

## **Complaint**

Mr H complains that Moneybarn No.1 Limited (trading “Moneybarn”) unfairly entered into a conditional sale agreement with him. He’s said that the agreement was unaffordable and that this caused ongoing financial difficulty.

## **Background**

In March 2017, Moneybarn provided Mr H with finance for a used car. The cash price of the car was £13,250.00. Mr H didn’t pay a deposit and entered into a conditional sale agreement with Moneybarn for the entire amount.

The loan had total interest, fees and charges of 11,496.37 and a 60-month term. This meant that the balance to be repaid of £24,746.37 was due to be repaid in 59 monthly instalments of £419.43. The statement of account appears to show that the agreement was settled in February 2019.

In February 2024, Mr H complained to Moneybarn saying that it shouldn’t have entered into this conditional sale agreement with him. He said that Moneybarn ought to have realised that the monthly payments were unaffordable for him and that this caused ongoing financial difficulty.

Moneybarn did not uphold Mr H’s complaint. It believed that Mr H had complained about too late. Mr H remained dissatisfied at Moneybarn’s final response and referred his complaint to our service. When providing its file of papers on Mr H’s complaint, Moneybarn told us that it believed Mr H had complained too late.

Mr H’s complaint was considered by one of our investigators. She reached the conclusion that proportionate checks would not have shown Moneybarn that it shouldn’t have entered into the conditional sale agreement with Mr H. So she didn’t think that Mr H’s complaint should be upheld.

Mr H disagreed with our investigator and the complaint was passed to an ombudsman for a final decision.

## **My findings**

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

### *Basis for my consideration of this complaint*

There are time limits for referring a complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service. Moneybarn has argued that Mr H’s complaint was made too late because he complained more than six years after the decision to provide the finance as well as more than three years after he ought reasonably to have been aware of his cause to make this complaint.

Our investigator explained why it was reasonable to interpret Mr H's complaint as being one alleging that the relationship between him and Moneybarn was unfair to him as described in s140A of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 ("CCA"). She also explained why this complaint about an allegedly unfair lending relationship had been made in time.

Having carefully considered everything, I've decided not to uphold Mr H's complaint. Given the reasons for this, I'm satisfied that whether Mr H's complaint was made in time or not has no impact on that outcome.

I'm also in agreement with the investigator that Mr H's complaint should be considered more broadly than just the lending decision. I consider this to be the case as Mr H has not only complained not about the decision to lend but has also alleged that the payments were unaffordable but that they also caused ongoing financial difficulty.

I'm therefore satisfied that Mr H's complaint can therefore reasonably be interpreted as a complaint about the overall fairness of the lending relationship between him and Moneybarn. I acknowledge Moneybarn still doesn't agree we can look Mr H's complaint, but given the outcome I have reached, I do not consider it necessary for me to make any further comment, or reach any findings on these matters.

In deciding what is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of Mr H's case, I am required to take relevant law into account. As, for the reasons I've explained above, I'm satisfied that Mr H's complaint is about the fairness of the lending relationship between him and Moneybarn, relevant law in this case includes s140A, s140B and s140C of the CCA.

S140A says that a court may make an order under s140B if it determines that the relationship between the creditor (Moneybarn) and the debtor (Mr H), arising out of a credit agreement is unfair to the debtor because of one or more of the following, having regard to all matters it thinks relevant:

- any of the terms of the agreement;
- the way in which the creditor has exercised or enforced any of his rights under the agreement;
- any other thing done or not done by or on behalf of the creditor.

Case law shows that a court assesses whether a relationship is unfair at the date of the hearing, or if the credit relationship ended before then, at the date it ended. That assessment has to be performed having regard to the whole history of the relationship. S140B sets out the types of orders a court can make where a credit relationship is found to be unfair – these are wide powers, including reducing the amount owed or requiring a refund, or to do or not do any particular thing.

Given Mr H's complaint, I therefore need to think about whether Moneybarn's decision to lend to Mr H, or its later actions resulted in the lending relationship between Mr H and Moneybarn being unfair to Mr H, such that it ought to have acted to put right the unfairness – and if so whether it did enough to remove that unfairness.

Mr H's relationship with Moneybarn is therefore likely to be unfair if it didn't carry out reasonable and proportionate checks into Mr H's ability to repay in circumstances where doing so would have revealed the repayments to the agreement to have been unaffordable, or that it was irresponsible to lend. And if this was the case, Moneybarn didn't then somehow remove the unfairness this created.

I'll now turn to whether Moneybarn acted fairly and reasonably when entering into the conditional sale agreement with Mr H.

### *Our approach to complaints about irresponsible or unaffordable lending*

Moneybarn needed to make sure that it didn't lend irresponsibly. In practice, what this means is that Moneybarn needed to carry out proportionate checks to be able to understand whether any lending was sustainable for Mr H before providing it.

Our website sets out what we typically think about when deciding whether a lender's checks were proportionate. Generally, we think it's reasonable for a lender's checks to be less thorough – in terms of how much information it gathers and what it does to verify that information – in the early stages of a lending relationship.

But we might think it needed to do more if, for example, a borrower's income was low, the amount lent was high, or the information the lender had – such as a significantly impaired credit history – suggested the lender needed to know more about a prospective borrower's ability to repay.

