



HM Revenue
& Customs

The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks

Annual Report 2016

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks (“the Code”) is an important element of the government’s anti-avoidance strategy. It was introduced in 2009 to change the attitudes and behaviours of banks towards avoidance because of their unique position as potential users, promoters and funders of tax avoidance.
- 1.2. The Code (reproduced in Annex A) describes the approach expected of banks with regard to governance, tax planning and engagement with HMRC. Banks operating in the UK that sign up to the Code commit to adopt best practice in relation to their own tax affairs, and not to promote or knowingly facilitate tax avoidance by others. The Code sets out that banks should:
- adopt adequate governance to control the types of transactions they enter into
 - not undertake tax planning that aims to achieve a tax result that is contrary to the intentions of Parliament
 - comply fully with all their tax obligations; and
 - maintain a transparent relationship with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
- 1.3. To strengthen the Code and provide greater transparency, legislation was introduced in Finance Act 2014, which requires HMRC to publish an annual report on how the Code is operating. The annual report lists all banks that have, and all banks that have not, adopted the Code. Where HMRC has concerns over whether a bank has met its obligations under the Code, we will take action to address these concerns in line with the published Governance Protocol¹ (Protocol). As part of this, we may name in the annual report any bank that we consider has not complied with its Code commitments.
- 1.4. A fuller history of the Code was set out in the introduction to the first annual report, which covered the period 5 December 2013 to 31 March 2015, available on the gov.uk website.²

¹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263642/Governance_Protocol.pdf

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/the-code-of-practice-on-taxation-for-banks>

2. Operation of the Code in the year ended March 2016

Overview

- 2.1. This is the second annual report on the operation of the Code, covering the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.
- 2.2. The names of the 315 banks that had adopted the Code as at 31 March 2016 are listed at Annex B. The list includes:
 - 301³ banks that had adopted the Code at 31 March 2015;
 - all 6 banks that were within the Code population at 31 March 2015 but had not adopted at that time; and
 - 8 banks which came within the Code population after 31 March 2015.
- 2.3. The names of the three banks that had not adopted the Code as at 31 March 2016 are listed at Annex C. These are all banks which came within the Code population after 31 March 2015. This list is drawn from banks that HMRC know to be in the bank levy population (ignoring the £20 billion threshold) and the list of banks and building societies published by the Prudential Regulatory Authority.
- 2.4. Two of the three non-adopters have adopted since 31 March 2016
- 2.5. Evidence for this reporting year suggests the positive impact of the Code on banks' behaviour has largely been maintained.
 - None of the banks which had adopted the Code by 31 March 2016 has been determined to be in breach of the Code during the period covered by this report.
 - Banks did not disclose any schemes under the Disclosure of Tax Avoidance Scheme regime in the period of the report (fewer than five in the previous 16 month period).
 - HMRC has continued to make progress in resolving longstanding enquiries into legacy bank tax avoidance risks, reducing the tax under consideration from £900m at 31 March 2015 to £625m at 31 March 2016.
 - As part of HMRC's ongoing compliance work with banks, most banks who had engaged in avoidance activity prior to adopting the Code were able to

³ The list of adopters at 31 March 2015 included two entries for one group and the second entry has been removed. One bank ceased to operate in the period covered by this report.

demonstrate that they had changed their governance and behaviours to be Code compliant.

