



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.