

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

### **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 and explains the basis on which fees are fixed.

### **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 High Court in order to achieve one or more of the following statutory purposes:

- the survival of the company and its business in whole or in part;
- the approval of a company voluntary arrangement;
- the sanctioning of a compromise or arrangement under Article 418 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;
- a better realisation of assets than would be possible in a liquidation.

Administration may be followed by a company voluntary arrangement or liquidation.

### **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. The committee is established at the meeting of creditors which the administrator is required to hold within 3 months of the administration order to consider his proposals. The administrator must call the first meeting of the committee within 3 months 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 need to hold one. The committee has power to summon the administrator to attend before it and provide such information as it may require.

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

- 4.1 The basis for fixing the administrator's remuneration is set out in Rule 2.51 of the Insolvency Rules (Northern Ireland) 1991, which states that it shall be fixed either:

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

It is for the creditors' committee (if there is one) to determine on which of these bases the remuneration is to be fixed, and if it is fixed as a percentage fix the percentage to be applied. Rule 2.51 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.
- 4.2 If there is no creditors' committee, or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the administrator's remuneration may be fixed by a resolution of a meeting of creditors having regard to the same matters as the committee would. If the remuneration is not fixed in any of these ways, it will be fixed by the court on application by the administrator.

## **5 What information should be provided by the Administrator?**

- 5.1 When seeking agreement to his fees the administrator should provide sufficient supporting information to enable the committee or the creditors to form a judgement as to whether the proposed fee is reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case. The administrator should always make available an up to date receipts and payments account. Where the fee is to be charged on a time basis the administrator should be prepared to disclose the amount of time spent, together with such additional information as may reasonably be required having regard to the size and complexity of the case. Where the fee is charged on a percentage basis the administrator should provide details of any work which has been or is intended to be contracted out which would normally be undertaken directly by an administrator or his staff.
- 5.2 The payment of expenses and disbursements is not subject to approval by the committee or the creditors. However, where an administrator makes, or proposes to make, a separate charge by way of expenses and disbursements to recover the cost of facilities provided by his own firm, he should disclose those charges to the committee or the creditors when seeking approval of his fees, together with an explanation of how those charges are made up and the basis on which they are arrived at.

## **6 What if a Creditor is Dissatisfied?**

- 6.1 If a creditor believes that the administrator's remuneration is too high he may, if at least 25 per cent in value of the creditors (including himself) agree, apply to the court for an order that it be reduced. 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. Unless the court orders otherwise, the costs must be paid by the applicant and not as an expense of the administration.

## **7 What if the Administrator is Dissatisfied?**

- 7.1 If the administrator considers that the remuneration fixed by the creditors' committee is insufficient he may request that it be increased by resolution of the creditors. If he considers that the remuneration fixed by the committee or the creditors is insufficient, he may apply to the court for it to be increased. 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.

## **8 Other matters relating to fees**

- 8.1 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. 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.