

## **The complaint**

Mr and Mrs S complain that Lloyds Bank PLC (“Lloyds”) won’t refund the money they lost when they fell victim to a scam.

## **What happened**

With Mr S having previously invested in a company called Buy2let/Raedex Consortium Ltd – “R”, Mr and Mrs S made a further investment. They paid £14,000 in 2019 via Lloyds and also invested £56,000 through another bank account – so 20% of the investment was made through the Lloyds account.

Mr and Mrs S’s understanding of the investment was that it would fund new lease cars for a UK driver for three years. Their capital would be repaid in monthly instalments over the term with a final payment plus the interest being paid at the end of this. Mr and Mrs S received returns of £19,517.28, across the full £70,000 investment. And these were all paid into their Lloyds account.

Mr and Mrs S realised there was a problem in February 2021 when they didn’t receive the expected monthly payment. They now believe they’ve been the victims of a scam. And they think that an appropriate intervention at the time would have stopped them from making the payments. In total, across the two bank accounts, the loss is £50,482.72.

Mr and Mrs S complained to Lloyds. But it didn’t agree to refund their losses. It said this was a genuine investment that had failed.

Our investigator considered the complaint. He said the evidence showed there was a clear discrepancy between the payment purposes Mr and Mrs S and R had in mind, so this met the Contingent Reimbursement Model (CRM) Code’s definition of a scam. He felt Mr and Mrs S had a reasonable basis for believing the investment was legitimate. So, taking into consideration the investment made via the other bank and the returns received, he recommended Lloyds refund 20% of Mr and Mrs S’s losses (£10,096.54), plus 8% simple interest per annum from 15 days after the date the directors of R were charged by the SFO to the date of settlement.

Mr and Mrs S agreed but Lloyds said it wasn’t in a position to reply due to the ongoing situation with R. As the complaint has been passed to me to decide, I’ve considered this and addressed it as part of my decision.

## **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.

Having done so, I’m upholding this complaint – I’ll explain why.

When considering what’s fair and reasonable, I’m required to take into account relevant law and regulations, regulatory rules, guidance and standards, codes of practice and what I

consider to have been good industry practice at the time.

In broad terms, the starting position in law is that a firm is expected to process payments and withdrawals that a customer authorises, in accordance with the Payment Services Regulations and the terms and conditions of the customer's account. However, where the customer made the payment as a consequence of the actions of a fraudster, it may sometimes be fair and reasonable for the bank to reimburse the customer even though they authorised the payment.

The CRM Code is of particular relevance in this case. This is a voluntary code that requires firms signed up to it, or committed to applying it, to reimburse customers who have been the victim of authorised push payment scams, in all but a limited number of circumstances. Lloyds was a signatory to the CRM Code at the time the payment in dispute was made.

In order for me to conclude whether the CRM Code applies in this case, I must first consider whether the payment in question, on the balance of probabilities, meets the CRM Code's definition of a scam. It's defined in the Code as:

*“Authorised Push Payment scam, that is, a transfer of funds executed across Faster Payments, CHAPS or an internal book transfer, authorised by a Customer in accordance with regulation 67 of the PSRs, where:*

- (i) The Customer intended to transfer funds to another person, but was instead deceived into transferring the funds to a different person; or*
- (ii) The Customer transferred funds to another person for what they believed were legitimate purposes but were in fact fraudulent.”*

If I conclude that the payment meets the definition of a scam, as defined above, then Mr and Mrs S would be entitled to reimbursement unless Lloyds has shown that any of the exceptions in R2 of the Code apply.

*Can Lloyds delay making a decision under the CRM Code?*

The CRM Code says firms should make a decision as to whether or not to reimburse a customer without undue delay. There are, however, some circumstances where I need to consider whether a reimbursement decision under the provisions of the CRM Code can be stayed. If the case is subject to investigation by a statutory body and the outcome might reasonably inform the firm's decision, the CRM Code allows a firm, at R3(1)(c), to wait for the outcome of that investigation before making a reimbursement decision.

However, where a firm has already issued a reimbursement decision – for example, by telling they consumer they will not be reimbursed because they are not the victim of an APP scam – then R3(1)(c) has no further application. The Lending Standards Board (LSB) confirmed in a letter to firms dated 6 November 2024 that *“a firm should not seek to apply this provision where it believes that the case is a civil dispute and therefore outside the scope of the CRM Code.”*

The Financial Ombudsman Service does not have the power to restart R3(1)(c) – so where a firm has made a reimbursement decision, a customer is entitled to have our Service decide the merits of the complaint about the payment they made, fairly and reasonably on the balance of probabilities.

