**Dispute resolution: Complaints** 

## Chapter 2

# Jurisdiction of the Financial Ombudsman Service

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#### 2.7 Is the complainant eligible?

- 2.7.1 A complaint may only be dealt with under the Financial Ombudsman Service if it is brought by or on behalf of an eligible complainant.
- 2.7.2 R A complaint may be brought on behalf of an eligible complainant (or a deceased person who would have been an eligible complainant) by a person authorised by the *eligible complainant* or authorised by law. It is immaterial whether the person authorised to act on behalf of an eligible complainant is himself an eligible complainant.

#### **Eligible complainants**

- 2.7.3 R An eligible complainant must be a person that is:
  - (1) a consumer; or
  - (2) a micro-enterprise;
    - (a) in relation to a complaint relating wholly or partly to payment services, either at the time of the conclusion of the payment service contract or at the time the complainant refers the complaint to the respondent; or
    - (b) otherwise, at the time the complainant refers the complaint to the *respondent*; or
  - (3) a charity which has an annual income of less than £6.5 million at the time the complainant refers the complaint to the respondent; or
  - (4) a trustee of a trust which has a net asset value of less than £5 million at the time the complainant refers the complaint to the respondent;
  - (5) (in relation to CBTL business) a CBTL consumer; or
  - (6) a small business at the time the complainant refers the complaint to the respondent; or
  - (7) a guarantor.
- 2.7.4 In determining whether an enterprise meets the tests for being a microenterprise or a small business, account should be taken of the enterprise's 'partner enterprises' or 'linked enterprises' (as those terms are defined in the Micro-enterprise Recommendation). For example, where a parent company

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holds a majority shareholding in a *complainant*, if the parent company does not meet the tests for being a *micro-enterprise* or a *small business* then neither will the *complainant*.

[Note: articles 1 and 3 to 6 of the Annex to the *Micro-enterprise Recommendation*].

- 2.7.5 G
- If a respondent is in doubt about the eligibility of a business, charity or trust, it should treat the complainant as if it were eligible. If the complaint is referred to the Financial Ombudsman Service, the Ombudsman will determine eligibility by reference to appropriate evidence, such as audited accounts or VAT returns.
- 2.7.5A R
- A guarantor shall be an eligible complainant only to the extent that their complaint arises from matters relevant to the relationship with the respondent referred to in DISP 2.7.6R(10).
- 2.7.6 R
- To be an *eligible complainant* a *person* must also have a *complaint* which arises from matters relevant to one or more of the following relationships with the *respondent*:
  - (1) the complainant is (or was) a customer, payment service user or electronic money holder of the respondent;
  - (2) the complainant is (or was) a potential customer, payment service user or electronic money holder of the respondent;
  - (2A) the complainant is (or was) a payer in a payment transaction in relation to which the respondent is (or was) the payee's payment service provider, provided the complaint relates to the respondent's obligations under regulation 90(3) of the Payment Services Regulations;
  - (2B) the complainant is a *person* that has transferred funds as a result of an alleged *authorised push payment fraud* and both:
    - (a) the respondent is (or was) involved in the transfer of the funds;and
    - (b) the complaint is not a PSD complaint;
    - (3) the complainant is the holder, or the beneficial owner, of *units* in a *collective investment scheme* and the *respondent* is:
      - (a) the operator of a scheme; or
      - (b) the depositary of an authorised fund; or
      - (c) the depositary of a charity AIF; or
      - (d) the depositary of an LTIF;
  - (3A) the complainant is the holder, or the beneficial owner, of *units* or *shares* in an *AIF* that is not a *collective investment scheme* where the *respondent* is:
    - (a) the AIFM of an unauthorised AIF (other than a body corporate); or

- (b) the AIFM or depositary of a LTIF (other than a body corporate); or
- (c) the AIFM or depositary of a charity AIF (other than a body corporate);
- (4) the complainant is a beneficiary of, or has a beneficial interest in, a personal pension scheme or stakeholder pension scheme;
- (5) the complainant is a person for whose benefit a contract of insurance was taken out or was intended to be taken out with or through the respondent;
- (6) the complainant is a *person* on whom the legal right to benefit from a claim against the respondent under a contract of insurance has been devolved by contract, assignment, subrogation or legislation (save the European Community (Rights against Insurers) Regulations 2002);
- (7) the complainant relied in the course of his business on a cheque guarantee card issued by the respondent;
- (8) the complainant is the true owner or the person entitled to immediate possession of a cheque or other bill of exchange, or of the funds it represents, collected by the respondent for someone else's account;
- (9) the complainant is the recipient of a banker's reference given by the respondent;
- (10) the complainant gave the *respondent* a guarantee or security for:
  - (a) a mortgage;
  - (b) a loan;
  - (c) an actual or prospective regulated credit agreement;
  - (d) an actual or prospective regulated consumer hire agreement; or
  - (e) any linked transaction as defined in the Consumer Credit Act 1974 (as amended);
- (11) the complainant is a person about whom information relevant to his financial standing is or was held by the respondent in providing credit references:
- (11A) the complainant is a person about whom information relevant to his financial standing is or was held by the respondent in providing credit information:
- (11B) the complainant is a person about whom specified information was provided to a person in relation to a finance application;
  - (12) the complainant is a person:
    - (a) from whom the respondent has sought to recover payment under acredit agreement or consumer hire agreement (whether or not the respondent is a party to the agreement); or
    - (b) in relation to whom the respondent has sought to perform duties, or exercise or enforce rights, on behalf of the creditor or

owner, under acredit agreement or consumer hire agreement in carrying on debt administration;

