



HM Treasury

Basic bank accounts: July 2020 to June 2021

January 2022

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Since the start of 2016, the 9 largest personal current account (PCA) providers in the UK have been legally required to offer basic bank accounts that are fee-free for standard operations, including a failed payment, removing the risk that customers run up unintended overdrafts. Basic bank account customers are able to use the same services (e.g. ATM and Post Office counter access) as a financial institution's other PCA customers. These 9 institutions are:

- Barclays UK
- The Co-operative Bank
- HSBC UK
- Lloyds Banking Group (including Halifax and Bank of Scotland brands)
- Nationwide Building Society
- NatWest Group (including RBS and Ulster Bank brands)
- Santander UK
- TSB
- Virgin Money (formerly Clydesdale & Yorkshire Bank)

1.2 Since September 2016, these institutions have offered basic bank accounts under the terms of the Payment Accounts Regulations 2015. Prior to this, basic bank accounts were offered under the terms of a voluntary agreement ('the 2014 agreement'), which was the result of extensive negotiations with the banking industry to improve basic bank accounts. The 2014 agreement is still in force and complements the terms set out under the Payment Accounts Regulations 2015.

1.3 The government set the threshold for participation in the 2014 agreement on the basis of personal current account market share. This was to ensure that the largest institutions were captured, as well as the medium-sized institutions who were seeking to grow their market share and ensured sufficient coverage across over 90% of the UK's PCA market.

1.4 The 2014 agreement included a commitment by participating institutions to provide data to HM Treasury on the basic bank accounts and personal current accounts, and a commitment by HM Treasury to publish information on basic bank account market share. The data in this publication fulfils that commitment.

The Payment Accounts Regulations 2015

- 1.5 The 2014 agreement was made in the knowledge that the requirements in the EU's Payment Accounts Directive (PAD) would apply to the UK from 18 September 2016. The Payment Accounts Regulations 2015 (PARs) transposed the PAD into domestic law. Ahead of the UK's withdrawal from the EU, the PARs were amended by the Payment Accounts (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.
- 1.6 The PAD did not require every credit institution in the UK to offer basic bank accounts. Instead, the PAD required basic bank accounts to be provided to consumers by a sufficient number of firms to guarantee access for all consumers and prevent distortions of competition.
- 1.7 At Budget 2016, the government designated the same 9 participating institutions under the Payment Accounts Regulations 2015 (PARs) as those designated in the voluntary agreement. This was based on an assessment of the institutions' geographic coverage, distribution of consumers and PCA market shares.
- 1.8 At the same time, the then Economic Secretary to HM Treasury wrote to the designated institutions to clarify that where their earlier commitments under the 2014 agreement were not superseded by the PARs, they were expected to continue to meet them. That included continuing to report the data outlined in paragraph 1.4 above. HM Treasury included the text of these letters in the first publication of basic bank account data in December 2016.

About the data

- 1.9 This publication presents data that has been reported to HM Treasury, covering the period July 2020 to June 2021, by each of the 9 designated institutions. HM Treasury has committed to publishing the data annually.
- 1.10 This publication does not include data from institutions that were not designated under the PARs. Other institutions in the UK may offer accounts that have similar features to a basic bank account, or are marketed as such, but data on those accounts is not reported to HM Treasury.
- 1.11 The figures reported have not been verified by HM Treasury or any other body. Enquiries on any individual institution's data or basic bank account product should be directed to that institution. The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) is responsible for ensuring designated institutions comply with the PARs.