So, this provision only applies *before* the firm has made its decision under the CRM Code. Lloyds can't seek to delay a decision it's already made. It had already reached a decision on

Mr and Mrs S's claim in its final response letter to them when it said the complaint was not a scam, but a genuine investment that had failed. So, I don't think Lloyds can rely on this provision.

*Is it appropriate to determine Mr and Mrs S's complaint now?*

The SFO had been carrying out an investigation into the car leasing company and several connected companies. But that investigation concluded on 19 January 2024 when the SFO published the outcome of the investigation, which included the charging of R's former company directors with fraud, on its website.

There may be circumstances and cases where it's appropriate to wait for the outcome of external investigations and/or related court cases. But that isn't necessarily so in every case, as it will often be possible to reach conclusions on the main issues on the basis of evidence already available. And I'm conscious that any criminal proceedings that may ultimately take place have a higher standard of proof (beyond reasonable doubt) than I'm required to apply (which - as explained above - is the balance of probabilities).

The LSB has said that the CRM Code doesn't require proof beyond reasonable doubt that a scam has taken place before a reimbursement decision can be reached. Nor does it require a firm to prove the intent of the third party before a decision can be reached. So, in order to determine Mr and Mrs S's complaint I have to ask myself whether I can be satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that the available evidence indicates that it's more likely than not that Mr and Mrs S were the victims of a scam, rather than a failed investment.

I'm required to determine complaints quickly and with minimum formality. In view of this, I don't think it would be appropriate to wait to decide Mr and Mrs S's complaint unless there is a reasonable basis to suggest that the outcome of the related court case may have a material impact on my decision over and above the evidence that is already available.

Lloyds has not clearly articulated whether it considers this may be the case. It's not clear if Lloyds is concerned that any subsequent court action regarding R's actions may lead to Mr and Mrs S being compensated twice for the same loss, i.e. by Lloyds and by the courts. But I don't know how likely it is that any funds will be recovered as part of those proceedings.

Similarly, I'm aware that there is an ongoing administration process – including liquidation. This might result in some recoveries; but given this would initially be for secured creditors, I think it's unlikely that victims of this scheme (as unsecured creditors) would get anything substantive. That said, in order to avoid the risk of double recovery Lloyds is entitled to take, if it wishes, an assignment of the rights to all future distributions under the administrative process before paying the award.

I'm also aware that the Financial Services Compensation Scheme (FSCS) is accepting customer claims submitted to it against Raedex Consortium Ltd. More information about FSCS's position on claims submitted to FSCS against Raedex can be found here: <https://www.fscs.org.uk/making-a-claim/failed-firms/raedex/>

The FSCS is also aware that we have issued recent decisions upholding complaints against banks related to the Raedex investment scheme. Whether the FSCS pays any compensation to anyone who submits a claim to it is a matter for FSCS to determine, and under their rules. It might be that Raedex Consortium Ltd has conducted activities that have contributed to the same loss Mr and Mrs S are now complaining to us about in connection with the activities of Lloyds.

As I'm upholding this complaint, for the reasons given below, Mr and Mrs S should know that as they will be recovering compensation from Lloyds, they cannot claim again for the same loss by making a claim at FSCS (however, if the overall loss is greater than the amount they recover from Halifax, they may be able to recover that further compensation by making a claim to FSCS, but that will be a matter for the FSCS to consider and under their rules.) Further, if Mr and Mrs S have already made a claim at FSCS in connection with this matter, and in the event the FSCS pays compensation, Mr and Mrs S are required to repay any further compensation they receives from their complaint against Lloyds, up to the amount received in compensation from FSCS.

FOS and FSCS operate independently, however in these circumstances, it's important that FSCS and FOS are working together and sharing information to ensure that fair compensation is awarded. More information about how FOS shares information with other public bodies can be found in our privacy notice here: <https://www.financial-ombudsman.org.uk/privacy-policy/consumer-privacy-notice>

Whilst the FSCS may be taking on these cases against R as a failed unregulated investment, it doesn't automatically follow that this was not a scam. This is not something that the FSCS would make a finding on before considering those claims.

