



## **INFORMATION TO ASSIST CREDITORS IN MAKING AN INFORMED DECISION ON ANY RESOLUTION SEEKING APPROVAL OF THE OFFICE HOLDER'S REMUNERATION**

### **Introduction**

The insolvency legislation was changed in October 2015 (with one or two exceptions) for insolvency appointments made from that time. This sheet explains how we intend to apply the alternative fee bases allowed by the legislation when acting as office holder in insolvency appointments. The legislation allows different fee bases to be used for different tasks within the same appointment. The fee basis, or combination of bases, set for a particular appointment is/are subject to approval, generally by a committee if one is appointed by the creditors, failing which the creditors in general meeting, or the Court.

Further information about creditors' rights can be obtained by visiting the creditors' information micro-site published by the Association of Business Recovery Professionals (R3) at [www.creditorinsolvencyguide.co.uk](http://www.creditorinsolvencyguide.co.uk). Details about how an office holder's fees may be approved for each case type are available in a series of guides issued with Statement of Insolvency Practice 9 (SIP 9) and can be accessed at [www.pricebailey.co.uk/creditors](http://www.pricebailey.co.uk/creditors). Alternatively, a hard copy can be obtained on request from Price Bailey LLP, 7<sup>th</sup> Floor, Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 1QS. Please note that we have provided further details in this policy document.

Once the basis of the office holder's remuneration has been approved, a periodic report will be provided to any committee and also to each creditor. The report will provide a breakdown of the remuneration drawn. If approval has been obtained for remuneration on a time costs basis, i.e. by reference to time properly spent by members of staff of the practice at our standard charge-out rates, the time incurred will also be disclosed, whether drawn or not, together with the average, or "blended" rates of such costs. Under the legislation, any such report must disclose how creditors can seek further information and challenge the basis on which the fees are calculated and the level of fees drawn in the period of the report. Once the time to challenge the office holder's remuneration for the period reported on has elapsed, then that remuneration cannot subsequently be challenged.

Under some old legislation, which still applies for insolvency appointments commenced before 6 April 2010, there is no equivalent mechanism for fees to be challenged.

### **Time cost basis**

When charging fees on a time costs basis we use charge out rates appropriate to the skills and experience of a member of staff and the work that they perform. This is combined with the amount of time that they work on each case and will be recorded in units of not greater than 6 minutes with supporting narrative to explain the work undertaken.

### Charge-out Rates - Insolvency & Recovery Department

Grade of staff	Current charge-out rate per hour, effective from 1 January 2020		Previous charge-out rate per hour, effective from 1 January 2019	
	£		£	
Insolvency Practitioner				
- Partner	420 – 525		395 – 495	
- Non-Partner	360 – 450		350 – 438	
Managers				
- Senior Manager	275 – 343.75		250 – 438	
- Manager	240 – 325		250 – 345	
- Assistant Manager	200 – 250		195 – 245	
Administrators				
- Senior Administrator	190 – 237.50		180 – 225	
- Administrator	140 – 175		170 – 213	
- Junior Administrator	100 – 125		100 – 170	
Assistants & Support Staff				
- Assistant	50 – 105		50 – 125	
- Cashiering	35 – 62.50		34 – 60	
- Secretarial	35 – 43.75		34 – 43	

Where necessary and appropriate, members of staff from other departments of the practice will undertake work on a case. They will be charged at their normal charge out rate for undertaking such work.

