



ASIC

Australian Securities & Investments Commission

## INFORMATION SHEET 85

# Approving fees: a guide for creditors

If a company is in financial difficulty, it can be put under the control of an independent external administrator.

This information sheet gives general information for creditors on the approval of an external administrator's fees in a liquidation of an insolvent company, voluntary administration or deed of company arrangement (other forms of external administration are not discussed in this information sheet). It outlines the rights that creditors have in the approval process.

## Entitlement to fees and costs

A liquidator, voluntary administrator or deed administrator (i.e. an 'external administrator') is entitled to be:

- paid reasonable *fees*, or remuneration, for the work they perform, once these fees have been approved by a creditors' committee, creditors or a court, and
- reimbursed for out-of-pocket *costs* incurred in performing their role (these costs do not need creditors' committee, creditor or court approval).

External administrators are only entitled to an amount of fees that is reasonable for the work that they and their staff properly perform in the external administration. What is reasonable will depend on the type of external administration and the issues that need to be resolved. Some are straightforward, while others are more complex.

External administrators must undertake some tasks that may not directly benefit creditors. These include reporting potential breaches of the law and lodging a detailed listing of receipts and payments with ASIC every 6 months. The external administrator is entitled to be paid for completing these statutory tasks.

For more on the tasks involved, see ASIC's information sheets 'Liquidation: a guide for creditors' and 'Voluntary administration: a guide for creditors'.

Out-of-pocket costs that are commonly reimbursed include:

- legal fees

**Important note:** This information sheet contains a summary of basic information on the topic. It is not a substitute for legal advice. Some provisions of the law referred to may have important exceptions or qualifications. This document may not contain all of the information about the law or the exceptions and qualifications that are relevant to your circumstances. You will need a qualified professional adviser to take into account your particular circumstances and to tell you how the law applies to you.

- valuer’s, real estate agent’s and auctioneer’s fees
- stationery, photocopying, telephone and postage costs
- retrieval costs for recovering the company’s computer records, and
- storage costs for the company’s books and records.

Creditors have a direct interest in the level of fees and costs, as the external administrator will, generally, be paid from the company’s available assets before any payments to creditors. If there are not enough assets, the external administrator may have arranged for a third party to pay any shortfall. As a creditor, you should receive details of such an arrangement. If there are not enough assets to pay the fees and costs, and there is no third party payment arrangement, any shortfall is not paid.

## Who may approve fees

Who may approve fees depends on the type of external administration: see Table 1. The external administrator must provide sufficient information to enable the relevant decision-making body to assess whether the fees are reasonable.

**Table 1: Who may approve fees**

	Creditors’ committee	Creditors	Court
Administrator in a voluntary administration	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓
Administrator of a deed of company arrangement	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓
Creditors’ voluntary liquidator	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓ <sup>3, 6</sup>	✗ <sup>4</sup>
Court-appointed liquidator	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓ <sup>5, 6</sup>	✓ <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> If there is one.

<sup>2</sup> If there is no approval by the committee or the creditors.

<sup>3</sup> If there is no creditors’ committee.

<sup>4</sup> Unless an application is made for a fee review.

<sup>5</sup> If there is no creditors’ committee or the committee fails to approve the fees.

<sup>6</sup> If insufficient creditors turn up to the meeting called by the liquidator to approve fees, the liquidator is entitled to be paid up to a maximum of \$5000, or more if specified in the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

### Creditors’ committee approval

If there is a creditors’ committee, members are chosen by a vote of creditors as a whole. In approving the fees, the members represent all the creditors, not just their own individual interests.

There is not a creditors’ committee in every external administration. A creditors’ committee makes its decision by a majority in number of its members present at a meeting, but it can only act if a majority of its members attend.

To find out more about creditors' committees and how they are formed, see ASIC's information sheets 'Liquidation: a guide for creditors', 'Voluntary administration: a guide for creditors' and 'Insolvency: a glossary of terms'.

### Creditors' approval

Creditors approve fees by passing a resolution at a creditors' meeting. Unless creditors call for a poll, the resolution is passed if a simple majority of creditors present and voting, in person or by proxy, indicate that they agree to the resolution. Unlike committee members, creditors may vote according to their individual interests.

If a poll is taken, rather than a vote being decided on the voices or by a show of hands, a majority in *number* and *value* of creditors present and voting must agree. A poll requires the votes of each creditor to be recorded.

A separate resolution of creditors is required for approving fees for an administrator in a voluntary administration and a deed of company arrangement, even if the administrator is the same person in both administrations.

A proxy is where a creditor appoints someone else to represent them at a creditors' meeting and to vote on their behalf. A proxy can be either a *general* proxy or a *special* proxy. A general proxy allows the person holding the proxy to vote as they wish on a resolution, while a special proxy directs the proxy holder to vote in a particular way.

A creditor will sometimes appoint the external administrator as a proxy to vote on the creditor's behalf. An external administrator, their partners or staff must not use a general proxy to vote on approval of their fees; they must hold a special proxy in order to do this. They must vote all special proxies as directed, even those against approval of their fees.

### Calculation of fees

Fees may be calculated using one of a number of different methods, such as:

- on the basis of *time spent* by the external administrator and their staff
- a quoted *fixed fee*, based on an upfront estimate, or
- a *percentage of asset realisations*.

Charging on a time basis is the most common method. External administrators have a scale of hourly rates, with different rates for each category of staff working on the external administration, including the external administrator.

If the external administrator intends to charge on a time basis, you should receive a copy of these hourly rates soon after their appointment and before you are asked to approve the fees.

