

The complaint

Mr P complains to Gallium Fund Solutions Limited (“Gallium”) about an investment he made in 2018. He says the investment was mis-sold as he was reassured that it would be secure and diversified, yet this wasn’t the case.

What happened

The B&G Plc Bond

Mr P invested £20,000 into a B&G three year fixed monthly income IFISA bond. For a period of time, sales of these bonds were dealt with by Basset Gold Ltd (“BG Ltd”), a separate business from B&G Plc, the issuer of the bonds. BG Ltd arranged applications for investments in the bonds. And it was responsible for advertising and marketing the bonds. Potential investors were also able to call BG Ltd, to discuss the bonds.

B&G Plc and BG Ltd were both appointed representatives of Gallium Fund Solutions Limited (“Gallium”). B&G Plc and BG Ltd were appointed representatives of Gallium from 17 February 2017 to 28 February 2018. Basset Gold Finance Ltd (“BGF”) – an independently authorised business, which was not connected to Gallium – took over from BG Ltd at some point in 2018. Gallium says this happened before the appointed representative agreement between it and BG Ltd came to an end and has made submissions on this point – albeit inconsistent ones. For the remainder of this background section I have referred to BG Ltd as the business Mr P interacted with, but the point of dispute is noted, and I will consider in my findings whether Mr P actually dealt with BGF instead.

Mr P’s investment in the bond

Mr P told us that he found the B&G bond while looking online for a good interest rate for his savings. He recalls seeing an advert for B&G and asked for some more information – an email was sent to him on 27 December 2017 with a link to an information pack. Mr P received a call to follow up on his enquiry in January 2018 and following that, he applied to invest online.

On 8 January 2019, B&G Finance Limited (which by that point had taken on the role of BG Ltd), sent an email to all investors then holding B&G Plc bonds. This referred to the fact that nearly all the money invested in B&G Plc bonds had been lent to one short term and pay day lender, called Uncle Buck. Following action by the FCA, Uncle Buck went into administration in March 2020 – and B&G Plc went into administration shortly afterwards. As a result, Mr P has not had his invested capital returned to him.

The application process

Mr P understandably doesn’t recall much about the application process now, but given the information we have received we can see his application was made on 17 January 2018 and appears to have been done online. We asked for copies of any call recordings BG Ltd held and were provided with some, but most were service and enquiry calls. However, some calls

were from before and around the time Mr P made his investment – one of these, on 15 January 2018 – was pivotal to Mr P’s decision to invest.

The call began with Mr P sharing his reservations about the safety of the investment as he’d read the terms, but the member of staff he spoke with reassured him about the associated risks. They said, in summary, that invested money was well diversified across B&G’s entire loan book and though it was unlikely the companies they were lending to would default, if they did the investment money could be recovered as the company assets were always sufficient to cover the investment sums. They explained this situation hadn’t arisen before and that B&G’s own money went into the same investments, and they were very careful with their own money. They cited positive reviews online and said that while they don’t provide the highest rates on the market, they were good given the security in place. Mr P said that what had been explained made him feel better. The member of staff agreed and said they wouldn’t say the investment was high risk. Mr P completed the online application two days later.

I have seen screen prints of each stage of the online application process. These show the application journey that Mr P underwent. This consisted of two stages, designed to meet the rules restricting who the bond could be promoted to and on how to test whether the investment was appropriate for the potential investor. The first was certification, where Mr P was categorised as an “everyday investor”. The second was the appropriateness test where Mr P was asked some questions about his understanding of the bond.

Gallium’s response to Mr P’s complaint

Gallium did not uphold Mr P’s complaint. It said BGF was regulated and authorised by the FCA from 2 January 2018 and, as Mr P’s bond was issued after that date, BGF was responsible for the promotion of the bond.

Gallium then made further submissions once Mr P’s complaint was referred to us. I have considered the submissions in full. I have also considered what Gallium described as its “position statement”, which sets out general information on the background to complaints about B&G Plc bonds.

Our investigator’s view

One of our investigators considered Mr P’s complaint and concluded it should be upheld. They said, in summary:

- The application process – both in terms of the certification of Mr P as a “restricted investor” and the assessment of the appropriateness of the bond for him – was misleading and didn’t gather sufficient information to comply with the FCA’s rules.
- Overall, BG Ltd, on Gallium’s behalf, didn’t comply with its regulatory obligations. Had it done so, Mr P wouldn’t have decided to invest or BG Ltd should have concluded that it shouldn’t allow Mr P to invest. For these reasons, it was fair to uphold the complaint and for Gallium to compensate Mr P for the loss he has suffered.

