

The complaint

Miss F complains that Revolut Ltd won't refund money she lost when he fell victim to an employment scam.

What happened

The detailed background to this complaint is well known to both parties and has also been set out previously by the investigator. The facts about what happened aren't in dispute, so I'll focus on giving my reasons for my decision.

The complaint concerns three debit card transactions totalling £677 which Miss F made in October 2023 in connection with a job opportunity which involved completing tasks to promote products for a supermarket. The employment opportunity turned out to be a scam.

Miss F's Revolut account was opened under the instructions of the scammer, who she had been communicating with through an instant messaging service. Miss F transferred the funds into her Revolut account from her account with a high street bank before sending them on to a cryptocurrency exchange for conversion into cryptocurrency. Once converted, the cryptocurrency was sent on to cryptocurrency wallets as instructed by the scammer.

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.

In broad terms, the starting position at law is that an Electronic Money Institution ("EMI") such as Revolut is expected to process payments and withdrawals that a customer authorises it to make, in accordance with the Payment Services Regulations (in this case the 2017 regulations) and the terms and conditions of the customer's account.

But, taking into account relevant law, regulators rules and guidance, relevant codes of practice and what I consider to be good industry practice at the time, I consider it fair and reasonable in October 2023 that Revolut should:

- have been monitoring accounts and any payments made or received to counter various risks, including preventing fraud and scams,
- have had systems in place to look out for unusual transactions or other signs that
 might indicate that its customers were at risk of fraud (among other things). This is
 particularly so given the increase in sophisticated fraud and scams in recent years,
 which firms are generally more familiar with than the average customer,
- have acted to avoid causing foreseeable harm to customers, for example by
 maintaining adequate systems to detect and prevent scams and by ensuring all
 aspects of its products, including the contractual terms, enabled it to do so,

- in some circumstances, irrespective of the payment channel used, have taken additional steps, or made additional checks, or provided additional warnings, before processing a payment (as in practice Revolut sometimes does including in relation to card payments).
- have been mindful of among other things common scam scenarios, how the
 fraudulent practices are evolving (including for example the common use of multistage fraud by scammers, including the use of payments to cryptocurrency accounts
 as a step to defraud consumers) and the different risks these can present to
 consumers, when deciding whether to intervene.

EMIs are set up with the purpose of sending and receiving money and the type of payments they're generally used for tends to be somewhat different to banks and building societies. Often, the payments will be for larger sums. Where there's no previous account history, as was the case here, what should reasonably strike Revolut as concerning for a first payment isn't down solely to the transaction amount involved.

I haven't seen any other factors at play here such that, in my view, Revolut should have been concerned and ought to have questioned Miss F when she authorised the first disputed transaction of £67. I can see that the next transaction (£230) was stopped by Revolut and it froze Miss F's card as it wanted to check that it was indeed her who was making the transaction. Revolut informed Miss F that if the transaction was genuinely made by her, she could unblock her card through the Revolut app before making the transaction again.

According to its records, Miss F unblocked her card from within the app once a second attempt to make the transaction was also declined. Having thought about it carefully, I consider Revolut's intervention in this instance was proportionate to the risk involved here given the sum involved. As Miss F had confirmed that she had indeed been making transactions to the cryptocurrency exchange, I'm not persuaded that Revolut ought to have been concerned when she authorised a further transaction for £230, or the transaction for £380 an hour later.

What this means is that in the circumstances of this case, I don't consider Revolut acted unfairly in executing the payment instructions it received from Miss F. It follows that I don't find it liable for her financial loss.

I've also thought about whether Revolut could have done more to recover the funds once it became aware of the situation, as in some circumstances the money can be recovered. These were debit card payments, so the recovery avenue would have been limited to chargeback. But Miss F's payments went to a cryptocurrency exchange. She wouldn't be able to make a successful chargeback claim in the circumstances because the merchant she paid did provide the service requested (i.e., conversion of fiat money into cryptocurrency). So, I don't think Revolut was under any obligation to raise a chargeback dispute for Miss F.

In summary, I know that Miss F will be disappointed with this outcome. Not least because the matter has been ongoing for some time. I fully acknowledge that there's a considerable amount of money involved here. Despite my natural sympathy for the situation in which Miss F finds herself, for the reasons given, it wouldn't be fair of me to hold Revolut responsible for her loss.

My final decision

For the reasons given, my final decision is that I don't uphold this complaint.

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

reject my decision before 15 July 2024.

Gagandeep Singh
Ombudsman