

Complaint

Mr S complains that Shawbrook Bank Limited ("Shawbrook"), has rejected the claim he made under section 75 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 ("the Act") in relation to a solar panel system he says were misrepresented to him by the supplier.

Mr S is represented by a claims management company ("the CMC").

Background

In May 2016, Mr S was contacted by a representative of a company I'll call "P" to talk about purchasing a solar panel system ("the system") to be installed at his home. After being visited by a representative of P, Mr S decided to purchase the system and finance it through a 15-year fixed sum loan agreement with Shawbrook. The system was subsequently installed.

In June 2021, the CMC made a claim on Mr S's behalf under section 75 of the Act to Shawbrook. The CMC said that P had made a number of representations about the system that had turned out not to be true, and it was these misrepresentations that had induced Mr S to enter into the contract with P. The CMC said the following misrepresentations had been made:

- the system would be self-funding; and
- the feed in tariff (FIT) and savings in energy bills would provide enough income to cover the finance agreement repayments costs.
- The CMC also pointed out the system should be producing more energy than it was and was therefore underperforming.

Shawbrook didn't agree the system had been misrepresented to Mr S or that there were any other reasons for the claim to be upheld.

One of our investigators looked into what had happened. Having considered all the information and evidence provided, our investigator didn't think that P had led Mr S to believe the system would be immediately self-funding. But they did think the system had generated less energy than the estimates made at the point of sale. They added that the estimates regarding the annual generation, FIT payments and electricity savings would have induced Mr S into entering the contract. So, they felt this aspect of the complaint should be upheld.

Shawbrook didn't agree to our investigators view of the complaint. Shawbrook wanted to carry out an inspection to see whether there was a fault with the system. Our investigator felt Shawbrook had been given ample opportunity to complete its investigation and had not done so. In the interests of bringing matters to a close, they recommended Shawbrook offer redress to compensate Mr S for the losses they had suffered.

As an agreement couldn't be reached, the case has been passed to me for review.

My findings

I've considered all the available evidence and arguments to decide what's fair and reasonable in the circumstances of this complaint.

Relevant considerations

When considering what's fair and reasonable, I'm required to take into account; relevant law and regulations, relevant regulatory rules, guidance and standards and codes of practice; and, where appropriate, what I consider to have been good industry practice at the relevant time.

In this case the relevant law includes section 56 and section 75 of the Act. Section 75 provides protection for consumers for goods or services bought using credit.

As Mr S paid for the system with a fixed sum loan agreement, Shawbrook agrees that section 75 applies to this transaction. This means that Mr S could claim against Shawbrook, the creditor, for any misrepresentation or breach of contract by P in the same way he could have claimed against P, the supplier. So, I've taken section 75 into account when deciding what is fair in the circumstances of this case.

Section 56 is also relevant. This is because it says that any negotiations between Mr S and P, as the supplier, are deemed to have been conducted by P as an agent of Shawbrook.

For the purpose of this decision I've used the definition of a misrepresentation as an untrue statement of fact or law made by one party (or his agent) to a second party which induces that second party to enter the contract, thereby causing them loss.

What happened?

If there is a dispute about what happened, I must decide on the balance of probabilities - what I think most likely happened, given the evidence that is available and the wider surrounding circumstances.

Mr S says that during a sales meeting he was told that the system would be entirely self-financing and come at no additional cost.

There are several documents that have been provided by both the CMC and Shawbrook. These include the credit agreement and solar quote, titled 'Your Personal Solar Quotation'. I've considered these, along with the consumers testimony and recollection of the sales meeting, to decide on balance what is most likely to have happened.

The quote is a detailed document that sets out key information about the system, the expected performance, financial benefits and technical information. P, via Shawbrook, has told this service that this formed a central part of the sales process and the representative of P would have discussed this in detail with the consumer, explaining any benefits of the system, prior to the consumer agreeing to enter into the contract.