### Charge-out Rates – General Accountancy, Audit, Tax, Payroll, Strategic Corporate Finance, Forensic, Pensions, Financial Planning

Grade of staff	Current charge-out rate per hour, effective from 1 January 2020		Previous charge-out rate per hour, effective from 1 January 2019	
	Compliance	Advisory	Compliance	Advisory
	£	£	£	£
Partner	375	468.75	350	437.50
Director	325	406.25	300	375
Senior Manager	260	325	250	312.50
Manager	210	262.50	200	250
Assistant Manager	180	225	170	212.50
Supervisor	150	187.50	140	175
Senior	115	143.75	110	137.50
Semi Senior	105	131.25	100	125
Assistant Accountant	75	93.75	70	87.50
Bookkeeper	55	68.75	54	67.50
Trainee Accountant	50	62.50	48	60
Trainee Accountant (Probationary)	40	50	38	47.50
Admin	35	43.75	34	42.50

## Charge-out Rates – Legal Services

Grade of staff	Current charge-out rate per hour, effective from 1 January 2020		Previous charge-out rate per hour, effective from 1 January 2019	
	Compliance	Advisory	Compliance	Advisory
	£	£	£	£
Partner	310	387.50	260	325
Director	-	-	208	260
Senior Manager	265	331.25	200	250
Manager	210 – 250	262.50 – 312.50	180	225
Assistant Manager	210	262.50	160	200
Supervisor	146	182.50	140	175
Paralegal	110	137.50	-	-
Admin	35	43.75	34	42.50

These charge-out rates charged are normally reviewed on 1 January each year and are adjusted to take account of inflation and the firm's overheads.

Time spent on casework is recorded directly to the relevant case using a computerised time recording system and the nature of the work undertaken is recorded at that time. The work is generally recorded under the following main categories:

- Administration and Planning.
- Investigations.
- Realisation of Assets.
- Creditors.
- Trading
- Case specific matters.

When we seek time costs approval we have to set out a fees estimate. That estimate acts as a cap on our time costs so that we cannot draw fees of more than the estimated time costs without further approval from those who approved our fees. When seeking approval for our fees, we will disclose the work that we intend to undertake, the hourly rates we intend to charge for each part of the work, and the time that we think each part of the work will take. We will summarise that information in an average or "blended" rate for all of the work being carried out within the estimate. We will also say whether we anticipate needing to seek approval to exceed the estimate and, if so, the reasons that we think that may be necessary.

The disclosure that we make should include sufficient information about the insolvency appointment to enable you to understand how the proposed fee reflects the complexity (or otherwise) of the case, any responsibility of an exceptional kind falling on the office holder, the effectiveness with which the office holder has carried out their functions, and the value and nature of the property with which the office holder has to deal.

If we subsequently need to seek authority to draw fees in excess of the estimate, we will say why we have exceeded, or are likely to exceed the estimate; any additional work undertaken, or proposed to be undertaken; the hourly rates proposed for each part of the work; and the time that the additional work is expected to take. As with the original estimate, we will say whether we anticipate needing further approval and, if so, why we think it may be necessary to seek further approval.

## **Percentage basis**

The legislation allows fees to be charged on a percentage of the value of the property with which the office holder has to deal (realisations and/or distributions). Different percentages can be used for different assets or types of assets.

In cases where we were appointed prior to 1 October 2015, most of our fees were recovered on a time costs basis and appropriate authority was obtained from the creditors or the committee as set down in the legislation. The legislation changed on 1 October 2015 and we now seek remuneration on a percentage basis more often. A report accompanying any fee request will set out the potential assets in the case, the remuneration percentage proposed for any realisations and the work covered by that remuneration, as well as the expenses that will be, or are likely to be, incurred. Expenses can be incurred without approval, but must be disclosed to help put the remuneration request into context.

The percentage approved in respect of realisations will be charged against the assets realised, and where approval is obtained on a mixture of bases, any fixed fee and time costs will then be charged against the funds remaining in the liquidation after the realisation percentage has been deducted.

The disclosure that we make should include sufficient information about the insolvency appointment to enable you to understand how the proposed fee reflects the complexity (or otherwise) of the case, any responsibility of an exceptional kind falling on the office holder, the effectiveness with which the office holder has carried out their functions, and the value and nature of the property with which the office holder has to deal.