As Lloyds can ask Mr and Mrs S to undertake to transfer to it any rights it may have to recovery elsewhere, I'm not persuaded that these are reasonable barriers to it reimbursing him in line with the CRM Code's provisions.

So as the SFO has reached an outcome on its investigation, and I don't think it's fair or necessary to wait until the outcome of the related court case (which is scheduled to commence in almost two years). Nor do I consider it's necessary to wait for the administration process to complete or wait for a claim with FSCS to be made.

For the reasons I discuss further below, I don't think it's necessary to wait until the outcome of the court case for me to reach a fair and reasonable decision. And I don't think it would be fair to wait for other investigations to complete before making a decision on whether to reimburse Mr and Mrs S.

*Have Mr and Mrs S been the victims of a scam, as defined in the CRM code?*

As referenced above, Lloyds has signed up to the voluntary CRM Code, which provides additional protection to scam victims. Under the CRM Code, the starting principle is that a firm should reimburse a customer who is the victim of an APP scam (except in limited circumstances).

The CRM Code doesn't apply to private civil disputes, such as where a customer has paid a legitimate supplier for goods or services but has not received them, they are defective in some way or the customer is otherwise dissatisfied with the supplier. So, it wouldn't apply to a genuine investment that subsequently failed. And the CRM Code only applies if the definition of an APP scam is met, as set out above.

I've considered the first part of the definition and, having done so, I'm satisfied that Mr and Mrs S paid the account they was intending to send the funds to, particularly given that they'd done so previously. And I don't think there was any deception involved when it comes to who they thought they were paying. So, I don't think the first part of the definition set out above affects Mr and Mrs S's transactions.

I've gone on to consider if Mr and Mrs S's intended purpose for the payment was legitimate, whether the intended purposes they and the company (R) they paid were broadly aligned and, if not, whether this was the result of dishonest deception on the part of R.

From what I've seen and what Mr and Mrs S have told us, I'm satisfied they made the payment with the intention of investing with the car leasing company. They thought their funds would be used to purchase a vehicle which would then be leased out, and that they would receive returns on their investment. I haven't seen anything to suggest that Mr and Mrs S didn't think this was legitimate.

I've considered whether there is convincing evidence to demonstrate that the true purpose of the investment scheme was significantly different to this, and so whether this was a scam or genuine investment. And the evidence I've seen suggests the car leasing company didn't intend to act in line with the purpose for the payments it had agreed with Mr and Mrs S.

Mr and Mrs S were told their capital would be used to fund specific new vehicles and that it would be secured in their favour until the loan is repaid, by way of a fixed charge. But there's no evidence this was the case or that Mr and Mrs S's funds were secured against a specific vehicle.

The FCA also checked a sample of the vehicles the companies held against the DVLA database and found a significantly larger proportion of these were second-hand than R's business model suggested or would support – as it relied on securing significant discounts on new vehicles, which wouldn't be available on second-hand vehicles.

It also found a number of leases started significantly before the vehicles were put on the road, and some vehicles were not found on the database at all. And the FCA said it considered the companies' valuation of the vehicles it held was unrealistic and that the group's liabilities significantly exceeded its assets.

A report by the administrators of one of the connected companies also said that the total number of loan agreements was 3,609, relating to 834 investors, but that the number of vehicles held by the group at the appointment of the administrators was 596 - or less than one car for every six loan agreements.

I've not seen a record at Companies House of any charge in Mr and Mrs S's favour over any vehicle with the company following his investment. And, as I think the evidence shows the company was largely not carrying out this key aspect of the investments, I think it's safe to conclude that this wasn't done in Mr and Mrs S's case either.

So, I think the evidence shows the car leasing company wasn't acting in line with the business model and features of the investment it had led Mr and Mrs S to believe they were making. And so the purpose the company intended for the payments Mr and Mrs S made wasn't aligned with the purpose Mr and Mrs S intended for the payments.

The SFO has also said that the former company directors are accused of providing those who invested with false information and encouraging people to pay in whilst knowing that investments weren't, in reality, backed up by the cars they had been promised. So, I think the discrepancy in the alignment of the payment purposes between Mr and Mrs S and R was the result of dishonest deception on the part of the company.

As a result, I think the circumstances here meet the definition of a scam as set out under the CRM Code.