Gallium’s response to the view

Gallium did not accept the investigator’s view. It said, in summary:

- Our findings went beyond the scope of Mr P’s complaint.

- Regardless of label, Mr P was required to confirm that he met the requirements of a restricted investor and confirmed that he did. It is not fair or reasonable to conclude that the use of the word “everyday” contributed to Mr P giving an incorrect declaration, and it was reasonable for it to rely on the declaration.
- The appropriateness test answers and confirmations were sufficient for Gallium to satisfy itself that prospective investors had sufficient knowledge and experience of the bonds to understand the risks those bonds involved. It was reasonable for Gallium to rely on the outcome of this test.
- Mr P made the investment on the understanding it had risk associated with it, and did not choose to surrender it when receiving the email in 2019 which warned of the concentration risk. So he would have proceeded with the investment regardless.

Gallium also made submissions on what it describes as the “interim period”. On this point Gallium said, in summary:

- Basset Gold Finance (“BGF”) was authorised by the FCA on 2 January 2018 and began to promote the bonds to investors from that date. In particular, it understands that the website and telephone line was the responsibility of BGF from that date.
- At no point was BGF an appointed representative of Gallium, and Gallium had no responsibility for the actions of BGF. Our investigator has not found that Mr P actually spoke to anyone at B&G plc and BG Ltd for whose conduct Gallium had any responsibility, or that Gallium actually approved the content of the website through which Mr P invested and which contained the certification and appropriateness questions which form the basis for the view. Rather, the available evidence suggests that Mr P applied to invest through a website process approved by BGF.

The investigator provided evidence to Gallium that supported that BG Ltd were involved in the arranging of investments during the interim period. They sent copies of correspondence from other cases we have reviewed that showed emails and paperwork in use at the time consistently set out prior to 1 March 2018 that they belonged to BG Ltd as an appointed representative of Gallium Fund Solutions Limited. The investigator remained of the view the evidence shows BG Ltd promoted and arranged the B&G bond Mr P took out in January 2018, and Gallium was responsible for the actions of BG Ltd here.

Gallium also provided a witness statement from its former director, dated 16 February 2023, which says:

- He understands that the only regulated activities that continued to be carried out by BG Ltd in the interim period, were that BG Ltd remained responsible for the making of telephone calls with investors or prospective investors concerning their bond investments.
- It is his understanding that apart from telephone calls between Basset & Gold representatives and investors/prospective investors in the bonds, during the interim period all regulated activities relating to the financial promotions concerning the B&G plc bonds, as well as activities concerning the arranging of bond investments, were conducted by BGF. BG Ltd continued to be responsible for the content of telephone calls between Basset & Gold.
- On 4 January 2018, he received an email from the owner of Basset & Gold, which confirmed that Basset & Gold (he says this meant BGF) had been authorised by the

FCA. The owner requested a meeting to discuss the best way to “transition the regulatory business away from Gallium to the new firm”.

- He believes the meeting took place on 11 January 2018. No notes are available but he recalls what was discussed.

Gallium has also provided a general submission which contained some further evidence relating to what it describes as the “interim period”. This included:

- A copy of the 4 January 2018 email from the owner of Basset & Gold referred to in the witness statement.
- Copies of Gallium’s Appointed Representative Monthly Compliance Report for “Basset Gold”, for each month from February 2017 to February 2018.
- Copies of the documents applying to terminate BG Ltd as Gallium’s appointed representative, submitted by Gallium to the FCA on 1 March 2018, and some associated emails.
- Some email correspondence between Gallium and BG Ltd’s compliance officer about B&G Plc becoming an appointed representative of BGF, and the transfer of approved persons.
- A list of calls made by B&G Ltd which Gallium had monitored, month on month.

As no agreement could be reached, the complaint was passed to me to decide.

My provisional findings

I issued a provisional decision and said as follows:

Given what Gallium says about the “interim period” – that it is not responsible for the act(s) this complaint relates to – I have first considered all the available evidence and arguments to decide whether we can consider Mr P’s complaint.

Rule DISP 2.3.1R says we can;

“consider a complaint under the Compulsory Jurisdiction if it relates to an act or omission by a firm in carrying on...regulated activities...or any ancillary activities, including advice, carried on by the firm in connection with them”.

And the guidance at DISP 2.3.3G says:

“complaints about acts or omissions include those in respect of activities for which the firm...is responsible (including business of any appointed representative or agent for which the firm...has accepted responsibility)”.

This guidance is drawn from the relevant legislation, which is paragraph 3 of s39 to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA):

“the principal [here, Gallium] of an appointed representative is responsible, to the same extent as if he had expressly permitted it, for anything done or omitted by the

representative in carrying on the business for which he has accepted responsibility”.

