

SRA BOARD
15 July 2015

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**2015/16 Practising Fees and Compensation Fund contributions
final decisions**

Purpose

- 1 To finalise the 2015/16 Practising Fees and Compensation Fund contributions.

Recommendation

- 2 The Board is asked to make the following determinations, subject to the decision of the Law Society Council on the total funding requirement and the approval of the Legal Services Board:
 - (a) the Practising Certificate Fee Determination [2015] in Annex 1 (paragraph 11);
 - (b) the Recognised Body and Recognised Sole Practice Fee Determination [2015] in Annex 2 (paragraph 12);
 - (c) the Licensed Body Fee Determination [2015] in Annex 3 (paragraph 13);
 - (d) the Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions [2015] in Annex 4 (paragraph 14) ; and
 - (e) the Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions for Licensed Bodies [2015] in Annex 5 (paragraph 15).

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**2015/16 Practising Fees and Compensation Fund contributions
final decisions**

Introduction

- 3 The Board is asked to make its final decision on Practising Fees and Compensation Fund contributions apportionment for 2015/16, subject to the decision of the Law Society Council on the total funding requirement to be made on 8 July 2015 and subject to the approval of the Legal Services Board.
- 4 This paper has been written on the basis of the recommendations being made to Council. Any amendments to the total net funding requirements that are made by the Law Society Council at its July meeting may affect the figures in the fee determinations attached to this paper. Should that happen, an updated version of this paper will be circulated to the Board before 15 July 2015.
- 5 The Net Funding Requirement (NFR) for the Law Society group for 2015/16 is **£105.8 million**, which is a 1% increase from £104.9 million in 2014/15. The individual Practising Certificate fee will remain the same as last year at **£320**. SRA authorised firms also pay an entity fee based on their UK turnover. The proportion of turnover charged declines as turnover decreases.
- 6 The ability to maintain the same level of fees while the NFR has increased is due to an increase in the number of practising solicitors, which we estimate to be 135,000 this year, compared with 131,900 last year. Additionally firm turnover has risen year on year from £20.4 billion declared in 2013/14 to £21.5 billion declared in 2014/15.
- 7 The Finance and Resources Committee considered the level of contribution to the Compensation Fund for 2015/16 at its meeting on 14 May 2015. The Compensation Fund contribution for individuals will remain the same as last year at **£32** for individuals and for firms holding client money at **£548**. The calculation of these contributions is on the same basis as previous years.

Fee/contribution determinations for regulated individuals and recognised bodies

- 8 The draft fee and contribution determinations are attached as annexes to this paper and broadly follow those made last year. The fees and detail in the turnover table are based on achieving the current estimated total funding requirement for 2015/16.
- 9 There have been a number of changes to the draft Practising Certificate Fee Determination and the draft Recognised Body and Recognised Sole Practice Fee Determination this year to take account of the fact that, from 1 November 2015, the practices of sole practitioners will be known as Recognised Sole Practices.

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10 The key points to note in relation to all of the draft practising fees and compensation fund contribution determinations are summarised below.

Practising fees determination

11 Annex 1: Draft Practising Certificate Fee determination [2015]. This:

- sets the practising certificate fee and equivalent registration and renewal fees for registered European lawyers and registered foreign lawyers;
- provides for a 50% reduction for those who are or who have been on maternity leave;
- sets the fee, based on turnover, for existing recognised sole practitioners (whose practices will be treated as recognised sole practices from 1 November 2015);
- preserves a lower fee for RFLs who are based abroad and deals with other special cases; and
- sets the fee at £250 for the SRA to determine relevant turnover following a Notice of Succession where the firms cannot agree.

Recommendation: the Board is asked to make the Practising Certificate Fee determination [2015].

