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## Creditors' Guides to Fees

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Guidance Note

# **A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO ADMINISTRATORS' FEES ENGLAND AND WALES**

Amended for The Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016  
6 April 2017

# **A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO ADMINISTRATORS' FEES**

## **ENGLAND AND WALES**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 When a company goes into administration the costs of the proceedings are paid out of its assets. The creditors, who hope eventually to recover some of their debts out of the assets, therefore have a direct interest in the level of costs, and in particular the remuneration of the insolvency practitioner appointed to act as administrator. The insolvency legislation recognises this interest by providing mechanisms for creditors to determine the basis of the administrator's fees. This guide is intended to help creditors be aware of their rights under the legislation to approve and monitor fees, explains the basis on which fees are fixed and how creditors can seek information about expenses incurred by the administrator and challenge those they consider to be excessive.

### **2 The nature of administration**

- 2.1 Administration is a procedure which places a company under the control of an insolvency practitioner and the protection of the court with the following objective:
- rescuing the company as a going concern, or
  - achieving a better result for the creditors as a whole than would be likely if the company were wound up (without first being in administration),
- or, if the administrator thinks neither of these objectives is reasonably practicable
- realising property in order to make a distribution to one or more secured or preferential creditors.

### **3 The creditors' committee**

- 3.1 The creditors have the right to appoint a committee with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 members. One of the functions of the committee is to determine the basis of the administrator's remuneration. Creditors will be invited to form a committee when a decision procedure is sought by the administrator or where the creditors are to consider the approval of the administrator's proposals. The administrator must call the first meeting of the committee within 6 weeks of its establishment, and subsequent meetings must be held either at specified dates agreed by the committee, or when a member of the committee asks for one, or when the administrator decides he needs to hold one. The committee has power to summon the administrator to attend before it and provide information about the exercise of his functions.

### **4 Fixing the administrator's remuneration**

#### **4.1 Basis**

The basis for fixing the administrator's remuneration is set out in Rule 18.16 of The Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016, which states that it must be fixed:

- as a percentage of the value of the property with which the administrator has to deal,
- by reference to the time properly given by the administrator and his staff in attending to matters arising in the administration, or
- as a set amount.

Any combination of these bases may be used to fix the remuneration, and different bases may be used for different things done by the administrator. Where the

remuneration is fixed as a percentage, different percentages may be used for different things done by the administrator.

#### 4.2 **Advance information where remuneration not based on time costs**

Prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration, the administrator must give the creditors details of the work the administrator proposes to undertake, and the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred. However, where the administrator proposes to take any part or all of his remuneration on a time cost basis, he must provide more detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate', as explained below.

#### 4.3 **Fees estimates where remuneration to be based on time costs**

Where the administrator proposes to take remuneration based on time costs, he must first provide the creditors with detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate'. A fees estimate is a written estimate that specifies –

- details of the work the administrator and his staff propose to undertake;
- the hourly rate or rates the administrator and his staff propose to charge for each part of that work;
- the time the administrator anticipates each part of that work will take;
- whether the administrator anticipates it will be necessary to seek approval or further approval under the Rules; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek such approval.

In addition, the administrator must give the creditors details of the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred.

The fees estimate and details of expenses may include remuneration anticipated to be charged and expenses anticipated to be incurred if the administrator becomes the liquidator where the administration moves into winding up.

#### 4.4 **Who fixes the remuneration?**

It is for the creditors' committee (if there is one) to determine on which bases, or combination of bases, the remuneration is to be fixed. Where it is fixed as a percentage, it is for the committee to determine the percentage or percentages to be applied, and where it is a set amount, to determine that amount. Rule 18.16 says that in arriving at its decision the committee shall have regard to the following matters:

- the complexity (or otherwise) of the case;
- any responsibility of an exceptional kind or degree which falls on the administrator;
- the effectiveness with which the administrator appears to be carrying out, or to have carried out, his duties;
- the value and nature of the property which the administrator has to deal with.

4.5 If there is no creditors' committee, or the committee does not make the requisite determination (and provided the circumstances described in paragraph 4.3 do not apply), the administrator's remuneration must be fixed by a decision of the creditors by a decision procedure having regard to the same matters as apply in the case of the committee. If the remuneration is not fixed in any of these ways, it will be fixed by the court on application by the administrator, but the administrator may not make such an application unless he has first tried to get his remuneration fixed by the committee or creditors as described above, and in any case not later than 18 months after his appointment.

- 4.6 There are special rules about creditors' resolutions in cases where the administrator has stated in his proposals that the company has insufficient property to enable a distribution to be made to unsecured creditors except out of the prescribed part which may have to be set aside out of floating charge assets.

In this case, if there is no creditors' committee, or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the remuneration may be fixed by–

- the consent of each of the secured creditors of the company; or
- if the administrator has made or intends to make a distribution to preferential creditors –
  - the consent of each of the secured creditors; and
  - a decision of the preferential creditors in a decision procedure ,

having regard to the same matters as the committee would.

## **5. Review of remuneration**

- 5.1 An administrator who considers the rate or amount of remuneration fixed to be insufficient or the basis fixed to be inappropriate may request the creditors to increase the rate or amount or change the basis in accordance with rules 18.25 to 18.27, or apply to court for an order increasing the rate or amount or changing the basis.

## **6. Approval of pre-administration costs**

- 6.1.1 Sometimes the administrator may need to seek approval for the payment of costs in connection with preparatory work incurred before the company went into administration but which remain unpaid. Such costs may relate to work done either by the administrator or by another insolvency practitioner. Disclosure of such costs must be included in the administrator's proposals and should follow the principles and standards set out in section 7.

- 6.1.2 Where there is a creditors' committee, it is for the committee to determine whether, and to what extent, such costs should be approved for payment. If there is no committee or the committee does not make the necessary determination, or if it does but the administrator, or other insolvency practitioner who has incurred pre-administration costs, considers the amount agreed to be insufficient, approval may be by a decision of creditors through a decision procedure. Where the circumstances described in paragraph 4.3 apply, the determination may be made by the same creditors as approve the administrator's remuneration.

- 6.1.3 The administrator must convene a meeting of the committee or seek a decision of creditors by a decision procedure for the purposes of approving the payment of pre-administration costs if requested to do so by another insolvency practitioner who has incurred such costs. If there is no determination under these provisions, or if there is but the administrator or other insolvency practitioner considers the amount agreed to be insufficient, the administrator may apply to the court for a determination.

## **7 What information should be provided by the administrator?**

### **7.1 General principles**

- 7.1.1 The administrator should provide those responsible for approving his remuneration with sufficient information to enable them to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the administrator's request. The information should be presented

in a manner which is transparent, consistent throughout the life of the case and useful to creditors, while being proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

7.1.2 The administrator should disclose:

- payments, remuneration and expenses arising from the administration paid to the administrator or his or her associates;
- any business or personal relationships with parties responsible for approving the administrator's remuneration or who provide services to the administrator in respect of the insolvency appointment where the relationship could give rise to a conflict of interest.

The administrator should inform creditors of their rights under insolvency legislation, and should advise them how they may access suitable information setting out their rights within the first communication with them and in each subsequent report.

7.1.3 Where the administrator sub-contracts out work that could otherwise be carried out by the administrator or his or her staff, this should be drawn to the attention of creditors with an explanation of why it is being done.

## 7.2 Key issues

7.2.1 The key issues of concern to those with a financial interest in the level of payments from the insolvency estate will commonly be:

- the work the administrator anticipates will be done, and why that work is necessary;
- the anticipated cost of that work, including any expenses expected to be incurred in connection with it;
- whether it is anticipated that the work will provide a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provides no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute);
- the work actually done and why that work was necessary;
- the actual costs of the work, including any expenses incurred in connection with it, as against any estimate provided;
- whether the work has provided a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute).

When providing information about payments, fees and expenses, the administrator should do so in a way which facilitates clarity of understanding of these key issues. Narrative explanations should be provided to support any numerical information supplied. Where it is practical to do so, the administrator should provide an indication of the likely return to creditors when seeking approval for the basis of his remuneration.

7.2.2 When approval for a fixed amount or a percentage basis is sought, the administrator should explain why the basis requested is expected to produce a fair and reasonable reflection of the work that the administrator anticipates will be undertaken.

## 7.3 Fee estimates and subsequent reports

7.3.1 When providing a fee estimate, the administrator should supply that information in sufficient time to facilitate that body making an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the administrator's requests. The estimate should clearly describe what activities are anticipated to be conducted in respect of the estimated fee. When subsequently reporting to creditors, the actual hours and average rate (or rates) of the costs charged for each activity should be provided for comparison.

## **7.4 Disbursements**

7.4.1 Costs met by and reimbursed to the administrator in connection with the administration will fall into two categories:

- Category 1 disbursements: These are payments to independent third parties where there is specific expenditure directly referable to the administration. Category 1 disbursements can be drawn without prior approval, although the administrator should be prepared to disclose information about them in the same way as any other expenses.
- Category 2 disbursements: These are costs that are directly referable to the administration but not to a payment to an independent third party. They may include shared or allocated costs that may be incurred by the administrator or their firm, and that can be allocated to the administration on a proper and reasonable basis. Category 2 disbursements require approval in the same manner as an office holder's remuneration.

When seeking approval, the administrator should explain, for each category of cost, the basis on which the charge is being made. If the administrator has obtained approval for the basis of Category 2 disbursements, that basis may continue to be used in a sequential appointment where further approval of the basis of remuneration is not required, or where the administrator is replaced.

7.4.2 The following are not permissible as disbursements:

- a charge calculated as a percentage of remuneration;
- an administration fee or charge additional to the administrator's remuneration;
- recovery of basic overhead costs such as office and equipment rental, depreciation and finance charges.

