

Practice Note on Licensed Access and OISC Regulation



1. The Licensed Access scheme (formerly known as BarDIRECT) enables registered organisations or individuals with appropriate skills and expertise in particular areas of the law to instruct barristers direct in those specific matters.
2. Licences are usually tailor-made to suit the level of expertise of each registered organisation and can cover advice, representation or both. Licences can permit licensees to instruct barristers either on their own behalf or on behalf of their clients.
3. This Practice Note will explore the Licensed Access scheme and how those regulated at Levels 2 and 3 within the OISC regulatory scheme can take advantage of Licensed Access to assist them and their clients.

What is Licensed Access?

4. Licensed Access seeks to maximise client access to the legal profession while at the same time ensuring that the Bar retains its identity as a referral profession. The legal profession is responsible to the public for the provision of competitive and cost-effective legal services of the highest professional standards. In meeting these goals, the legal profession must ensure the interests of the client are prioritised. Licensed Access has been established to provide those organisations and individuals who possess the necessary skills and knowledge, to have the opportunity to refer to the expertise of a barrister without the intervention of a solicitor.
5. Licensed Access recognises that there are significant areas of work in which the traditional two-tiered legal system (in which the Bar insists that only a solicitor can refer work to it) may unnecessarily increase the costs the client is required to bear. Licensed Access gives organisations the choice of consulting either a solicitor or a barrister in cases where it is unnecessary and not cost-effective to instruct both a solicitor and a barrister.
6. Building on the experience of Direct Professional Access (DPA), Licensed Access allows direct access to the services of a barrister from a far wider range of organisations and individuals than previously permitted. It means that, under certain conditions, suitable organisations and individuals (from the business community to the voluntary sector) have direct access to a barrister.
7. A fundamental principle of Licensed Access is that access under its provisions is licensed. The Bar Standards Board (BSB) administers the Licensed Access scheme. Licences usually identify the authorised advisers within the registered organisation who may use the scheme and the particular type and scope of work covered by the licence. The terms of the licence, specifying the name of the person or organisation, the period for which the licence has been granted, and the limitations or conditions on which the licence has been granted, are within the discretion of the BSB.
8. The BSB also operates a Public Access Scheme (PAS) in relation to immigration matters. Under the PAS, members of the public may go directly to a barrister or instruct a barrister through an intermediary (a person or organisation). An authorised adviser or

- registered organisation may be such an intermediary.
9. Registered organisations should use the Licensed Access scheme when seeking to instruct a barrister. If, however, the registered organisation chooses to use the Public Access route, they must do so only after making themselves familiar with the BSB's Public Access Scheme and be a Level 2 or 3 registered organisation. Further, registered organisations acting as an intermediary must do so strictly according to the same terms, as if they were instructing the barrister under the Licensed Access scheme.
 10. Organisations registered at Level 1 are not permitted to instruct a barrister or act as an intermediary in order to instruct a barrister through the Licensed Access or Public Access schemes.

[Licensed Access and the OISC](#)

11. The BSB examines a wide range of criteria when determining whether a proposed organisation or individual should be granted a licence, including, for example:
 - the type of work it wishes to refer directly to a barrister;
 - its expertise or experience;
 - its familiarity with any relevant area of law;
 - its ability to obtain and prepare information and to organise papers and information for the barrister and in a contentious matter for the court;
 - its ability to take charge and have the general conduct of the matter in which it wishes to instruct the barrister directly;
 - the extent to which it has arrangements for holding in separate accounts and maintaining as trust monies any monies received from third parties; and
 - the extent to which the affairs and conduct of the person or organisation or its members are subject to professional, disciplinary, regulatory or other organisational rules and have professional indemnity insurance.
12. The OISC has worked in partnership with the BSB to develop Licensed Access schemes for authorised advisers regulated at Levels 2 and 3.
13. It is important to remember that barristers can only accept instructions under Licensed Access where the instructions fall properly within the terms of the licence. For this reason, all licensees must send a copy of their licence to counsel with each set of instructions. This will enable the barrister to ensure that the licence covers the instructions. Registered organisations must also ensure that they comply with the requirements of Code 39 of the Commissioner's Code of Standards in ensuring that any or all outsourced work must be within the instructing organisation's Level and categories.

