

## **complaint**

This complaint is about a mortgage payment protection insurance (PPI) policy taken out in 2000. The policy only covered Mr B. Mr and Mrs B say The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc mis-sold them PPI.

## **background**

The background and circumstances leading up to this complaint, which includes Mr and Mrs B's circumstances at the time of the sale as well as the PPI policy benefits, limitations and exclusions of cover, aren't disputed. So, I haven't repeated all of this information here.

Our adjudicator did not uphold the mis-sale complaint, but they thought The Royal Bank of Scotland's offer to pay back some of the cost of the PPI because of the non-disclosure of high commission and profit share Mr and Mrs B paid, was fair in the circumstances.

Mr and Mrs B's representative disagreed with the adjudicator's opinion – they didn't raise any new or additional points but repeated the same complaint points and arguments they'd previously made.

As the complaint couldn't be resolved informally, it has been passed to me for a final decision.

## **my findings**

Although I have only included a summary of the complaint, I have read and considered all the evidence and arguments available to me from the outset, in order to decide what is, in my opinion, fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of this complaint.

When considering what is fair and reasonable, I am required to take 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 time.

We've set out our general approach to PPI mis-sale complaints on our website and published some example final decisions that set out in detail how these relevant considerations may apply to PPI sales like Mr and Mrs B's. I haven't set out that detailed information here, but I've taken into account all relevant considerations in deciding Mr and Mrs B's complaint.

Having done so, I've decided not to uphold the mis-sale complaint. I've also considered the issue of non-disclosure of commission. And I've decided The Royal Bank of Scotland should have disclosed the commission it received - but that The Royal Bank of Scotland's offer to refund some of the cost of PPI to compensate for the unfairness caused is fair in the circumstances. I've summarised my reasons for each of these conclusions below.

In summary, my reasons for not upholding the mis-sale part of this complaint are:

- I think The Royal Bank of Scotland made it clear that Mr and Mrs B didn't have to take out the PPI and they chose to take it out. I say this because Mr and Mrs B signed an application form specifically for the PPI which showed that it covered Mr B only for accident, sickness and unemployment, and showed the monthly benefit of £300 per month.

- The Royal Bank of Scotland recommended the PPI to Mr and Mrs B, so it had to check that the PPI was right for them. And the evidence about Mr and Mrs B's circumstances at the time, shows that the policy wasn't fundamentally wrong or unsuitable for them. For example, Mr B was eligible for the cover and although Mr and Mrs B had existing means they still seem to have had a need for cover.

There was nothing about Mr B's employment or occupation which would have made it difficult for him to claim. And Mr B hasn't told us about any pre-existing medical conditions that could affect his ability to claim. Mrs B's medical condition didn't affect the suitability of the policy, because it only covered Mr B. There were also no additional restrictions on cover for mental health and/or back problems.

- It's possible the information The Royal Bank of Scotland gave Mr and Mrs B about the PPI wasn't as clear as it should've been. But I've found that they chose to take it out - so it looks like they wanted this type of cover. The cover wasn't fundamentally wrong for Mr B as I concluded above, or too dissimilar to what Mr and Mrs B reasonably thought they were buying from the information they were given. It also looks like it was affordable – so it seems like it would have been useful for them if something went wrong. Because of this I don't think Mr and Mrs B would have declined the cover had The Royal Bank of Scotland done anything more.

Overall, I consider that Mr and Mrs B would have still taken out PPI. I think the policy could provide a useful benefit in a difficult time, given their circumstances at the time. I also think the policy was sufficiently close to what it's likely they thought they were getting. And in those circumstances, I think that they would have taken out the policy in any event.

Mr and Mrs B's representative has raised a number of what I consider to be general complaint points, which it says apply to all PPI complaints. These general points include: a claim that the Financial Ombudsman Service is not correctly applying the regulator's rules and guidance for handling PPI complaints; these policies represented poor value because of the number of significant exclusions and limitations of cover coupled with the low claims ratio; and the duty of utmost good faith meant The Royal Bank of Scotland should have disclosed the poor value and explained the significance of the limitations and exclusions and the impact it had on the chances of making a claim.

But Mr and Mrs B's representative has not said how these points apply to the specific facts and circumstances of Mr and Mrs B's individual complaint – just that they apply to all PPI complaints.

I have thought about these things and how they might apply in Mr and Mrs B's particular case. But these points don't persuade me to alter my conclusions about what is fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the complaint – for the reasons I've set out above I don't uphold the mis-sale element of this complaint.

This means The Royal Bank of Scotland doesn't have to pay back all of the cost of the PPI to Mr and Mrs B.

### ***non-disclosure of commission***

As I said above, I've also considered the issue of non-disclosure of commission, including whether the non-disclosure resulted in an unfair relationship under section 140A of the

Consumer Credit Act – and if so, what fair compensation would be to remedy that unfairness.