I've kept this in mind when determining Mr H's complaint.

### *Application to Mr H's complaint - Did Moneybarn act fairly and reasonably when agreeing to enter into this conditional sale agreement with Mr H?*

Moneybarn says it agreed to this application after Mr H provided details of his income which it verified with copies of payslips. It says it also carried out credit searches on Mr H which showed that he had previously defaulted on credit agreements with the most recent of these taking place some nine months prior to this application. Mr H also had a county court judgment ("CCJ") recorded against him around four and a half years prior to this application too.

In Moneybarn's view, when reasonable repayments towards the amount Mr H owed, plus a reasonable amount for Mr H's living expenses were deducted from his monthly income the monthly payments were affordable.

On the other hand, Mr H says the monthly payments were unaffordable and caused ongoing difficulty.

I've thought about what Mr H and Moneybarn have said.

The first thing for me to say is that I don't think that the checks Moneybarn carried out did go far enough. I don't think it was reasonable for Moneybarn to rely on an estimate of Mr H's living costs given the adverse information on his credit file.

However, I think it's worth me emphasising that just because I don't think that Moneybarn carried out sufficient checks this, on its own, doesn't mean that Mr H's complaint should be upheld. Indeed, where a firm didn't carry out sufficient checks we would usually only go on to uphold a complaint in circumstances where we were able to recreate what reasonable and proportionate checks are likely to have shown – typically using information from the consumer – and this clearly shows that the repayments in question were unaffordable. I think that this is important context to keep in mind.

I've therefore gone on to consider what I think such checks into Mr H's circumstances are more likely than not to have shown Moneybarn. As I've said, bearing in mind the length of time of the agreement, the amount of the monthly payment as well as Mr H's adverse credit history, I would have expected Moneybarn to have had a reasonable understanding about Mr H's regular living expenses based on the bank statements obtained.

Having considered everything provided, I don't think that Moneybarn better scrutinising the information it had is more likely than not to have made a difference here. I say this because I'm satisfied that Moneybarn is still likely to have lent to Mr H even if it had used information on his actual living expenses, rather than relied on estimates.

In my view, when reasonable repayments to Mr H's existing credit are added to the payments which I've been able to see for Mr H's living expenses (in the bank statements he provided to Moneybarn) and then deducted from the funds he received, he does appear to have had sufficient funds to make the payments to this agreement.

I know that Mr H has referred to the fact that he was using his overdraft and that he was contemplating entering into an Individual Voluntary Arrangement ("IVA"). However, Mr H was clearly earning significantly more than the amount of his overdraft limit. Equally, while Mr H might have been using his overdraft there isn't an automatic prohibition to lending to a prospective borrower who has used (or is using an overdraft) in the way that Mr H's arguments suggest he believes to be the case.

I also have to keep in mind that Mr H's most recent submissions are being made in support of a claim for compensation. And, at the time at least, Mr H considered it an appropriate time to buy a car and presumably wanted the car that he had chosen. I therefore think that any explanations Mr H would have provided at the time are more likely to have been with a view to persuading Moneybarn to lend, rather than highlighting his overdraft usage meant that the payments were unaffordable.

Furthermore, there doesn't appear to be any dispute that Mr H didn't notify Moneybarn that he was contemplating entering into an IVA. So I don't see how Moneybarn would have known this. I'm also concerned by what Mr H has said about contemplating an IVA given he signed a copy of the explanation document which clearly stated that he should not enter into the conditional sale agreement if he was expecting to enter an IVA.

I've also noted that Mr H has said that he had voluntarily terminated his previous agreement and this ought to have given Moneybarn cause for concern. However, it isn't uncommon for an individual to voluntarily terminate a car finance agreement so that they could instead have finance for a different vehicle. So I don't think that Mr H voluntarily terminating his previous agreement constitutes a reason why Moneybarn shouldn't have entered into this agreement with him.

Finally, while I accept that this in itself is not definitive, I find it difficult to see how Mr H would have been able to make all of his monthly payments on time and settle the agreement early, in the way that he did, if his non-discretionary expenditure exceeded his income in the way that he's said.

Having considered all of this and weighed it up in the round, I don't think that Moneybarn accepted an application that was obviously unaffordable, or that it ought reasonably to have realised would cause significant harm to Mr H. As this is the case, I don't think that it was unfair for Moneybarn to have entered into this conditional sale agreement with Mr H, or that it doing so created unfairness.

Overall, and based on the available evidence I don't find that the lending relationship between Mr H and Moneybarn was unfair to Mr H. I've not been persuaded that Moneybarn created unfairness in its relationship with Mr H by irresponsibly lending to him when it entered into this conditional sale agreement with him. And I don't find Moneybarn treated Mr H unfairly in any other way either based on what I've seen.

So overall and having considered everything, while I can understand Mr H's sentiments and appreciate why he is unhappy, I'm nonetheless not upholding this complaint. I appreciate that this will be very disappointing for Mr H. But I hope he'll understand the reasons for my decision and that he'll at least feel his concerns have been listened to.

### **My final decision**

My final decision is that I'm not upholding Mr H's complaint.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I'm required to ask Mr H to accept or reject my decision before 13 June 2025.

Jeshen Narayanan  
**Ombudsman**