12 Annex 2: Draft Recognised Body and Recognised Sole Practice Fee determination [2015]. This:

- sets the application fee for authorisation as a recognised body or a recognised sole practice;
- makes it clear that where the recognition commences in a different period from the one in which the application was made, the fee will be adjusted accordingly;
- sets the annual periodical fee for recognised bodies (based on turnover) with different provisions applying to brand new firms, continuing firms and firms who have been affected by an acquisition, merger or split in the last 12 months;
- deals with special cases such as overseas offices;
- sets the fee at £250 for the SRA to determine relevant turnover following a Notice of Succession where the firms cannot agree.

Recommendation: the Board is asked to make the Recognised Body and Recognised Sole Practice Fee determination [2015].

13 Annex 3: Draft Licensed Body Fee determination [2015]. This:

- sets the application fee payable by licensable bodies, which comprises a minimum set fee, plus an additional amount for each person requiring approval as a role holder, with the possibility of fees

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being increased if the work in relation to the application is more than covered by the basic fee and for any costs of external agencies to be passed on to the applicant;

- sets the initial periodical fee payable by a licensed body on authorisation, based on estimated turnover for the first 12 months and calculated in accordance with a banded turnover table;
- sets the annual periodical fee for licensed bodies (based on turnover);
- includes an adapted definition of turnover to give us discretion to amend the figure where it appears that the turnover figure does not fully reflect the value of the legal services provided;
- adapts the definition of turnover to relate it to turnover from regulated legal activities; and
- makes it clear that licensed bodies that were licensed before 1 November 2013 will be charged fees based on actual turnover rather than estimated turnover.

Recommendation: the Board is asked to make the Licensed Body Fee determination [2015].

Compensation Fund contribution setting for 2015/16

- 14 Annex 4: Draft Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions [2015]. This prescribes the individual and firm Compensation Fund contribution.

Recommendation: the Board is asked to make the Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions [2015].

- 15 Annex 5: Draft Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions for Licensed Bodies [2015]. This prescribes the Compensation Fund contribution payable by Licensed Bodies.

Recommendation: the Board is asked to make the Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions for Licensed Bodies [2015] .

Risks

- 16 The fees raised under the fee determinations are needed to fund our regulatory activities and the Law Society's permitted purposes activities. Therefore any delay in making the fee determinations, (and any subsequent delay in the LSB timelines for approval), which affects the planned renewal process in October has the potential to cause major operational difficulties for the SRA and the need for the Law Society group to draw upon reserves in order to continue to operate.

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Supporting information

Links to the Strategic Plan and / or Business Plan

17 This work is essential to delivery of all strategic objectives.

What equality and diversity considerations relate to this issue

18 The approach to setting practising fees and compensation fund contributions follow the structure adopted in 2010 as a result of the three Fairer Fees consultations. A full Equality Impact Assessment was carried out in 2010 and there are no changes.

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Date 25 June 2015

Annexes

- Annex 1** Draft Practising Certificate Fee Determination [2015]
- Annex 2** Draft Recognised Body and Recognised Sole Practice Fee Determination [2015]
- Annex 3** Draft Licensed Body Fee Determination [2015]
- Annex 4** Draft Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions [2015]
- Annex 5** Draft Determination of Compensation Fund Contributions for Licensed Bodies [2015]

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Annex 1 – Draft Practising Certificate Fee Determination [2015]

This determination is made by the Solicitors Regulation Authority Board under section 11 of the Solicitors Act 1974, paragraph 2(1)(b) of Schedule 14 to the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 and regulation 1.1 of the SRA Practising Regulations 2011, with the approval of the Legal Services Board under section 51 of the Legal Services Act 2007.

Practising certificate fee

1. The fee to be paid to the Law Society for each practising certificate issued will be £320 unless paragraphs 2, 3, or 4 below apply, or unless any of paragraphs 5 to 12 apply so as to impose an increased or additional fee.