If the basis of remuneration has been approved on a percentage basis then an increase in the amount of the percentage applied can only be approved by the committee or creditors (depending upon who approved the basis of remuneration) in cases where there has been a material and substantial change in the circumstances that were taken into account when fixing the original level of the percentage applied. If there has not been a material and substantial change in the circumstances then an increase can only be approved by the Court.

## **Fixed fee**

The legislation allows fees to be charged at a set amount. Different set amounts can be used for different tasks. In cases where we were appointed prior to 1 October 2015, most of our fees were recovered on a time costs basis and appropriate authority was obtained from the creditors or the committee as set down in the legislation.

The legislation changed on 1 October 2015 and we now seek remuneration on a fixed fee basis more often. A report accompanying any fee request will set out the set fee that we proposed to charge and the work covered by that remuneration, as well as the expenses that will be, or are likely to be, incurred. Expenses can be incurred without approval, but must be disclosed to help put the remuneration request into context.

The disclosure that we make should include sufficient information about the insolvency appointment to enable you to understand how the proposed fee reflects the complexity (or otherwise) of the case, any responsibility of an exceptional kind falling on the office holder, the effectiveness with which the office holder has carried out their functions, and the value and nature of the property with which the office holder has to deal.

If the basis of remuneration has been approved on a fixed fee basis then an increase in the amount of the fixed fee can only be approved by the committee or creditors (depending upon who approved the basis of remuneration) in cases where there has been a material and substantial change in the circumstances that were taken into account when fixing the original level of the fixed fee. If there has not been a material and substantial change in the circumstances then an increase can only be approved by the Court.

### **Members' voluntary liquidations and Voluntary Arrangements**

The legislation changes that took effect from 1 October 2015 did not apply to members' voluntary liquidations (MVL), Company Voluntary Arrangements (CVA) or Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVA). In MVLs, the company's members set the fee basis, often as a fixed fee. In CVAs and IVAs, the fee basis is set out in the proposals and creditors approve the fee basis when they approve the arrangement.

### **All bases**

With the exception of Individual Voluntary Arrangements and Company Voluntary Arrangements which are VAT exempt, the officeholder's remuneration invoiced to the insolvent estate will be subject to VAT at the prevailing rate.

### **Agent's Costs**

Charged at cost based upon the charge made by the Agent instructed, the term Agent includes:

- Solicitors/Legal Advisors
- Auctioneers/Valuers
- Accountants
- Quantity Surveyors
- Estate Agents
- Other Specialist Advisors

In new appointments made after 1 October 2015, the office holder will provide details of expenses to be incurred, or likely to be incurred, when seeking fee approval. When reporting to the committee and creditors during the course of the insolvency appointment the actual expenses incurred will be compared with the original estimate provided.

### **Disbursements**

In accordance with SIP 9 the basis of disbursement allocation in respect of disbursements incurred by the Office Holder in connection with the administration of the estate must be fully disclosed to creditors. Disbursements are categorised as either Category 1 or Category 2.

Category 1 expenses are directly referable to an invoice from a third party, which is either in the name of the estate or Price Bailey LLP; in the case of the latter, the invoice makes reference to, and therefore can be directly attributed to, the estate. These disbursements are recoverable in full from the estate without the prior approval of creditors either by a direct payment from the estate or, where the firm has made payment on behalf of the estate, by a recharge of the amount invoiced by the third party. Examples of category 1 disbursements are statutory advertising, external meeting room hire, external storage, specific bond insurance and Company search fees.

Category 2 expenses are incurred by the firm and recharged to the estate; they are not attributed to the estate by a third party invoice and/or they may include a profit element. These disbursements are recoverable in full from the estate, subject to the basis of the disbursement charge being approved by creditors in advance. Examples of category 2 disbursements are photocopying, internal room hire, internal storage and mileage.

It is proposed that the following Category 2 disbursements are recovered:

Room Hire	£75
Mileage	40p per mile
Storage	70p per box per month
Photocopying	15p per sheet