



An tOmbudsman Seirbhísí
Airgeadais agus Pinsean

Financial Services and
Pensions Ombudsman

Understanding the Financial Services Industry Levy



The FSPO is funded through two distinct sources – the financial services complaints are funded by a levy on the financial services industry and the pensions complaints are funded by the Exchequer.

This publication provides information on how the levy on the financial services industry is determined, calculated and collected.

September 2019

Mission Statement

The Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman, as an independent public body, enhances the financial services and pensions environment, by using its powers to resolve disputes in a way which is fair, transparent and accessible to all.

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Role of the Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman

The Office of the Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman (FSPO) was established on 01 January 2018 to resolve complaints from consumers, including small businesses and other organisations, against financial service or pension providers.

We provide an independent, fair, impartial, confidential and free service to resolve complaints through either informal mediation or formal investigation and adjudication. When a consumer is unable to resolve a complaint or dispute with a financial service or pension provider they can refer their complaint to the FSPO.

We deal with complaints informally at first, by listening to both parties and engaging with them to facilitate a resolution that is acceptable to both parties. Much of this informal engagement takes place by phone. For complaints where these early interventions do not resolve the dispute, the FSPO formally investigates the complaint and issues a decision that is legally binding on both parties, subject only to an appeal to the High Court.

The Ombudsman has the power to direct a provider to pay compensation of up to €500,000 to a complainant. He can also direct that a provider rectify the conduct that is the subject of the complaint. There is no limit to the value of rectification he can direct. During the formal investigation of complaints, documentary and audio evidence, and other material, together with submissions from the parties, are gathered by this office and exchanged between the parties.

Following detailed consideration of all of the evidence and submissions made, a preliminary decision is issued to the parties and they are advised that certain limited further submissions

can be made prior to the issuing of a legally binding decision. The financial service or pension provider must implement any direction given by the Ombudsman in his legally binding decision.

Powers

The Oireachtas has given the FSPO statutory powers that are among the strongest in the world for any specialist ombudsman. These include the power to:

- Collect evidence, enter a business premises, summon witnesses and examine them under oath in order to investigate complaints and make legally binding decisions;
- Direct compensation of up to €500,000 for financial service complaints, €52,000 per year for complaints about annuities, and unlimited rectification for both financial service and pension complaints;
- Publish decisions in relation to financial service complaints and case studies in relation to pension complaints;
- Publish the names of financial service providers who have more than three complaints upheld, substantially upheld or partially upheld in a year;
- Bring matters of concern to the attention of the Central Bank of Ireland or the Pensions Authority.

Who sets the Financial Services Industry Levy?

The Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Council (FSPOC) sets the financial services industry levy. The FSPOC consists of a Chairperson and six members, all of whom were appointed by the Minister for Finance following a recruitment process by the Public Appointments Service.

Part 4 of the Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017 sets out the role of the FSPO Council. The FSPO Council is responsible under the legislation for setting the levy to be paid by financial service providers.

The Council has other oversight responsibilities in relation to the work of the Office, including its responsibilities in relation to:

- Approval of the Office's annual budget;
- Approval of the Office's strategic plan; and
- Keeping under review the efficiency and effectiveness of the Ombudsman

Determining the Overall Levy Requirement

The FSPO Council approves the Office's annual budget which is linked to the organisation's Strategic Plan. This annual budget is then funded through two distinct sources; the financial services complaints are funded by a levy on the financial services industry and the pensions complaints are funded by the Exchequer, through the Department of Finance.

In September 2018, the FSPO Council agreed a methodology whereby the apportionment of the shared costs to be funded by the Exchequer are based on the ratio of pensions-related mediation and investigation complaints completed to the overall number of all complaints. This ratio has been running at around 8% in recent years, meaning that 8% of the Office's total budget is provided by the Exchequer. Once Council has approved the Office's budget for the year, 8% is then drawn down from the Exchequer directly, the overall budget is reduced by any surplus carried forward from the previous year, and the remaining funding is then collected from the financial services industry.

The FSPO Council undertook a consultation with key stakeholders within the financial services industry and agreed a revised model for future collection of the financial services industry levy.

The table below illustrates the methodology used in calculating the financial services industry levy.

This process included the commissioning by Council of an independent examination of the levy system used by the previous body. The objective of the examination was to have a simple levy system that could be easily maintained and updated and that is acceptable and transparent to financial service providers. Having considered the findings of this examination, Council undertook a public consultation which ran from July to August 2018 where views were sought from the public and particularly from financial service providers pertaining to the manner in which the FSPO collects its financial services levy.

Following the public consultation, the FSPO Council agreed a number of changes to the manner in which the financial services industry levy will be applied from 2019.

