Chapter 2 General Provisions



Introduction 2.1

Application

- 2.1.1 R Except to the extent referred to in ■ FEES 2.1.1A R, this chapter applies to every person who is required to pay a fee or share of a levy to the FCA, FOS Ltd or FSCS, as the case may be, by a provision of the Handbook.
- 2.1.1A This chapter does not apply in relation to:
 - (1) FEES 5.5B; or
 - (2) FEES 5 Annex 2R; or
 - (3) FEES 5 Annex 3R; or
 - (4) a PSR fee; or
 - (5) [deleted]
 - (6) [deleted]
 - (7) the FOS ADR levy.
- 2.1.2 R ■ FEES 2.2.1R does not apply in respect of any fee payable under ■ FEES 3 (Application, notification and vetting fees).
- G 2.1.3 The provisions for late payments in ■ FEES 2.2.1R do not apply to fees payable under ■ FEES 3 as applications, notifications and requests for vetting are generally regarded as incomplete until the relevant fee is paid.

Purpose

- 2.1.4 G The purpose of this chapter is to set out the general provisions applicable to those who are required to pay fees or levies to the FCA or a share of the FSCS levy.
- G 2.1.5 (1) The following enable the FCA to charge fees to cover its costs and expenses in carrying out its functions:
 - (a) paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA of the Act;
 - (b) regulation 92 of the Payment Services Regulations;

- (c) regulation 59 of the Electronic Money Regulations;
- (d) article 25(a) of the MCD Order;
- (e) regulation 21 of the Small and Medium Sized Businesses (Credit Information) Regulations.
- (f) regulation 18 of the Small and Medium Sized Business (Finance Platforms) Regulations;
- (g) regulation 40 of the DRS Regulations; and
- (h) paragraph 25 of the Schedule 1 to the MiFI Regulations.
- (2) The corresponding provisions for the FSCS levy, FOS levies, and CFEB levies are set out in FEES 6.1, FEES 5.2 and FEES 7.1.4G respectively.
- (3) Case fees payable to the FOS Ltd are set out in FEES 5.5B.
- (4) Fee-paying payment service providers, fee-paying electronic money issuers, CBTL firms, designated finance platforms and designated credit reference agencies are not required to pay the FSCS levy but are liable for FOS levies.
- 2.1.5-A G
- Regulation 92 of the *Payment Services Regulations* and regulation 59 of the *Electronic Money Regulations* each provide that the functions of the *FCA* under the respective regulations are treated for the purposes of paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA to the *Act* as functions conferred on the *FCA* under the *Act*. Paragraph 23(7) however, has not been included .This is the *FCA*'s obligation to ensure that the amount of penalties received or expected to be received are not to be taken into account in determining the amount of any fee payable.
- 2.1 G Article 25 of the MCD Order provides that the functions under the MCD Order are to be treated for the purposes of paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA to the Act as functions conferred on the FCA under the Act.
- 2.1.5C G
- (1) The FCA also has a fee-raising power as a result of:
 - (a) regulation 21 of the Small and Medium Sized Business (Credit Information) Regulations;
 - (b) regulation 18 of the Small and Medium Sized Business (Finance Platforms) Regulations;
 - (c) regulation 40 of the DRS Regulations; and
 - (d) paragraph 25 of the Schedule 1 to the MiFI Regulations.
- (2) The FCA's functions under these regulations are treated as functions conferred on the FCA under the Act for the purposes of its fee-raising power in paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA to the Act or as if they had similar effect for these purposes.

- 2.1.6 The FCA's fees payable will vary from one fee year to another, and will reflect the FCA's funding requirement for that period and the other key components, as described in ■ FEES 2.1.7G. Periodic fees, which will normally be payable on an annual basis, will provide the majority of the funding required to enable the FCA to undertake its statutory functions.
- 2.1.7 G The key components of the FCA fee mechanism (excluding the FSCS levy, the FOS levy and case fees which are dealt with in ■ FEES 5 and ■ FEES 6) are:
 - (1) a funding requirement derived from:
 - (a) the FCA's financial management and reporting framework;
 - (b) the FCA's budget; and
 - (c) adjustments for audited variances between budgeted and actual expenditure in the previous accounting year, and reserves movements (in accordance with the FCA's reserves policy);
 - (2) mechanisms for applying penalties received during previous financial years for the benefit of fee payers;
 - (3) fee-blocks, which are broad groupings of fee payers offering similar products and services and presenting broadly similar risks to the FCA's regulatory objectives;
 - (4) a costing system to allocate an appropriate part of the funding requirement to each fee-block; and
 - (5) tariff bases, which, when combined with fee tariffs, allow the calculation of fees.
- 2.1.8 G The amount payable by each fee payer will depend upon the category (or categories) of regulated activity or exemption, or other relevant activity applicable to that person (fee-blocks). It will, in most cases, also depend on the amount of the business that person conducts in each category (fee tariffs).
- G 2.1.9 By basing fee-blocks on categories of business, the FCA aims to minimise cross-sector subsidies. The membership of the fee-blocks is identified in the FEES provisions relating to the type of fees concerned.
- 2.1.9A G PRA-authorised persons and persons seeking to become PRA-authorised persons should note that the FCA and the PRA have agreed for the FCA to act as the PRA's collection agent for PRA fees. Where applicable, both PRA and FCA fees should be paid as a single payment to the FCA, which will receive the payment in its own capacity in respect of FCA fees and in its

capacity as collection agent for the *PRA* in respect of the *PRA* fees. References to this arrangement will be referred to in *FEES* where applicable.