Newly admitted solicitors and returning to practice

2. Subject to paragraph 3, any solicitor who applies for their first practising certificate during the practising certificate year commencing 1 November 2015 or any solicitor admitted prior to 1 November 2015 who has previously held a practising certificate and who returns to practice shall pay a fee in accordance with the following scale:
 - (a) Practising certificate issued 1 November 2015 to 31 December 2015 inclusive - £320
 - (b) Practising certificate issued 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2016 inclusive - £252
 - (c) Practising certificate issued 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016 inclusive - £184
 - (d) Practising certificate issued 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016 inclusive - £116

Paragraphs 2(b) to 2(d) do not apply if during the solicitor's last period without a certificate they undertook any duties which required a practising certificate.

Former registered European lawyers and former registered foreign lawyers

3. A solicitor who has, at any time during the practising certificate year commencing 1 November 2015, registered or re-registered as a registered European lawyer or registered foreign lawyer and who applies for their first practising certificate shall be subject to a practising certificate fee of £0.

Maternity provisions

4. A solicitor who applies for a practising certificate during the practising certificate year 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016 and who is on or has been on statutory maternity leave or a period of leave equivalent to statutory

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maternity leave within the previous practising year shall pay a fee in accordance with the following scale:

- (a) Practising certificate issued 1 November 2015 to 31 December 2015 inclusive - £184
- (b) Practising certificate issued 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2016 inclusive - £150
- (c) Practising certificate issued 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016 inclusive - £116
- (d) Practising certificate issued 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016 inclusive - £82

This scale does not apply if the solicitor received a reduction for their practising certificate in the previous year for the same period of statutory maternity leave or period of leave equivalent to statutory maternity leave.

Recognised sole practitioners

From 1 November 2015 the practices of existing recognised sole practitioners will be treated as recognised sole practices and will be granted a lifetime authorisation. Any solicitor who wishes to continue to practise as a sole practitioner in the practising certificate year commencing 1 November 2015 is required to pay a practising certificate fee under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 above and an additional sum which is calculated by reference to the firm's turnover. The way that the turnover is determined will depend on whether the firm is a continuing recognised sole practitioner, a new recognised sole practitioner or a successor recognised sole practitioner. Paragraphs 7 to 9 below deal with the way that the fee is determined in relation to each of those categories.

- 7. (a) This paragraph applies where a Continuing Recognised Sole Practitioner makes an application for a practising certificate.
- (b) The fee payable under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 shall be increased by the amount arrived at after taking the Turnover Figure and carrying out the calculations in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 1.
- 8. (a) This paragraph applies where a New Recognised Sole Practitioner who first became authorised as a recognised sole practitioner after 31 October 2014 makes an application for a practising certificate.
- (b) The fee payable under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 shall be increased by the amount arrived at after taking the estimate of the Turnover Figure for the first 12 months of practice and carrying out the calculations in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 1.
- 9. (a) This paragraph applies where a Successor Recognised Sole Practitioner makes an application for a practising certificate.

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- (b) The fee payable under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 4 shall be increased by the amount arrived at after taking the Successor Turnover Figure and carrying out the calculations in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 1.

Overseas Branch Offices

- 10. Where a recognised sole practitioner has one or more overseas branch offices, the fee payable under any of the applicable paragraphs above shall be increased by £200 in respect of each overseas office.

Application for the SRA to determine Successor Turnover Figure

- 11. Where a Notice of Succession does not include the agreement of all relevant firms to the apportionment of turnover, the Notice shall be treated as an application for the SRA to determine the relevant Successor Turnover Figure and the fee for the application is £250.

Late delivery of an accountant's report

- 12. Where a solicitor applies for a practising certificate at a time when section 11(4) of the Solicitors Act 1974 has effect because the solicitor has failed to deliver an accountant's report by such time or in such circumstances as prescribed by rules made under section 34(1) of that Act, an additional fee of £200 must be paid when making an application for a practising certificate.