- (13) the complainant is a beneficiary under a trust or estate of which the *respondent* is trustee or personal representative;
- (14) (where the respondent is a dormant asset fund operator) the complainant is (or was) a customer of a bank or building society which transferred any balance from a dormant asset to the respondent;
- (14A) (where the respondent is a dormant asset fund operator) subject to DISP 2.7.6AR, the complainant is (or was) a person to whom the proceeds of a long-term insurance contract were payable by an insurer, but which instead were transferred by the insurer to the respondent;
- (14B) (where the respondent is a dormant asset fund operator) subject to DISP 2.7.6BR, the complainant is (or was) a member of a personal pension scheme which transferred any eligible pension benefits due to the complainant to the respondent;
  - (15) the complainant is either a *borrower* or a lender under a *P2P* agreement and the *respondent* is the *operator* of an electronic system in relation to lending.
  - (16) the complainant is a *client* (where the *respondent* is an *ISPV*).
  - (17) the complainant is a *customer* of the *respondent* in relation to regulated claims management activity.
- DISP 2.7.6R (14A) does not include proceeds of a contract of insurance held in a lifetime ISA if their transfer to a dormant asset fund operator resulted in (or would result in) liability to pay a lifetime ISA government withdrawal charge.
- 2.7.6B R Benefits under a *personal pension scheme* in DISP 2.7.6R(14B) are excluded from being 'eligible pension benefits' if (or to the extent that) they are provided from sums invested in a *with-profits fund*.
- 2.7.7 G

  (1) DISP 2.7.6R (5) and DISP 2.7.6R (6) include, for example, employees covered by a group permanent health policy taken out by an employer, which provides in the insurance contract that the policy was taken out for the benefit of the employee.
  - (2) DISP 2.7.6R(2B) includes any *complaint* that the *respondent* did not do enough to prevent, or respond to, an alleged *authorised push* payment fraud.
- 2.7.7A R In addition, an individual is an *eligible complainant* if:
  - (1) they have been identified by the respondent as a politically exposed person, a family member of a politically exposed person, or a known close associate of a politically exposed person; and

(2) their complaint:

is that such identification is incorrect; or

- (b) relates to an act or omission by the respondent in consequence of such identification.
- 2.7.8

In the Compulsory Jurisdiction, under the Ombudsman Transitional Order, the Mortgages and General Insurance Complaints Transitional Order, Claims Management Order and the Funeral Plans Order, where a complainant:

- (1) wishes to have a relevant new complaint, a relevant transitional complaint a relevant new claims management complaint, or a relevant transitional funeral plan complaint dealt with by the Ombudsman; and
- (2) is not otherwise eligible; but
- (3) would have been entitled to refer an equivalent complaint to the former scheme in question immediately before the relevant order came into effect;

if the Ombudsman considers it appropriate, he may treat the complainant as an eligible complainant.

### Exceptions

2.7.9

The following are not eligible complainants:

- (1) (in all jurisdictions) a firm, payment service provider, electronic money issuer, CBTL firm, designated credit reference agency, designated finance platform or VJ participant whose complaint relates in any way to an activity which:
  - (a) the firm itself has permission to carry on; or
  - (ab) the firm, payment service provider, electronic money issuer, CBTL firm, designated credit reference agency or designated finance platform itself is entitled to carry on under the Payment Services Regulations, the Electronic Money Regulations, the MCD Order, the Small and Medium Sized Business (Credit Information) Regulations or the Small and Medium Sized Business (Finance Platforms) Regulations; or
  - (b) the VJ participant itself conducts;

and which is subject to the Compulsory Jurisdiction or the Voluntary Jurisdiction;

- (2) (in the Compulsory Jurisdiction) a complainant, other than a trustee of a pension scheme trust, who was:
  - (a) a professional client; or
  - (b) an eligible counterparty;
  - in relation to the firm and activity in question at the time of the act or omission which is the subject of the complaint.
- (3) [deleted]

- 2.7.9A DISP 2.7.9 R (1) and DISP 2.7.9 R (2) do not apply to a complainant who is a consumer in relation to the activity to which the complaint relates.
- 2.7.10 G In the Compulsory Jurisdiction, in relation to relevant new complaints under the Ombudsman Transitional Order and relevant transitional complaints under the Mortgages and General Insurance Complaints Transitional Order:
  - (1) where the *former scheme* in question is the *Insurance Ombudsman Scheme*, a complainant is not to be treated as an *eligible complainant* unless:
    - (a) he is an individual; and
    - (b) the *relevant new complaint* does not concern aspects of a policy relating to a business or trade carried on by him;
  - (2) where the *former scheme* in question is the *GISC facility*, a complainant is not to be treated as an *eligible complainant* unless:
    - (a) he is an individual; and
    - (b) he is acting otherwise than solely for the purposes of his business; and
  - (3) where the *former scheme* in question is the *MCAS scheme*, a complainant is not to be treated as an *eligible complainant* if:
    - (a) the *relevant transitional complaint* does not relate to a breach of the Mortgage Code published by the Council of Mortgage Lenders:
    - (b) the *complaint* concerns physical injury, illness, nervous shock or their consequences; or
    - (c) the complainant is claiming a sum of money that exceeds £100,000.

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