- 2.6. HMRC's compliance work with banks identified a very small number of new avoidance risks in the year ended 31 March 2016. Where avoidance risks are identified, these are considered under the Code and action is taken in line with the Protocol.
- 2.7. Most of these concerns were identified towards the end of 2015-16. In some cases, the Customer Relationship Manager (CRM) raised these with the bank before 31 March 2016, in others concerns were first addressed in the following reporting period. No concerns had escalated beyond CRM level by 31 March 2016.
- 2.8. We will provide an update as appropriate on these issues in the next Annual Report. The Protocol sets out the possible Code procedures.
 - Where the bank has notified the transaction to HMRC before it takes place, HMRC expects the bank to enter into collaborative discussions with HMRC to ensure the bank does not enter into any transaction that would give a tax result that would be contrary to the intentions of Parliament. In such cases, the issue will not normally require any further action.
 - Where HMRC is concerned that a **single** transaction includes avoidance and the bank does not approach HMRC before it takes place, in addition to any investigation of the issue under HMRC's usual compliance powers, the CRM will raise the question of Code compliance with the bank. If the CRM remains satisfied that the transaction was contrary to the Code, he/she will seek assurance that the bank will not enter into any further transactions that give a tax result that would be contrary to the intentions of Parliament, including evidence that the bank has addressed any weaknesses in their Code governance. If the CRM is satisfied that the bank has addressed HMRC's concerns, the issue will not normally require any further action.
 - If the bank does not address the CRM's concerns satisfactorily, the CRM will report the issue to HMRC directors who will seek a meeting with the bank at a senior level.
 - In addition, the CRM will report a transaction to HMRC directors for further action if it is part of an emerging pattern of behaviour which suggests the bank is not complying with its Code commitments, or if the transaction is potentially caught by the General Anti-Abuse Rule.
 - If HMRC's concerns remain unresolved following discussions with the bank, and after the bank has had the opportunity to make further representations, the concern will be escalated further in line with the Protocol and could result in the bank being named in a future report.

2.9. HMRC's compliance work with banks in the year ended 31 March 2016 exposed some other areas of concern and CRMs worked with banks to resolve these. For example:

- CRMs addressed differences in understanding on the meaning of the words "contrary to the intentions of Parliament".
- CRMs and audit specialist staff addressed weaknesses in Code governance.

HMRC's compliance work with banks

2.10. The commitments banks have given under the Code require them to bring promptly to HMRC's attention all material facts relevant to their own tax affairs and in relation to the tax consequences of products and services they provide to their customers. They require the banks to maintain good internal controls over their tax affairs and to have clear lines of accountability within the bank for the implementation of its tax strategy. In addition to ensuring that specific transactions are not designed to achieve tax results that are contrary to the intentions of Parliament, the Code also requires banks to have strong governance around tax and for HMRC and the banks to work together to encourage mutually open and transparent relationships.

2.11. These commitments represent good practice in large business tax compliance and for the most part HMRC builds Code compliance monitoring into its regular contact with banks in respect of their own tax affairs.

2.12. In common with HMRC's overall compliance strategy, HMRC's Large Business Directorate manages the tax compliance of the 70 largest banks. HMRC's Mid-Sized Business Compliance team manages the tax compliance of smaller banks.

2.13. For large banks, Code compliance in 2015-16 continued to be integrated into the annual Business Risk Review⁴ (BRR) carried out by CRMs. HMRC also carried out some targeted Code compliance activity (see paragraph 2.20 & 2.21).

2.14. The BRR enables HMRC's CRMs to establish a good understanding of the tax risk profile in a particular business. For a bank this process requires the CRM to consider what evidence HMRC has that the bank:

- has been open and transparent in its dealings with HMRC

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/hmrc-internal-manuals/tax-compliance-risk-management/tcrm3000>

- has appropriate governance arrangements to ensure that all parts of the bank are complying with its commitments under the Code and that these arrangements are applied in practice
 - does not undertake tax planning that aims to achieve a tax result that is contrary to the intentions of Parliament.
- 2.15. As part of the BRR process, the CRM will review information from a range of sources, including information HMRC already holds in respect of a business and information in the public domain. CRMs address gaps in knowledge through direct engagement with the customer, for example asking the bank to explain why it believes a transaction identified as part of the risk assessment process was Code compliant. Another way of gathering relevant information is through a review of the bank's Code governance process by HMRC audit specialists.
- 2.16. Where, as a result of this review and any follow up engagement, the CRM has any concern that a bank is not meeting its Code obligations, they will address this with the bank, in line with the Protocol.
- 2.17. If concerns remain, the Protocol sets out the escalation mechanisms, which, if the bank is ultimately determined to have breached the Code, can lead to it being named in HMRC's annual report. As stated in para 2.5, no bank was found to be in breach of the Code in 2015-16.
- 2.18. In 2015-16, HMRC added two new products to its existing suite of Code-related training for CRMs and tax specialists to help enhance consideration of Code issues as part of this BRR process. The first focuses on how to check that a bank is keeping its Code commitments, giving examples of the kind of thing that might give cause for concern in respect of each of those commitments and action to take where the case team identifies concerns. The second is a bespoke training package for audit specialists who are closely involved in monitoring a bank's Code governance processes.
- 2.19. HMRC's Large Business Directorate carries out an annual BRR for all non-low-risk large businesses and triennial BRRs for low risk large business. Code matters may also be discussed at the annual meeting the CRM holds with each low risk large business.
- 2.20. For both large and small banks, HMRC periodically reviews particular aspects of Code compliance. As mentioned in the last report, towards the end of 2014/15 HMRC initiated a review of those groups with retail banking operations serving UK customers to ensure that these banks understood that their Code obligations apply to the worldwide group to the extent that UK tax is involved. During 2015/16 CRMs held discussions with most of the banks in this category. In the vast majority of cases the bank was able to demonstrate that it understood its Code obligations and in the remaining cases the CRMs have been working with the bank to address the weaknesses identified. In