Having thought carefully about the available evidence, I'm satisfied that on balance the quote did form a central part of the sales process and therefore accept that the salesperson went through it during the meeting. So, I've taken this into account, along with the consumer's version of events when considering if there have been any untrue statements of fact.

Costs of the system

The credit agreement sets out the amount being borrowed, the interest to be charged, total amount payable, the term of the loan and the contractual monthly repayments. The loan agreement clearly sets out the cash price of the goods.

I'm satisfied that Mr S was told that the cost of the system was £9,256. The quote sets this out clearly and it's also set out in the credit agreement. The monthly payment was £97.83. The total amount of credit is £9,156 (after deducting a deposit of £100) and goes on to show that the total amount payable would be £17,709.40

Having considered all the evidence, including the consumer's recollections, I'm satisfied that he was told that there would be a monthly loan repayment due. The quote makes this clear, as set out in the table below. Overall, I'm satisfied that the two documents, the quote and the credit agreement, made it clear that although the cost of the system was £9,256, it would cost Mr S more than this as he had decided to pay for it with an interest bearing loan.

Self-funding

Mr S has said that he was told his monthly loan repayments would be covered, or 'self-funded' by the FIT payments and savings on energy bills. I've considered the quote that was provided by P as well as the consumer's recollections of their meeting with P's representative to decide what is most likely to have been said.

The system analysis page of the quote sets out the estimated income Mr S could expect to receive by way of FIT payments from the system. This is split out into the expected FIT payments in the first year and the expected average income over 20 years. The FIT scheme only provides payments for a 20-year period.

Feed in tariff - year 1

Generation tariff in year 1	£	96.48
Export tariff in year 1	£	54.83
Total income in year 1	£	151.31

Feed in tariff over 20 years

Assumed rate of RPI	3.04	%
Average generation tariff	£	0.069
Average export tariff	£	0.078
Average annual income	£	241.21

I think that the first of these tables is clear that Mr S could expect to receive a total FIT income in year one of £151.31, which results in an average monthly income of £12.60.

The quote goes on to look at the electricity savings Mr S could expect from the system. The expected year one electricity savings is £258.46 and, when taking into account the optional extra's chosen by Mr S the combined income and savings in year one is shown as £586.56. This is shown in a table titled 'Putting it all together'.

As outlined above, I'm satisfied that the credit agreement and the quote set out that there would be a monthly loan repayment due of £97.83 (which annually amounts to £1,173.96). As a result, I'm not able to conclude that the consumer was told that the monthly loan repayments would be covered by the FIT payment and savings.

There's a section headed 'Repayments' with three tables showing repayments over 60 months, 120 months and 180 months. I've focused on the table for 180 months this is the length of the loan that Mr S entered into with Shawbrook. This table shows the loan as

repayable in 180 monthly payments of £97.83. For each year of the 15-year loan it shows the expected grand total return from the system. It then averages that figure over 12 months, and subtracts the monthly loan repayment of £97.83, to give an average difference between the monthly return from the system and the monthly loan repayment in each year.

180 payments of £97.83 p/m

Yr	Acc. grand total	Est. monthly return	Average monthly repayment diff.
1	£586.55	£48.88	£-48.95
2	£620.49	£51.71	£-46.12
3	£656.55	£54.71	£-43.12
4	£694.87	£57.91	£-39.92
5	£735.61	£61.30	£-36.53
6	£778.92	£64.91	£-32.92
7	£824.96	£68.75	£-29.08
8	£873.93	£72.83	£-25.00
9	£926.00	£77.17	£-20.66
10	£981.39	£81.78	£-16.05
11	£1,040.32	£86.69	£-11.14
12	£1,103.02	£91.92	£-5.91
13	£1,169.73	£97.48	£-0.35
14	£1,240.73	£103.39	£5.56
15	£1,316.29	£109.69	£11.86

I think the quote clearly sets out the income Mr S could expect to receive from the system, by way of FIT payments, as well as his expected contractual monthly loan repayments. The table does clearly set out that, the overall income he could expect to receive by way of FIT income and any additional savings, would not be immediately sufficient to cover the monthly loan repayments. This supports my finding above that the consumer wasn't told that the FIT payments and savings would cover the loan repayment. I've carefully thought about the consumer's version of events. However, as I've found that the quote did form a central part of the sales process which the salesperson went through at the meeting, I don't think I can reasonably find that he was told that the monthly loan repayments would be covered by the FIT income and additional savings.