The most significant changes to how the levy will be applied include:

- a rebalancing of the apportionment of the levy charged across sectors to reflect the recent complaints handling experience;
- a change to the allocation base for specified categories of financial service providers; and
- a rationalisation of the flat fees and minimum levies.

Budget 2019	€	€
Approved Funding Requirement		8,645,615
Less:		
Funding from Department of Finance (8%)	-691,649	
Anticipated Carry-over of Surplus from 2018	-295,102	-989,751
Total to be collected by way of Financial Services Industry Levy		7,658,864

Apportioning the Levy by Category

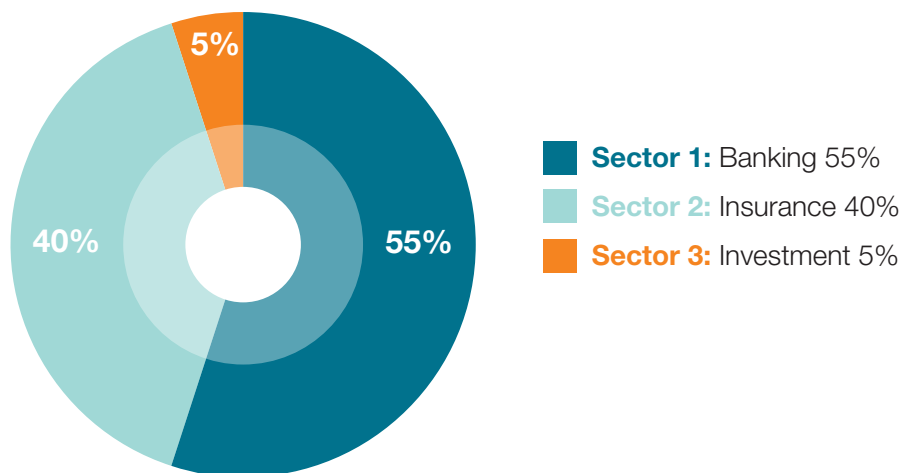
The categories of financial service provider subject to a levy by the FSPO are based on authorisations held by each entity with the Central Bank of Ireland and as prescribed in the Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman Act 2017. The FSPO does not have a role in relation to the authorisation held by financial service providers with the Central Bank of Ireland.

To ensure standardisation and ease of comparison, the labelling of categories of financial service providers used by the FSPO match the Central Bank register.

In order to ensure an equitable distribution of the levy among financial service providers, a rebalancing exercise was carried out ahead of the issuing of the levy in 2019. This exercise, which will now occur on an annual basis, will ensure that the proportion of the levy applicable to each category reflects the recent complaints handling experience.

The complaints handling experience for the three-year period from January 2016 to December 2018 across the three major sectors of Banking, Insurance and Investment is depicted in the graph below.

Aggregated Total of Complaints Received (2016, 2017 and 2018)



For those categories of financial service providers which cannot be readily categorised under Sectors 1, 2 or 3, or which may fall across sectors, arrangements in relation to the appropriate allocation base are set out per category in the schedule to the relevant Statutory Instrument.

The share-out of the total levy among the categories of regulated entities being charged is set out in the table below:

Financial Services Industry by Sector	
Sector 1: Banking	€3,818,496
Sector 2: Insurance	€2,788,494
Sector 3: Investment	€383,833
All other categories of financial service provider	€668,041
	€7,658,864

Within each sector, the funding required is apportioned across the categories of financial service provider included in each sector as regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Funding Breakdown per Sector 2019

Sector 1: Banking	% of Complaints	Levy
Credit Institutions	97%	€3,703,941
Credit Unions	2%	€76,370
Moneylenders	1%	€38,185
		€3,818,496

Sector 2: Insurance	% of Complaints	Levy
Life Assurance	29%	€808,664
Non-Life Insurance	55%	€1,533,671
Accident and Health Insurance	16%	€446,159
		€2,788,494

Sector 3: Investment	% of Complaints	Levy
Investment Firms	100%	€383,866
		€383,833

All Other Financial Service Providers	Levy
Category C - Intermediaries and Debt Management Firms	€545,824
Category H - Approved Professional Bodies	€5,029
Category J - Bureaux de Change	€3,750
Category M - Retail Credit Firms, Home Reversion Firms and Credit Servicing Firms	€10,125
Category N - Payment Institutions and E-Money Institutions	€5,625
Category O - Pawnbrokers	€1,125
Category U – Credit Intermediaries	€96,563
	€668,041

Calculating the Levy for each Financial Service Provider

The calculation of the financial industry levy for each category of financial service provider is specific to that category and the table below details the specific basis for assessment under each category.