## **8. Exceeding the amount set out in the fees estimate**

8.1 Remuneration must not exceed the fees estimate without approval by the body which fixed the original basis of the remuneration. The request for approval must specify –

- the reason why the administrator has exceeded, or is likely to exceed, the fees estimate;
- the additional work the administrator has undertaken or proposes to undertake;
- the hourly rate or rates the administrator proposes to charge for each part of that additional work;
- the time that additional work has taken or the administrator anticipates that work will take;
- whether the administrator anticipates that it will be necessary to seek further approval; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek further approval.

## **9 Progress reports and requests for further information**

9.1.1 The administrator is required to send a progress report to creditors at 6-monthly intervals. The report must include:

- details of the basis fixed for the remuneration of the administrator (or if not fixed at the date of the report, the steps taken during the period of the report to fix it);
- if the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the period of the report, irrespective of whether it was actually paid during that period (except where it is fixed as a set amount, in which case it may be shown as that amount without any apportionment for the period of the report);
- if the report is the first to be made after the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the periods covered by the previous reports,

together with a description of the work done during those periods, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during the period of the report;

- a statement of the expenses incurred by the administrator during the period of the report, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during that period;
- where appropriate, a statement –
  - the remuneration anticipated to be charged is likely to exceed the fees estimate or any approval given for remuneration exceeding the estimate;
  - the expenses incurred or anticipated to be incurred are likely to exceed, or have exceeded, the details given to the creditors prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration; and
  - the reasons for that excess;
  - the date of approval of any pre-administration costs and the amount approved;
- a statement of the creditors' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 8.2, and their right to challenge the administrator's remuneration and expenses.

9.1.2 Within 21 days of receipt of a progress report a creditor may request the administrator to provide further information about the remuneration and expenses (other than pre-administration costs) set out in the report. A request must be in writing, and may be made either by a secured creditor or by an unsecured creditor with the concurrence of at least 5% in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) or the permission of the court.

9.1.3 The administrator must provide the requested information within 14 days, unless he considers that:

- the time and cost involved in preparing the information would be excessive, or
- disclosure would be prejudicial to the conduct of the administration, or
- the administrator is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in relation to the information requested,

in which case he must give the reasons for not providing the information.

Any creditor may apply to the court within 21 days of the administrator's refusal to provide the requested information, or the expiry of the 14 days time limit for the provision of the information.

## **10. Provision of information – additional requirements**

10.1.1 The administrator must provide certain information about time spent on a case, free of charge, upon request by any creditor, director or shareholder of the company.

The information which must be provided is –

- the total number of hours spent on the case by the administrator or staff assigned to the case;
- for each grade of staff, the average hourly rate at which they are charged out;
- the number of hours spent by each grade of staff in the relevant period.

10.1.2 The period for which the information must be provided is the period from appointment to the end of the most recent period of six months reckoned from the date of the administrator's appointment, or where he has vacated office, the date that he vacated office.

10.1.2 The information must be provided within 28 days of receipt of the request by the administrator, and requests must be made within two years from vacation of office.

## **11 What if a creditor is dissatisfied?**

- 11.1 If a creditor believes that the administrator's remuneration is too high, the basis is inappropriate, or the expenses incurred by the administrator are in all the circumstances excessive he may, provided certain conditions are met, apply to the court.
- 11.2 Application may be made to the court by any secured creditor, or by any unsecured creditor provided at least 10 per cent in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) agree, or he has the permission of the court. Any such application must be made within 8 weeks of the applicant receiving the administrator's progress report in which the charging of the remuneration or incurring of the expenses in question is first reported (see paragraph 8.1 above). If the court does not dismiss the application (which it may if it considers that insufficient cause is shown) the applicant must give the administrator a copy of the application and supporting evidence at least 14 days before the hearing.
- 11.3 If the court considers the application well founded, it may order that the remuneration be reduced, the basis be changed, or the expenses be disallowed or repaid. Unless the court orders otherwise, the costs of the application must be paid by the applicant and not as an expense of the administration.

## **12 What if the administrator is dissatisfied?**

- 12.1 If the administrator considers that the remuneration fixed by the creditors' committee is insufficient or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate he may request that the amount or rate be increased, or the basis changed, by seeking a decision of the creditors by a decision procedure. If he considers that the remuneration fixed by the committee or the creditors is insufficient or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate, he may apply to the court for the amount or rate to be increased or the basis changed. If he decides to apply to the court he must give at least 14 days' notice to the members of the creditors' committee and the committee may nominate one or more of its members to appear or be represented on the application. If there is no committee, the administrator's notice of his application must be sent to such of the company's creditors as the court may direct, and they may nominate one or more of their number to appear or be represented. The court may order the costs to be paid as an expense of the administration.

## **13 Other matters relating to remuneration**

- 13.1 Where there are joint administrators it is for them to agree between themselves how the remuneration payable should be apportioned. Any dispute arising between them may be referred to the court, the creditors' committee or a meeting of creditors.
- 13.2 If the administrator is a solicitor and employs his own firm to act on behalf of the company, profit costs may not be paid unless authorised by the creditors' committee, the creditors or the court.
- 13.3 If a new administrator is appointed in place of another, any determination, resolution or court order which was in effect immediately before the replacement continues to have effect in relation to the remuneration of the new administrator until a further determination, resolution or court order is made.
- 13.4 Where the basis of the remuneration is a set amount, and the administrator ceases to act before the time has elapsed or the work has been completed for which the amount was set, application may be made for a determination of the amount that should be paid to the outgoing administrator. The application must be made to the same body as approved the remuneration. Where the outgoing administrator and the incoming administrator are from the same firm, they will usually agree the apportionment between them.

**14. Effective date**

This guide applies where a company enters administration on or after 6 April 2017.

## Appendix

### Suggested format for the provision of information

Professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners sets out the following suggested format for the provision of information when seeking approval of remuneration. However, the level of disclosure suggested below may not be appropriate in all cases, and will be subject to considerations of proportionality. In larger or more complex cases the circumstances of each case may dictate the information provided and its format.

#### Narrative overview of the case

In all cases, reports on remuneration should provide a narrative overview of the case. Matters relevant to an overview are:

- the complexity of the case;
- any exceptional responsibility falling on the administrator;
- the administrator's effectiveness;
- the value and nature of the property in question.

The information provided will depend upon the basis or bases being sought or reported upon, and the stage at which it is being provided. An overview might include:

- an explanation of the nature, and the administrator's own initial assessment, of the assignment (including the anticipated return to creditors) and the outcome (if known);
- initial views on how the assignment was to be handled, including decisions on staffing or subcontracting and the appointment of advisers;
- any significant aspects of the case, particularly those that affect the remuneration and cost expended;
- the reasons for subsequent changes in strategy;
- the steps taken to establish the views of creditors, particularly in relation to agreeing the strategy for the assignment, budgeting, and fee drawing;
- any existing agreement about remuneration;
- details of how other professionals, including subcontractors, were chosen, how they were contracted to be paid, and what steps have been taken to review their fees;
- in a larger case, particularly if it involved trading, considerations about staffing and managing the assignment and how strategy was set and reviewed;
- details of work undertaken during the period;
- any additional value brought to the estate during the period, for which the administrator wishes to claim increased remuneration.

#### Time cost basis

Where any part of the remuneration is or is proposed to be calculated on a time costs basis, requests for and reports on remuneration should provide:

- An explanation of the administrator's time charging policy, clearly stating the units of time that have been used, the grades of staff and rates that have been charged to the assignment, and the policy for recovering the cost of support staff. There is an expectation that time will be recorded in units of not greater than 6 minutes.
- A description of work carried out, which might include:
  - details of work undertaken during the period, related to the table of time spent for the period;
  - an explanation of the grades of staff used to undertake the different tasks carried out and the reasons why it was appropriate for those grades to be used;
  - any comments on any figures in the summary of time spent accompanying the request the administrator wishes to make.
- Time spent and charge-out summaries, in an appropriate format.

It is useful to provide time spent and charge-out value information in a tabular form for each of the time periods reported upon, with work classified (and sub-divided) in a way relevant to the circumstances of the case

The following areas of activity are suggested as a basis for the analysis of time spent:

- Administration and planning
- Investigations
- Realisation of assets
- Trading
- Creditors
- Any other case-specific matters

The following categories are suggested as a basis for analysis by grade of staff:

- Partner
- Manager
- Other senior professionals
- Assistants and support staff

The level of disclosure suggested above will not be appropriate in all cases, and considerations of proportionality will apply:

- where cumulative time costs are, and are expected to be, less than £10,000 the administrator should, as a minimum, state the number of hours and average rate per hour and explain any unusual features of the case;
- where cumulative time costs are, or are expected to be, between £10,000 and £50,000, a time and charge-out summary similar to that shown above will usually provide the appropriate level of detail (subject to the explanation of any unusual features);
- where cumulative time costs exceed, or are expected to exceed, £50,000, further and more detailed analysis or explanation will be warranted.



Guidance Note

# A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO LIQUIDATOR'S FEES ENGLAND AND WALES

Amended for The Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016  
6 April 2017

# **A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO LIQUIDATORS' FEES**

## **ENGLAND AND WALES**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 When a company goes into liquidation the costs of the proceedings are paid out of its assets. The creditors, who hope to recover some of their debts out of the assets, therefore have a direct interest in the level of costs, and in particular the remuneration of the insolvency practitioner appointed to act as liquidator. The insolvency legislation recognises this interest by providing mechanisms for creditors to fix the basis of the liquidator's fees. This guide is intended to help creditors be aware of their rights to approve and monitor fees, explains the basis on which fees are fixed and how creditors can seek information about expenses incurred by the liquidator and challenge those they consider to be excessive.