So I need to consider whether Mr P’s complaint is about a regulated activity, carried on by an appointed representative of Gallium, for which Gallium accepted responsibility.

Is Mr P’s complaint about a regulated activity?

I am satisfied Mr P’s complaint relates to a regulated activity. The bond was a security or contractually based investment specified in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (“RAO”). At the time Mr P made his investment, the RAO said regulated activities include arranging deals in investments. Acts such as obtaining and assisting in the completion of an application form and sending it off, with the client’s payment, to the investment issuer would come within the scope of Article 25(1), when the arrangements have the direct effect of bringing about the transaction.

So I am satisfied the application process that took place online falls within the scope of Article 25(1). It involved making arrangements for Mr P to invest in the bond, and had the direct effect of bringing about the transaction.

Was Gallium responsible for the acts the complaint is about?

Under the appointed representative agreement in place between BG Ltd and Gallium, in relation to bonds, BG Ltd was allowed to carry out promoting activities ... *where the Company has approved the financial promotion. And Gallium allowed BG Ltd the right under its authorisation with the FCA to give advice... in connection with advising, arranging, or dealing in investment products for present and prospective clients and in connection therewith to display, advertise, promote ... for the sole purpose of promoting the sale of the same.*

This agreement was in force during the period up to the date of investment – 17 January 2018. So, if BG Ltd carried out the arrangements, that is business for which Gallium accepted responsibility and the complaint can therefore be considered against it.

I note Gallium, in its response to the view, says from 2 January 2018 BGF began to promote the bonds to investors and that the website and telephone line was the responsibility of BGF from that date. However – save for the witness statement, which is unclear on several points and in any event inconsistent with the position set out in response to the view – it has provided no evidence to support this point.

I will turn to the witness statement shortly. The evidence available otherwise all shows it was BG Ltd – not BGF – which made the arrangements in this case.

I’ve paid particular attention to the January 2018 Appointed Representative Monthly Compliance Report which Gallium provided. The following questions are asked of “Basset Gold”:

Does the Appointed Representative stationery (including website) properly identify the firm as an Appointed Representative of Gallium Fund Solutions Limited? And have you provided copies to Gallium?

Have you attached a list of all investors you have promoted to this month?

Have all investors been categorised as appropriate to receive the financial promotions prior to promotion and such categorisations have been kept on file?

Each of these questions was answered “Yes”.

Attached to the January 2018 Appointed Representative Monthly Compliance Report is a report all the investment business undertaken that month – which includes Mr P’s 17 January 2018 investment.

Although the report refers to “Basset Gold” and not specifically to either of the appointed representative businesses it clearly relates – at least insofar as what I refer to above - to the activities of B&G Ltd, as it was B&G Ltd – not B&G Plc – which operated the website, made promotions and arranged investments.

The Report also featured a post-it note stuck to it, which says:

“Pls note the total of money raised for B&G for Series 6 & 7. They may need to consider new loan documents soon. Although probably will not be our issue as terminating end of Feb, but worth mentioning to them”

This suggests the termination date was due to be the end of February 2018, before Mr P’s investment was made.

In addition to this, through other complaints this service has adjudicated on, we have seen numerous examples of bond sales that link BG Ltd to arranging investments during the interim period. We have seen evidence in the form of emails and telephone calls that indicate that investors were dealing with representatives of BG Ltd when arranging bonds during the time period when Mr P took out his investment.

For example, we’ve seen several emails from January and February 2018 sent to investors from BG Ltd Relationship Managers where the email footer states, “Basset Gold Ltd is an appointed representative of Gallium Fund Solutions Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.” Indeed, Mr P has himself shared the email he received on 15 January 2018 following the reassuring phone call and this has the same footer.

Gallium says the available evidence suggests that Mr P applied to invest through a website process approved by BGF. But I have not seen any evidence of the type Gallium refers to.

As I have set out, I have not seen any evidence specific to this investment which makes any reference to BGF – all references are to BG Ltd.

Returning to the witness statement, it includes the following:

“On 4 January 2018, I received an email from [name of the owner of the Basset Gold/Basset and Gold businesses], the ultimate owner and controller of Basset & Gold, which confirmed that Basset & Gold had been authorised by the FCA. I now know that it is BGF that was the entity authorised by the FCA, and that BGF had become FCA authorised on 2 January 2018. [name of the owner of the Basset Gold/Basset and Gold businesses] requested a meeting to discuss the best way to “transition the regulatory business away from Gallium to the new firm”.