Application to registered European lawyers

- 13. The fee to be paid to the Law Society for initial registration or renewal of registration as a registered European lawyer shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 12 in the same way as the fee for a solicitor's practising certificate, and for this purpose:
 - (a) references to a solicitor shall be interpreted as references to a registered European lawyer or to a European lawyer applying for registration, and references to practice as a solicitor shall be interpreted as references to the provision of legal services in the United Kingdom under, or in reliance upon, a European lawyer's professional title as such;
 - (b) references to practising certificates and the issuing of practising certificates, shall be interpreted as references to initial registration or renewal of registration in the register of European lawyers, and references to a first practising certificate shall be interpreted as references to a lawyer's first registration in the register of European lawyers;
 - (c) paragraph 3 shall apply to a European lawyer who has, at any time during the practising certificate year commencing 1 November 2015, registered or re-registered as a registered foreign lawyer and who applies for his or her first registration as a registered European lawyer.

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Application to registered foreign lawyers

14. The fee to be paid to the Law Society for initial registration or renewal of registration as a registered foreign lawyer shall, subject to paragraph 15 below, be governed in all respects by the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 12 in the same way as the fee for a solicitor's practising certificate, and for this purpose:
- (a) references to a solicitor shall be interpreted as references to a registered foreign lawyer or to a lawyer applying for registration as a registered foreign lawyer, and references to practice as a solicitor shall be interpreted as references to the provision of legal services in England and Wales under, or in reliance upon, a foreign lawyer's professional title as such; and
 - (b) references to practising certificates and the issuing of practising certificates, shall be interpreted as references to initial registration or renewal of registration in the register of foreign lawyers, and reference to a first practising certificate shall be interpreted as reference to a lawyer's first registration in the register of foreign lawyers.
 - (c) paragraph 3 shall apply to a foreign lawyer who has, at any time during the practising certificate year commencing 1 November 2014, registered or re-registered as a registered European lawyer and who applies for his or her first registration as a registered foreign lawyer.
15. The fee for a registered foreign lawyer practising mainly from an office or offices outside England and Wales shall be £100.

Interpretation

16. In this determination:

Continuing Recognised Sole Practitioner means a recognised sole practitioner who became authorised as a recognised sole practitioner before 31 October 2014 and who is not a Successor Recognised Sole Practitioner;

New Recognised Sole Practitioner means a recognised sole practitioner who first became authorised as a recognised sole practitioner after 31 October 2014 and who is not a Successor Recognised Sole Practitioner;

Notice of Succession means notice required under regulation 5.3 of the SRA Practising Regulations 2011 or Rule 8.3(f) of the SRA Authorisation Rules for Legal Services Bodies and Licensable Bodies 2011;

Practising certificate means the certificate issued in accordance with sections 9 and 10 of the Solicitors Act 1974;

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Practising certificate year means the period from 1 November to 31 October inclusive each year during which a practising certificate is operative;

Practising certificate fee means the sum to be paid by a solicitor for a practising certificate for the whole or part of a practising certificate year;

Practice as a solicitor means the provision of legal services under, or in reliance upon, the title "solicitor" whether as a principal, under a contract of employment or under a contract for the provision of services;

Period of leave equivalent to statutory maternity leave means a period of absence or leave which if a solicitor had been an employee would have been taken as statutory maternity leave;

Recognised sole practitioner means a solicitor or registered European Lawyer authorised by the SRA under section 1B of the Solicitors Act 1974 to practise as a sole practitioner;

Registered European lawyer means a European lawyer registered with the SRA under regulation 17 of the European Communities (Lawyer's Practice) Regulations 2000;

Registered foreign lawyer means a lawyer registered with the SRA under section 89 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990;

Successor Recognised Sole Practitioner means for the purposes of calculating the renewal fees, a recognised sole practitioner who after 31 October 2014 succeeds to the whole or any part of any authorised body or recognised sole practitioner, for value or otherwise, in any of the following cases:

case (I):

a recognised sole practitioner who acquires the whole or a part of one or more authorised bodies or recognised sole practitioners;

case (II):

a recognised sole practitioner resulting from the merger between the whole or part of two or more authorised bodies or recognised sole practitioners;

case (III):

a recognised sole practitioner remaining after it has split or ceded part of its practice to another authorised body or recognised sole practitioner;

Successor Turnover Figure means as set out in appendix 3;

Turnover Figure means as set out in appendix 2.