### **2 Liquidation procedure**

- 2.1.1 Liquidation (or 'winding up') is the most common type of corporate insolvency procedure. Liquidation is the formal winding up of a company's affairs entailing the realisation of its assets and the distribution of the proceeds in a prescribed order of priority. Liquidation may be either voluntary, when it is instituted by resolution of the shareholders, or compulsory, when it is instituted by order of the court.
- 2.1.2 Voluntary liquidation is the more common of the two. An insolvent voluntary liquidation is called a creditors' voluntary liquidation (often abbreviated to 'CVL'). In this type of liquidation an insolvency practitioner ('IP') acts as liquidator throughout.
- 2.1.3 In a compulsory liquidation on the other hand, the function of liquidator is, in most cases, initially performed not by an insolvency practitioner but by an official called the official receiver. The official receiver is an officer of the court and an official belonging to The Insolvency Service. In most compulsory liquidations, the official receiver becomes liquidator immediately on the making of the winding-up order. Where the specialist skills of an insolvency practitioner are required or the majority of creditors request the appointment of an insolvency practitioner, an insolvency practitioner will usually be appointed to act as liquidator in place of the official receiver. Where an insolvency practitioner is not appointed the official receiver remains liquidator.
- 2.1.4 Where a compulsory liquidation follows immediately on an administration the court may appoint the former administrator to act as liquidator. In such cases the official receiver does not become liquidator. An administrator may also subsequently act as liquidator in a CVL.

### **3 The liquidation committee**

- 3.1.1 In a liquidation (whether voluntary or compulsory) the creditors have the right to appoint a committee called the liquidation committee, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 members, to monitor the conduct of the liquidation and approve the liquidator's fees. An invitation to decide on whether a committee is to be established will be sent to creditors at the same time as a decision is sought on the appointment of a liquidator. In cases where a liquidation follows immediately on an administration any committee established for the purposes of the administration will continue in being as the liquidation committee.
- 3.1.2 The liquidator must call the first meeting of the committee within 6 weeks of its establishment (or his appointment if that is later), and subsequent meetings must be held either at specified dates agreed by the committee, or when requested by a member of the committee, or when the liquidator decides he needs to hold one. The liquidator is required to report to the committee at least every 6 months on the progress of the liquidation, unless the committee directs otherwise. This provides an

opportunity for the committee to monitor and discuss the progress of the insolvency and the level of the liquidator's fees.

#### **4 Fixing the liquidator's remuneration**

##### **4.1 Basis**

4.1.1 The basis for fixing the liquidator's remuneration is set out in Rules 18.16, 18.17, 18.19 and 18.20 of the Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016. The Rules state that the basis of remuneration must be fixed:

- as a percentage of the value of the assets which are realised, distributed or both, by the liquidator
- by reference to the time properly given by the liquidator and his staff in attending to matters arising in the liquidation, or
- as a set amount.

Any combination of these bases may be used to fix the remuneration, and different bases may be used for different things done by the liquidator. Where the remuneration is fixed as a percentage, different percentages may be used for different things done by the liquidator.

##### **4.2 Advance information where remuneration not based on time costs**

4.2.1 Prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration, the liquidator must give the creditors details of the work the liquidator proposes to undertake, and the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred. However, where the liquidator proposes to take any part or all of his remuneration on a time cost basis, he must provide more detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate', as explained below.

##### **4.3 Fees estimates where remuneration to be based on time costs**

4.3.1 Where the liquidator proposes to take remuneration based on time costs, he must first provide the creditors with detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate'. A fees estimate is a written estimate that specifies –

- details of the work the liquidator and his staff propose to undertake;
- the hourly rate or rates the liquidator and his staff propose to charge for each part of that work;
- the time the liquidator anticipates each part of that work will take;
- whether the liquidator anticipates it will be necessary to seek approval or further approval under the Rules; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek such approval.

In addition, the liquidator must give the creditors details of the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred.

##### **4.4 Who fixes the remuneration**

4.4.1 It is for the liquidation committee (if there is one) to determine on which of these bases, or combination of bases, the remuneration is to be fixed. Where it is fixed as a percentage, it is for the committee to determine the percentage or percentages to be applied. Rule 18.16 says that in arriving at its decision the committee shall have regard to the following matters:

- the complexity (or otherwise) of the case;
- any responsibility of an exceptional kind or degree which falls on the liquidator in connection with the insolvency;
- the effectiveness with which the liquidator appears to be carrying out, or to have carried out, his duties;

- the value and nature of the property which the liquidator has to deal with.

4.4.2 If there is no liquidation committee, or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the liquidator's remuneration may be fixed by a decision of the creditors. The creditors take account of the same matters as apply in the case of the committee.

4.4.3 If the remuneration is not fixed as above, it will be fixed in one of the following ways. In a CVL, it will be fixed by the court on application by the liquidator, but the liquidator may not make such an application unless he has first tried to get his remuneration fixed by the committee or creditors as described above, and in any case not later than 18 months after his appointment. In a compulsory liquidation, it will be in accordance with a scale set out in the Rules.

4.4.4 Where the liquidation follows directly on from an administration in which the liquidator had acted as administrator, the basis of remuneration fixed in the administration continues to apply in the liquidation (subject to paragraph 8 below).

## **5. Review of remuneration**

5.1 Where there has been a material and substantial change in circumstances since the basis of the liquidator's remuneration was fixed, the liquidator may request that it be changed. The request must be made to the same body as initially approved the remuneration, and the same rules apply as to the original approval.

## **6 What information should be provided by the liquidator?**

### **6.1 General principles**

6.1.1 The liquidator should provide those responsible for approving his remuneration with sufficient information to enable them to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the liquidator's request. The information should be presented in a manner which is transparent, consistent throughout the life of the case and useful to creditors, while being proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

6.1.2 A proposed liquidator may issue a fees estimate to creditors prior to being appointed liquidator.

6.1.3 The liquidator should disclose:

- payments, remuneration and expenses arising from the liquidation paid to the liquidator or his or her associates;
- any business or personal relationships with parties responsible for approving the liquidator's remuneration or who provide services to the liquidator in respect of the insolvency appointment where the relationship could give rise to a conflict of interest.

The liquidator should inform creditors of their rights under insolvency legislation, and should advise them how they may access suitable information setting out their rights within the first communication with them and in each subsequent report.

6.1.4 Where the liquidator sub-contracts out work that could otherwise be carried out by the liquidator or his or her staff, this should be drawn to the attention of creditors with an explanation of why it is being done.

### **6.2 Key issues**

6.2.1 The key issues of concern to those with a financial interest in the level of payments from the insolvency estate will commonly be:

- the work the liquidator anticipates will be done, and why that work is necessary;
- the anticipated cost of that work, including any expenses expected to be incurred in connection with it;
- whether it is anticipated that the work will provide a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute);
- the work actually done and why that work was necessary;
- the actual costs of the work, including any expenses incurred in connection with it, as against any estimate provided;
- whether the work has provided a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute).

When providing information about payments, fees and expenses, the liquidator should do so in a way which facilitates clarity of understanding of these key issues. Narrative explanations should be provided to support any numerical information supplied. Where it is practical to do so, the liquidator should provide an indication of the likely return to creditors when seeking approval for the basis of his remuneration.

- 6.2.2 When approval for a fixed amount or a percentage basis is sought, the liquidator should explain why the basis requested is expected to produce a fair and reasonable reflection of the work that the liquidator anticipates will be undertaken.

### **6.3 Fee estimates and subsequent reports**

- 6.3.1 When providing a fee estimate, the liquidator should supply that information in sufficient time to facilitate that body making an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the liquidator's requests. The estimate should clearly describe what activities are anticipated to be conducted in respect of the estimated fee. When subsequently reporting to creditors, the actual hours and average rate (or rates) of the costs charged for each activity should be provided for comparison.

### **6.4 Disbursements**

- 6.4.1 Costs met by and reimbursed to the liquidator in connection with the liquidation will fall into two categories:

- Category 1 disbursements: These are payments to independent third parties where there is specific expenditure directly referable to the liquidation. Category 1 disbursements can be drawn without prior approval, although the liquidator should be prepared to disclose information about them in the same way as any other expenses.
- Category 2 disbursements: These are costs that are directly referable to the liquidation but not to a payment to an independent third party. They may include shared or allocated costs that may be incurred by the liquidator or their firm, and that can be allocated to the liquidation on a proper and reasonable basis. Category 2 disbursements require approval in the same manner as a liquidator's remuneration.

When seeking approval, the liquidator should explain, for each category of cost, the basis on which the charge is being made. If the liquidator has obtained approval for the basis of Category 2 disbursements, that basis may continue to be used in a sequential appointment where further approval of the basis of remuneration is not required, or where the liquidator is replaced.

- 6.4.2 The following are not permissible as disbursements:

- a charge calculated as a percentage of remuneration;
- an administration fee or charge additional to the liquidator's remuneration;

- recovery of basic overhead costs such as office and equipment rental, depreciation and finance charges.

## **6.5 Payment of pre appointment expenses**

6.5.1 The following categories of expenses may be paid out of the company's assets, either before or after the commencement of the winding up, as an expense of the winding-up:

- Any reasonable and necessary expenses of preparing the statement of affairs.
- Any reasonable and necessary expenses of the decision procedure or deemed consent procedure to seek a decision from the creditors on the nomination of a liquidator under R6.14.

6.5.2 If payment has not been made pre-commencement of the liquidation, payment may not be made to the liquidator or any associate of the liquidator, otherwise than with the approval of the liquidation committee, the creditors or the court.

6.5.3 Disclosure should be made in the fees estimate of amounts already paid to the liquidator in respect of pre-appointment costs, giving the amounts paid, the name of the payer and its relationship to the estate and the nature of the payment.

6.5.4 Disclosure should follow the principles and standards as set out in this guidance.

## **6.6 Realisations for secured creditors**

6.6.1 Where the liquidator realises an asset on behalf of a secured creditor and receives remuneration out of the proceeds (see paragraph 11.1 below), he should disclose the amount of that remuneration to the committee (if there is one), to creditors when considering a decision for the purpose of determining his fees, and in any reports he sends to creditors.

## **7. Exceeding the amount set out in the fees estimate**

7.1 Remuneration cannot be drawn in excess of the fees estimate without approval by the body which fixed the original basis of the remuneration. The request for approval must specify –

- the reason why the liquidator has exceeded, or is likely to exceed, the fees estimate;
- the additional work the liquidator has undertaken or proposes to undertake;
- the hourly rate or rates the liquidator proposes to charge for each part of that additional work;
- the time that additional work has taken or the liquidator anticipates that work will take;
- whether the liquidator anticipates that it will be necessary to seek further approval; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek further approval.

## **8. Progress reports and requests for further information**

8.1.1 The liquidator is required to send annual progress reports to creditors. The reports must include:

- details of the basis fixed for the remuneration of the liquidator (or if not fixed at the date of the report, the steps taken during the period of the report to fix it);
- if the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the period of the report, irrespective of whether it was actually paid during that period (except

where it is fixed as a set amount, in which case it may be shown as that amount without any apportionment for the period of the report);

- if the report is the first to be made after the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the periods covered by the previous reports, together with a description of the work done during those periods, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during the period of the report;
- a statement of the expenses incurred by the liquidator during the period of the report, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during that period;
- details of progress during the period of the report, including a summary of the receipts and payments during the period;
- details of what remains to be done;
- where appropriate, a statement –
  - that the remuneration anticipated to be charged is likely to exceed the fees estimate or any approval given for remuneration exceeding the estimate;
  - that expenses incurred or anticipated to be incurred are likely to exceed, or have exceeded, the details given to the creditors prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration; and
  - the reason for that excess.
- a statement of the creditors' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 8.2, and their right to challenge the liquidator's remuneration and expenses.

8.1.2 Within 21 days of receipt of a progress report a creditor may request the liquidator to provide further information about the remuneration and expenses set out in the report. A request must be in writing, and may be made either by a secured creditor, or by an unsecured creditor with the concurrence of at least 5% in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) or the permission of the court.

8.1.3 The liquidator must provide the requested information within 14 days, unless he considers that:

- the time and cost involved in preparing the information would be excessive, or
- disclosure would be prejudicial to the conduct of the liquidation or
- the liquidator is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in relation to the information requested,

in which case he must give the reasons for not providing some or all of the information.

8.1.4 Any creditor may apply to the court within 21 days of the liquidator's refusal to provide the requested information, or the expiry of the 14 days time limit for the provision of the information.

## **9 What if a creditor is dissatisfied?**

9.1.1 Except in cases where there is a liquidation committee it is the creditors as a body who have authority to approve the liquidator's fees.

9.1.2 If a creditor believes that the liquidator's remuneration is excessive, the basis is inappropriate, or the expenses incurred by the liquidator are in all the circumstances excessive he may, provided certain conditions are met, apply to the court.

9.1.3 Application may be made to the court by any secured creditor, or by any unsecured creditor provided at least 10 per cent in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) agree or he has the permission of the court. Any such application must be made within 8 weeks of the applicant receiving the liquidator's progress report in which the charging of the remuneration or incurring of the expenses in question is first

reported (see paragraph 8.1 above). If the court does not dismiss the application (which it may if it considers that insufficient cause is shown) the applicant must give the liquidator a copy of the application and supporting evidence at least 14 days before the hearing.

- 9.1.4 If the court considers the application well founded, it may order that the remuneration be reduced, the basis be changed, or the expenses be disallowed or repaid. Unless the court orders otherwise, the costs of the application must be paid by the applicant and not out of the assets of the insolvent company.
- 9.1.5 On receipt of the liquidator's final account creditors have 8 weeks in which they may challenge the liquidator's remuneration and expenses under R18.34

## **10. What if the liquidator is dissatisfied?**

- 10.1 If the liquidator considers that the remuneration fixed by the liquidation committee, the creditors, in the preceding administration or in accordance with the statutory scale is insufficient, or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate, he may apply to the court for the amount or rate to be increased or the basis changed. If he decides to apply to the court he must give at least 14 days' notice to the members of the committee and the committee may nominate one or more of its members to appear or be represented at the court hearing. If there is no committee, the liquidator's notice of his application must be sent to such of the creditors as the court may direct, and they may nominate one or more of their number to appear or be represented. The court may order the costs to be paid out of the assets.

## **11 Other matters relating to remuneration**

- 11.1 Where the liquidator realises assets on behalf of a secured creditor he is entitled to be remunerated out of the proceeds of sale in accordance with a scale set out in the Rules. Usually, however, the liquidator will agree the basis of his fee for dealing with charged assets with the secured creditor concerned.
- 11.2 Where two (or more) joint liquidators are appointed it is for them to agree between themselves how the remuneration payable should be apportioned. Any dispute between them may be referred to the court, the committee or a meeting of creditors.
- 11.3 If the appointed liquidator is a solicitor and employs his own firm to act in the insolvency, profit costs may not be paid unless authorised by the committee, the creditors or the court.
- 11.4 If a new liquidator is appointed in place of another, any determination, decision or court order which was in effect immediately before the replacement continues to have effect in relation to the remuneration of the new liquidator until a further determination, decision or court order is made.
- 11.5 Where the basis of the remuneration is a set amount, and the liquidator ceases to act before the time has elapsed or the work has been completed for which the amount was set, application may be made for a determination of the amount that should be paid to the outgoing liquidator. The application must be made to the same body as approved the remuneration. Where the outgoing liquidator and the incoming liquidator are from the same firm, they will usually agree the apportionment between them.
- 11.6 There may also be occasions when creditors will agree to make funds available themselves to pay for the liquidator to carry out tasks which cannot be paid for out of the assets, either because they are deficient or because it is uncertain whether the work undertaken will result in any benefit to creditors. Arrangements of this kind are sometimes made to fund litigation or investigations into the affairs of the insolvent company. Any arrangements of this nature will be a matter for agreement between

the liquidator and the creditors concerned and will not be subject to the statutory rules relating to remuneration.

**12. Effective date**

This guide applies where a company goes into liquidation on or after 6 April 2017.

## Appendix

### Suggested format for the provision of information

Professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners sets out the following suggested format for the provision of information when seeking approval of remuneration. However, the level of disclosure suggested below may not be appropriate in all cases, and will be subject to considerations of proportionality. In larger or more complex cases the circumstances of each case may dictate the information provided and its format.

#### Narrative overview of the case

In all cases, reports on remuneration should provide a narrative overview of the case. Matters relevant to an overview are:

- the complexity of the case;
- any exceptional responsibility falling on the liquidator;
- the liquidator's effectiveness;
- the value and nature of the property in question.

The information provided will depend upon the basis or bases being sought or reported upon, and the stage at which it is being provided. An overview might include:

- an explanation of the nature, and the liquidator's own initial assessment, of the assignment (including the anticipated return to creditors) and the outcome (if known);
- initial views on how the assignment was to be handled, including decisions on staffing or subcontracting and the appointment of advisers;
- any significant aspects of the case, particularly those that affect the remuneration and cost expended;
- the reasons for subsequent changes in strategy;
- the steps taken to establish the views of creditors, particularly in relation to agreeing the strategy for the assignment, budgeting, and fee drawing;
- any existing agreement about remuneration;
- details of how other professionals, including subcontractors, were chosen, how they were contracted to be paid, and what steps have been taken to review their fees;
- in a larger case, particularly if it involved trading, considerations about staffing and managing the assignment and how strategy was set and reviewed;
- details of work undertaken during the period;
- any additional value brought to the estate during the period, for which the liquidator wishes to claim increased remuneration.

#### Time cost basis

Where any part of the remuneration is or is proposed to be calculated on a time costs basis, requests for and reports on remuneration should provide:

- An explanation of the liquidator's time charging policy, clearly stating the units of time that have been used, the grades of staff and rates that have been charged to the assignment, and the policy for recovering the cost of support staff. There is an expectation that time will be recorded in units of not greater than 6 minutes.
- A description of work carried out, which might include:
  - details of work undertaken during the period, related to the table of time spent for the period;
  - an explanation of the grades of staff used to undertake the different tasks carried out and the reasons why it was appropriate for those grades to be used;
  - any comments on any figures in the summary of time spent accompanying the request the liquidator wishes to make.
- Time spent and charge-out summaries, in an appropriate format.

It is useful to provide time spent and charge-out value information in a tabular form for each of the time periods reported upon, with work classified (and sub-divided) in a way relevant to the circumstances of the case

The following areas of activity are suggested as a basis for the analysis of time spent:

- Administration and planning
- Investigations
- Realisation of assets
- Trading
- Creditors
- Any other case-specific matters

The following categories are suggested as a basis for analysis by grade of staff:

- Partner
- Manager
- Other senior professionals
- Assistants and support staff

The level of disclosure suggested above will not be appropriate in all cases, and considerations of proportionality will apply:

- where cumulative time costs are, and are expected to be, less than £10,000 the liquidator should, as a minimum, state the number of hours and average rate per hour and explain any unusual features of the case;
- where cumulative time costs are, or are expected to be, between £10,000 and £50,000, a time and charge-out summary similar to that shown above will usually provide the appropriate level of detail (subject to the explanation of any unusual features);
- where cumulative time costs exceed, or are expected to exceed, £50,000, further and more detailed analysis or explanation will be warranted.



Guidance Note

# **A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO FEES CHARGED BY TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY ENGLAND AND WALES**

Amended for The Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016  
6 April 2017

# **A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO FEES CHARGED BY TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY**

## **ENGLAND AND WALES**

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 When an individual becomes bankrupt the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings are paid out of his or her assets. The creditors, who hope to recover some of their debts out of the assets, therefore have a direct interest in the level of costs, and in particular the remuneration of the insolvency practitioner appointed to act as trustee. The insolvency legislation recognises this interest by providing mechanisms for creditors to determine the basis of the trustee's fees. This guide is intended to help creditors be aware of their rights to approve and monitor fees, explains the basis on which fees are fixed and how creditors can seek information about expenses incurred by the trustee and challenge those they consider to be excessive.

### **2 Bankruptcy procedure**

- 2.1 Bankruptcy is the administration of the affairs of an insolvent individual by a trustee in the interests of his creditors generally. The trustee's function is to realise the assets and distribute them among the creditors in a prescribed order of priority. Bankruptcy proceedings commence with the making of a bankruptcy order. On the making of the order an official called the official receiver becomes trustee of the bankrupt's estate (unless an IVA is in force in which case the court may, on the making of the order, appoint the supervisor of the IVA as trustee). The official receiver is an officer of the court and an official belonging to The Insolvency Service. The official receiver will remain as trustee unless:
- The majority of creditors, by value, seek the appointment of an IP to replace the official receiver as trustee.
  - 25% of creditors requisition a decision making procedure and the official receiver is replaced as trustee.
  - The official receiver considers that the skills of an IP are required.
- Where no insolvency practitioner is appointed, or where there is a vacancy in the office of trustee, the official receiver acts as trustee.

### **3 The creditors' committee**

- 3.1 Where the official receiver is not acting as trustee the creditors have the right to appoint a committee, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 members, to monitor the conduct of the bankruptcy and approve the trustee's fees. Creditors will be invited to form a committee when a decision is sought re the appointment of an IP as trustee by a decision procedure.
- 3.2 The trustee must call the first meeting of the committee within 6 weeks of its establishment, and subsequent meetings must be held either at dates agreed by the committee, or when a member of the committee asks for one, or when the trustee decides he needs to hold one. The trustee is required to report to the committee at least every 6 months on the progress of the bankruptcy, unless the committee directs otherwise. This provides an opportunity for the committee to monitor and discuss the progress of the insolvency and the level of the trustee's fees.

### **4 Fixing the trustee's remuneration**

#### **4.1 Basis**

The basis for fixing the trustee's remuneration is set out in Rule 18.15 of the Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016. The Rule states that the remuneration must be fixed:

- as a percentage of the value of the assets which are realised or distributed or both,
- by reference to the time properly given by the trustee and his or her staff in attending to matters arising in the bankruptcy, or
- as a set amount.

Any combination of these bases may be used to fix the remuneration, and different bases may be used for different things done by the trustee. Where the remuneration is fixed as a percentage, different percentages may be used for different things done by the trustee.

#### 4.2 **Advance information where remuneration not based on time costs**

Prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration, the trustee must give the creditors details of the work the trustee proposes to undertake, and the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred. However, where the trustee proposes to take any part or all of his remuneration on a time cost basis, he must provide more detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate', as explained below.

#### 4.3 **Fees estimates where remuneration to be based on time costs**

Where the trustee proposes to take remuneration based on time costs, he must first provide the creditors with detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate'. A fees estimate is a written estimate that specifies –

- details of the work the trustee and his staff propose to undertake;
- the hourly rate or rates the trustee and his staff propose to charge for each part of that work;
- the time the trustee anticipates each part of that work will take;
- whether the trustee anticipates it will be necessary to seek approval or further approval under the Rules; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek such approval.

In addition, the trustee must give the creditors details of the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred.

#### 4.4 **Who fixes the remuneration**

It is for the committee (if there is one) to determine on which of these bases, or combination of bases, the remuneration is to be fixed. Where it is fixed as a percentage, it is for the committee to determine the percentage or percentages to be applied. Rule 18.16(9) says that in arriving at its decision the committee shall have regard to:

- the complexity (or otherwise) of the case;
- any responsibility of an exceptional kind or degree which falls on the trustee in connection with the bankruptcy;
- the effectiveness with which the trustee appears to be carrying out, or to have carried out, his duties;
- the value and nature of the property which the trustee has to deal with.

4.5 If there is no committee, or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the trustee's remuneration may be fixed by a decision of the creditors by a decision procedure. The creditors must take account of the same matters as apply in the case of the committee. If the remuneration is not fixed in any of these ways within 18 months of the trustee's appointment, it will be fixed in accordance with a scale set out in Schedule 11 to the Rules.

## **5. Review of remuneration**

Where there has been a material and substantial change in circumstances since the basis of the trustee's remuneration was fixed, the trustee may request that it be changed. The request must be made to the same body as initially approved the remuneration, and the same rules apply as to the original approval.

## **6 What information should be provided by the trustee?**

### **6.1 General principles**

6.1.1 The trustee should provide those responsible for approving his remuneration with sufficient information to enable them to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the trustee's request. The information should be presented in a manner which is transparent, consistent throughout the life of the case and useful to creditors, while being proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

6.1.2 The trustee should disclose:

- payments, remuneration and expenses arising from the administration of the bankruptcy estate paid to the trustee or his or her associates;
- any business or personal relationships with parties responsible for approving the trustee's remuneration or who provide services to the trustee in respect of the insolvency appointment where the relationship could give rise to a conflict of interest.

The trustee should inform creditors of their rights under insolvency legislation, and should advise them how they may access suitable information setting out their rights within the first communication with them and in each subsequent report.

6.1.3 Where the trustee sub-contracts out work that could otherwise be carried out by the trustee or his or her staff, this should be drawn to the attention of creditors with an explanation of why it is being done.

### **6.2 Key issues**

6.2.1 The key issues of concern to those with a financial interest in the level of payments from the insolvency estate will commonly be:

- the work the trustee anticipates will be done, and why that work is necessary;
- the anticipated cost of that work, including any expenses expected to be incurred in connection with it;
- whether it is anticipated that the work will provide a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provides no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute);
- the work actually done and why that work was necessary;
- the actual costs of the work, including any expenses incurred in connection with it, as against any estimate provided;
- whether the work has provided a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute).

When providing information about payments, fees and expenses, the trustee should do so in a way which facilitates clarity of understanding of these key issues. Narrative explanations should be provided to support any numerical information supplied. Where it is practical to do so, the trustee should provide an indication of the likely return to creditors when seeking approval for the basis of his remuneration.

6.2.2 When approval for a fixed amount or a percentage basis is sought, the trustee should explain why the basis requested is expected to produce a fair and reasonable

reflection of the work that the trustee anticipates will be undertaken.

### **6.3 Fee estimates and subsequent reports**

6.3.1 When providing a fee estimate, the trustee should ensure that the information is provided in sufficient time to facilitate that body making an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the trustee's requests. The estimate should clearly describe what activities are anticipated to be conducted in respect of the estimated fee. When subsequently reporting to creditors, the actual hours and average rate (or rates) of the costs charged for each activity should be provided for comparison.

### **6.4 Disbursements**

6.4.1 Costs met by and reimbursed to the trustee in connection with the bankruptcy will fall into two categories:

- Category 1 disbursements: These are payments to independent third parties where there is specific expenditure directly referable to the administration. Category 1 disbursements can be drawn without prior approval, although the trustee should be prepared to disclose information about them in the same way as any other expenses.
- Category 2 disbursements: These are costs that are directly referable to the bankruptcy but not to a payment to an independent third party. They may include shared or allocated costs that may be incurred by the trustee or their firm, and that can be allocated to the bankruptcy on a proper and reasonable basis. Category 2 disbursements require approval in the same manner as an office holder's remuneration.

When seeking approval, the trustee should explain, for each category of cost, the basis on which the charge is being made. If the trustee has obtained approval for the basis of Category 2 disbursements, that basis may continue to be used in a sequential appointment where further approval of the basis of remuneration is not required, or where the trustee is replaced.

6.4.2 The following are not permissible as disbursements:

- a charge calculated as a percentage of remuneration;
- an administration fee or charge additional to the trustee's remuneration;
- recovery of basic overhead costs such as office and equipment rental, depreciation and finance charges.

### **6.5 Realisations for secured creditors**

Where the trustee realises an asset on behalf of a secured creditor and receives remuneration out of the proceeds (see paragraph 12.1 below), he should disclose the amount of that remuneration to the committee (if there is one), to any meeting of creditors convened for the purpose of determining his fees, and in any reports he sends to creditors.

## **7. Exceeding the amount set out in the fees estimate**

Remuneration must not exceed the fees estimate without approval by the body which fixed the original basis of the remuneration. The request for approval must specify –

- the reason why the trustee has exceeded, or is likely to exceed, the fees estimate;
- the additional work the trustee has undertaken or proposes to undertake;
- the hourly rate or rates the trustee proposes to charge for each part of that additional work;

- the time that additional work has taken or the trustee anticipates that work will take;
- whether the trustee anticipates that it will be necessary to seek further approval; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek further approval.

## **8. Progress reports and requests for further information**

8.1 The trustee is required to send annual progress reports to creditors. The report must include:

- details of the basis fixed for the remuneration of the trustee (or if not fixed at the date of the report, the steps taken during the period of the report to fix it);
- if the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the period of the report, irrespective of whether it was actually paid during that period (except where it is fixed as a set amount, in which case it may be shown as that amount without any apportionment for the period of the report);
- if the report is the first to be made after the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the periods covered by the previous reports, together with a description of the work done during those periods, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during the period of the report;
- a statement of the expenses incurred by the trustee during the period of the report, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during that period;
- where appropriate, a statement –
  - that the remuneration anticipated to be charged is likely to exceed the fees estimate or any approval given for remuneration exceeding the estimate;
  - that expenses incurred or anticipated to be incurred are likely to exceed, or have exceeded, the details given to the creditors prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration; and
  - the reason for that excess.
- a statement of the creditors' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 8.2, and their right to challenge the trustee's remuneration and expenses.

8.2 Within 21 days of receipt of a progress report (or 7 business days where the report has been prepared for the purposes of a meeting to receive the trustee's resignation) a creditor may request the trustee to provide further information about the remuneration and expenses set out in the report. A request must be in writing, and may be made either by a secured creditor, or by an unsecured creditor with the concurrence of at least 5% in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) or the permission of the court.

8.3 The trustee must provide the requested information within 14 days, unless he considers that:

- the time and cost involved in preparing the information would be excessive, or
- disclosure would be prejudicial to the conduct of the or the trustee is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in relation to the information requested,

in which case he must give the reasons for not providing the information.

Any creditor may apply to the court within 21 days of the trustee's refusal to provide the requested information, or the expiry of the 14 days time limit for the provision of the information.

## **9. Provision of information – additional requirements**

The trustee must provide certain information about time spent on the case, free of charge, upon request by the bankrupt or any creditor. The information which must be provided is –

- the total number of hours spent on the case by the trustee or staff assigned to the case;
- for each grade of staff, the average hourly rate at which they are charged out;
- the number of hours spent by each grade of staff in the relevant period.

The period for which the information must be provided is the period from appointment to the end of the most recent period of six months reckoned from the date of the trustee's appointment, or where he has vacated office, the date that he vacated office.

The information must be provided within 28 days of receipt of the request by the trustee, and requests must be made within two years from vacation of office.

## **10. What if a creditor or the bankrupt is dissatisfied?**

10.1.1 Except in cases where there is a committee it is the creditors as a body who have authority to approve the trustee's fees. To enable them to carry out this function they may require the trustee to call a creditors' meeting. In order to do this at least ten per cent in value of the creditors must concur with the request, which must be made to the trustee in writing.

10.1.2 If a creditor believes that the trustee's remuneration is too high, the basis is inappropriate, or the expenses incurred by the liquidator are in all the circumstances excessive he may, provided certain conditions are met, apply to the court.

10.1.3 Application may be made to the court by any secured creditor, or by any unsecured creditor provided at least 10 per cent in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) agree, or he has the permission of the court. Any such application must be made within 8 weeks of the applicant receiving the trustee's progress or final report in which the charging of the remuneration or incurring of the expenses in question is first reported (see paragraph 8.1 above). If the court does not dismiss the application (which it may if it considers that insufficient cause is shown) the applicant must give the trustee a copy of the application and supporting evidence at least 14 days before the hearing.

10.1.4 If the court considers the application well founded, it may order that the remuneration be reduced, the basis be changed, or the expenses be disallowed or repaid. Unless the court orders otherwise, the costs must be paid by the applicant and not out of the bankrupt's assets.

10.1.5 The bankrupt also has the right to challenge the trustee's remuneration or expenses with the permission of the court.

## **11. What if the trustee is dissatisfied?**

11.1 If the trustee considers that the remuneration fixed by the committee is insufficient or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate he may request that the amount or rate be increased, or the basis changed, by the creditors seeking approval by a decision procedure. If the trustee considers that the remuneration fixed by the committee or the creditors or in accordance with the statutory scale is insufficient or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate, he may apply to the court for the amount or rate to be

increased or the basis changed. If he decides to apply to the court he must give at least 14 days' notice to the members of the committee and the committee may nominate one or more of its members to appear or be represented at the court hearing. If there is no committee, the trustee's notice of his application must be sent to such of the creditors as the court may direct, and they may nominate one or more of their number to appear or be represented. The court may order the costs to be paid out of the assets.

## **12 Other matters relating to remuneration**

12.1.1 Where the trustee realises assets on behalf of a secured creditor he is entitled to be remunerated out of the proceeds of sale in accordance with a scale set out in the Rules. Usually, however, the trustee will agree the basis of his fee for dealing with charged assets with the secured creditor concerned.

12.1.2 Where joint trustees are appointed it is for them to agree between themselves how the remuneration payable should be apportioned. Any dispute between them may be referred to the court, the committee or a meeting of creditors.

12.1.3 If the trustee is a solicitor and employs his own firm to act in the insolvency, profit costs may not be paid unless authorised by the committee, the creditors or the court.

12.1.4 If a new trustee is appointed in place of another, any determination, resolution or court order which was in effect immediately before the replacement continues to have effect in relation to the remuneration of the new trustee until a further determination, resolution or court order is made.

12.1.5 Where the basis of the remuneration is a set amount, and the trustee ceases to act before the time has elapsed or the work has been completed for which the amount was set, application may be made for a determination of the amount that should be paid to the outgoing trustee. The application must be made to the same body as approved the remuneration. Where the outgoing trustee and the incoming trustee are from the same firm, they will usually agree the apportionment between them.

12.1.6 There may also be occasions when creditors will agree to make funds available themselves to pay for the trustee to carry out tasks which cannot be paid for out of the assets, either because they are deficient or because it is uncertain whether the work undertaken will result in any benefit to creditors. Arrangements of this kind are sometimes made to fund litigation or investigations into the bankrupt's affairs. Any arrangements of this nature will be a matter for agreement between the trustee and the creditors concerned and will not be subject to the statutory rules relating to remuneration.

## **13. Effective date**

This guide applies where the bankruptcy commences on or after 1 April 2017.

## Appendix

### Suggested format for the provision of information

Professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners sets out the following suggested format for the provision of information when seeking approval of remuneration. However, the level of disclosure suggested below may not be appropriate in all cases, and will be subject to considerations of proportionality. In larger or more complex cases the circumstances of each case may dictate the information provided and its format.

#### Narrative overview of the case

In all cases, reports on remuneration should provide a narrative overview of the case. Matters relevant to an overview are:

- the complexity of the case;
- any exceptional responsibility falling on the trustee;
- the trustee's effectiveness;
- the value and nature of the property in question.

The information provided will depend upon the basis or bases being sought or reported upon, and the stage at which it is being provided. An overview might include:

- an explanation of the nature, and the trustee's own initial assessment, of the assignment (including the anticipated return to creditors) and the outcome (if known);
- initial views on how the assignment was to be handled, including decisions on staffing or subcontracting and the appointment of advisers;
- any significant aspects of the case, particularly those that affect the remuneration and cost expended;
- the reasons for subsequent changes in strategy;
- the steps taken to establish the views of creditors, particularly in relation to agreeing the strategy for the assignment, budgeting, and fee drawing;
- any existing agreement about remuneration;
- details of how other professionals, including subcontractors, were chosen, how they were contracted to be paid, and what steps have been taken to review their fees;
- in a larger case, particularly if it involved trading, considerations about staffing and managing the assignment and how strategy was set and reviewed;
- details of work undertaken during the period;
- any additional value brought to the estate during the period, for which the trustee wishes to claim increased remuneration.

#### Time cost basis

Where any part of the remuneration is or is proposed to be calculated on a time costs basis, requests for and reports on remuneration should provide:

- An explanation of the trustee's time charging policy, clearly stating the units of time that have been used, the grades of staff and rates that have been charged to the assignment, and the policy for recovering the cost of support staff. There is an expectation that time will be recorded in units of not greater than 6 minutes.
- A description of work carried out, which might include:
  - details of work undertaken during the period, related to the table of time spent for the period;
  - an explanation of the grades of staff used to undertake the different tasks carried out and the reasons why it was appropriate for those grades to be used;
  - any comments on any figures in the summary of time spent accompanying the request the trustee wishes to make.
- Time spent and charge-out summaries, in an appropriate format.

It is useful to provide time spent and charge-out value information in a tabular form for each of the time periods reported upon, with work classified (and sub-divided) in a way relevant to the circumstances of the case

The following areas of activity are suggested as a basis for the analysis of time spent:

- Administration and planning
- Reporting
- Enquiries and Investigations
- Realisation of assets
- Trading
- Employees
- Creditors
- Any other case-specific matters

The following categories are suggested as a basis for analysis by grade of staff:

- Partner
- Manager
- Other senior professionals
- Assistants and support staff

The level of disclosure suggested above will not be appropriate in all cases, and considerations of proportionality will apply:

- where cumulative time costs are, and are expected to be, less than £10,000 the trustee should, as a minimum, state the number of hours and average rate per hour and explain any unusual features of the case;
- where cumulative time costs are, or are expected to be, between £10,000 and £50,000, a time and charge-out summary similar to that shown above will usually provide the appropriate level of detail (subject to the explanation of any unusual features);
- where cumulative time costs exceed, or are expected to exceed, £50,000, further and more detailed analysis or explanation will be warranted.



Guidance Note

# **VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENTS – A CREDITOR’S GUIDE TO INSOLVENCY PRACTITIONERS’ FEES**

Amended for The Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016  
6 April 2017

## **VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENTS - A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO INSOLVENCY PRACTITIONERS' FEES**

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 In a voluntary arrangement, as in other types of insolvency, the amount of money available for creditors is likely to be affected by the level of costs, including the remuneration of the insolvency practitioner appointed to implement the arrangement. This guide explains how fees are fixed in voluntary arrangements, how the creditors can affect the level of fees, and the information which should be made available to them regarding fees.

### **2. The voluntary arrangement procedure**

- 2.1 Voluntary arrangements are available to both companies and individual debtors. Company voluntary arrangements are often referred to as CVAs, and individual voluntary arrangements as IVAs.

- 2.2 The procedure is similar for both CVAs and IVAs and enables the company or individual to put a proposal to their creditors for a composition in satisfaction of their debts or a scheme of arrangement to settle their affairs. A composition is an agreement under which creditors agree to accept a certain sum of money in settlement of the debts due to them.

A CVA may be used as a stand-alone procedure or as an exit route from an administration. It may also be used where a company is in liquidation, but this is extremely rare. The proposal will be made by the directors, the administrator or the liquidator, depending on the circumstances.

A proposal for an IVA may be made by a debtor whether or not he is already subject to bankruptcy proceedings. The proposal will be considered by a creditors' decision procedure convened for that purpose. The voluntary arrangement procedure is extremely flexible and the form which the voluntary arrangement takes will depend on the terms of the proposal agreed by the creditors.

In both CVAs and IVAs the proposal must provide for an insolvency practitioner to supervise the implementation of the arrangement. Until the proposal is approved by the creditors, the practitioner is known as the nominee. If the proposal is approved, the nominee (or if the creditors choose to replace him, his replacement) becomes the supervisor.

### **3. Fees, costs and charges - statutory provisions**

- 3.1 The fees, costs, charges and expenses which may be incurred for the purposes of a voluntary arrangement are set out in the Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016. They are:

- Fees and expenses in relation to the nominee's services agreed with the company (or its administrator or liquidator) or the debtor (or the official receiver or the trustee where the debtor is subject to bankruptcy proceedings);
- Any disbursements made by the nominee prior to the arrangement coming into effect;
- any fees or expenses which:
  - are sanctioned by the terms of the arrangement (see below), or
  - would be payable, or correspond to those which would be payable, in an administration, winding up or bankruptcy (as the case may be).

3.2 The rules also require the following matters to be stated or otherwise dealt with in the proposal:

- The amount proposed to be paid to the nominee (as such) by way of fees and expenses, and
- How the fees and expenses of the supervisor will be determined and paid.

#### **4. The role of the creditors**

4.1 It is for the creditors' to decide whether to agree the terms relating to remuneration along with the other provisions of the proposal. The creditors' have the power to modify any of the terms of the proposal (with the consent of the debtor in the case of an IVA), including those relating to the fixing of remuneration. The nominee should be prepared to disclose the basis of his fees to the creditors. Although there are no further statutory provisions relating to remuneration in voluntary arrangements, the terms of the proposal may provide for the establishment of a committee of creditors and may include among its functions the fixing of the supervisor's remuneration.

#### **5. What information should the creditors receive?**

5.1 Whether the basis of the supervisor's remuneration is determined by the creditors at the same time as the approval of the arrangement or by a committee of creditors, the supervisor, or proposed supervisor should provide details of the charge-out rates of all grades of staff, including principals, which are likely to be involved on the case.

5.2 The proposal should include details of the amounts and source of any payments made, or proposed to be made, to the nominee and supervisor and their firms in connection or otherwise with the proposed IVA, directly or indirectly and the reason(s) for the payment(s).

5.3 Where the supervisors' fees are to be agreed by a committee of creditors during the course of the arrangement, the supervisor should provide sufficient supporting information to enable the committee to form a judgement as to whether the proposed fee is reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and should always provide an up to date receipts and payments account. Where the fee is to be charged on a time basis the supervisor should disclose the amount of time spent on the case and the charge out value of the time spent, together with such additional information as may reasonably be required having regard to the size and complexity of the case and the functions conferred on the supervisor under the terms of the arrangement. The additional information should comprise a sufficient explanation of what the supervisor has achieved and how it was achieved to enable the value of the exercise to be assessed and to establish that the time has been properly spent on the case.

5.4 Where the basis of the remuneration of the supervisor as set out in the proposal does not require any further approvals by the creditors or any committee of creditors, the supervisor should specify the amount of remuneration he has drawn in accordance with the provisions of the proposal in his subsequent reports to creditors on the progress of the arrangement. Where the fee is based on time costs he should also provide details of the time spent and charge-out value to date and any material changes in the rates charged for the various grades since the arrangement was approved. He should also provide such additional information as may be required in accordance with paragraph 5.2.

5.5 Where the supervisor proposes to recover costs which, whilst being in the nature of expenses or disbursements, may include an element of shared or allocated costs (such as room hire, document storage or communication facilities provided by the supervisor's own firm), they must be disclosed and be authorised by those responsible for approving his remuneration. Such expenses must be directly incurred on the case and subject to a reasonable method of calculation and

allocation.

5.5 Following approval of the arrangement, the supervisor should ensure that full disclosure is made, in reports to creditors, of the costs of the IVA/CVA and of any other sources of income of the IP or the practice, in relation to the case.,

5.6 If the costs of the arrangement have increased beyond previously reported estimates, this increase should be reported at the next available opportunity.

## **6. Provision of information – additional requirements**

The nominee or supervisor is required to provide certain information about the time spent on the case, free of charge, upon request by specified persons. The persons entitled to ask for this information are –

- any creditor;
- where the arrangement relates to a company, any director or member of that company; and
- where the arrangement relates to an individual, that individual.

The information which must be provided is –

- the total number of hours spent on the case by the insolvency practitioner or staff assigned to the case;
- for each grade of staff, the average hourly rate at which they are charged out;
- the number of hours spent by each grade of staff in the relevant period.

The period for which the information must be provided is the period from appointment to the end of the most recent period of six months reckoned from the date of the nominee's or supervisor's appointment, or where he has vacated office, the date that he vacated office.

The information must be provided within 28 days of receipt of the request by the nominee or supervisor, and requests must be made within two years from vacation of office.

## **7. Effective date**

This guide applies where the nominee in relation to the arrangement agrees to act on or after 6 April 2017.

# A SHAREHOLDERS GUIDE TO LIQUIDATORS FEES - ENGLAND AND WALES

## 1. Introduction

1.1 When a company goes into liquidation the costs of the proceedings are paid out of its assets. The members (shareholders), who hope to recover some of their investment, therefore have a direct interest in the level of costs, and in particular the remuneration of the insolvency practitioner appointed to act as Liquidator.

The insolvency legislation recognises this interest by providing mechanisms for members to fix the basis of the Liquidator's fees. This guide is intended to help members be aware of their rights to approve and monitor fees, explains the basis on which fees are fixed and how members can seek information about expenses incurred by the Liquidator and challenge those they consider to be excessive.

## 2. Liquidation procedure

2.1 Liquidation (or 'winding up') is the most common type of corporate insolvency procedure. Liquidation is the formal winding up of a company's affairs entailing the realisation of its assets and the distribution of the proceeds in a prescribed order of priority. Liquidation may be either voluntary, when it is instituted by resolution of the shareholders, or compulsory, when it is instituted by order of the court.

2.2 Voluntary liquidation is the more common of the two. A solvent voluntary liquidation is called a members' voluntary liquidation (often abbreviated to 'MVL'). In this type of liquidation an insolvency practitioner acts as Liquidator throughout and the members vote on the appointment of the Liquidator at a meeting of members or by passing written resolutions under the Companies Act 2006.

## 3. Fixing the Liquidator's remuneration

3.1 The basis for fixing the Liquidator's remuneration is set out in Rules 18.16, 18.17 and 18.19 of the Insolvency (England & Wales) Rules 2016. The Rules state that the remuneration shall be fixed:

- as a percentage of the value of the assets which are realised or distributed or both,
- by reference to the time properly given by the Liquidator and his staff in attending to matters arising in the liquidation, or
- as a set amount.

Any combination of these bases may be used to fix the remuneration, and different bases may be used for different things done by the Liquidator. Where the remuneration is fixed as a percentage, different percentages may be used for different things done by the Liquidator.

It is for the liquidation committee (if there is one) to determine on which of these bases, or combination of bases, the remuneration is to be fixed. Where it is fixed as a percentage, it is for the committee to determine the percentage or percentages to be applied. In arriving at its decision, the committee shall have regard to the following matters:

- the complexity (or otherwise) of the case;
- any responsibility of an exceptional kind or degree which falls on the Liquidator in connection with the insolvency;
- the effectiveness with which the Liquidator appears to be carrying out, or to have carried out, his duties;
- the value and nature of the assets which the Liquidator has to deal with.

3.2 If there is no liquidation committee, (which is usually the case in an MVL) or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the Liquidator's remuneration will be fixed by a resolution of a meeting of members. The members take account of the same matters as apply in the case of the committee. A resolution specifying the terms on which the Liquidator is to be remunerated may be taken at the meeting which appoints the Liquidator.

## 4. Review of remuneration

Where there has been a material and substantial change in circumstances since the basis of the Liquidator's remuneration was fixed, the Liquidator may request that it be changed. The request must be made to the same body as initially approved the remuneration, and the same rules apply as to the original approval.

## **5. What information should be provided by the Liquidator?**

### **5.1 When fixing bases of remuneration**

5.1.1 The Liquidator should provide those responsible for approving the basis of remuneration sufficient information to enable the committee or the members to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the Liquidator's request. The information should be presented in such a manner which is transparent, consistent throughout the life of the case, while being proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

### **5.2 Fees estimates where remuneration is based on time costs**

5.2.1 If any part of the remuneration is sought on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should provide detailed information in the form of a written fees estimate which specifies:

- Details of the work the Liquidator and staff propose to undertake
- The hourly rates to be charged for each part of that work
- The time the Liquidator anticipates each part of the work will take

In addition, the Liquidator should provide an estimate of the expenses that will be or are likely to be incurred.

### **5.3 Other**

#### **5.3.1 General principles**

When reporting, the Liquidator should disclose:

- Payments, remuneration and expenses arising from the Liquidation paid to the Liquidator or any associates
- Any business or personal relationships with parties responsible for approving the Liquidator's remuneration or who provide services to the Liquidator in respect of the insolvency appointment where the relationship could give rise to a conflict of interest

The Liquidator should inform members of their rights under insolvency legislation, and should advise them how they may access suitable information setting out their rights, within the first communication and in each subsequent Report.

Where the proposed charge is calculated on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should disclose the time spent and the average charge-out rates, in larger cases split by grades of staff and analysed by appropriate activity. The Liquidator should also provide details and the cost of any work that has been sub-contracted out that could otherwise be carried out by the Liquidator or his or her staff.

### **5.4 After the bases of remuneration have been fixed**

The Liquidator is required to send progress reports to members at specified intervals (see paragraph 6.1 below). When reporting periodically to members, in addition to the matters specified in paragraph 6.1, the Liquidator should provide an explanation of what has been achieved in the period under review and how it was achieved, sufficient to enable the progress of the case to be assessed.

Members should be able to understand whether the remuneration charged is reasonable in the circumstances of the case (whilst recognising that the Liquidator must fulfil certain statutory obligations and regulatory requirements that might be perceived as bringing no added value for the estate).

Where any remuneration is on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should disclose the charge in respect of the period, the time spent and the average charge-out rates, in larger cases split by grades of staff and analysed by appropriate activity. If there have been any changes to the charge-out rates during the period under review, rates should be disclosed by grades of staff, split by the periods applicable. The Liquidator should also provide details and the cost of any work that has been sub-contracted out that could otherwise be carried out by the Liquidator or his or her staff.

Where a fees estimate has been provided, remuneration cannot be drawn in excess of the fees estimate without the approval of the Liquidation committee, (if there is one) or more likely, the members themselves. The Liquidator should state:

- Why the estimate has been, or is likely to be exceeded
- The additional work required to be undertaken
- The hourly rates proposed to be charged for each part of the additional work
- The time the additional work has taken or is anticipated it will take

## **5.5 Disbursements and other expenses**

5.5.1 Costs met by and reimbursed to the Liquidator in connection with the liquidation should be appropriate and reasonable. Such costs will fall into two categories:

- **Category 1 disbursements:** These are costs where there is specific expenditure directly referable both to the liquidation and a payment to an independent third party. These may include, for example, advertising, room hire, storage, postage, telephone charges, travel expenses, and equivalent costs reimbursed to the Liquidator or his or her staff.
- **Category 2 disbursements:** These are costs that are directly referable to the liquidation but not to a payment to an independent third party. They may include shared or allocated costs that can be allocated to the liquidation on a proper and reasonable basis, for example, business mileage.

Category 1 disbursements can be drawn without prior approval, although the Liquidator should be prepared to disclose information about them in the same way as any other expenses. Category 2 disbursements may be drawn if they have been approved in the same manner as the Liquidator's remuneration. When seeking approval, the Liquidator should explain, for each category of expense, the basis on which the charge is being made.

5.5.2 The following are not permissible:

- a charge calculated as a percentage of remuneration;
- an administration fee or charge additional to the Liquidator's remuneration;
- recovery of basic overhead costs such as office and equipment rental, depreciation and finance charges.

## **5.6 Realisations for secured creditors**

Where the Liquidator realises an asset on behalf of a secured creditor and receives remuneration out of the proceeds (see paragraph 11.1 below), he should disclose the amount of that remuneration to the committee (if there is one), to any meeting of members convened for the purpose of determining his fees, and in any reports he sends to members.

## **6. Progress reports and requests for further information**

6.1 The Liquidator is required to send annual progress reports to members. The reports must include:

- details of the basis fixed for the remuneration of the Liquidator (or if not fixed at the date of the report, the steps taken during the period of the report to fix it);
- if the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the period of the report, irrespective of whether it was actually paid during that period (except where it is fixed as a set amount, in which case it may be shown as that amount without any apportionment for the period of the report);

- if the report is the first to be made after the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the periods covered by the previous reports, together with a description of the work done during those periods, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during the period of the report;
- a statement of the expenses incurred by the Liquidator during the period of the report, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during that period;
- details of progress during the period of the report, including a summary of the receipts and payments during the period;
- details of what remains to be done;
- a statement of the members' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 6.2, and their right to challenge the Liquidator's remuneration and expenses.

6.2 Within 21 days of receipt of a progress report, a member may request the Liquidator to provide further information about the remuneration and expenses set out in the report. Any request must be in writing.

6.3 The Liquidator must provide the requested information within 14 days, unless he considers that:

- the time and cost involved in preparing the information would be excessive, or
- disclosure would be prejudicial to the conduct of the liquidation, or
- the Liquidator is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in relation to the information requested

Any member may apply to the court within 21 days of the Liquidator's refusal to provide the requested information, or the expiry of the 14 days time limit for the provision of the information.

## **7. What if a member is dissatisfied?**

7.1 Except in cases where there is a liquidation committee, it is the members as a body who have authority to approve the Liquidator's fees. To enable them to carry out this function they may require the Liquidator to call a members' meeting. In order to do this at least ten per cent in value of the members must concur with the request, which must be made to the Liquidator in writing.

7.2 If a member believes that the Liquidator's remuneration is too high, the basis is inappropriate, or the expenses incurred by the Liquidator are in all the circumstances excessive he may, provided certain conditions are met, apply to the court.

## **8. What if the Liquidator is dissatisfied?**

If the Liquidator considers that the remuneration fixed by the liquidation committee, or by the members is insufficient, or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate, the Liquidator may apply to the court for the amount or rate to be increased or the basis changed.

If the Liquidator decides to apply to the court he must give at least 14 days' notice to the members of the committee and the committee may nominate one or more of its members to appear or be represented at the court hearing. If there is no committee, the Liquidator's notice of his application must be sent to such of the shareholders as the court may direct, and they may nominate one or more of their number to appear or be represented. The court may order the costs to be paid out of the assets.

## **9. Other matters relating to remuneration**

9.1 Where the Liquidator realises assets on behalf of a secured creditor he is entitled to be remunerated out of the proceeds of sale in accordance with a scale set out in the Rules. Usually, however, the Liquidator will agree the basis of his fee for dealing with charged assets with the secured creditor concerned.

9.2 Where two (or more) joint Liquidators are appointed it is for them to agree between themselves how the remuneration payable should be apportioned. Any dispute between them may be referred to the court, the committee or to a meeting of members.

9.3 If the appointed Liquidator is a solicitor and employs his own firm to act in the insolvency, profit costs may not be paid unless authorised by the committee, the members or the court.

9.4 If a new Liquidator is appointed in place of another, any determination, resolution or court order which was in effect immediately before the replacement continues to have effect in relation to the remuneration of the new Liquidator until a further determination, resolution or court order is made.

9.5 Where the basis of the remuneration is a set amount, and the Liquidator ceases to act before the time has elapsed or the work has been completed for which the amount was set, application may be made for a determination of the amount that should be paid to the outgoing Liquidator. The application must be made to the same body as approved the remuneration. Where the outgoing Liquidator and the incoming Liquidator are from the same firm, they will usually agree the apportionment between them.

## **10. Effective date**

This guide applies where a company goes into liquidation on or after 6 April 2017.

## Appendix

### Suggested format for the provision of information

Professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners sets out the following suggested format for the provision of information when seeking approval of remuneration. However, the level of disclosure suggested below may not be appropriate in all cases, and will be subject to considerations of proportionality. In larger or more complex cases the circumstances of each case may dictate the information provided and its format.

#### Narrative overview of the case

In all cases, reports on remuneration should provide a narrative overview of the case. Matters relevant to an overview are:

- the complexity of the case;
- any exceptional responsibility falling on the Liquidator;
- the Liquidator's effectiveness;
- the value and nature of the property in question

The information provided will depend upon the basis or bases being sought or reported upon, and the stage at which it is being provided. An overview might include:

- an explanation of the nature, and the Liquidator's own initial assessment, of the assignment and the outcome (if known);
- initial views on how the assignment was to be handled, including decisions on staffing or subcontracting and the appointment of advisers;
- any significant aspects of the case, particularly those that affect the remuneration and cost expended;
- the reasons for subsequent changes in strategy;
- the steps taken to establish the views of the members, particularly in relation to agreeing the strategy for the assignment, budgeting, and fee drawing;
- any existing agreement about remuneration;
- details of how other professionals, including subcontractors, were chosen, how they were contracted to be paid, and what steps have been taken to review their fees;
- details of work undertaken during the period;
- any additional value brought to the estate during the period, for which the Liquidator wishes to claim increased remuneration.

#### Time cost basis

Where any part of the remuneration is or is proposed to be calculated on a time costs basis, requests for and reports on remuneration should provide:

- an explanation of the Liquidator's time charging policy, clearly stating the units of time that have been used, the grades of staff and rates that have been charged to the assignment, and the policy for recovering the cost of support staff. There is an expectation that time will be recorded in units of not greater than 6 minutes.
- a description of work carried out, which might include:
- details of work undertaken during the period, related to the table of time spent for the period;
- an explanation of the grades of staff used to undertake the different tasks carried out and the reasons why it was appropriate for those grades to be used;
- any comments on any figures in the summary of time spent accompanying the request the Liquidator wishes to make.
- time spent and charge-out summaries, in an appropriate format.

It is useful to provide time spent and charge-out value information in a tabular form for each of the time periods reported upon, with work classified (and sub-divided) in a way relevant to the circumstances of the case

The following areas of activity are suggested as a basis for the analysis of time spent:

- Administration and planning
- Investigations
- Realisation of assets
- Trading
- Dealing with creditors' claims
- Any other case-specific matters

The following categories are suggested as a basis for analysis by grade of staff:

- Partner
- Manager
- Other senior professionals
- Assistants and support staff

The level of disclosure suggested above will not be appropriate in all cases, and considerations of proportionality will apply:

- where cumulative time costs are, and are expected to be, less than £10,000 the Liquidator should, as a minimum, state the number of hours and average rate per hour and explain any unusual features of the case;
- where cumulative time costs are, or are expected to be, between £10,000 and £50,000, a time and charge-out summary similar to that shown above will usually provide the appropriate level of detail (subject to the explanation of any unusual features);
- where cumulative time costs exceed, or are expected to exceed, £50,000, further and more detailed analysis or explanation will be warranted.