most of the other cases where a discussion was not held the CRM already had a good understanding of how the bank was ensuring that it met its Code obligations. Reviews of the remaining banks in this category will take place in 2016/17.

2.21. Other Code compliance activity in the period included a governance review of the Code processes of several banks.

2.22. The tax compliance of small banks is managed by HMRC's Mid-Sized Business Compliance team, and they do not have a dedicated CRM. Prior to February 2016, compliance with the Code for these banks was considered as risks were identified and addressed through the enquiry process. From February 2016:

- during formal enquiries HMRC emphasises the Code obligation 'to adopt a mutually open and transparent relationship' with HMRC in order to resolve risks quickly and efficiently
- outside the formal enquiry process HMRC raises Code compliance when meeting the representatives of small banks, in order to ensure they are aware of and meet their obligations under the Code.

HMRC's response to Code approaches

2.23. Where a bank is unsure whether or not the tax result of a proposed transaction is contrary to the intentions of Parliament it may discuss those plans in advance with HMRC (paragraph of 4.2 of the Code). In the period covered by this report, banks made 16 pre-transaction Code approaches compared with 30 in the previous 16 month reporting period. These included four approaches in respect of products offered to customers.

2.24. HMRC considered that two of the transactions would have led to a tax result contrary to the intentions of Parliament in relation to the relevant tax law. These were both transactions that would have given the bank itself a tax advantage. The banks involved have confirmed that the transactions did not go ahead. Had these transactions gone ahead unchallenged, the estimated tax loss to the Exchequer would have been more than £60m.

2.25. The average turnaround time for dealing with these Code approaches was 10 days, compared to 15 days in the previous reporting period.

2.26. The reasons for the marked reduction in the number of pre-transaction approaches compared to the previous year are not yet clear. HMRC is trying to understand the reasons for this and as part of its compliance work is continuing to engage actively with banks to check that governance processes are robust enough to ensure that any transactions raising potential Code concerns are being identified.

3. Forward Look

Role and operation of the Code

- 3.1. As set out in the previous chapter, HMRC believes that the Code continued to be a significant factor in ensuring that the vast majority of banks demonstrated positive behaviours in relation to their tax planning, transparency and tax governance during 2015-16. The framework set out in the Protocol also provides a mechanism to resolve any concerns identified in a collaborative manner wherever possible.
- 3.2. The introduction of the banking loss restriction from 1 April 2015 and banking Corporation Tax surcharge from 1 January 2016 means that banks will pay a higher rate of tax on their profits. HMRC will actively monitor whether this leads to any change in behaviour in relation to tax planning.
- 3.3. When the Code was introduced, the main area of concern was in relation to tax planning, particularly in relation to direct taxes. Banks' commitments under the Code also apply to governance and their relationship with HMRC and tax planning in relation to indirect taxes. Work in 2016-17 will include a review of Code compliance in relation to all the commitments a bank makes under the Code. To facilitate this, HMRC will reinforce understanding of the commitments and how to identify areas of concern. The rollout of the new training products referred to in chapter 2 and the revised guidance referred to in para 3.7 will help HMRC operational staff in this regard.
- 3.4. As well as frequent refresher training for compliance staff in Large Business, tailored training is being provided to HMRC operational staff responsible for small banks to ensure that knowledge is maintained and kept up to date.
- 3.5. In April 2016, the government set up a taskforce led by HMRC and the National Crime Agency to investigate concerns raised by the publication of the so called "Panama Papers". As part of its work, the taskforce is conducting a detailed review of the extent of any financial intermediary's involvement, and HMRC is determining whether there is any evidence that a bank's involvement give rise to concerns under the Code.