I'll now consider whether P told Mr S that the system would be self-funding from the outset. In doing so I'll again weigh all the available evidence to decide what is most likely to have happened.

Bearing in mind my finding on the central role the quote played in the sales meeting, I've considered the table above which sets out the estimated average monthly income from the system, and the effect on that income of subtracting the monthly loan repayment. I'm satisfied that the table is clear and easy to understand and on balance I'm also satisfied that the salesperson referred to the table at the meeting.

As a result, I consider the salesperson did not make a representation that the system would be self-funding from the outset. Rather, I find that the salesperson went through the quote at the meeting which sets out that there would be a difference between the expected income and the monthly loan repayments.

That said, I do accept that Mr S was told by P that the system would be self-funding over a certain duration of time.

The 'system performance and returns' page of the quote has a table detailing the performance over 30 years. This shows that by year 19 the overall benefits that Mr S could expect to receive would have exceeded the total amount payable under the loan agreement.

Estimated performance over 30 years

Panel degradation	Yr	Income		Elec. savings	Energy saving optional extras *					Total income savings	Acc. grand total	Est. monthly return	Ann. ROI
		Generation Tariff	Export Tariff		VO savings	Heating control	H/W controller	Battery storage	Boiler doctor				
100.0%	1	£96.48	£54.83	£258.46	£106.39	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£70.39	£586.55	£586.55	£48.88	6.34%
100.0%	2	£99.41	£56.50	£276.35	£113.75	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£74.48	£820.49	£1,207.04	£51.71	6.7%
100.0%	3	£102.44	£58.21	£295.47	£121.62	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£78.81	£956.55	£1,863.59	£54.71	7.09%
99.6%	4	£105.13	£59.74	£314.65	£129.52	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£83.06	£992.09	£2,555.68	£57.68	7.48%
99.2%	5	£107.89	£61.32	£335.08	£137.93	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£87.52	£729.73	£3,285.41	£60.81	7.89%
98.8%	6	£110.72	£62.93	£356.82	£146.88	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£92.24	£769.57	£4,054.98	£64.13	8.32%
98.4%	7	£113.62	£64.57	£379.96	£156.40	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£97.20	£811.76	£4,866.74	£67.65	8.77%
98.0%	8	£116.60	£66.27	£404.60	£166.54	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£102.43	£856.45	£5,723.19	£71.37	9.25%
97.6%	9	£119.66	£68.00	£430.84	£177.34	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£107.95	£903.78	£6,626.97	£75.32	9.76%
97.2%	10	£122.79	£69.78	£458.76	£188.84	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£113.74	£953.91	£7,580.88	£79.49	10.3%
96.8%	11	£126.00	£71.60	£488.49	£201.07	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£119.86	£1,007.03	£8,587.91	£83.92	10.88%
96.4%	12	£129.29	£73.48	£520.14	£214.09	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£126.29	£1,063.31	£9,651.22	£88.61	11.49%
96.0%	13	£132.67	£75.40	£553.82	£227.96	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£133.08	£1,122.94	£10,774.16	£93.58	12.13%
95.6%	14	£136.13	£77.37	£589.68	£242.73	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£140.23	£1,186.14	£11,960.30	£98.84	12.81%
95.2%	15	£139.69	£79.39	£627.85	£258.44	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£147.75	£1,253.11	£13,213.41	£104.42	13.54%
94.8%	16	£143.33	£81.45	£668.47	£275.16	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£155.68	£1,324.10	£14,537.51	£110.34	14.31%
94.4%	17	£147.07	£83.57	£711.72	£292.96	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£164.03	£1,399.35	£15,936.85	£116.61	15.12%
94.0%	18	£150.89	£85.76	£757.74	£311.90	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£172.83	£1,479.12	£17,415.97	£123.26	15.98%
93.6%	19	£154.81	£87.98	£806.74	£332.06	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£182.09	£1,563.69	£18,979.66	£130.31	16.89%
93.2%	20	£158.84	£90.27	£858.88	£353.53	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£191.84	£1,653.36	£20,633.02	£137.78	17.87%
92.8%	25	£0.00	£0.00	£1,194.97	£491.87	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£253.34	£1,940.19	£22,573.21	£161.69	20.96%
92.4%	30	£0.00	£0.00	£1,662.55	£684.34	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£334.55	£2,681.45	£25,254.66	£223.45	28.97%
Totals		£2,513.46	£1,428.41	£12,952.04	£5,331.32	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£3,029.40	£25,254.66	£25,254.66	Ave. ROI:	9.10%

