Chapter 7

Arrears, default and recovery (including repossessions)



7.12 Lenders' responsibilities in relation to debt

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Application

7.12.1

This section applies to a firm with respect to consumer credit lending or in respect to activity that would be consumer credit lending but for article 60C(4A) of the Regulated Activities Order.

Unfair business practices

7.12.2

A firm must not:

(1) refuse to deal with a not-for-profit debt advice body, debt counsellor, debt adjuster or with another person acting on behalf of a customer, unless there is an objectively justifiable reason for doing so;

[Note: paragraphs 3.9c of DCG and 3.48 of DMG]

(2) unless the credit agreement requires payments to be made to a third party, refuse to accept a payment tendered to the firm by the customer or by a person acting on behalf of the customer;

[Note: paragraphs 3.8 of DCG and 3.49a of DMG]

(3) refuse to deal with a customer who is developing a repayment plan, a third party who is assisting a *customer* to develop a repayment plan or a third party who is developing a debt management plan for the customer's debts, unless there is an objectively justifiable reason for doing so;

[Note: paragraphs 3.9c of DCG and 3.49b of DMG]

(4) where a person is acting on behalf of a customer, directly contact the customer without the customer's consent, unless there is an objectively justifiable reason for doing so;

[Note: paragraph 3.9d of DCG]

- (5) operate a policy:
 - (a) of only negotiating the freezing of interest and charges on a customer's debts where the lender has an existing arrangement with a person acting on behalf of the customer; or

[Note: paragraph 3.49e of DMG]

(b) of refusing to negotiate with certain third parties or with a *customer* developing their own repayment plan; or

[Note: paragraph 3.49c (box) of DMG]

(6) return or refuse a repayment or refuse to credit a repayment to a customer's account merely because the repayment is tendered by a debt management firm.

[Note: paragraph 3.49a of DCG]

7.12.3 G

- (1) CONC 1.2.2 R requires a *firm* to ensure its employees and agents comply with *CONC* and that it takes reasonable steps to ensure other *persons* who act on its behalf do so. This *rule* would apply where a *debt collector* acts as agent or on behalf of a *lender*.
- (2) Situations where it may be justified for a *firm* to refuse to deal with a *person* acting on behalf of a *customer* may include, for example, refusing to deal with that *person* where the *firm* is able to show that the *person* has failed to comply with consumer protection legislation or with *FCA rules*.

[Note: paragraph 3.48 of DMG]

- (3) It may be justified for a *firm* to contact a *customer* directly where:
 - (a) repeated unsuccessful efforts have been made to contact a *person* acting on behalf of the *customer*; or

[Note: paragraphs 3.9d of DCG and 3.49c (box) of DMG]

- (b) the *firm* reasonably believes the *person* acting on behalf of the *customer* is acting against the best interests of the *customer*.
- (4) Situations where it would be justified for a *firm* to contact a *customer* directly include, for example:
 - (a) sending a statutory notice, taking the reasonable steps required by CONC 7.9.7 R; or
 - (b) where the sole purpose of the contact is to signpost the *customer* to *not-for-profit debt advice bodies*.
- (5) Where a *firm* is in dispute with a *person* acting on behalf of the *customer* it should make its position known to that *person* and to the *customer* as soon as practicable.

[Note: paragraph 3.49d of DMG]

(6) The FCA does not believe it is justified to bypass contacting a person acting on behalf of a customer merely because that person has not agreed to comply with the Insolvency Service's Debt Management Protocol.