**Amendments to the General Provisions (GEN)** 

Chapter 7

Charging consumers for telephone calls



### 7.1 **Application**

### Who? Where?

7.1.1 This chapter applies to a *firm* carrying on activities from an establishment in the United Kingdom. In relation to regulated claims management activities, this chapter applies with respect to activity carried on in Great Britain, even if the establishment from which it is carried on is not located in the UK (see ■ PERG 2.4A).

### What?

- 7.1.2 This chapter applies where a *firm* operates a telephone line for the purpose of enabling a consumer to contact the firm in relation to a contract that has been entered into with the firm in the course of, or in connection with:
  - (1) regulated activities; or
  - (2) payment services.

### MiFID firm exception

7.1.3 R This chapter does not apply for telephone lines provided in respect of contracts relating to the MiFID business of a firm.

## Payment services exception

- 7.1.4 R This chapter does not apply to telephone lines which:
  - (1) enable payment service users to request information to which paragraph (2) of regulation 56 of the Payment Services Regulations applies; or
  - (2) relate to the termination of a framework contract, unless:
    - (a) the framework contract was concluded either for a fixed period of more than 12 months or for an indefinite period; and
    - (b) at least 12 months of the framework contract have expired.

### **Complaints exception**

- 7.1.5 R This chapter does not apply for telephone lines provided by a *respondent* for the purpose of enabling an *eligible complainant* to submit a *complaint*.

# Application to firms carrying on credit-related regulated activities

7.1.7 G An effect of GEN 7.1.1R and GEN 7.2.1R is that this chapter applies for contracts by which a *firm* provides, or agrees to provide, *credit broking* services. In particular, this chapter applies where a telephone line is operated by a *credit broker* so that following the entry into a contract for the provision of *credit broking* services, a *customer* is able to contact the *firm* with a view to entering into a *credit agreement* or a *consumer hire* agreement.

# Related consumer credit rules

- 7.1.8 G The following provisions of CONC continue to apply where a firm operates a telephone line in respect of the relevant credit-related regulated activities but the call charges rule does not apply (for example, where a telephone line is operated for the purpose of enabling a consumer to contact the firm before a contract has been entered into):
  - (1) CONC 2.5.8R and CONC 2.5.9G (unfair business practices: credit broking);
  - (2) CONC 2.6.3R and CONC 2.6.4G (unfair business practices: debt counselling, debt adjusting and providing credit information services);
  - (3) CONC 3.3.9G (financial promotions and communications);
  - (4) CONC 3.9.5R and CONC 3.9.6G (financial promotions and communications in relation to debt counselling and debt adjusting);
  - (5) CONC 7.9.5R (arrears, default and recovery); and
  - (6) CONC 8.7.6R (charging for debt counselling, debt advice and related services).

### Regulated benchmark administrators

7.1.9 R This chapter does not apply to telephone lines provided in respect of contracts relating to a *firm's administration of a benchmark*.



### 7.2 Call charges

### Call charges rule

7.2.1 R A firm which operates a telephone line for the purpose of enabling a consumer to contact the firm in relation to a contract that has been entered into with the firm, must not bind the consumer to pay more than the basic rate for the telephone call.

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7.2.2 G The contract entered into with the *firm* may be in writing or otherwise.

## Meaning of basic rate

- 7.2.3 R For the purposes of the call charges rule, the basic rate is the simple cost of connection and must not provide the firm with a contribution to its costs or revenues.
- 7.2.4 R The following numbers, if used by firms, would comply with the call charges rule:
  - (1) geographic numbers or numbers which are always set at the same rate, which usually begin with the prefix 01, 02 or 03;
  - (2) calls which can be free of charge to call, for example 0800 and 0808 numbers; and
  - (3) standard mobile numbers, which usually begin with the prefix 07, provided that the firm ordinarily uses a mobile number to receive telephone calls.
- 7.2.5 R The following numbers, if used by firms, would not comply with the call charges rule:
  - (1) premium rate numbers that begin with the prefix 09;
  - (2) other revenue sharing numbers in which a portion of the call charge can be used to either provide a service or make a small payment to the firm, such as telephone numbers that begin with the prefix 084 or 0871, 0872 or 0873; and
  - (3) telephone numbers that begin with the prefix 0870 as the cost of making a telephone call on such numbers can be higher than a

geographic cost and will vary depending on the *consumer's* telephone tariff.