Category	Basis for Assessment
A - Credit Institutions	Consumer Numbers
B - Insurance Undertakings	Net Premiums Earned
C - Intermediaries and Debt Management Firms	Central Bank Levy
D - Investment Firms	Central Bank Levy
F - Credit Unions	Total Assets
H - Approved Professional Bodies	Flat Rate
J - Bureaux de Change	Flat Rate
L - Default Assessments	Flat Rate
M - Retail Credit Firms, Home Reversion Firms and Credit Servicing Firms	Flat Rate
N - Payment Institutions and E-Money Institutions	Flat Rate
O - Pawnbrokers	Flat Rate
P - Business Transfers	As per transferee
Q - Creditors	Flat Rate
R - Owners of Goods Subject to Hire Purchase	Flat Rate
S - Owners of Goods Subject to Consumer Hire	Flat Rate
T - Mortgage Lender	Flat Rate
U - Credit Intermediaries	Flat Rate

Financial service providers under Category A are issued a self-declaration form, which they must complete and return by a prescribed date, which confirms their consumer numbers, and this declaration is used to calculate the relevant levy. A similar process is undertaken in relation to Category B to collect details of their net premiums earned. The declarations for Category B are used to calculate the relevant levy, and are subsequently cross-checked against published data contained in the relevant Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) submitted to the Central Bank of Ireland. For all other categories, the levy for individual financial service providers can be readily calculated based on information available in the public domain, or provided by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Preparing a Statutory Instrument

Each year, a statutory instrument is prepared by Council with the consent of the Minister for Finance and laid on the statute book. This is a very detailed document which governs the collection of the financial services industry levy. The accompanying schedule to this statutory instrument for 2019 has been reproduced as Appendix A and details the specifics of the levy to be collected from each category of financial service provider.

Collecting Payment

The FSPO aims to be as efficient and cost effective as possible in the collection of its levies. Invoices are generally issued in Quarter 1 each year. Payment is to be made within the 30 days allowed and this greatly facilitates the work and minimises the cost incurred in debt collection.

The FSPO requests that all payments are made directly to the following bank account:

Bank Name Bank of Ireland, College Green, Dublin 2

Bank Account 86443442

Sort Code 90 00 17

IBAN IE89BOFI90001786443442

BIC BOFIE2D

Appealing the Levy

A financial service provider who receives a levy notice may appeal, within 21 days, to the Ombudsman to change the amount of the levy assessed for that financial service provider where it considers that the amount assessed is incorrect.

Any such appeals must be in writing to the Ombudsman, setting out the grounds of the appeal in detail and must be accompanied by the amount of required levy contribution that is not in dispute. Where relevant the appeal should include any supporting documentation or representations. Such a written appeal must be addressed to the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman, after considering any such appeal, shall advise the appellant and the Office in writing of his decision and his reasoning for that decision. Where appropriate, any amount of required levy contribution not already paid shall be payable by the financial service provider to the Office within 7 working days after the date of issue of the notification of the decision of the Ombudsman to the appellant.

Queries

Specific queries in relation to the financial services industry levy should be directed to levy@fspoi.ie or by telephone to (01) 567 7000.

APPENDIX A

Schedule to Statutory Instrument 201 of 2019

Category A - Credit Institutions	
(i)	Each credit institution as registered under Section 1 of the Credit Institutions Register — Authorisations issued to Credit Institutions to carry on banking business in the State under Irish Legislation or Section 2 (a) of the Credit Institutions Register European Credit Institutions authorised in another Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) and operating in the State either on a branch or a cross-border basis, shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated at the rate of €0.494 cent per consumer as at 31 December 2018. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each credit institution.
(ii)	Each credit institution as registered under Section 2 (b) of the Credit Institutions Register — Credit Institutions from other Member States of the European Economic Area (EEA) which have notified the Bank of their intention to provide services in the state on a cross-border basis and where a complaint has been lodged against the institution in the previous financial year, shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375 is payable by each credit institution.
(iii)	Any other credit institution not registered under the above headings where applicable shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated at the rate of €0.494 cent per consumer as at 31 December 2018. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each credit institution.

Category B Insurance Undertakings	
(i)	B1: Each life assurance undertaking shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 0.0126% of its total net premiums earned for the year ending 31 December 2017, but excluding Class VII premium income, written on Irish risk business. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each life assurance undertaking.
(ii)	B4: Each non-life insurance undertaking with the exception of captive insurance undertakings shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 0.0614% of its total net premiums earned written on Irish risk business for the year ending 31 December 2017 save that, in respect of that portion of the undertaking's net premium income which is derived from accident and health insurance business, the levy in relation to that portion shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph (iii) below. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each non-life insurance undertaking.
(iii)	B8: Each accident and health insurance undertaking (including non-life insurance undertakings providing accident and health insurance) shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 0.022% of its total net premiums earned derived from accident and health risk insurance business for the year ending 31 December 2017. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each health insurance provider.