Code and publication of tax strategies

- 3.6. The 2016 Finance Act⁵ includes a requirement for large businesses to publish their tax strategy in so far as it relates to UK taxation. This requirement applies to some banks and their first strategy should be published before the end of their first financial year beginning after 15 September 2016.

⁵ S161 and Schedule 19 FA 2016 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/24/contents/enacted>

Guidance

- 3.7. The guidance, published in parallel with this report, has been updated to help CRMs and customers fully understand banks' Code commitments and how they fit into the BRR process. The BRR template is in the process of being updated to reflect the fact that Code concerns are central to considering a bank's tax risk profile. The new template will come into use later in 2016.
- 3.8. HMRC consulted with stakeholders to agree the revised guidance, which was published simultaneously with this report and is available.
- 3.9. HMRC is considering producing further guidance on how the Code applies to a bank's indirect tax obligations and on HMRC's approach to Code compliance for small banks.

Next Annual Report

- 3.10. The next annual report will cover the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 and will be published by 31 December 2017.

Annex A: The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks

OVERVIEW

1. The Government expects that banking groups, their subsidiaries, and their branches operating in the UK, will comply with the spirit, as well as the letter, of tax law, discerning and following the intentions of Parliament.

1.1 This means that banks should:

- adopt adequate governance to control the types of transactions they enter into
- not undertake tax planning that aims to achieve a tax result that is contrary to the intentions of Parliament
- comply fully with all their tax obligations
- maintain a transparent relationship with HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC).

GOVERNANCE

2. The bank should have a documented strategy and governance process for taxation matters encompassed within a formal policy. Accountability for this policy should rest with the UK board of directors or, for foreign banks, a senior accountable person in the UK.

2.1. This policy should include a commitment to comply with tax obligations and to maintain an open, professional, and transparent relationship with HMRC.

2.2. Appropriate processes should be maintained, by use of product approval committees or other means, to ensure the tax policy is taken into account in business decision-making. The bank's tax department should play a critical role and its opinion should not be ignored by business units. There may be a documented appeals process to senior management for occasions when the tax department and business unit disagree.

TAX PLANNING

3. The bank should not engage in tax planning other than that which supports genuine commercial activity.

3.1. Transactions should not be structured in a way that will have tax results for the bank that are inconsistent with the underlying economic consequences unless there exists specific legislation designed to give that result. In that case, the bank should reasonably believe that the transaction is structured in a way that gives a tax result for the bank which is not contrary to the intentions of Parliament

3.2 There should be no promotion of arrangements to other parties unless the bank reasonably believes that the tax result of those arrangements for the other parties is not contrary to the intentions of Parliament.

3.3 Remuneration packages for bank employees, including senior executives, should be structured so that the bank reasonably believes that the proper amounts of tax and national insurance contributions are paid on the rewards of employment.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BANK AND HMRC

4. Relationships with HMRC should be transparent and constructive, based on mutual trust wherever possible.

4.1. The features of this relationship should include:

- disclosing fully the significant uncertainties in relation to tax matters
- focusing on significant issues
- seeking to resolve issues before returns are filed whenever practicable
- engaging in a co-operative, supportive and professional manner in all interactions
- working collaboratively to achieve early resolution and hence certainty.

4.2. Where the bank is in doubt whether the tax result of a proposed transaction is contrary to the intentions of Parliament, to help the bank form its reasonable belief under section 3, it may discuss its plans in advance with HMRC.

Annex B: List of banks which had adopted Code at 31 March 2016

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016

This list includes all banks that have unconditionally adopted or readopted the Code. Adoption will cover all a group's operations in the UK and, in the majority of cases, only an agreed principal name for the overall adopting group is shown.

