



Bruce Stuart

YEAR OF CALL: 1977 England & Wales,
1989 Scotland

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Bruce was called to the Bar of England & Wales in 1977. He was called to the Bar in Scotland in 1989.

Since 1990 Bruce's main area of practice has been in commercial criminal fraud, in particular cases prosecuted by the Inland Revenue and HM Revenue and Customs, including Money Laundering and Asset Recovery.

He has an excellent working knowledge of information technology and uses it extensively in the preparation of cases.

His Scottish qualification allows him to deal with cross border issues. It seems to be a growing trend that fraud cases have both an English and a Scottish element. He is instructed in trials in all parts of England & Wales.

SOME NOTABLE CASES

R. v. Onuigbo (2010) - Money Laundering concerning the Governor of Delta State in Nigeria.

R. v. Davies (2010) - Corruption - British Transport Police.

R v Evans (2009): Money Laundering multi jurisdiction.

Operation Orange (2007/8): Unique private prosecution under the Computer Misuse Act.

R v Chatfield (2007/8): Corporation Tax and Vat fraud. Leading Junior.

R v Edwards (2007/8): Money Laundering - Leading Junior.

R v Grainger and Others (2007): SFO invoice discounting fraud, leading junior. Reported case on the definition of "benefit" in confiscation proceedings.

R v Ahmed and Others (2007): 3 month HMRC MTIC fraud.

R v Routledge and Others (2005-6): 8 month HMRC MTIC fraud - leading junior counsel.

R v Hurley and Others (2005): SFO prosecution for misuse of funds obtained under the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme.

Shipman Inquiry (2002): Represented Police Authority Investigating Officer who had conducted the first investigation into Shipman.

R v Baig: Junior counsel in £110 million fraud MTIC VAT fraud.

R v Palmer: Leading junior counsel for the defence in a case prosecuted by HM Customs and Excise. The case concerned over £200 million of diverted duty and VAT. The indictment was stayed by Customs and Excise on the first day of trial and before lengthy abuse of process applications were to start.

R v Gorst: Junior counsel in an Inland Revenue prosecution of a prominent Estate Agent. The case had many complicated cross border issues.

R v Izzigil: Leading junior counsel for the defence in this extremely serious drug money laundering case. The case concerned £5 million pounds per week from heroin importations. The case lasted 10 weeks.

R v Mathews: Defence counsel in a case prosecuted by the Inland Revenue involving allegations against a chartered accountant.

R v Kane: Defence counsel in a Hire Purchase fraud concerning a motor dealership.

R v Schofield: Junior counsel for the defence in a case which involved the defrauding of the World Bank in relation to overseas Aid.

R v Skelton: Leading junior counsel in a case involving large scale leasing and hire purchase frauds. The case was listed for 4 months.

R v Rozeik: Defence counsel in a case involving multi-company insolvency and VAT evasion.

R v Mattimoe: Defence counsel in a case involving fraudulent trading and investor fraud.

R v Appleyard: Junior defence counsel in a case prosecuted by the Inland Revenue. The case involved the prosecution of a Chartered Accountant relating to offshore investments.

R v Sillars: Defence counsel in a case prosecuted by the National Health Service. The case involved the diversion of funds by a senior manager.

R v Winzar: Junior prosecution counsel in this murder case which involved the injection of insulin by a nurse into the victim. Over 15 expert medical witnesses were called. The case lasted 2 months.

R v Postill: Junior defence counsel in this manslaughter case involving the deaths of

R v Gohir (2003): Leeds Crown Court. Leading Junior Counsel in multi-million pound mobile phone fraud. Indictment stayed by the Judge following submissions concerning whether VAT was properly chargeable in carousel fraud cases, based on the 'Bondhouse' VAT tribunal decision.

R v Letman (2003): Newcastle Crown Court. Multi-million pound mobile phone fraud. HMCE stayed proceedings on first day of trial.

R v Awan (2002): Leading Junior Counsel in HM Customs & Excise Bond Duty Fraud. After an abuse of process argument heard by Grigson J. the prosecution offered no evidence against all defendants. This case resulted in the Butterfield Review of Customs and Excise prosecutions which led to the government decision to withdraw from Customs and Excise their power to prosecute.

R v Naeb: Defence counsel in a case prosecuted by the Inland Revenue.

R v Priestley: Junior defence counsel in a factoring fraud.

R v Cassidy: Leading junior counsel for the defence in a case prosecuted by the Inland Revenue and HM Customs and Excise. The case involved a major construction company and involved complicated VAT and PAYE issues. The case was listed for 9 months. The indictment was stayed after a successful abuse of process application

15 residents of a residential home. Extensive medical evidence.

R v Jennings and Others: Junior counsel for the defence in a Serious Fraud Office prosecution. The case concerned the defrauding of a Russian motor manufacturer by English suppliers. The trial lasted 7 months.