Category C Intermediaries and Debt Management Firms

Intermediaries (including Investment Product Intermediaries and Mortgage Intermediaries who hold authorisations under the Consumer Credit Act 1995 and Mortgage Credit Intermediaries who hold authorisations under the European Union (Consumer Mortgage Credit Agreements) Regulations 2016); Insurance/Reinsurance Intermediaries registered under the EC (Insurance Mediation) Regulations 2005; Debt Management Firms authorised under the Central Bank Act, 1997.

Each intermediary, Debt Management Firm, shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 15% of the levy payable to the Bank in 2018. A minimum levy of €125 is payable by each intermediary and debt management firm. Intermediaries who are members of the Society of the Irish Motor Industry (“SIMI”) will not be required to pay the levies stated above in this Category C. The SIMI shall pay a flat rate levy of €12,000 for and on behalf of its members who are intermediaries as described in this Category C, and such a payment will discharge those intermediaries’ obligation to pay a levy pursuant to these Regulations.

Category D Investment Firms (other than Investment Product Intermediaries)

(Firms regulated under the provisions of either the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995 or European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2017 [S.I. No. 375 of 2017] or any amending or replacing legislation).

D5 Member Firms of the Irish Stock Exchange which have been authorised as an Investment Firm under Regulation 11(1) or deemed authorised under Regulation 6(2) of the European Union (Markets in Financial Instruments) Regulations 2007 or any amending or replacing legislation.

Each of the financial service providers in Category D5 shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 18.172% of the annual industry funding levy payable to the Bank by the financial service provider in 2018. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each provider.

Category F Credit Unions

Each credit union shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 0.00064% of its total assets listed in the last audited accounts as at 30 September 2018 provided to the Ombudsman by the Bank. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each credit union.

Category G Moneylenders Approved by the Bank (“Approved Moneylenders”)

Each approved moneylender shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 3.4% of the annual industry funding levy payable to the Bank by the approved moneylender in 2018. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each moneylender.

Category H Approved Professional Bodies

Each approved professional body shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy calculated on the basis of a sum no greater than 15% of the annual industry funding levy payable to the Bank by the approved professional body in 2018. A minimum levy of €375 is payable by each body.

Category J Bureaux de Change

Each provider shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category L Default Assessments

Each financial service provider falling within Regulation 9(d) of these Regulations shall pay a flat rate levy contribution of €3,600.

Category M Retail Credit Firms, Home Reversion Firms and Credit Servicing Firms

Each firm shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category N Payment Institutions and E-Money Institutions

Each institution shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category O Pawnbrokers

Pawnbrokers that are required to be authorised by the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission under section 8 of the Pawnbrokers Act 1964.

Each pawnbroker shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category P Business Transfers

In the case of a financial service provider that is liable to pay a levy under these Regulations, whose financial services business is transferred to another financial service provider, the transferee financial service provider shall be liable to pay that portion of the levy payable by the transferor regulated entity, which has not been paid, and which is notified to the transferee financial service provider by way of a levy notice.

Category Q Creditors

Creditors with respect to the performance of his or her obligations under the Consumer Credit Act of 1995 and under—

- (i) a contract for the provision of credit to a consumer, and*
- (ii) any contract of guarantee relating to the provision of that credit.*

Each creditor shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category R Owners of Goods Subject to Hire Purchase

An owner of goods that are subject to hire-purchase under a hire-purchase agreement with respect to the performance of his or her obligations under the Consumer Credit Act of 1995 and under—

- (i) a contract for the hire-purchase, and*
- (ii) any contract of guarantee relating to the hire-purchase agreement or any right to recover the goods from the hirer under the hire-purchase agreement.*

Each owner shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category S Owners of Goods Subject to Consumer Hire

An owner of goods that are subject to a consumer-hire agreement with respect to the performance of his or her obligations under the Consumer Credit Act of 1995 and under—

(i) a consumer-hire agreement, and

(ii) under any contract of guarantee relating to the consumer-hire agreement or any right to recover the goods from the hirer under the consumer-hire agreement.

Each owner shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category T Mortgage Lender

A mortgage lender within the meaning of section 2 of the Consumer Credit Act of 1995.

Each mortgage lender shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €375.

Category U Credit Intermediaries

Credit Intermediaries that are required to be authorised by the Competition and Consumer Protection Commission under Part XI of the Consumer Credit Act of 1995.

Each credit intermediary shall pay, in respect of its liability for the year ended 31 December 2019, a levy of €125. Intermediaries already included under Category C and mortgage lender and hire purchase concerns that also operate as credit institutions are not covered by this category.





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