Having done so I've decided The Royal Bank of Scotland should have disclosed the commission it received and that The Royal Bank of Scotland's offer to refund some of the cost of PPI to compensate for the unfairness caused is fair. My reasons are set out below.

***was there an unfair relationship?***

The Royal Bank of Scotland didn't tell Mr and Mrs B about the high levels of commission and profit share paid in this case. So, taking into account:

- The Supreme Court judgment in *Plevin*<sup>1</sup> and the conclusion in that case that the non-disclosure of commission could lead to an unfair relationship;
- The FCA's rules and guidance for handling complaints about the non-disclosure of commission and profit share - introduced in light of the Supreme Court judgment in *Plevin* - which requires a business to presume that the failure to disclose commission gave rise to an unfair relationship where the business expected commission and profit share to be more than 50% of the cost of the policy; and
- the likelihood, in my view, that a court would determine that the relationship between The Royal Bank of Scotland and Mr and Mrs B was unfair under section 140A of the Consumer Credit Act because The Royal Bank of Scotland didn't tell them about the high levels of commission and profit share in this case

I don't think The Royal Bank of Scotland acted fairly and reasonably in its dealings with Mr and Mrs B because it failed to disclose the high commission and profit share.

***redress to remedy that unfair relationship***

I'm now required to consider what is fair compensation in all the circumstances to remedy the unfairness I have identified.

Mr and Mrs B's representative has made a number of representations about this part of the complaint including the impact of the *Plevin* judgment and sections 140A and 140B of the Consumer Credit Act on their complaint.

In summary they have said Mr and Mrs B should get back all the money they paid for the policy because: The Royal Bank of Scotland failed to tell Mr and Mrs B about the high commission and profit-share rates paid, the low claims ratio and the restrictions and exclusions on cover. Because they say that meant the policy was poor value, I should find that Mr and Mrs B wouldn't have taken out the policy had they known about the level of commission and they should receive a refund of all the premiums they paid.

But I don't agree. I'm mindful of the following:

- The Supreme Court judgment in *Plevin* made no specific finding about whether the consumer in that case would or would not have bought the PPI policy had the

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<sup>1</sup> *Plevin v Paragon Personal Finance Limited* [2014] UKSC 61 in which the Supreme Court concluded that the non-disclosure of commission could lead to an unfair relationship

commission been disclosed;

- A court would have a range of powers available under section 140 B to remedy the unfairness caused by the non-disclosure of commission – it does not follow that a court would automatically order a return of all the premiums paid or conclude that a consumer would not have purchased the policy had the commission been disclosed; and
- The FCA considered the matter and decided that it wouldn't be appropriate to merge the considerations about undisclosed commission in the existing rules and guidance about mis-selling (hence the two-step approach for firms handling PPI complaints) and that the impact of any undisclosed commission and any remedy caused by it should be considered at step 2.

Taking into account relevant law and the FCA's rules and guidance, my role as an ombudsman is to determine what redress, if any, would represent fair compensation for Mr and Mrs B in order to remedy the unfairness caused by The Royal Bank of Scotland not disclosing the high level of commission to them before they purchased the policy.

So, taking into account:

- The FCA's guidance usually requires a business to refund the amounts paid by the consumer in commission and profit share *above* 50% of the policy's cost, plus interest in order to remedy the unfairness caused by the failure to disclose the level of commission;
- refunding some of the money paid for the PPI policy in this way is an order which, in my view a court could, in the exercise of its discretion, make under section 140B of the Consumer Credit Act in order to remedy any unfairness; and
- I am not, as Mr and Mrs B's representative suggests, driven to conclude that they wouldn't have purchased the policy but for The Royal Bank of Scotland's failure to disclose the level of commission for the reasons I've given above.

I think it was fair for The Royal Bank of Scotland to calculate compensation in line with the FCA's guidance and return *some* of the money Mr and Mrs B paid for their PPI policy.

I consider this fairly removes the source of the unfairness. This is because it leaves Mr and Mrs B with the policy I've concluded above they would still have taken out if The Royal Bank of Scotland had done everything it should have done – but with lower commission and profit share levels.

So, I consider that The Royal Bank of Scotland's offer of payment of an amount equivalent to the commission and profit share paid in excess of 50% of the policy costs (plus associated interest where applicable) in line with the FCA's guidance to firms is fair in all the circumstances.

### **my decision**

Overall, having considered all the evidence and arguments to decide what is, in my opinion, fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of this complaint and for the reasons I have set out above, I don't uphold the mis-sale element of Mr and Mrs B's complaint or make any award in favour of them for this part of the complaint.

But because of the non-disclosure of commission and profit share, I've decided that The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc should pay Mr and Mrs B an amount equivalent to the commission and profit share paid in excess of 50% of the policy cost (plus associated interest where applicable) if it hasn't already done so.

Under the rules of the Financial Ombudsman Service, I am required to ask Mr and Mrs B to accept or reject my decision before 10 October 2021.

Phillip Lai-Fang  
**ombudsman**