

Email change to improve customer security



We are making an important change to our email domain name to increase cyber security for our customers, our data and the £7 trillion of property we safeguard.

From Monday 2 March 2020, selected HM Land Registry team email addresses will have a slightly different domain name. The domain name is part of the email address after the @ symbol.

Our email addresses are changing from:

< team >@landregistry.gov.uk

to

< team >@mail.landregistry.gov.uk

Customers may need to update their IT systems to ensure they can continue to contact us and our messages are not treated as spam after the change.

If customers use a Customer Relationship Management system, or their organisation's emails are automatically routed, they will need to make changes. We recommend that customers inform their IT department or IT support about this change.

For further information see our [guidance](#), which includes the full list of our new addresses. All other email addresses are unaffected by this change and will remain the same.

Published 27 January 2020

Last updated 29 January 2020 [+ show all updates](#)

1. 29 January 2020

We have made clear that only selected email addresses are affected by the change and all other addresses will remain the same.

2. 27 January 2020

First published.

More than £5 billion secured after crackdown on multinational companies diverting profits

More than £5 billion in extra tax has been secured from multinationals, reveals HMRC, thanks to reforms introduced in 2015 to tackle profit diversion.

The [Diverted Profits Tax](#) (DPT) has revolutionised the government's approach to countering arrangements intentionally used by some multinational corporations to shift their profits abroad and avoid paying tax they rightly owe in the UK.

DPT was introduced specifically to change behaviour – only being charged where businesses aren't paying the right tax in other areas, principally Corporation Tax. Companies risk being charged a higher rate of tax (25%) upfront if HMRC believes the tax applies.

As a result, many businesses are choosing to cooperate with HMRC investigations and to change their behavior and pay Corporation Tax on their UK activities rather than the higher rate of DPT.

Figures [published today](#) show that since DPT was introduced in 2015 it has helped HMRC to secure a total of £5 billion by:

- settling over 60 investigations for additional Corporation Tax of over £2.2 billion
- securing almost £2 billion VAT from businesses restructuring their operations as a result of DPT investigations or the introduction of DPT
- collecting £369 million from DPT charging notices (issued where HMRC believes businesses aren't paying the right tax in other areas)

So far in 2019 to 2020, HMRC has secured another £480 million through DPT investigations, bringing the grand total to £5 billion. HMRC is currently carrying out around 100 investigations into diverted profits arrangements by multinationals.

HMRC has seen an increasing number of businesses changing their behaviour, structures and policies. These changes include increases in both Corporation Tax and VAT as the amount of DPT receipts begin to fall away.

2018 to 2019 saw business restructurings that will increase VAT billed through UK companies by around £1.8 billion. Also in 2018 to 2019 more than

half a billion pounds was secured in additional Corporation Tax from diverted profits investigations.

HMRC's Director of Large Business, Jo Wakeman, said:

I'm pleased to say we're making progress in tackling those who think it's ok to shift their profits offshore and avoid paying tax in the UK on their economic activities here.

The £5 billion secured so far since the Diverted Profits Tax was introduced shows that it's helping to bring in additional money for the UK's vital public services.

HMRC has also:

- been finding new ways to drive behaviour change where companies persist with contrived arrangements to divert profits
- launched a [Profit Diversion Compliance Facility](#) (PDCF) in 2019 to encourage businesses to bring their tax affairs up to date quickly and efficiently – we released guidance to businesses informed by our experiences in investigating profit diversion and are calling on businesses to read our guidance, review their tax affairs and, where applicable, use the facility to disclose any additional UK tax liabilities from the past. It's been used by around two thirds of the large businesses initially targeted to use it
- begun focusing even more resources on investigating businesses which continue to divert profits, made possible by the successful PDCF work

The 2,000 largest and most complex businesses in the UK are responsible for around 40% of the country's tax receipts. In 2018 to 2019 this was £251 billion. In 2018 to 2019, where HMRC stepped in to ensure the correct tax was paid, this secured over £10 billion in additional tax revenue from the largest and most complex businesses – money that would have otherwise gone unpaid.

The amount of tax under consideration as part of the approximately 100 ongoing investigations was £2.9 billion as at March 2019. Tax under consideration is an estimate of the maximum potential additional tax liability in each case before we have carried out a full investigation of the specific facts or analysis of relevant law.

It is not actual tax either owed or unpaid, it is a tool to guide our enquiries to focus on the most significant risks that exist at any particular time with the largest businesses.

In many cases, when we have looked at the full facts, it becomes clear that there is some lesser liability or even no further liability at all. Tax under consideration will naturally vary from time to time as outstanding issues are settled and new risks are identified.

The additional Corporation Tax and VAT secured refers to where the business

has agreed to stop diverting profits and calculate its profits for Corporation Tax differently leading to additional Corporation Tax for the past and the future, and following any restructuring, additional VAT arises and will be billed through UK companies.

[Open letter: GCSE tier entry guidance](#)

Published 23 January 2020

Last updated 27 January 2020 [+ show all updates](#)

1. 27 January 2020

The letter to heads of modern foreign languages has been updated in the third paragraph to correct a publishing error, which suggested that learners entered for the higher tier who do not perform as well as expected could miss out on 2 GCSE grades. This is the case in combined science GCSE; for MFL the risk only applies to 1 grade.

2. 23 January 2020

First published.

[FCO statement: British Nationals in Hubei Province](#)



Please see below a statement from the FCO, regarding an update for British nationals in Hubei Province:

An FCO spokesperson said:

We are working to make an option available for British nationals to leave Hubei Province due to the heavy travel restrictions and increased difficulty of accessing consular or medical assistance.

The safety and security of British nationals is our number one priority. We continue to monitor developments and are in close touch with the Chinese authorities.

If you are a British national in Hubei Province and require assistance please contact our 24/7 number +86 (0) 10 8529 6600 or (+44) (0)207 008 1500.

ENDS

Further information

Published 27 January 2020

[Lord Hodge named Deputy President of the Supreme Court](#)

Deputy President of the Supreme Court: Lord Hodge

The Queen has approved the appointment of The Rt Hon Lord Hodge as Deputy President of the Supreme Court.

The Queen made the appointment on the advice of the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor, following the recommendation of an independent selection commission.

Lord Hodge will succeed the Right Hon Lord Reed as Deputy President of the Supreme Court. Lord Reed will take up the position of President on 11 January, replacing Lady Hale who retires on 10 January after serving as President of the Supreme Court since September 2017.

Background information

Lord Hodge became a Justice of the Supreme Court in October 2013. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1983 and appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1996. From 1997 to 2003, he was a part time Law Commissioner at the Scottish Law Commission. Prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court, in April 2013, Lord Hodge was the Scottish Judge in Exchequer Causes and one of the Scottish Intellectual Property Judges. He was also a Judge in the Lands Valuation Appeal Court and a Commercial Judge.

The role of Deputy President involves working alongside the President to oversee the judicial work of the Court, and liaising closely with the Chief Executive who manages the Court's administration. The Deputy President also shares a wider leadership and ambassadorial role with the President, undertaking a range of engagements to promote understanding of the role of the judiciary and senior appellate courts in the UK and to foster international links.