[Authorised advisers regulated at Level 3](#)

14. The Level 3 OISC/Licensed Access scheme enables those organisations with authorised advisers regulated at Level 3 by the OISC to obtain Licensed Access. The registered organisation must register with the BSB to obtain their licence. The licence permits them to instruct barristers on behalf of their clients for both advice and representation before

Judges at the First-tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) and the Upper Tribunal, except in Judicial Review proceedings. Under this scheme, registered organisations must reapply for their licences annually.

15. Registered organisations must send a copy of the licence to the barrister with each set of instructions.

[Authorised advisers regulated at Level 2](#)

16. The Level 2 OISC/Licensed Access scheme enables registered organisations with authorised advisers regulated at Level 2 by the OISC to obtain Licensed Access to enable them to instruct barristers directly on behalf of clients for advice only in immigration and asylum law matters. The licence for those regulated at Level 2 is restricted to advice only and does not include representation in any court or tribunal or other hearing. Licences are obtained through registration with the BSB.
17. Registered organisations must send a copy of the licence to barrister with each set of instructions.

Overview

18. Registered organisations granted a licence should read carefully the ‘Licensed Access Terms of Work’ that apply to instructions given and accepted, unless otherwise first agreed in writing.

[In which cases is it appropriate to instruct a barrister?](#)

19. The overriding consideration when deciding whether it is appropriate to instruct a barrister alone, or whether to instruct a solicitor (whether that solicitor in turn instructs a barrister or not), is whether to do so would be in the best interests of the client.
20. Authorised advisers must consider whether it is possible for them to undertake the role of advocate (where they are authorised to do so), or whether a suitably qualified solicitor or barrister is required. This would require an understanding of the case, the client’s needs, and a number of factors discussed below. If an authorised adviser thinks it appropriate to engage a barrister, it is essential that they have a proper understanding of what a barrister can and cannot do.
21. The following is an outline of those things that a barrister is normally expected and entitled to do:
 - advisory work (e.g. giving advice on the law generally and/or on the merits of any particular matter, whether contentious or non-contentious, and/or on the drafting of documents such as contracts, standard terms and conditions, correspondence, letters before actions, reports, etc.);
 - drafting of claim forms, petitions and other applications;
 - drafting of statements of case;
 - advice on the factual and expert evidence that will be needed in order to establish

- the case at the hearing, whether oral or written;
- advice on which witness statements, expert reports and documents must or should be disclosed to the other side;
- assistance in the preparation of affidavits and witness statements for use at a hearing;
- preparation of any documents (such as skeleton arguments or chronologies) used for the purposes of presenting a case in court;
- representation at any court hearing;
- provide advice, or appear in court on a particular application within the case;
- representation at a hearing before a tribunal other than court, for example a disciplinary tribunal; and
- advice on tactics in relation to the matter generally and its settlement .

The typical case in which a barrister might be instructed directly to appear in court will be one:

- of lesser factual complexity; and
- where there is unlikely to be a need for extensive investigation into and gathering of evidence, whether oral or documentary.

Choosing a barrister

22. Registered organisations should consider the following factors in determining the appropriate barrister:
 - the seniority of the barrister. A barrister's seniority is denoted in the various published directories and guides by reference to the year in which he or she was called to the Bar;
 - the location of the barrister and chambers and their proximity to the registered organisation, client and Court; and
 - cost.
23. Particular regard should be paid to the cost of employing the services of different barristers. There are three basic methods by which barristers charge for their services:
 - an hourly rate so that the fee varies according to the amount of time taken to complete the work;
 - a fixed fee agreed in advance for a particular piece of work; and
 - a 'brief' fee, which is a fixed fee to cover preparation for a hearing and the first day in court, and a 'refresher' or a daily charge for each subsequent day.
24. Additionally, in certain types of case some barristers may be allowed and prepared to accept instructions pursuant to a conditional fee agreement, in which the payment or the amount of the fee will depend upon the outcome in the case.
25. Generally, registered organisations granted a licence should be prepared to negotiate with the barrister or their clerk in relation to the method of charging for the barrister's services as well as the overall amount to be charged. In comparing hourly rates offered in respect of different barristers, it should be borne in mind that a barrister well versed in the relevant field of expertise is likely to spend fewer hours on the matter than one who has a more general experience.

