## Chapter 2 General Provisions



## Introduction 2.1

## Application

- 2.1.1 R Except to the extent referred to in ■ FEES 2.1.1A R, this chapter applies to every person who is required to pay a fee or share of a levy to the FCA, FOS Ltd or FSCS, as the case may be, by a provision of the Handbook.
- 2.1.1A This chapter does not apply in relation to:
  - (1) FEES 5.5A; or
  - (2) FEES 5 Annex 2R; or
  - (3) FEES 5 Annex 3R; or
  - (4) a PSR fee; or
  - (5) [deleted]
  - (6) [deleted]
  - (7) the FOS ADR levy.
- 2.1.2 R ■ FEES 2.2.1R does not apply in respect of any fee payable under ■ FEES 3 (Application, notification and vetting fees).
- G 2.1.3 The provisions for late payments in ■ FEES 2.2.1R do not apply to fees payable under ■ FEES 3 as applications, notifications and requests for vetting are generally regarded as incomplete until the relevant fee is paid.

## Purpose

- 2.1.4 G The purpose of this chapter is to set out the general provisions applicable to those who are required to pay fees or levies to the FCA or a share of the FSCS levy.
- G 2.1.5 (1) The following enable the FCA to charge fees to cover its costs and expenses in carrying out its functions:
  - (a) paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA of the Act;
  - (b) regulation 92 of the Payment Services Regulations;

- (c) regulation 59 of the Electronic Money Regulations;
- (d) article 25(a) of the MCD Order;
- (e) regulation 21 of the Small and Medium Sized Businesses (Credit Information) Regulations.
- (f) regulation 18 of the Small and Medium Sized Business (Finance Platforms) Regulations;
- (g) regulation 40 of the DRS Regulations; and
- (h) paragraph 25 of the Schedule 1 to the MiFI Regulations.
- (2) The corresponding provisions for the FSCS levy, FOS levies, and CFEB levies are set out in FEES 6.1, FEES 5.2 and FEES 7.1.4G respectively.
- (3) Case fees payable to the FOS Ltd are set out in FEES 5.5B.
- (4) Fee-paying payment service providers, fee-paying electronic money issuers, CBTL firms, designated finance platforms and designated credit reference agencies are not required to pay the FSCS levy but are liable for FOS levies.
- 2.1.5-A G
- Regulation 92 of the *Payment Services Regulations* and regulation 59 of the *Electronic Money Regulations* each provide that the functions of the *FCA* under the respective regulations are treated for the purposes of paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA to the *Act* as functions conferred on the *FCA* under the *Act*. Paragraph 23(7) however, has not been included .This is the *FCA*'s obligation to ensure that the amount of penalties received or expected to be received are not to be taken into account in determining the amount of any fee payable.
- 2.1 G Article 25 of the MCD Order provides that the functions under the MCD Order are to be treated for the purposes of paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA to the Act as functions conferred on the FCA under the Act.
- 2.1.5C G
- (1) The FCA also has a fee-raising power as a result of:
  - (a) regulation 21 of the Small and Medium Sized Business (Credit Information) Regulations;
  - (b) regulation 18 of the Small and Medium Sized Business (Finance Platforms) Regulations;
  - (c) regulation 40 of the DRS Regulations; and
  - (d) paragraph 25 of the Schedule 1 to the MiFI Regulations.
- (2) The FCA's functions under these regulations are treated as functions conferred on the FCA under the Act for the purposes of its fee-raising power in paragraph 23 of Schedule 1ZA to the Act or as if they had similar effect for these purposes.

- 2.1.6 The FCA's fees payable will vary from one fee year to another, and will reflect the FCA's funding requirement for that period and the other key components, as described in ■ FEES 2.1.7G. Periodic fees, which will normally be payable on an annual basis, will provide the majority of the funding required to enable the FCA to undertake its statutory functions.
- 2.1.7 G The key components of the FCA fee mechanism (excluding the FSCS levy, the FOS levy and case fees which are dealt with in ■ FEES 5 and ■ FEES 6) are:
  - (1) a funding requirement derived from:
    - (a) the FCA's financial management and reporting framework;
    - (b) the FCA's budget; and
    - (c) adjustments for audited variances between budgeted and actual expenditure in the previous accounting year, and reserves movements (in accordance with the FCA's reserves policy);
  - (2) mechanisms for applying penalties received during previous financial years for the benefit of fee payers;
  - (3) fee-blocks, which are broad groupings of fee payers offering similar products and services and presenting broadly similar risks to the FCA's regulatory objectives;
  - (4) a costing system to allocate an appropriate part of the funding requirement to each fee-block; and
  - (5) tariff bases, which, when combined with fee tariffs, allow the calculation of fees.
- 2.1.8 G The amount payable by each fee payer will depend upon the category (or categories) of regulated activity or exemption, or other relevant activity applicable to that person (fee-blocks). It will, in most cases, also depend on the amount of the business that person conducts in each category (fee tariffs).
- G 2.1.9 By basing fee-blocks on categories of business, the FCA aims to minimise cross-sector subsidies. The membership of the fee-blocks is identified in the FEES provisions relating to the type of fees concerned.
- 2.1.9A G PRA-authorised persons and persons seeking to become PRA-authorised persons should note that the FCA and the PRA have agreed for the FCA to act as the PRA's collection agent for PRA fees. Where applicable, both PRA and FCA fees should be paid as a single payment to the FCA, which will receive the payment in its own capacity in respect of FCA fees and in its capacity as collection agent for the PRA in respect of the PRA fees. References to this arrangement will be referred to in *FEES* where applicable.
- G 2.1.10 [deleted]
- [deleted] 2.1.11