The external administrator and their staff will record the time taken for the various tasks involved, and a record will be kept of the nature of the work performed.

It is important to note that the hourly rates do not represent an hourly wage for the external administrator and their staff. The external administrator is running a business—an insolvency practice—and the hourly rates will be based on the cost of running the business, including overheads such as rent for business premises, utilities, wages and superannuation for staff

who are not charged out at an hourly rate (such as personal assistants), information technology support, office equipment and supplies, insurances, taxes, and a profit.

External administrators are professionals who are required to have qualifications and experience, be independent and maintain up-to-date skills. Many of the costs of running an insolvency practice are fixed costs that must be paid, even if there are insufficient assets available to pay the external administrator for their services. External administrators compete for work and their rates should reflect this.

These are all matters that committee members or creditors should be aware of when considering the fees presented. However, regardless of these matters, creditors have a right to question the external administrator about the fees and whether the rates are negotiable.

It is up to the external administrator to justify why the method chosen for calculating fees is an appropriate method for the particular external administration. As a creditor, you also have a right to question the external administrator about the calculation method used and how the calculation was made.

## Report on proposed fees

When seeking approval of fees, the external administrator must send committee members/creditors a report with the notice of meeting setting out:

- information that will enable the committee members/creditors to make an informed assessment of whether the proposed fees are reasonable
- a summary description of the major tasks performed, or to be performed, and
- the costs associated with each of these tasks.

Committee members/creditors may be asked to approve fees for work already performed or based on an estimate of work yet to be carried out.

If the work is yet to be carried out, it is advisable to set a maximum limit ('cap') on the amount that the external administrator may receive. For example, future fees calculated according to time spent may be approved on the basis of the number of hours worked at the rates charged (as set out in the provided rate scale) up to a cap of \$X. If the work involved then exceeds this figure, the external administrator will have to ask the creditors' committee/creditors to approve a further amount of fees, after accounting for the fees already incurred.

## Deciding if fees are reasonable

If asked to approve an amount of fees either as a committee member or by resolution at a creditors' meeting, your task is to decide if that amount of fees is reasonable, given the work carried out in the external administration and the results of that work.

You may find the following list of factors useful in deciding if the fees claimed are reasonable. This list includes those factors that a court takes into account in setting or reviewing fees for external administrators, and not all these factors may be relevant to a particular external administration. Factors to consider include:

- the extent to which the work performed, or likely to be performed, was reasonably necessary
- the period during which the work was, or is or likely to be, performed
- the quality of the work performed, or likely to be performed
- the complexity (or otherwise) of the work performed, or likely to be performed
- the extent (if any) to which the external administrator was, or is likely to be, required to deal with extraordinary issues
- the extent (if any) to which the external administrator was, or is likely to be, required to accept a higher level of risk or responsibility than is usually the case
- the value and nature of any property dealt with, or likely to be dealt with
- whether the external administrator was, or is likely to be, required to deal with other external administrators
- the number, attributes and behaviour, or the likely number, attributes and behaviour, of the company's creditors, and
- if the remuneration is ascertained, in whole or in part, on a time basis:
  - the time properly taken, or likely to be properly taken, in performing the work
  - whether the remuneration is capped, and
- any other relevant matters.

If you need more information about fees than is provided in the external administrator's report, you should let them know before the meeting at which fees will be voted on.

## **What can you do if you think the fees are not reasonable?**

If you do not think the fees being claimed are reasonable, you should raise your concerns with the external administrator. It is your decision whether to vote in favour of, or against, a resolution to approve fees.

Generally, if fees are approved by a creditors' committee/creditors and you wish to challenge this decision, you may apply to the court and ask the court to review the fees. Special rules apply to court liquidations.

You may wish to seek your own legal advice if you are considering applying for a court review of the fees.

## **Reimbursement of out-of-pocket costs**

An external administrator should be very careful incurring costs that must be paid from the external administration—as careful as if they were dealing with their own money. Their report on fees should also include information on the out-of-pocket costs of the external administration.

If you have questions about any of these costs, you should ask the external administrator and, if necessary, bring it up at a creditors' committee/creditors' meeting. If you are still concerned, you have the right to ask the court to review the costs.

## Queries and complaints

You should first raise any queries or complaints with the external administrator. If this fails to resolve your concerns, including any concerns about their conduct, you can lodge a complaint with ASIC at [www.asic.gov.au](http://www.asic.gov.au), or write to:

Manager National Assessment & Action  
ASIC  
GPO Box 9827  
IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY

ASIC will usually not become involved in matters of commercial judgement by an external administrator. Complaints against companies and their officers can also be made to ASIC. For other enquiries, email ASIC through [infoline@asic.gov.au](mailto:infoline@asic.gov.au), or call ASIC's Infoline on 1300 300 630 for the cost of a local call.

### To find out more

For an explanation of terms used in this information sheet, see ASIC's 'Insolvency: a glossary of terms'. For more on external administration, see ASIC's related information sheets at [www.asic.gov.au/insolvencyinfosheets](http://www.asic.gov.au/insolvencyinfosheets):

- Voluntary administration: a guide for creditors
- Voluntary administration: a guide for employees
- Liquidation: a guide for creditors
- Liquidation: a guide for employees
- Receivership: a guide for creditors
- Receivership: a guide for employees
- Insolvency: a guide for shareholders
- Insolvency: a guide for directors
- Independence of external administrators: a guide for creditors

These are also available from the Insolvency Practitioners Association (IPA) website at [www.ipaa.com.au](http://www.ipaa.com.au). The IPA website also contains the IPA's Code of Professional Practice for Insolvency Professionals, which applies to IPA members.