*Are Mr and Mrs S entitled to a refund under the CRM code?*

Under the CRM Code the starting principle is that a firm should reimburse a customer who is the victim of an APP scam, like Mr and Mrs S. The circumstances where a firm may choose not to reimburse are limited and it is for the firm to establish those exceptions apply. R2(1) of the Code outlines those exceptions.

One such circumstance might be when a customer has ignored an effective warning. Another circumstance in which a bank might decline a refund is, if it can be demonstrated that the customer made the payments without having a reasonable basis for believing that:

- the payee was the person the customer was expecting to pay;
- the payment was for genuine goods or services; and/or
- the person or business with whom they transacted was legitimate.

There are further exceptions within the CRM Code, but they do not apply in this case.

Although Lloyds hasn't established that any of those exceptions apply, for completeness I find that none apply in this case.

I say this because the way Mr and Mrs S were told the investment would work doesn't appear to be suspicious, and the returns they were told they would receive don't appear to be too good to be true. The investment material and communications with R I've reviewed appear professional, and there was nothing in the public domain at the time about R that Mr and Mrs S could have reasonably inferred from that a scam was taking place.

It appears that the company had been operating for several years. One of the connected companies was authorised and regulated by the FCA, and a number of previous investors (including Mr and Mrs S) had received the returns they were told they would. So, I don't think there was anything about the investment that should have caused Mr and Mrs S concern.

Lloyds hasn't alleged that Mr and Mrs S made the payment without a reasonable basis for belief that the investment was legitimate. It also hasn't said that it provided a warning at the time Mr and Mrs S made the transaction – so I can't fairly say Mr and Mrs S ignored an effective warning.

And so, I don't think Lloyds has established that any of the exceptions to reimbursement under the CRM Code apply here, and so it should refund the money Mr and Mrs S lost, with consideration to the returns received and the investment through the other bank.

### **Putting things right**

As Mr and Mrs S received monthly interest payments back from R in relation to the disputed investment, I think it would be fair for these payments to be deducted from the amount Lloyds has to refund them. But returns were paid into their Lloyds account for the investment made through Lloyds, but also for the investment made through the other bank account. In total, from the information available, Mr and Mrs S received returns of £19,517.28. Given that Mr and Mrs S paid 20% of the investment from Lloyds, it seems reasonable to proceed on the basis that 20% of the returns relate to the investment made from Lloyds – £3,903.46

While they received returns from a previous investment, I don't think it would be fair to deduct these.

I don't think any action I would've expected Lloyds to take would have prevented Mr and Mrs S from making this payment, as I don't think any of the information I would have reasonably expected it to have uncovered at the time of the payments would have uncovered the scam or caused it significant concern. And I don't think it was unreasonable for Lloyds to initially decline Mr and Mrs S's claim under the CRM Code, as it wasn't clear from the evidence available at the time that this was a scam.

But the CRM Code allows firms 15 days to make a decision after the outcome of an investigation is known. So I think Lloyds should have responded to Mr and Mrs S's claim and refunded their losses under the CRM Code within 15 days of the SFO publishing the outcome of its investigation. And so I think Lloyds should now pay 8% interest on the refund, from 15 days after the SFO published its outcome on 19 January 2024, until the date of settlement.

So in order to put things right for Mr and Mrs S, Lloyds Bank PLC must:

- Refund Mr and Mrs S 20% of their overall losses, which accounts for the investment through the third-party bank and returns received. I understand this amount to be £10,096.54;
- Pay Mr and Mrs S 8% interest on that refund, from 15 days after 19 January 2024 until the date of settlement.

As the car leasing company is now under the control of administrators, it's possible Mr and Mrs S may recover some further funds in the future. In order to avoid the risk of double recovery Lloyds is entitled to take, if it wishes, an assignment of the rights to all future distributions under the administrative process before paying the award.

If Lloyds considers that it's required by HM Revenue & Customs to deduct income tax from the interest award, it should tell Mr and Mrs S how much it's taken off. It should also provide a tax deduction certificate if Mr and Mrs S ask for one, so the tax can be reclaimed from HM Revenue & Customs if appropriate.

### **My final decision**

My final decision is that I uphold this complaint and I require Lloyds Bank PLC to put things right for Mr and Mrs S as set out above.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I'm required to ask Mr and Mrs S to accept or reject my decision before 20 February 2025.

Melanie Roberts  
**Ombudsman**