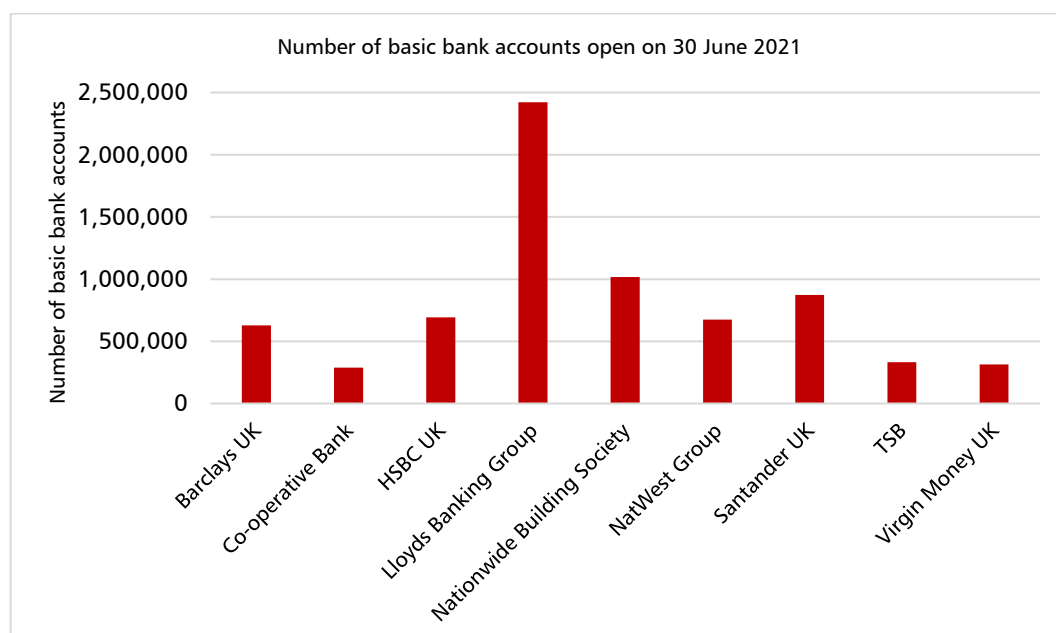
Chapter 2

Basic bank accounts

Total stock of basic bank accounts

- 2.1 As of 30 June 2021, there were 7,240,791 basic bank accounts open at the nine designated institutions.
- 2.2 Chart 2.A shows how many of these basic bank accounts were open at each designated institution.