Where requested HMRC has agreed to include names in addition to the principal group name if;

- The names on the Prudential Regulation Authority lists are so different that it would not be obvious that they are connected and covered by the same adoption, or
- A group operating in the UK does so through separately named and independently managed entities and their names are so different that it would not be obvious that they are connected.

	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
1	Aareal Bank AG	
2	ABC International Bank plc	
3	ABN AMRO UK Group	
4	Access Bank UK Ltd, The	
5	ADIB (UK) Limited	
6	Agricultural Bank of China (UK) Limited	
7	Ahli United Bank plc ⁶	
8	Airdrie Savings Bank	
9	Al Rayan Bank	
10	Aldermore Bank plc	
11	Alliance Trust plc	
12	Allied Bank Philippines (UK) plc	
13	Allied Irish Banks plc Group	AIB Group (UK) plc
14	Allfunds Bank S.A.	
15	Alpha Bank AE	Alpha Bank AE London branch and Alpha Bank London Ltd
16	ANZ Banking Group Limited	
17	Arab National Bank	
18	Arbuthnot Banking Group plc	
19	Atom Bank plc ⁷	
20	Axis Bank UK Limited	
21	B B Securities Limited ⁸	
22	Banca IMI Spa London branch	
23	Banca March (Spain) - London Branch	
24	Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena SpA - London Branch	

⁶ Ahli United Bank plc adopted the Code in the period this report covers.

⁷ Atom Bank Plc came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

⁸ B B Securities Limited was first identified as a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
25	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A London Branch	
26	Banco Bradesco Europe SA ⁹	
27	Banco de Sabadell SA - London Branch	
28	Banco do Brasil SA - London Branch	
29	Banco Espirito Santo de Investimento S.A.	
30	Banco Popolare Societa' Cooperativa - London Branch	
31	Bangkok Bank Public Co Limited	
32	Bank Frick & Co AG	
33	Bank Hapoalim BM	
34	Bank J Safra (Gibraltar) Ltd - London Branch	
35	Bank Leumi (UK) plc	
36	Bank Vontobel Europe AG ¹⁰	
37	Bank of America Group	
38	Bank of Baroda	
39	Bank of Beirut (UK) Limited	
40	Bank of Ceylon (UK) Ltd	
41	Bank of China	
42	Bank of Communications (UK) Limited	
43	Bank of Cyprus UK Limited	
44	Bank of East Asia Limited	
45	Bank of India	
46	Bank of Ireland ¹¹	
47	Bank of London and The Middle East plc	
48	Bank of Montreal	
49	Bank of New York Mellon (UK Group)	
50	Bank of Nova Scotia, The	
51	Bank of the Philippine Islands (Europe) Plc	
52	Bank of Taiwan - London Branch	
53	Bank Saderat plc	
54	Bank Sepah International plc	

⁹ Banco Bradesco Europe SA came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

¹⁰ Bank Vontobel Europe AG came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

¹¹ Bank of Ireland adopted the Code in the period this report covers.

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
55	Banque Chaabi du Maroc	
56	Banque Havilland SA	
57	Bank Mandiri (Europe) Ltd	
58	Banque Transatlantique	
59	Barclays Bank	
60	Bath Investment & Building Society	
61	BAWAG PSK International	
62	Bayerische Landesbank - London Branch	
63	Beverley Building Society	
64	BIRA Bank Limited	
65	Blom Bank France – London Branch	
66	BMCE Bank International plc	
67	BNP Paribas	
68	British Arab Commercial Bank plc	
69	Brown Shipley	
70	Buckinghamshire Building Society	
71	Butterfield Bank (UK) Limited	
72	Byblos Bank Europe SA	
73	C Hoare & Co	
74	CAF Bank	
75	Caixabank SA ¹²	
76	Caixa Geral De Depositos SA - London Branch	
77	Cambridge & Counties Bank Limited	
78	Cambridge Building Society	
79	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	
80	Canara Bank ¹³	
81	Carnegie Investment Bank AB	
82	Cattles Limited	
83	Cecabank SA	
84	Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd - London Branch	
85	Charity Bank Limited, The	
86	Charter Savings Bank	
87	Chiba Bank Ltd - London Branch, The	

¹² Caixabank SA came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

¹³ Canara Bank adopted the Code in the period this report covers.

