers are not meeting the demand for legal services, and substantial and sustained funding increases are required to address the core barriers women face. QLS advocated particularly for the need for additional resources regarding video recorded evidence so that costs don't become prohibitive and ensuring that Legal Aid funding is available for women and girls as accused persons.

6. Family Law Committee

The QLS Family Law Committee have continued to engage in family law reform processes. QLS has consistently advocated for better resourcing in the legal assistance sector, including Legal Aid Queensland, community legal centres and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal services. Sustained budget cuts to this sector impacts the ability of a significant proportion of the community to obtain access to specialist family law advice; additional funding is essential to improve access to the family law system and reduce costs.

The Family Law Committee worked in conjunction with the First Nations Legal Policy Committee to make a submission to highlight the need for Family Dispute Resolution Services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Families.

7. First Nations Legal Policy Committee

QLS, in consultation with the First Nations Legal Policy Committee, continues to advocate on issues that affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Our First Nations Legal Policy Committee provides valuable insights to ensure that our advocacy appropriately considers and reflects the perspectives and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. QLS is continuing to build relationships with key Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stakeholders and seek input on a range of issues.

Notably, QLS provided a submission on the new family dispute resolution services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families. This submission involved advocacy for culturally safe and appropriate mediation approaches and culturally capable mediators and solicitors who represent First Nations clients. It also involved advocacy for culturally safe and appropriate family dispute resolution services.

QLS also provided a submission on reshaping Queensland's Cultural Heritage Laws which advocated for increased funding for Community Legal Centres to assist parties in resolving disputes under the Cultural Heritage Acts. As stated in the submission, 'funding community legal centres to consult with, provide evidence and expert advice, and take on matters of concern for Aboriginal people would help all interested and affected people to be heard'.

8. Human Rights and Public Law Committee

In 2020, QLS established the Human Rights and Public Law Committee, following the passage of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld). The Committee was established to consider issues relating to public law in the political system, administrative decision-making and legislative review processes.

QLS continues to integrate human rights considerations into its submissions on law reform, highlighting the need for Government to adopt a robust human rights framework in line with the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld).

In conjunction with several other QLS policy committees, the Human Rights and Public Law Committee contributed to a submission on the Review of the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991* which urged consideration of access to justice issues as part of this important review.

9. Industrial Law Committee

QLS's Industrial Law Committee supported a number of reforms arising from the recommendations of the Respect@Work: Sexual Harassment National Inquiry Report (2020) aimed at prohibiting sexual harassment in connection with work, helping employees experiencing violence to remain at work and maintain their financial security, and advocated for extending paid family and domestic leave to casual employees.

QLS has also advocated for removal of restrictions on legal representation in the Queensland Industrial Relations Commission and Industrial Court, and for all small claims proceedings and all disputes before the Fair Work Commission, including consent hearings, conciliations and arbitrations. We called for additional resourcing for the Fair Work Commission, Federal Court, and Federal Circuit and Family Court. QLS also called for sufficient funding for the legal assistance sector so that individuals who are unable to engage legal representation for financial reasons are still able to obtain assistance from a qualified person, rather than rely on paid non-lawyer agents who are not bound by the legal or ethical obligations that legal practitioners are.

10. Litigation Rules Committee

The QLS Litigation Rules Committee and e-filing Working Group are involved in providing feedback to the Queensland Courts on the new civil case management system and how this will impact court users. The system will allow for electronic filing and electronic access to court files for matters in the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal's minor civil jurisdiction and the civil jurisdiction of the Magistrates Courts, before being expanded to other Queensland courts and jurisdictions in the near future. QLS routinely engages with the project teams to provide valuable user feedback on issues such as usability and access to documents by non-parties. QLS has also provided member feedback regarding the new QTranscripts court transcription service, including issues being experienced by court users and impacting access to justice, including transcript delays and excessive transcript quotes.

Members of the Litigation Rules Committee have also been key contributors to the reforms to modernise the execution of documents. Committee members, who have been involved in the advocacy for, and drafting of these reforms since 2020, have assisted in reviewing new template documents and processes being implemented by the courts and government.

11. Migration Law Consulting Committee

In 2022, the Migration Law Consulting Committee made a submission to the Law Council of Australia on the Exposure Draft of the AAT Migration and Refugee Division Practice Direction. In this submission QLS focused on ensuring that the Migration and Refugee Division practice would be fair to vulnerable persons and those being assisted by community legal centres.

12. Not for Profit Law Committee

The Not for Profit Law Committee made a substantial submission to the Department of Justice & Attorney-General in response to consultation papers on proposed regulations and rules for incorporated associations – grievance procedure, disclosure of remuneration and reporting requirements and thresholds. The Committee broadly welcomed the reforms proposed to introduce the requirement that an incorporated association include a grievance procedure either in its rules or in an associated documents. The Not for Profit Law Committee also contributed to the consultation on the *Associations Incorporation Act* amendments.

13. Occupational Discipline Law Committee

QLS's Occupational Discipline Law Committee has raised concerns about the continued delays in progressing matters in QCAT as a result of insufficient funding for the Tribunal, which is an issue across multiple jurisdictions. In the disciplinary/review jurisdictions, these delays result in significant impacts on parties including increases in costs and, for individuals, uncertainty about their employment. QLS has advocated for potential changes to processes which may assist in reducing delays and administrative burdens on both the registry and parties.

14. General Advocacy

Currently the Society is making submissions in response to the legislative review of the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal and is in the early stages of drafting our 2024 QLS State Election Call to Parties Statement.

Acknowledgements

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