

The complaint

Mr B complains Revolut Ltd won't refund the full amount of money he lost to a scam.

What happened

The background to this complaint is well-known to both parties, so I won't repeat it in detail here. But in summary and based on the submissions of both parties, I understand it to be as follows.

Mr B complains that from November 2023 he sent nine payments to what he thought was a legitimate investment.

When the investment stopped paying out, Mr B realised he'd been scammed. So, he raised a complaint with Revolut.

Revolut looked into the complaint but didn't uphold it. Mr B remained unhappy, so he brought his complaint to our service.

Our investigator looked into the complaint but didn't uphold it. Our investigator didn't think the payments were of a value that would have triggered Revolut's automatic payment checking system. He also didn't think Revolut could have recovered the money, due to it going to wallets in Mr B's name.

As Mr B didn't agree with the investigator's view, the complaint's been passed to me to decide.

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.

I'm very aware that I've summarised this complaint briefly, in less detail than has been provided, and in my own words. No discourtesy is intended by this. Instead, I've focussed on what I think is the heart of the matter here. If there's something I've not mentioned, it isn't because I've ignored it. I haven't. I'm satisfied I don't need to comment on every individual point or argument to be able to reach what I think is the right outcome. Our rules allow me to do this. This simply reflects the informal nature of our service as a free alternative to the courts.

Where the evidence is incomplete, inconclusive, or contradictory, I must make my decision on the balance of probabilities – that is, what I consider is more likely than not to have happened in the light of the available evidence and the wider surrounding circumstances.

In line with the Payment Services Regulations (PSR) 2017, consumers are generally liable for payments they authorise. Revolut is expected to process authorised payment instructions without undue delay. As an Electronic Money Institution (EMI), they also have long-standing

obligations to help protect customers from financial harm from fraud and scams. However, there are many payments made by customers each day and it's not realistic or reasonable to expect an EMI to stop and check every payment instruction. There's a balance to be struck between identifying payments that could potentially be fraudulent, and minimising disruption to legitimate payments.

Having considered the size of the individual payments, I'm satisfied they were not of a value or remarkable enough to have triggered Revolut's payment checking process. Mr B had also received several payments (including a larger payment than those that he sent) from the same exchange used to send payments to the scammer. So, I'm satisfied that these payments wouldn't have looked out of line with Mr B's account activity.

One of Mr B's payments of £100 was stopped and Revolut asked him to confirm that it was him making it. As this was a stop to check authorisation of the payment, and Mr B confirmed it was him making it, I'm satisfied Revolut didn't need to do any more.

So, I don't find Revolut did anything wrong when they didn't stop Mr B's payments.

Recovery

After the debit card payments were made, the only potential avenue for recovery of the payments would have been through the chargeback scheme. The chargeback scheme is a voluntary scheme set up to resolve card payment disputes between merchants and cardholders. Revolut is bound by the card scheme provider's chargeback rules. Whilst there is no 'right' to a chargeback, I generally consider it to be good practice that a chargeback be raised if there is a reasonable chance of it succeeding. But a chargeback can only be made within the scheme rules, meaning there are only limited grounds and limited forms of evidence that will be accepted for a chargeback to be considered valid, and potentially succeed. Time limits also apply.

Revolut did raise a chargeback, but it wasn't completed, and I don't find Revolut has done anything wrong here. I'll explain why.

In the circumstances of this complaint, I'm satisfied that a claim would've unlikely been successful. Mr B paid a legitimate crypto exchange, and he would have received a service from the crypto exchange. Mr B's disagreement is with the scammer, not the crypto exchange. And so, it would not have been possible for Revolut to process a chargeback claim against the scammer as Mr B did not pay them directly.

So, I don't think Mr B had any reasonable prospect of success if Revolut were to have processed chargeback claims against the crypto exchange. So, I can't say that Revolut acted unfairly when it considered Mr B's chargeback claim.

Mr B feels that Revolut should refund the money he lost due to the scam. I understand that this will have been frustrating for him. But I've thought carefully about everything that has happened, and with all the circumstances of this complaint in mind I don't think Revolut needs to pay Mr B any compensation. I realise this means Mr B is out of pocket and I'm really sorry he's lost this money. However, for the reasons I've explained, I don't think I can reasonably uphold this complaint.

My final decision

My final decision is that I don't uphold this complaint.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I'm required to ask Mr B to accept or

reject my decision before 27 April 2025.

Tom Wagstaff
Ombudsman