

What exactly do you know about **Specialised Tax Barristers**? Well, conceivably after seeing this feature, you'll grasp a lot more.

Solicitors value barristers' detailed knowledge of the litigation process and their ability to assess and advise on the merits and demerits of a case. A solicitor will pay good money for 'counsel's opinion'. In court, barristers are often visibly distinguished from solicitors by their apparel. For example, in Ireland, England, and Wales, a barrister usually wears a horsehair wig, stiff collar, bands, and a gown. Since January 2008, solicitor advocates have also been entitled to wear wigs, but wear different gowns. The UK has a regime of self-assessment which requires a taxpayer to assess its own tax affairs and declare these annually in a tax return. However, where the UK tax authority, HMRC, wishes to query or disagrees with the self-assessment, it can commence an enquiry and come to its own decision. Knowledge of tax by tax barristers can be complemented by advocacy skills and specialist expertise in wider areas. Some barristers practices are remote chambers, providing administration and clerking services to public access barristers throughout England and Wales and can access the services of thousands of accredited barristers to provide you with expert, cost-effective legal advice and representation over a broad spectrum of law. Tax paid does not become the property of some alien body. It is the property of a government in which we have a stake, and in which we participate.



Enforcement proceedings is a matter that a barrister can give an opinion on. Clients with business interests and personal wealth in the US and the UK are required to navigate two complex and very different tax systems. Successful wealth planning for such clients requires the lead advisor to be "ambidextrous" in that they understand the tax treatment of a proposed transaction in both countries simultaneously. With a long established background

in tax litigation, some barristers have established a formidable reputation in cases involving disputes in direct and indirect tax appeals. The disputes span the full spectrum of tax litigation before the First-tier Tribunal (Tax Chamber), Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) and Court of Appeal. Tax barristers adopt a highly professional approach with HMRC, analysing for technical, procedural and factual flaws in specific cases. All professionals involved with [Domicile Advice](#) have a duty to be confidential.

Calm And Incisive Advice

There are strict rules about what a tax barrister must do for the court and their client, and the way they must behave. Most junior tax barristers have no experience at all of tax law before they start their pupillage and have only done a law undergraduate degree or GDL. Public interest in supposedly aggressive tax planning has led to political pressure on tax authorities to tackle perceived abuse and tax authorities utilise an increasingly wide range of artillery to pursue taxpayers and to plug the perceived "tax gap" wherever possible. Tax barristers draft correspondence on behalf of clients to enable them to set out their position in the manner best suited to achieving a speedy and satisfactory resolution. Professional rules prevent them from entering into direct correspondence on their clients` behalf. Experienced barristers can act as advisers to businesses facing external investigation by regulators (HMRC, the FCA and the full range of professional regulators), or pursuing internal investigations. Advisory services such as [Pensions Advice](#) are a common sight today.

The context in which tax advice must be given today has changed over the last decade. Traditional taxes, new direct and indirect taxes, and European rules and impositions are now underpinned by an increasingly policy-driven approach and sometimes aggressive practice by H.M. Revenue & Customs. Where jurisdictions outside the UK are involved, international tax barristers can support you with international tax issues. A barrister with tax dispute experience will offer advice on HMRC investigations and enquiries, disclosures to HMRC, the technicalities of disputed tax liabilities, preventing and reducing the risk of disputes and/or litigation. Whether you need help determining your UK tax position or calculating whether it is best to claim the remittance or arising basis; whether you are planning a move overseas or to the UK and need guidance on the double taxation treaties; or whether you are looking for a way to protect your worldwide assets - a tax barrister can help. If you cannot afford a barrister Legal aid means that the government will help you to meet the costs of legal advice and/or representation in a court or tribunal. your case is eligible for legal aid; the problem is serious; and. you cannot afford to pay for legal costs. A [Inheritance Tax Advice](#) service will represent clients to determine the best fit for their needs.

Technical Expertise

Fairness is being fair to all taxpayers. Barristers specialising in tax work extensively with Accountants, Tax Investigation practices and former HMRC Officers to ensure all matters are handled correctly. Private client lawyers increasingly have to be tax experts when advising high net worth individuals on how to structure their wealth. There are over 15,000 barristers practising law in England and Wales. Many of these give specialist advice to represent

people in their legal disputes, including during court appearances. This is known as 'contentious work'. A barrister who is an expert on tax matters can provide advice to property investors and developers on appropriate structures. The opinion of a [Tax Barrister](#) service should be sought if clarification of the finer issues are required.

There are three main types of tax investigation that are carried out by HMRC. These are often referred to as a Section 9A enquiry, a Code of Practice 8 (COP8) and Code of Practice 9 (COP9). They are not criminal investigations and don't always lead to criminal prosecution. However, HMRC can start criminal investigations and prosecution if you don't comply or they find evidence of serious offences. The most established tax barristers provide advice on a wide range of tax disputes relating to various direct and indirect tax matters, appearing on behalf of tax payers at all levels of the court process. Significantly, a barrister who is a specialist on tax matters can provide advice on the consideration of the inheritance tax and capital gains tax rules regarding residential property and changes to excluded property in Finance (No2) Act 2017. Advice on DOTAS, POTAS, GAAR and the enabler's legislation. Discover further particulars regarding Specialised Tax Barristers on this web page.

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