26. Having identified a set or sets of Chambers whose members are held out as having expertise in the relevant field, a registered organisation might contact the Chambers to discuss with the clerk the barrister or barristers who would be most suitable, and to discuss the possible charging structure and charge-out rates of the relevant barristers.

Instructing a barrister

27. Once the registered organisation has decided upon a barrister to instruct, it is always preferable to contact that barrister's clerk in the first instance in order to ensure that the barrister is available. In making enquiries of the barrister's clerk, there are four particular points that the registered organisation should check:
- Is the barrister available to carry out the specific piece of work in relation to which they are to be instructed?
 - If the barrister is to be instructed in a matter that will be ongoing, are they likely to be available for any court dates that are to be arranged in the future?
 - If the barrister is being asked to advise in conference, or to attend a specific court hearing, are they available on the dates? Their clerk should be asked at the outset to reserve the date and time in the barrister's diary for that purpose.
 - Fees. A barrister's fees are normally negotiated with their clerk. Negotiations at the outset should include whether a fixed fee should be paid, and if so how much, whether payment should be on the basis of an hourly rate, in which case an indication of the number of hours that the matter is likely to take should be asked for and given, or whether a brief fee/refresher approach is appropriate, in which case the amounts should be agreed in advance.

Identifying the information and materials to send to the barrister

28. There is no required form or procedure for informing a barrister of the matters in relation to which he or she is to advise or represent the client. It is the content of the instructions that is important, not the form. In most cases, it is sufficient that the information is provided to the barrister by way of a letter or note entitled 'Instructions to Counsel'.
29. As a general rule, a registered organisation should look to include the following information and material when instructing a barrister:
- a brief description of the circumstances giving rise to the issue in relation to which he or she is instructed, including a brief history of the matter and a description of the parties involved;
 - an outline of the issue or issues in relation to which he or she is instructed either to appear in court or to advise;
 - in the case of existing proceedings, copies of any documents already filed with the court or exchanged between the parties that are relevant to the issue upon which the barrister is instructed;
 - a clear statement of what it is the barrister is being asked to do;
 - photocopies of those documents that the registered organisation think are relevant to the matters upon which his or her advice is sought;
 - a clear statement of the time within which a response is sought from the barrister;

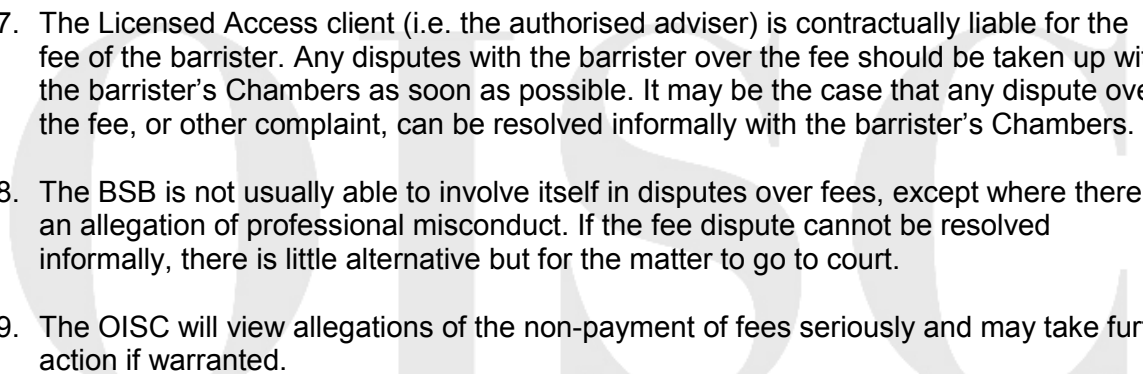
- where there is a time limit on commencing proceedings, or taking a step in existing proceedings, or for any other matter, a clear statement of this in the instructions; and
 - a copy of the adviser's licence.
30. Where correspondence or similar documentation is to be sent, it will save time and expense if it is arranged in chronological order and it is also helpful to include an index of the documents, or of the classes of documents, sent.
31. It is important not to send original documents, since these should not be marked, should remain in their original form and should be available for inspection by third parties.