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
88	China Construction Bank (London) Ltd	
89	Chorley & District Building Society	
90	CIMB Bank Berhad - London Branch	
91	Citi	
92	City of Derry Building Society	
93	Close Brothers Group plc	
94	Commerzbank AG	
95	Commonwealth Bank of Australia, The	
96	Consolidated Credits Bank Ltd	
97	Co-operative Bank plc, The	
98	Coventry Building Society	
99	Crédit Agricole Group	
100	Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group	Crédit Industriel et Commercial and Banque Transatlantique SA London Branch
101	Credit Suisse	
102	Crown Agents Bank Limited	
103	CYBG PLC ¹⁴	Clydesdale Bank PLC, Yorkshire Bank
104	Cumberland Building Society	
105	Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Limited	Daiwa Corporate Advisory Limited, Daiwa Corporate Advisory Holdings Limited and Daiwa Asset Management (Europe) Ltd
106	Danske Bank A/S	
107	Darlington Building Society	
108	DBS Bank Limited	
109	DEPFA Bank	DEPFA Bank plc and Hypo Public Finance Bank
110	Deutsche Bank AG	
111	Deutsche Pfandbriefbank AG	
112	Diamond Bank (UK) plc	
113	DNB Bank ASA	
114	Dudley Building Society	
115	Duncan Lawrie Limited	
116	DVB Bank SE	
117	DZ Bank	

¹⁴ CYBG PLC is a new company formed as part of the demerger from NAB, and is the parent of CYBI Investments (formerly called National Australia Group Europe Limited) and CB PLC, the principal operating subsidiary.

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
118	Earl Shilton Building Society	
119	Ecology Building Society	
120	EFG Eurobank Ergasias SA - London Branch	
121	EFG Private Bank Limited	
122	Elavon Financial Services Limited	
123	Emirates NBD PJSC	
124	Erste Group Bank AG - London Branch	
125	Eurobank Private Bank Luxembourg S.A. London Branch ¹⁵	
126	Europe Arab Bank plc	
127	Export-Import Bank of India	
128	FBN Bank (UK) Limited	
129	FCE Bank plc	
130	FIBI Bank (UK) plc	
131	First Commercial Bank - London Branch	
132	FirstRand	
133	Furness Building Society	
134	Gatehouse Bank plc	
135	GE Capital Bank Limited	
136	GE Corporate Finance Bank SAS (UK Branch)	
137	Ghana International Bank plc	
138	Goldman Sachs	
139	Guaranty Trust Bank (UK) Limited	
140	Gulf International Bank (UK) Limited	
141	Hampden & Co plc ¹⁶	
142	Hampshire Building Trust	
143	Hampshire Trust PLC	
144	Hanley Economic Building Society	
145	Harpden Building Society	
146	Harrods Bank ¹⁷	
147	Havin Bank Limited	
147		

¹⁵ Eurobank Private Bank Luxembourg S.A. London Branch came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

¹⁶ Hampden & Co plc came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in period this report covers.

¹⁷ Harrods Bank adopted the Code in the period this report covers.

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
148	HBL UK Banking Group	Habib Allied International Bank plc and Habibsons Bank Ltd
149	Hinckley & Rugby Building Society	
150	Holmesdale Building Society	
151	HSBC Holdings plc	
152	Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd - London Branch	
153	ICBC Ltd London Branch	
154	ICBC (London) Plc	
155	ICBC Standard Bank Plc	
156	Icici Bank UK Limited	
157	Ikano Bank AB	
158	IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG London Branch	
159	Industrial and Commerical Bank of China Ltd ICBC	
160	Industrial Bank of Korea - London Branch	
161	ING	
162	Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. - London Branch	
163	Intesa Sanpaolo Private Banking S.p.A ¹⁸	
164	Investec plc	
165	Ipswich Building Society	
166	Israel Discount Bank Limited	
167	Itau BBA International plc	
168	Jefferies International Limited	
169	Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. KG	
170	John Deere Bank S.A.	
171	Jordan International Bank plc	
172	JP Morgan	
173	Julian Hodge Bank Limited	
174	KAS Bank NV	
175	KBC UK Banking Group	KBC Financial Products Ltd, KBC Bank NV - London Branch and KBC Investments Ltd
176	Kexim Bank (UK) Limited	
177	KfW IPEX-Bank GmbH - London Branch	
178	Kingdom Bank Limited	
179	Kleinwort Benson	
180	Kookmin Bank International Limited	
181	Korea Development Bank - London Branch, The	

¹⁸ Intesa Sanpaolo Private Banking S.p.A came within the definition of a bank for the purposes of the Code in the period this report covers.