I met with [name of the owner of the Basset Gold/Basset and Gold businesses] in the hotel he was staying in London the week following his email. I believe the meeting took place on 11 January 2018 as [name of the owner of the Basset Gold/Basset and Gold businesses]’s email of 4 January 2018 mentioned that he would be in London the following Thursday, which was the 11th. I recall that I made a note of what we discussed at the meeting, but so long after it took place I cannot now locate my

notes. I do, however, recall what was discussed.

At the meeting, [name of the owner of the Basset Gold/Basset and Gold businesses] and I agreed that Gallium would cease monitoring and approving new financial promotions with immediate effect, because Basset & Gold now controlled its own regulated firm, BGF. [name of the owner of the Basset Gold/Basset and Gold businesses] also informed me that BGF would update the Basset & Gold website and online application form, to reflect that BGF was now responsible for the promotion of the bonds and arranging any investments made in the Bonds.”

There are a number of things about the witness statement which are unclear. But, even if I accept what the statement says as an accurate reflection of the position at the time (and, to be clear, given the available evidence otherwise, I do not) it does not in any event amount to evidence BGF was responsible for Mr P's investment.

I say this because the witness statement says a meeting – to discuss a “transition” to BGF from Gallium's appointed representatives – took place on 11 January. Gallium's ex-director says his recollection of that meeting was that at the time of the meeting Gallium would no longer be responsible “with immediate effect” and BGF “now” being responsible. Which suggests, on Gallium's ex-director's recollection, responsibility passed from Gallium to BGF on 11 January 2018. That is contradictory to previous statements that BGF were responsible from 2 January 2018, so casts doubt over the statements made.

I've considered the latest general submissions Gallium has presented to support its view that it isn't responsible for answering Mr P's complaint. In my view this is all evidence B&G Ltd was arranging investments in B&G Plc bonds – including the investment Mr P made – at the time of this investment, and was doing so as an appointed representative of Gallium. I say this because:

- The 4 January 2018 email only refers to an intention to transition away from Gallium to BGF, and makes a request to discuss how this might be done. It is not evidence of a transition to BGF having already taken place, and of BGF hence being responsible from that time.
- The Appointed Representative Monthly Compliance Report is evidence B&G Ltd was still being described as an appointed representative of Gallium at this time, in stationery and on the website. It is also evidence Gallium was monitoring and recording promotions and arrangements being made by B&G Ltd at that time. This is strong evidence Gallium accepted responsibility for the arrangement of investments at the time.
- The post-it note on the investment list is clear evidence Gallium understood it was responsible for the arrangement of investments until 1 March 2018.
- The fact Gallium was monitoring calls from B&G Ltd to investors (or potential investors) is further strong evidence Gallium accepted responsibility for the arrangement of investments at the time – there is no other reason why such monitoring would be taking place.

To be clear, I have not seen any evidence to show BGF took responsibility from 2 January 2018, as Gallium response to the investigator's view says, or that it had any involvement in Mr P's investment. All the evidence I have seen supports a contrary position. I'm satisfied Mr P's complaint is about acts for which Gallium accepted responsibility. They are therefore acts of Gallium and can be considered in a complaint against it.

The merits of Mr P's complaint

As I am satisfied Mr P's complaint is one I can look at I've considered all the available evidence and arguments to decide what's fair and reasonable in the circumstances of this complaint.

In considering what is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of this complaint, I have taken into account relevant law and regulations; regulators rules, guidance and standards; codes of practice; and where appropriate, what I consider to have been good industry practice at the relevant time.

The Principles for Businesses, which are set out in the FCA's Handbook "*are a general statement of the fundamental obligations of firms under the regulatory system*" (PRIN 1.1.2G). I think Principles 6 (Customers' interests) and 7 (Communications with clients) are relevant here.

Principle 7 overlaps with COBS 4.2.1R (1) (*A firm must ensure that a communication or a financial promotion is fair, clear and not misleading*), which I also consider to be relevant here.

The bond was non-readily realisable and therefore there were rules restricting who it could be promoted to and how to test whether the investment was appropriate for the potential investor. These rules were set out in COBS 4.7 and COBS 10.1, 10.2 and 10.3. I have considered the relevant rules in full.

I note Gallium has referred to the FCA's policy statement PS14/4, and to question and answer sessions with the FCA's Head of Investment Policy and UKCFA. I have considered these too.