As I've set out above, I'm satisfied that P told Mr S that the system would pay for itself by year 19, and this is supported by the table above included in the quote. If that were an untrue statement of fact, and I'm satisfied that this was what induced him to enter into the contract, and he subsequently suffered a loss, that would amount to a misrepresentation.

Underperformance

So, I've gone on to consider the performance of the system and whether this is in line with the contract between P and Mr S. The MCS certificate estimates system is expected to produce 2,233.43 kWh a year.

I have looked at Mr S FIT statements and meter reading, and can see that their system, on average, has generated 1,755.93 kWh. This is significantly less than estimated by P at the point of sale, so I'm satisfied that the system isn't performing as expected.

It is unclear why the system has underperformed, but Shawbrook has had sufficient time since the complaint was made to identify the underperformance and inspect the system. Yet it has not done so.

So, based on the evidence available to me, I think that P misrepresented the system's ability to generate electricity, and as a result the benefits it would produce relative to the cost of the loan. I think this misrepresentation induced Mr S into entering into the contract. Because of this, I think that Shawbrook didn't treat Mr S fairly and he has lost out because of this. And this means that Shawbrook should put things right.

Putting things right

In this case, I think fair compensation is trying to make sure that Mr S does not suffer a financial loss, which in my view would mean that the solar panel system should generate roughly what was promised via the sales paperwork and MCS certificate.

So, I think to put things right Shawbrook should:

- a) calculate the difference between what the panels have generated as income (through FIT and savings) for Mr S and what the sales paperwork set out as being the annual “total income savings”,
- b) add 8% simple interest to that amount and pay the total to Mr S

The finance agreement in question was due to end in 2031. To ensure that Mr S doesn't lose out going forward, Shawbrook should then:

- c) calculate the average annual underperformance percentage so far, and assume that the panels will continue to underperform at that rate through to the conclusion of the finance agreement
- d) recalculate the “total income savings” for each year going forward until the conclusion of the finance agreement, having applied the percentage reduction identified in c) above
- e) pay Mr S the difference between the revised amounts calculated in d) above and the “total income savings” set out in the sales paperwork.

If Mr S has settled the loan early, Shawbrook should still ensure Mr S is compensated until the end of the original term of the loan.

I'm satisfied that there was sufficient information available at the time that Mr S first contacted Shawbrook that means the claim should have been upheld. I direct that Shawbrook should pay £100 compensation for the trouble and upset caused.

My final decision

My final decision is that I uphold Mr S's complaint in part. Shawbrook Bank Limited should put things right in the way I've set out above.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I'm required to ask Mr S to accept or reject my decision before 8 December 2022.

Asma Begum
Ombudsman