182	Korea Exchange Bank	
Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016		
This list includes all banks that have unconditionally adopted or readopted the Code. Adoption will cover all a group's operations in the UK and, in the majority of cases, only an agreed principal name for the overall adopting group is shown.		
Where requested HMRC has agreed to include names in addition to the principal group name if; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The names on the Prudential Regulation Authority lists are so different that it would not be obvious that they are connected and covered by the same adoption, or - A group operating in the UK does so through separately named and independently managed entities and their names are so different that it would not be obvious that they are connected. 		
	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
183	Landesbank Baden Württemberg	
184	Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale (London Branch)	
185	Leeds Building Society	
186	Leek United Building Society	
187	Lenlyn Holdings plc	R Raphael and Sons plc
188	Lloyds Banking Group plc	Lloyds Bank plc and Bank of Scotland plc (including Halifax)
189	Lombard Odier (Europe) SA ¹⁹	
190	Loughborough Building Society	
191	Macquarie	Macquarie Bank Limited (London Branch) and Macquarie Bank International Ltd
192	MainFirst Bank AG	
193	Malayan Banking Berhad	
194	Manchester Building Society	
195	Mansfield Building Society	
196	Market Harborough Building Society	
197	Marsden Building Society	
198	Mashreq Bank Psc - London branch	
199	Mediobanca-banca di credito - London branch	
200	Mega International Commercial Bank - London Branch	
201	Melli Bank plc	
202	Melton Mowbray Building Society	
203	Methodist Chapel Aid Limited	
204	Metro Bank plc	
205	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities International plc, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation - London Branch, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust International Limited and Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management (UK) Ltd
206	Mizrahi Tefahot Bank Limited	

¹⁹ Lombard Odier (Europe) SA adopted the Code in the period this report covers.

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
207	Mizuho UK Banking Group	Mizuho International plc, Mizuho Bank - London Branch and Mizuho Capital Markets (UK) Ltd
208	Monmouthshire Building Society	
209	Morgan Stanley	
210	N M Rothschild & Sons Limited	
211	Nacional Financiera SNC - London Branch	
212	National Australia Bank Limited	
213	National Bank Financial Inc UK Branch	
214	National Bank of Abu Dhabi	
215	National Bank Of Canada - London Branch	
216	National Bank of Egypt (UK) Limited	
217	National Bank of Greece UK	National Bank of Greece SA London Branch, NBGI Private Equity Ltd, NBG International Ltd, NBG GP Ltd, NBG Finance plc, NBG Finance (Dollar) plc and NBG Finance (Sterling) plc
218	National Bank of Kuwait (International) plc	
219	National Counties Building Society	
220	Nationwide Building Society	
221	Natixis	
222	Nedbank	
223	Newbury Building Society	
224	Newcastle Building Society	
225	NIBC Bank NV	
226	Noble Grossart Holdings Limited	
227	Nomura UK Group	
228	NORD/LB Group	NORD/LB Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and Deutsche Hypothekenbank Aktiengesellschaft
229	Nordea Bank AB	
230	Norinchukin Bank - London Branch, The	
231	North Lanarkshire Municipal Bank Limited	
232	Northern Trust Company, The	
233	Nottingham Building Society	
234	Novo Banco SA	
235	Onesavings Bank plc	