Chart 2.A: Total stock of basic bank accounts on 30 June 2021



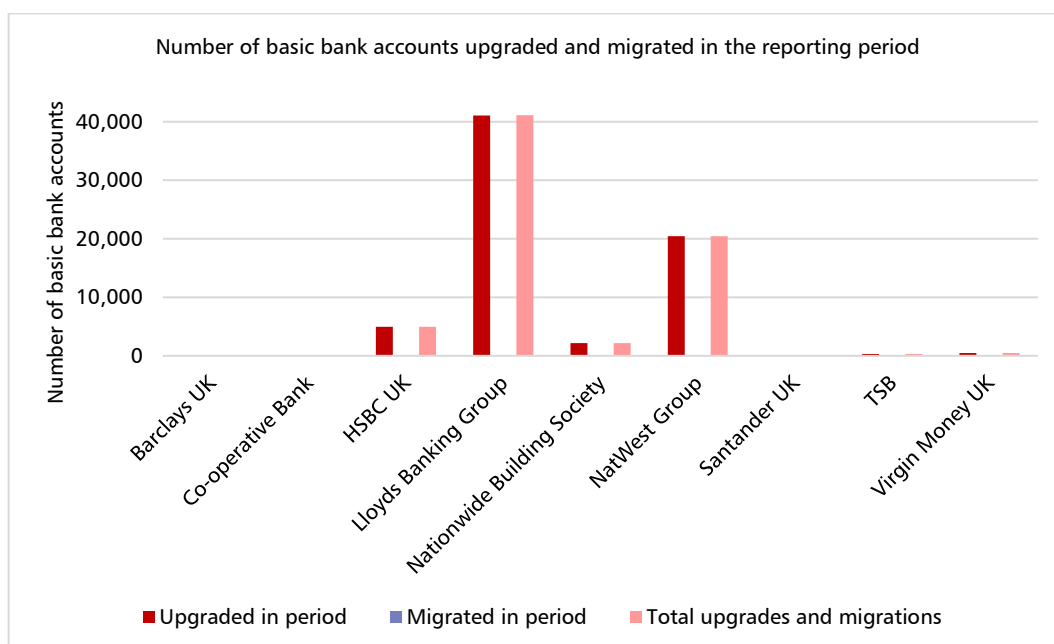
Source: HM Treasury

- A basic bank account is considered open even if no transactions have taken place on the account.
- A basic bank account is considered open if a decision has been taken to close the account, but the account has not yet been closed.

Upgrades and migrations

- 2.3 Designated institutions may review their portfolio of basic bank accounts periodically and upgrade customers on to a more appropriate personal current account (PCA), taking account of:
- the eligibility criteria of basic bank accounts
 - the customer's financial circumstances
 - how the account is being used
- 2.4 Institutions will give the customer at least two months' written notice explaining why they intend to upgrade the account. Institutions should also have regard to the FCA's requirement to treat their customers fairly.
- 2.5 Chart 2.B shows the total number of basic bank accounts that have been upgraded and/or migrated to another PCA in the reporting period by a designated institution.

Chart 2.B: Total upgrades and migrations of basic bank accounts



Source: HM Treasury

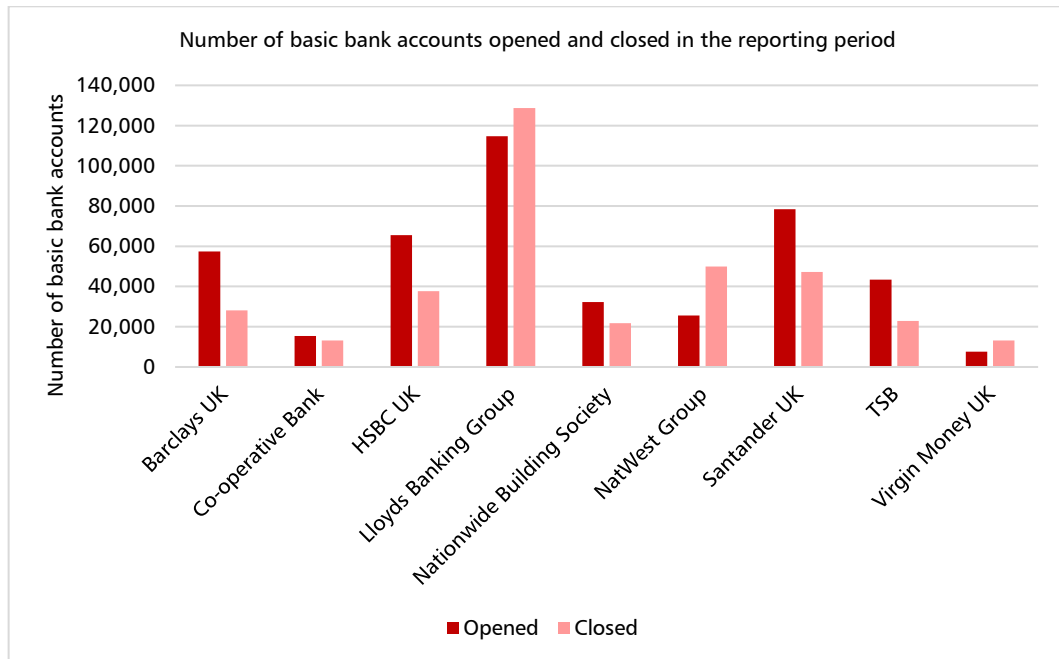
- The figures include basic bank accounts that have been upgraded at the customer's request, as well as those upgraded or migrated in line with the process set out in the 2014 agreement.
- The figures do not include the number of basic bank accounts for which written notice has been given to the account holder(s) that they will be upgraded but have not been upgraded by the end of the reporting period.