- **2.1.10 G** [deleted]
- **2.1.11 G** [deleted]

Method of payment

- 2.1.12 Unless FEES 2.1.13R applies, the sum payable must be paid using direct debit, credit transfer (BACS/CHAPS), or credit or debit card.
- 2.1.13 R The sum payable can be paid by banker's draft, cheque or other payable order if:
 - (1) the fee or levy payer is:
 - (a) unable to make a payment by any of the methods set out in ■ FEES 2.1.12R; or
 - (b) permitted to make a paper application rather than an online application for a *Part 4A permission* in respect of *credit-related* regulated activities only or a variation of its *Part 4A permission* to add a *credit-related* regulated activity; or
 - (2) upon the fee or levy payer's request, the FCA agrees that, in the exceptional circumstances of a particular case, requiring payment via any method set out in FEES 2.1.12R would be inequitable.
- 2.1.14 G If FEES 2.1.13R applies to a fee or levy payer, that fee or levy payer would be expected to notify the FCA of these circumstances in advance of making its payment (and, in any event, no less than 7 days before the date on which the application for a Part 4A permission or the variation of a Part 4A permission is made) unless such notification is impossible in the circumstances for example, if there is a sudden technological failure.



2.2 Late Payments and Recovery of **Unpaid Fees**

Late Payments

2.2.1

If a person does not pay the total amount of a periodic fee, FOS levy, or share of the FSCS levy, CFEB levy or SFGB levy, TPR SFGB levy or TPR DA levy before the end of the date on which it is due, under the relevant provision in FEES 4, 4A, 5, 6, 7, 7A, 7C or 7D that person must pay an additional amount as follows:

- (1) if the fee was not paid in full before the end of the due date, an administrative fee of £250; plus
- (2) interest on any unpaid part of the fee at the rate of 5% per annum above the Official Bank Rate from time to time in force, accruing on a daily basis from the date on which the amount concerned became due.
- 2.2.2 The FCA, (for FCA and PRA periodic fees, FOS and FSCS levies, SFGB levies, TPR SFGB levies and a TPR DA levy), expects to issue invoices at least 30 days before the date on which the relevant amounts fall due. Accordingly it will generally be the case that a person will have at least 30 days from the issue of the invoice before an administrative fee becomes payable.

Recovery of Fees

G 2.2.3

- (1) Paragraph 23(8) of Schedule 1ZA of the Act permits the FCA to recover fees (including fees relating to payment services, the issuance of electronic money, CBTL firms, data reporting services providers, designated credit reference agencies, designated finance platforms and, where relevant, FOS levies, SFGB levies, TPR SFGB levies and a TPR DA levy).
- (2) Section 213(6) of the Act permits the FSCS to recover shares of the FSCS levy payable, as a debt owed to the FCA and FSCS respectively.
- (3) The FCA and FSCS, as relevant, will consider taking action for recovery (including interest) through the civil courts.

2.2.4

In addition, the FCA may be entitled to take regulatory action in relation to the non-payment of fees, FOS levies, SFGB levies, TPR SFGB levies and a TPR DA levy. The FCA may also take regulatory action in relation to the nonpayment of a share of the FSCS levy, after reference of the matter to the FCA by the FSCS. What action (if any) that is taken by the FCA will be decided upon in the light of the particular circumstances of the case.

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2.3 Relieving Provisions

Remission of Fees and levies

- 2.3.2 If it appears to the FCA or the FSCS (in relation to any FSCS levy only) that in the exceptional circumstances of a particular case to which FEES 2.3.1R does not apply, the retention by the FCA, the FSCS, or the CFEB, as relevant, of a fee, FSCS levy, FOS levy, CFEB levy, SFGB levy, TPR SFGB levy or TPR DA levy which has been paid would be inequitable, the FCA, the FSCS or the CFEB, may (unless FEES 2.3.2BR applies) refund all or part of that fee or levy., FSCS levy
- 2.3.2A G A poor estimate or forecast by a fee or levy payer, when providing information relevant to an applicable tariff base, is unlikely, of itself, to amount to an exceptional circumstance for the purposes of FEES 2.3.1 R or FEES 2.3.2 R. By contrast, a mistake of fact or law by a fee or levy payer may give rise to such a claim.
- The FCA or the FSCS may not consider a claim under ■FEES 2.3.1 R and/or ■FEES 2.3.2 R to reduce, remit or refund any overpaid amounts paid by a fee or levy payer in respect of a particular period, due to a mistake of fact or law by the fee or levy payer, if the claim is made by the fee or levy payer more than 2 years after the beginning of the period to which the overpayment relates.
- 2.3.2C R

 For FEES 7A, FEES 7C and FEES 7D, the FCA is entitled not to consider a claim under FEES 2.3.1R or FEES 2.3.2R to refund any overpaid amounts due to a mistake of fact or law by the fee-paying firm if the claim is made more than two years after the beginning of the period to which the SFGB levy, TPR SFGB levy or TPR DA levy subject to the claim relates.
- **2.3.3 G** [deleted]



2.4 **VAT**

2.4.1

All fees payable or any stated hourly rate under FEES 3 (Application, Notification and Vetting Fees), ■ FEES 4 (Periodic fees), ■ FEES 4A (Temporary Permissions Regime (TPR) and Financial Service Contracts Regime (FSCR) periodic fees), ■ FEES 6 (Financial Services Compensation Scheme Funding), ■ FEES 7A (SFGB levies), ■ FEES 7C (Temporary Permissions Regime (TPR) and Financial Service Contracts Regime (FSCR) – Single Financial Guidance Body levy) and ■ FEES 7D (Temporary Permissions Regime (TPR) – Devolved Authorities levy) are stated net of VAT. Where VAT is applicable this must also be included.