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016

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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
236	Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation - London Branch	
237	Paragon Group PLC	
238	Penrith Building Society	
239	Persia International Bank	
240	Pictet & Cie (Europe) S.A., London Branch	
241	Piraeus Bank SA - London Branch	
242	PNB (Europe) plc	
243	Portigon ²⁰	
244	Principality Building Society	
245	Progressive Building Society	
246	Provident Financial Group	
247	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk - London Branch	
248	Punjab National Bank (International) Limited	
249	Qatar National Bank SAQ	
250	QIB (UK) plc	
251	Rabobank	
252	Raiffeisen International Bank AG - London branch	
253	Rathbone Brothers plc	
254	RCI Banque UK	
255	Reliance Bank Limited	
256	Riyad Bank - London Branch	
257	Royal Bank of Canada	
258	Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, The	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, National Westminster Bank plc, Ulster Bank Ltd, Coutts and Company, and Adam and Company plc
259	Saffron Building Society	
260	Sainsbury's Bank plc	
261	Samba Financial Group - London Branch	
262	Santander	
263	Schroders plc	
264	Scottish Building Society	
265	Secure Trust Bank	part of Arbuthnot

²⁰ Portigon adopted the Code in the period this report covers.

266	Shanghai Commercial Bank Limited	
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**Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks"
Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31
March 2016**

This list includes all banks that have unconditionally adopted or readopted the Code. Adoption will cover all a group's operations in the UK and, in the majority of cases, only an agreed principal name for the overall adopting group is shown.

Where requested HMRC has agreed to include names in addition to the principal group name if;

- The names on the Prudential Regulation Authority lists are so different that it would not be obvious that they are connected and covered by the same adoption, or
- A group operating in the UK does so through separately named and independently managed entities and their names are so different that it would not be obvious that they are connected.

	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
267	Shawbrook Bank Limited	
268	Shinhan Bank - London Branch	
269	Siemens Bank GmbH	
270	Silicon Valley Bank UK Branch	
271	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	
272	Skipton Building Society	
273	Smith and Williamson Investment Services Ltd	
274	Societe Generale	
275	Sonali Bank (UK) Limited	
276	Stafford Railway Building Society	
277	Standard Chartered Bank	
278	State Bank of India	
279	State Street	
280	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe	
281	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank Limited	
282	Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ)	Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ) UK Branch and Handelsbanken Finans AB (publ) UK Branch
283	Swansea Building Society	
284	Syndicate Bank - London Branch	
285	T C Ziraat Bankasi	
286	TD Bank Group	
287	Teachers Building Society	
288	Tesco Bank	
289	Tipton & Coseley Building Society	
290	Triodos Bank NV	
291	TSB Banking Group and Subsidiaries (TSB Group)	TSB Banking Group, TSB Bank plc, TSB Scotland Nominees Ltd, TSB Scotland (Investment) Nominees Ltd.
292	Turkish Bank (UK) Ltd	
293	Turkiye Is Bankasi AS - London Branch	
294	UBS AG	
295	UniCredit Banking Group	
296	Union Bancaire Privée UBP SA	
297	Union Bank of India	
298	Union Bank UK plc	

299	United National Bank Limited	
Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" Adopting or Readopting The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016		
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	Principal Name	Adoption Includes
300	United Overseas Bank Limited	
301	Unity Trust Bank plc	
302	United Trust Bank Limited	
303	Vernon Building Society	
304	Virgin Money	
305	Volkswagen bank GMBH	
306	VTB Capital plc	
307	Weatherbys Bank Limited	
308	Wells Fargo & Co	
309	Wesleyan Bank Limited	
310	West Bromwich Building Society	
311	Western Union International Bank GmbH	
312	Westpac Banking Corp - London	
313	Woori Bank - London Branch	
314	Yorkshire Building Society	
315	Zenith Bank (UK) Limited	

Annex C: List of banks which had not adopted Code at 31 March 2016

Banks, Building Societies and Other Financial Institutions "Banks" who had not Adopted The Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks at 31 March 2016	
The list is drawn from banks that HMRC know to be in the bank levy population (ignoring the £20billion threshold)) and banks on the list of Banks and Building Societies at 31 March 2016 as published by the Prudential Regulatory Authority	
	Principal Name
1	China Merchants Bank Ltd ²¹
2	Mirabaud & Cie (Europe) SA
3	OakNorth Bank Ltd ²²

²¹ This bank has adopted the Code since the 31st March 2016.

²² This bank has adopted the Code since the 31st March 2016.