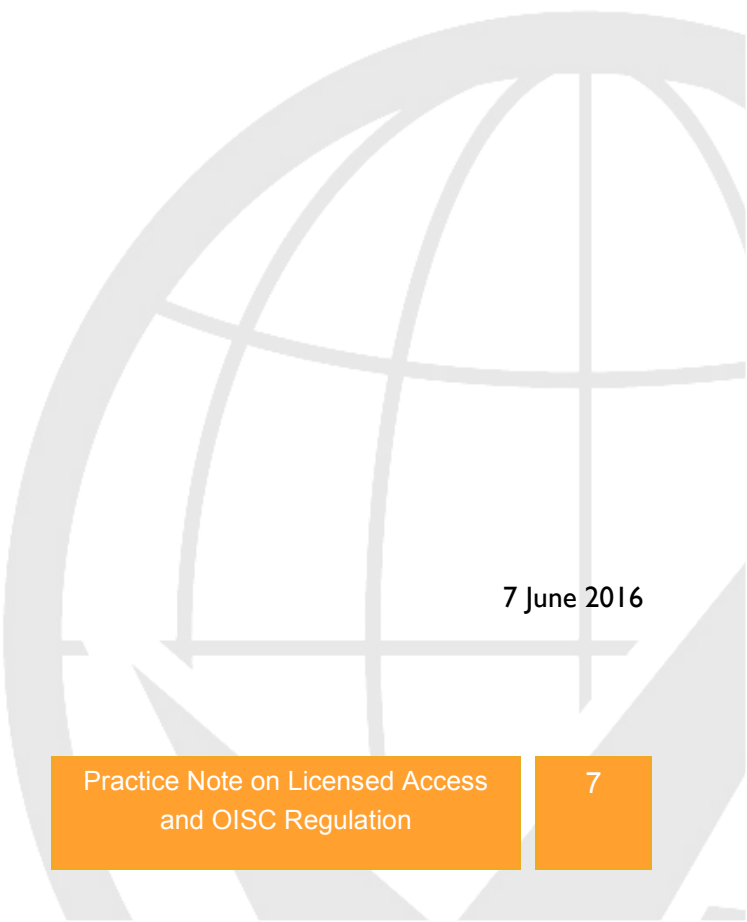
Steps following the initial instructions

32. Upon receiving instructions, there are four potential reasons why at this stage the barrister could decline to continue to act:
- It is possible that the barrister will identify a conflict of interest that was not picked up during the registered organisation's discussions with his or her clerk;
 - The barrister may decide that, because the case requires taking detailed statements from witnesses or extensive office back-up that he or she does not have, it is not an appropriate case for Licensed Access and needs the expertise of a solicitor. In those circumstances the barrister is required to take no action until an appropriate intermediary is instructed;
 - On closer inspection of the papers, the barrister may decide that the subject matter falls outside his or her area of expertise, or that the case is more complex than he or she is equipped to deal with. He or she is then entitled to decline the instructions; or
 - The barrister may decide, having accepted the instructions on the basis that they were likely to occupy a certain amount of time that he or she had available, that the instructions will in fact require considerably more of his or her time than is available.
33. Alternatively, the barrister may decide that, while the case is within his or her expertise, it is more suitable for a barrister of different seniority. In that case, the barrister is obliged to advise the registered organisation of their view. The registered organisation may choose whether or not to accept that advice.
34. Assuming that the barrister is able to continue to work on the case, the course of conduct thereafter will depend on the circumstances of the individual case.
35. It will often be useful for the registered organisation to arrange a face-to-face meeting with the barrister in order to discuss either the advice that the barrister is to give or what work needs to be done in preparing the case for court. A face-to-face meeting is particularly useful in order to discuss and agree upon the division of work between the barrister and the registered organisation in progressing a case towards a court hearing.

Billing

36. The barrister will send a fee note, either at the end of the case or after each separate item of work done or, in an ongoing matter, at periodic intervals.

- 
37. The Licensed Access client (i.e. the authorised adviser) is contractually liable for the fee of the barrister. Any disputes with the barrister over the fee should be taken up with the barrister's Chambers as soon as possible. It may be the case that any dispute over the fee, or other complaint, can be resolved informally with the barrister's Chambers.
 38. The BSB is not usually able to involve itself in disputes over fees, except where there is an allegation of professional misconduct. If the fee dispute cannot be resolved informally, there is little alternative but for the matter to go to court.
 39. The OISC will view allegations of the non-payment of fees seriously and may take further action if warranted.



7 June 2016