Opening and closing

2.6 Chart 2.C shows the number of basic bank accounts that have been opened and closed during the reporting period.

2.7 A basic bank account opened under the PARs may only be closed without the consumer's consent in limited circumstances, for example, if a consumer has knowingly used, or attempted to use, the account for illegal purposes, or if there has been no transaction on the account for more than 24 months.¹

Chart 2.C: Basic bank accounts opened and closed in the reporting period



Source: HM Treasury

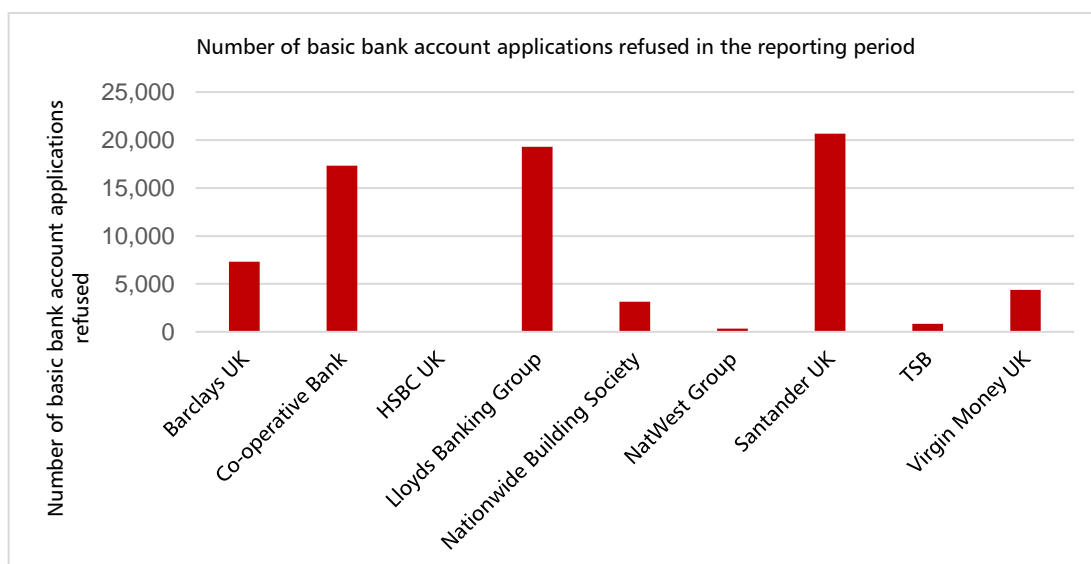
- The figures include basic bank accounts closed at the customer's request, as well as those closed in line with the processes set out in the PARs.

¹ A full list of the circumstances in which a provider can close a basic bank account can be found in regulation 26 of the PARs.

Refusals

- 2.8 Under the PARs, designated institutions must refuse to open a basic bank account for a consumer where it would be unlawful for it to do so. This includes, for example, where opening an account would be contrary to the Fraud Act 2006 or the Money Laundering Regulations.²
- 2.9 Chart 2.D shows the number of basic bank account applications refused at each institution.
- 2.10 The charts below include cases where an application could not be accepted due to the customer not meeting a participating institution's identification requirements (where these took place after a full application has been made) or fraud checks.

Chart 2.D: Number of basic bank account applications refused in the reporting period



Source: HM Treasury

- The data does not include partially completed applications that are not considered.
- The data does not include applications that are still under consideration or 'pending'.
- There is not a standardised definition of what constitutes a refused application, which may explain some of the variation between the refusal numbers of each designated institution.
- The PARs require that where an application is refused, the participating institution must, without delay, inform the customer in writing and free of charge of the reason for the refusal if it may lawfully do so. In those circumstances the institution must also tell the customer how to complain to the institution and the Financial Ombudsman Service and provide the relevant contact details.

² A list of further circumstances in which a provider would have to refuse the opening of a basic bank account can be found in regulation 25 of the PARs.

