

Details of Tax Avoidance Schemes for Wealthy HSBC Clients Revealed

By [Mayu Chang](#)

Theme: [Law and Justice](#)

Global Research, March 02, 2015

[CorpWatch](#) 27 February 2015

HSBC in Switzerland. Photo: Beat Strasser. Used under Creative Commons License.

A cache of secret documents has thrust HSBC, the world's second largest bank, into the limelight for helping international clients dodge taxes. A series of articles published by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists is finally pushing reluctant governments to act almost eight years after the original leaks.

The scandal began when [Hervé Falciani, a Swiss employee of HSBC, blew the whistle in 2007](#) and handed over a stack of files on the bank's clients to French government authorities, who later shared the files with officials in Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, among other countries.

The files, which cover the period from 2005 to 2007, shed light on some 30,000 account holders with almost \$120 billion in assets. They show that HSBC's Swiss bank staff routinely doled out bundles of untraceable cash and advised clients how to circumvent domestic tax regulations.

["I think they were a tax avoidance and tax evasion service.](#) I think that is what they were offering," Richard Brooks, a former UK tax inspector told BBC television. "They knew full well that people come to them to dodge their tax liabilities."

Switzerland has long been a favored banking destination for wealthy people around the world because of the country's strict secrecy laws. In turn Swiss banks have made a lot of money from these wealthy clients. In 1999, HSBC decided to get in on the lucrative business when [it bought the Republic National Bank of New York and merged it with other HSBC units](#) to create a special Swiss division for clients around the world.

Falciani's files show that HSBC employees in Switzerland reassured clients they would not disclose details of their accounts to tax authorities in their home countries. Some documents also showed that [HSBC proactively contacted clients to discuss options that would allow its clients to avoid a new tax](#) introduced under a treaty Switzerland signed with the European Union. And yet other documents show that HSBC [maintained secret bank accounts for numerous dictators, arms dealers who sold mortar bombs for use by child soldiers in Africa as well as to traffickers in "blood diamonds"](#) - mined by warring parties in conflict zones.

One of the clients listed was an Emmanuel Shallop. ["We have opened a company account for him based in Dubai,"](#) wrote an unnamed bank official in a memo revealed in the leaked files. "The client is currently being very careful because he is under pressure from the Belgian tax authorities who are investigating his activities in the field of diamond tax

evasion.” Shallop was [convicted in 2010](#) of dealing in diamonds from Sierra Leone.

Another client listed in the files was Sanjay Sethi, a U.S. citizen. Sethi pled guilty to tax evasion in 2013. An HSBC banker promised that “[the undeclared account would allow his assets to grow tax-free, and bank secrecy laws in Switzerland would allow Sethi to conceal the existence of the account,](#)” according to the US Department of Justice.

The leaked files provide details on [clients who made trips to Geneva to withdraw large amounts of cash](#), sometimes in used notes.

For example, the files show that Richard Caring, a British tycoon and owner of the Ivy restaurant in London, a celebrity dining spot, [took out five million Swiss francs \(\\$5.55 million\) in a single day](#). “Why on earth would you travel to Switzerland to take out sterling cash? Why would you not just ask the Swiss branch to wire the money to your bank account in the UK?” Jolyon Maugham, a specialist UK tax barrister told the Guardian newspaper. “I struggle to see an answer to that question [that doesn’t involve you wanting to obscure from the UK tax authorities the fact that you have money in a Swiss bank account.](#)”

Likewise Andrew Silva, a U.S. surgeon who later pled guilty to tax evasion, admitted that HSBC’s Swiss bank deliberately gave him “bricks” of \$100,000 in notes, to secretly post home in a series of envelopes. The bank told him not to wire money because that would “[create a trail for US authorities,](#)” according to the U.S. Department of Justice.

HSBC [has not denied any of the allegations but has put forward the excuse](#) that “the Swiss arm had not been fully integrated into HSBC after its purchase in 1999 ... allowing significant lower standards of compliance and due diligence to persist.”

HSBC says that it has “taken significant steps over the past several years to implement reforms and exit clients who did not meet strict new HSBC standards, including those where we had concerns in relation to tax compliance”.

However, a progress report by an independent monitor appointed to the bank which is expected to be made public in April, is expected to show that [HSBC is failing in its attempts to make substantial reforms](#), according to Wall Street Journal sources.

The HSBC documents highlight a culture of corruption in the international banking system that goes far beyond the world’s second biggest bank, says Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a Washington DC-based research and advocacy organization. Indeed, academics estimate that [at least \\$7.6 trillion is held in overseas tax havens](#), allowing account holders to underpay at least \$200 billion a year in taxes.

“While the leaks do really expose a culture of corruption at HSBC, it seems almost unfair at this point to single them out,” Joshua Simmons, policy counsel at GFI said in a press release. From Credit Suisse to UBS and [BNP Paribas](#) to Standard Chartered, [it feels like nearly every major bank is either under investigation or subject to settlements for engaging in serious financial crimes.](#)”

Meanwhile UK politicians have criticized the country’s tax collection agency – Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs (HMRC) – for not taking advantage of the documents to crack down on tax evaders.

“It seems to me absolutely clear that we’ve got an open and shut case of a systemic policy to support hundreds of people in avoiding paying their tax,” Margaret Hodge, the chair of the UK Parliament’s public accounts committee said. “And I think [the tax authorities here in the UK, HMRC, should look to challenging the bank in the courts.](#)”

U.S. authorities have also been accused of turning a blind eye. Loretta Lynch, the former U.S. attorney for the eastern district of New York and the new U.S. attorney general, has been heavily criticized for allowing the bank to escape criminal indictments in the US although HSBC did [agree to pay more than \\$1.9 billion to settle criminal and civil investigations](#) and entered into a five-year deferred prosecution agreement.

“From a policy perspective, that’s the most troubling aspect of this: [that people not expert in this made an otherwise momentous policy that this bank was too big to jail,](#)” Bart Naylor, an expert at Public Citizen, a Washington DC-based nonprofit and advocacy group, told the Guardian.

This week, HSBC’s top management finally apologized when they were ordered to testify before the UK parliament. “[“We have absolutely no appetite to do business with customers that are evading taxes,](#)” Stuart Gulliver, HSBC CEO, said in an official statement.

But Gulliver had a lot of difficulty explaining the tax affairs of one of the bank’s customers who was evading taxes – himself. On Monday, the Guardian revealed that he had personally hidden £5 million (\$7.7 million) in a Swiss account via a Panamanian subsidiary. Gulliver admitted that the money was hidden for the purposes of tax evasion. “Being in Switzerland protects me from Hong Kong, being in Panama helps protect me from the Swiss bank,” he said.

The original source of this article is [CorpWatch](#)
Copyright © [Mayu Chang](#), [CorpWatch](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Mayu Chang](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca