
**GUIDANCE
FOR MEMBERS
OF
CREDITORS' COMMITTEES IN
ADMINISTRATIONS**

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1. GENERAL

- Sch B1, para 57
r.2.52
Sch B1, para 57
- 1.1 Any meeting of creditors held in an administration may establish a creditors' committee. The function of the committee is to assist the administrator in discharging his functions, and act in relation to him in such manner as may be agreed from time to time. The committee may also require the administrator to attend before it at any reasonable time and furnish it with information relating to the exercise of his functions.
- 1.2 The purpose of the committee is to represent the interests of the creditors as a whole, not just the interests of its individual members. In addition to its statutory functions, which are set out in this guidance note, it may also serve to assist the administrator generally and act as a sounding board for him to obtain views on matters pertaining to the administration.
- 1.3 The margin references are to the Insolvency Act 1986, The Insolvency Rules 1986 (both as amended), the Insolvency Practitioners Regulations 2005 and Statement of Insolvency Practice 9 issued to all authorised insolvency practitioners.

2. MEMBERSHIP

- 2.1 **General**
- r.2.50 2.1.1 The committee must consist of at least three, and not more than five, creditors. Any creditor of the company is eligible to be a member of the committee, so long as his claim has not been rejected for the purpose of his entitlement to vote.
- r.2.50(3) 2.1.2 It is the creditors themselves who are the members of the committee, not the individuals who represent them. Thus a company which is a creditor may be a member of the committee but can only act through a representative appointed in accordance with paragraphs 2.2.1 to 2.2.3 below.
- 2.2 **Representatives**
- r.2.55 2.2.1 A member of the committee may be represented by another person duly authorised by him. Such representative must hold a letter of authority entitling him so to act (either generally or specially) signed by and on behalf of the committee member, and for this purpose any proxy or any authorisation under section 375 of the Companies Act 1985 in relation to any meeting of creditors of the company shall, unless it contains a statement to the contrary, be treated as such a letter of authority to act generally signed by or on behalf of the committee member. The chairman at any meeting of the committee may call on a person claiming to act as a committee member's representative to produce his letter of authority, and may exclude him if it appears that his authority is deficient.
- 2.2.2 No member may be represented by -
- a body corporate,
 - an undischarged bankrupt,
 - a person who is subject to a bankruptcy restrictions order or undertaking, or
 - a disqualified director.

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- 2.2.3 No person may act as representative of more than one committee member.
- 2.2.4 Where the representative of a committee member signs any documents on the member's behalf, the fact that he so signs must be stated below his signature.
- 2.3. Resignation and Termination of membership**
- r.2.56 2.3.1 A member of the committee may resign by notice in writing delivered to the administrator. A person's membership of the committee is automatically terminated if -
- r.2.57 (a) he becomes bankrupt, or
(b) at three consecutive meetings of the committee he is neither present nor represented (unless at the third of those meetings it is resolved that this rule is not to be applied in his case), or
(c) he ceases to be, or is found never to have been, a creditor.
- 2.3.2 However, if the cause of termination is the member's bankruptcy, his trustee in bankruptcy replaces him as a member of the committee.
- r.2.58 2.3.3 A member of the committee may be removed by resolution at a meeting of creditors, provided at least 14 days' notice has been given of the intention to move that resolution.
- 2.4 Vacancies**
- r.2.59 If there is a vacancy in the membership of the committee it need not be filled if the administrator and a majority of the remaining committee members so agree, provided the number of members does not fall below three. The administrator may appoint any creditor qualified to be a member of the committee to fill the vacancy, provided a majority of the other members of the committee agree and the creditor consents to act.
- 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE**
- 3.1 Formalities of Establishment**
- r.2.51 3.1.1 The committee does not come into being, and accordingly cannot act, until the administrator has issued a certificate of its due constitution.
- 3.1.2 The administrator will not issue the certificate until at least three of the persons who are to be members of the committee have agreed to act. Such agreement may be given by the creditor's proxy-holder or representative under section 375 of the Companies Act 1985 present at the meeting establishing the committee, unless the proxy or authorisation specifically precludes such agreement being given.
- 3.2 Formal Defects**
- r.2.65 The acts of the committee are valid notwithstanding any defect in the appointment, election or qualifications of any committee member or the representative of any committee member, or in the formalities of its establishment.

4. PROCEEDINGS

4.1 Chairman

r.2.53 Subject to paragraph 4.5.3 below, the chairman at any meeting of the committee will be the administrator, or a person nominated by him in writing to act. A person so nominated must be either -

- (a) one who is qualified to act as an insolvency practitioner in relation to the company, or
- (b) an employee of the administrator or his firm who is experienced in insolvency matters.

4.2 Quorum

r.2.54 A meeting of the committee is duly constituted if due notice of it has been given to all members and at least two members are present or represented.

4.3 Meetings

4.3.1 General

r.2.52 The committee will meet where and when determined by the administrator, subject as follows:

4.3.2 First meeting

r.2.52 The administrator must call the first meeting of the committee not later than six weeks after its first establishment.

4.3.3 Subsequent meetings

r.2.52 Subsequent meetings of the committee must be called by the administrator -

- (a) if so requested by a member of the committee or his representative - the meeting must then be held within 14 days of the request being received by the administrator - and
- (b) for a specified date, if the committee has previously resolved that a meeting be held on that date.

4.4 Notice of Venue

r.2.52 The administrator must give 7 day's notice in writing of the venue of any meeting to every member of the committee (or his representative designated for that purpose), unless this requirement has been waived by or on behalf of any member. Such waiver may be signified either at or before the meeting.

4.5 Information from Administrator

4.5.1

r.2.62
Sch B1, para 57(3) Where the committee resolves to require the attendance of the administrator under paragraph 57 (3) of Schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act 1986, he must be given at least 7 days' notice. The notice to him must be in writing, signed by a majority of the current members of the committee. A member's representative may sign for him.

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4.5.2 The meeting at which the administrator's attendance is required must be fixed by the committee for a business day, and held at such time and place as the administrator determines.

4.5.3 Where the administrator attends such a meeting, the members of the committee may elect any one of their number to be chairman of the meeting in place of the administrator or his nominee.

4.6 Voting Rights and Resolutions

r.2.60 At any meeting of the committee each member (whether present himself or by his representative) has one vote, and a resolution is passed when a majority of the members present or represented have voted in favour of it.

4.7 Records of Meetings

r.2.60 Every resolution passed must be recorded in writing, either separately or as part of the minutes of the meeting. The record must be signed by the chairman and placed in the company's minute book.

4.8 Postal Resolutions

r.2.61 4.8.1 It is possible for resolutions to be passed by post. The administrator or must send to every member (or his representative designated for the purpose) a copy of the proposed resolution on which a decision is sought, which must be set out in such a way that agreement with, or dissent from, each separate resolution may be indicated by the recipient on the copy so sent.

4.8.2 However, any member of the committee may, within 7 business days from the date of the administrator sending out a resolution, require the administrator to summon a meeting of the committee to consider the matters raised by the resolution. In the absence of such a request, the resolution is deemed to have been passed by the committee if and when the administrator is notified in writing by a majority of the members that they concur with it.

4.8.3 A copy of every resolution so passed, and a note that the concurrence of the committee was obtained, must be placed in the company's minute book.

5. ADMINISTRATOR'S REMUNERATION

The committee is responsible for fixing the administrator's remuneration. For details reference should be made to the explanatory note, 'A Creditors' Guide to Administrators' Fees', which is appended to Statement of Insolvency Practice 9 (Remuneration and Disbursements) and should be provided by the administrator.

6. EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS

6.1 General

SIP 9 There is no statutory requirement for the committee or the creditors to approve the drawing of expenses or disbursements. However, professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners requires that, where the administrator 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 administrator'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.

6.2 Court Assessment of Costs

- r.7.34 6.2.1 Where any costs, charges or expenses are payable out of the company's assets (for example, agent's or legal fees), the administrator may agree them with the person entitled to payment. However, if the committee resolves that any such costs, charges or expenses should be determined by the court, the administrator must require the person entitled to payment to deliver his bill of costs for assessment.
- 6.2.2. Where such costs, charges or expenses are to be assessed, this does not preclude the administrator from making payments on account against an undertaking from the payee to repay any amount which proves, on assessment, to have been overpaid.

7. REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SECURITY

- r.12.8 The administrator is required to have in place security for the proper performance of his functions (see Appendix). It is the duty of the committee to review the adequacy of the administrator's security from time to time.

8. RESIGNATION OF ADMINISTRATOR AND VACANCY IN OFFICE

- r.2.120 If the administrator intends to resign, he must give the committee at least seven days' notice of his intention to do so or to apply for the court's permission to do so.
- Sch B1, para 91 Where an administrator appointed by the court dies, resigns, is removed from office or vacates office because he ceases to be qualified to act, the committee may apply to the court for the administrator to be replaced.
- Sch B1, para 98 Where an administrator who leaves office was appointed by the company, the directors or the holder of a floating charge, he is discharged from liability in respect of his actions as administrator at a time appointed by resolution of the committee.

9. CONFIDENTIALITY OF DOCUMENTS

- r.12.13 9.1 Where the administrator considers that any document forming part of the record of the administration -
- (a) should be treated as confidential, or
 - (b) is of such a nature that its disclosure would be calculated to be injurious to the interests of the creditors,
- he may decline to allow it to be inspected by a person (including a member of the committee) who would otherwise be entitled to inspect it.
- 9.2 A person refused inspection may apply to the court for the refusal to be overruled.

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10. CHARGES FOR COPY DOCUMENTS

r.12.15A Where the administrator is requested by a member of the committee to
r.13.11 supply copies of any documents, he is entitled to make a charge
as follows:

15 pence per A4 or A5 page

30 pence per A3 page

11. EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

r.2.63 11.1 Any reasonable travelling expenses directly incurred by committee
members or their representatives either in attending meetings of the
committee or otherwise on the committee's business will be paid by the
administrator out of the assets as an expense of the administration.

11.2 However, such expenses will not be paid in respect of any meeting of the
committee held within six weeks of a previous meeting, unless the
meeting in question is summoned at the instance of the administrator.

12. COMMITTEE MEMBERS' DEALINGS WITH THE COMPANY

r.2.64 12.1 Membership of the committee does not prevent a person from dealing
with the company while the administration order is in force, provided
that any transactions in the course of such dealings are in good faith
and for value.

12.2 The court may, on the application of any interested party, set aside any
transaction which appears to it to be contrary to the above requirement,
and may give directions for compensating the company for any loss
incurred in consequence.

12.3 Circumstances may occasionally arise where a legal action or dealing
involving a member of the committee or a person connected with him
make it inappropriate for him to attend discussions on the subject in
the committee. In such circumstances the member may be asked not to
attend a meeting, or part of a meeting, at which the matter is discussed.

APPENDIX

Administrator's Security

s.390(3)
reg.12 & sch 2, IP Regs

The administrator is required to have in place security for the proper performance of his functions. The security takes the form of a bond which provides that -

- a surety undertakes to be jointly and severally liable with the administrator for losses caused by the fraud or dishonesty of the administrator whether acting alone or in collusion with one or more persons, or the fraud or dishonesty of any person committed with the connivance of the administrator;
- the liability of the surety and the administrator is to be in both a general penalty sum and a specific penalty sum in respect of the individual case;
- any claims are to be paid first out of the specific penalty sum, then, if that is insufficient, out of the general penalty sum;
- a cover schedule containing the name of the insolvent and the value of the insolvent's assets is to be submitted to the surety within a specified period.

The general penalty sum must be £250,000 and the specific penalty sum must be at least equal to the estimated value of the company's assets, but ignoring the value of any assets charged to a third party to the extent of any amount which would be payable to that party, or held on trust to the extent that any beneficial interest in those assets does not belong to the company.

The minimum specific penalty sum is £5,000 and the maximum £5,000,000. If, at any time, the administrator forms the opinion that the value of the assets is higher than the penalty sum under the current specific penalty he must obtain a further specific penalty to bring the penalty sum equal to that value (subject to the maximum limit of £5,000,000).