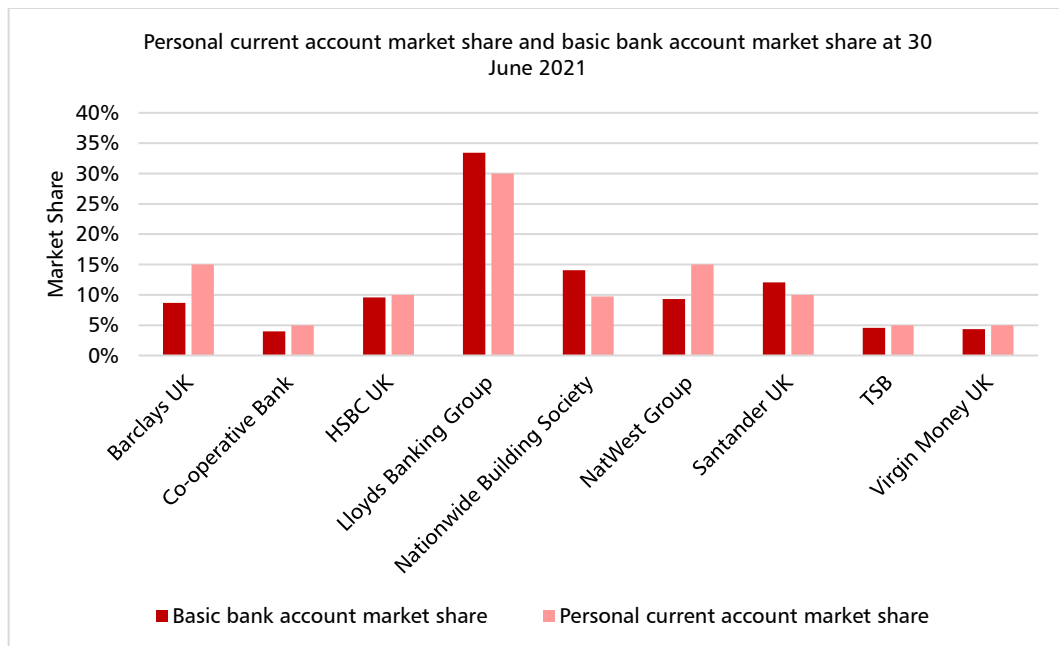
Chapter 3

Market distribution

Market shares

- 3.1 Chart 3.A uses data reported by designated institutions on their total numbers of personal current accounts and basic bank accounts to calculate market shares and compare them.
- 3.2 Market share in chart 3.A refers to the respective shares of the market held by each of the nine designated institutions in comparison with each other only. The market shares have not been calculated based on the entire UK market.
- 3.3 The personal current account market shares have been rounded to the nearest 5% (or 1% where that value would have been zero), because some firms consider personal current account market share to be commercially sensitive information.
- 3.4 Designated institutions are not required to reach or exceed any particular number of basic bank accounts. There is no upper or lower limit on the number of basic bank accounts a designated institution can open or hold.

Chart 3.A: Comparing personal current account market share and basic bank account market share



Source: HM Treasury

Chapter 4

Further information

- 4.1 Money Helper provides further information about basic bank accounts on its [website](#).
- 4.2 If you would like to know more about a specific credit institution's basic bank account product, or would like to apply for one, you can visit any of the nine providers' websites or ask in branch for more information.
- 4.3 HM Treasury's previous publications of basic bank account data can be found on [gov.uk](#).
- 4.4 Further information about the 2014 agreement can be found on [gov.uk](#).
- 4.5 The Payment Accounts Regulations 2015 can be found on [legislation.gov.uk](#)
- 4.6 Following the UK's exit from the EU, the Payment Accounts Regulations were amended by the Payment Accounts (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Further information can be found on [gov.uk](#).

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This document can be downloaded from www.gov.uk

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