Having considered all the available evidence and arguments I have reached a similar conclusion to that of our investigator, for similar reasons. In summary:

- BG Ltd, acting on Gallium's behalf, misled Mr P at the certification stage by changing the term used in the rules from "restricted investor" to "everyday investor" and describing the category as being one "anyone" could fall into. This was not treating Mr P fairly or acting in his best interests. Had BG Ltd followed the rules and not misled Mr P, it is unlikely he would have certified himself as being a restricted investor.
- The appropriateness test carried out by BG Ltd, on behalf of Gallium, did not meet the requirements of the rules. Had it done so, it would have been apparent the bond was not an appropriate investment for Mr P as he didn't have the relevant knowledge and experience to understand the risks involved. In the circumstances Mr P would either not have proceeded or, acting fairly and reasonably, BG Ltd should have concluded it should not promote the bond to Mr P.

For these reasons – individually and cumulatively – my decision was that Mr P's complaint should be upheld. I was also satisfied Mr P would either not have proceeded to make the investment or would not have been able to proceed, had Gallium acted fairly and reasonably to meet its regulatory obligations. And so I was satisfied it was fair to ask Gallium to compensate Mr P for his loss.

I then suggested how things ought to be put right.

Responses to my provisional decision

Mr P acknowledged my provisional findings and didn't have anything to add. I didn't receive any further evidence or arguments from Gallium by the deadline set for responses.

What I've decided – and why

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

As Gallium has not made more comments or arguments for me to consider and neither did Mr P, I see no reason to depart from the outcome I set out in my provisional decision.

To confirm, for the reasons described in my provisional decision, I find Mr P would either not have proceeded to make the investment or would not have been able to proceed, had Gallium acted fairly and reasonably to meet its regulatory obligations. And so I am satisfied it is fair to ask Gallium to compensate Mr P for his loss and I uphold this complaint.

Putting things right

Fair compensation

In assessing what would be fair compensation, I consider that my aim should be to put Mr P as close to the position he would probably now be in if he had not invested in the bond.

I think Mr P would have invested differently. It is not possible to say precisely what he would have done, but I am satisfied that what I have set out below is fair and reasonable given Mr P's circumstances and objectives when he invested.

What should Gallium do?

To compensate Mr P fairly, Gallium must:

- Compare the performance of Mr P's investment with that of the benchmark shown below and pay the difference between the fair value and the actual value of the investment. If the actual value is greater than the fair value, no compensation is payable.
- Gallium should also add any interest set out below to the compensation payable. Income tax may be payable on any interest awarded.
- It is also clear that Mr P has been caused some distress and inconvenience by the loss of his investment. I do not believe Mr P foresaw such a drastic loss and I recognise the considerable worry he will have felt when B&G Plc failed. I consider a payment of £350 is fair compensation for the upset caused.

Portfolio name	Status	Benchmark	From ("start date")	To ("end date")	Additional interest
B&G Plc bond	Still exists but illiquid	Average rate from fixed rate bonds	Date of investment	Date of my final decision	8% simple per year from final decision to settlement (if not settled within 28 days)

					of the business receiving the complainant's acceptance)
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Actual value

This means the actual amount payable from the investment at the end date.

If at the end date the investment is illiquid (meaning it could not be readily sold on the open market), it may be difficult to work out what the actual value is. In such a case the actual value should be assumed to be zero. This is provided Mr P agrees to Gallium taking ownership of the portfolio, if it wishes to. If it is not possible for Gallium to take ownership, then it may request an undertaking from Mr P that he repays to Gallium any amount he may receive from the portfolio in future.

Fair value

This is what the investment would have been worth at the end date had it produced a return using the benchmark.

To arrive at the fair value when using the fixed rate bonds as the benchmark, Gallium should use the monthly average rate for one-year fixed-rate bonds as published by the Bank of England. The rate for each month is that shown as at the end of the previous month. Those rates should be applied to the investment on an annually compounded basis.

Any withdrawal, income or other distributions paid out of the investment should be deducted from the fair value calculation at the point it was actually paid so it ceases to accrue any return in the calculation from that point on. If there is a large number of regular payments, to keep calculations simpler, I'll accept if Gallium totals all those payments and deducts that figure at the end to determine the fair value instead of deducting periodically.

Why is this remedy suitable?

I have chosen this method of compensation because:

- Mr P wanted to achieve a reasonable return without risking any of his capital.
- The average rate for the fixed rate bonds would be a fair measure given Mr P's circumstances and objectives. It does not mean that Mr P would have invested only in a fixed rate bond. It is the sort of investment return a consumer could have obtained with little risk to their capital.

My final decision

For the reasons explained, I uphold the complaint. My decision is that Gallium Fund Solutions Limited should pay the amount calculated as set out above.

Gallium Fund Solutions Limited should provide details of its calculation in a clear, simple format.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I'm required to ask Mr P to accept or reject my decision before 26 October 2023.

Aimee Stanton
Ombudsman