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All other terms are to be interpreted in accordance with the SRA Handbook Glossary 2012.

17. The singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Commencement

18. This determination shall come into force on 1 November 2015 .

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**Annex 1 - Draft Practising Certificate Fee Determination
Appendix 1**

Turnover band	Turnover Range (A)	Pay %* of Turnover within band (B)	Minimum Turnover in band (C)	Minimum Fee in Band (D)
A	£0 - £19,999	0.80%	£0	£100
B	£20,000 - £149,999	0.47%	£20,000	£260
C	£150,000 - £499,999	0.46%	£150,000	£871
D	£500,000 - £999,999	0.44%	£500,000	£2,481
E	£1,000,000 - £2,999,999	0.42%	£1,000,000	£4,681
F	£3,000,000 - £9,999,999	0.29%	£3,000,000	£13,081
G	£10,000,000 - £29,999,999	0.24%	£10,000,000	£33,381
H	£30,000,000 - £69,999,999	0.22%	£30,000,000	£81,381
I	£70,000,000 – £149,999,999	0.20%	£70,000,000	£169,381
J	£150,000,000 +	0.07%	£150,000,000	£329,381

* % is equivalent to 'divided by 100' (e.g. 0.47% = 0.0047)

Using the table above to calculate the firm fee based on the firm's turnover (T)

1. Identify which band the turnover (T) falls in from column A.
2. Subtract the figure in the corresponding column C from (T).
3. Multiply this figure by the corresponding percentage in column B.
4. Finally add this figure to the corresponding figure in column D.
5. Firm fee then needs to be rounded to the nearest pound (i.e. if less than 50p then round down and if equal to or more than 50p then round up)

Formula: (T - C) x B + D

Example 1: For Turnover of £0:

$$(\text{£}0 - \text{£}0) \times 0.80\% + \text{£}100 = \text{£}100$$

Example 2: For Turnover of £200,000:

$$(\text{£}200,000 - \text{£}150,000) \times 0.46\% + \text{£}871 = \text{£}1,101$$

Example 3: For Turnover of £813,421:

$$(\text{£}813,421 - \text{£}500,000) \times 0.44\% + \text{£}2,481 = \text{£}3,860$$

Example 4: For Turnover of £279,123,528:

$$(\text{£}279,123,528 - \text{£}150,000,000) \times 0.07\% + \text{£}329,381 = \text{£}419,767$$

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***Annex 1 – Draft Practising Certificate Fee Determination
Appendix 2***

Turnover Figure

The following paragraphs describe how the turnover figure that will be used for the purposes of determining the fee should be calculated:

1. Turnover figure means a firm's total gross fees arising from work undertaken from offices in England and Wales.
 - *Gross fees includes:* all professional fees of the firm including remuneration, retained commission, and income of any sort whatsoever of the firm (including notarial fees). Work in Progress (WIP) should be included.
 - *Gross fees does not include:* interest, reimbursement of disbursements, VAT, remuneration from a non-private practice source, dividends, rents, and investment profit.
2. The turnover figures that will be used when billing firms in 2015 will be based on **closed accounts**, audited where possible.
 - Closed accounts are defined, in order of preference, as:
 1. an audited set of financial statements
 2. an unaudited set of financial statements signed off by an accountant
 3. a submitted tax return for the year.
3. Bad debt should be handled under normal accounting procedures. Where it has been allowed for in the turnover figure for a firm's last closed accounting period prior to 1 November 2014, that is acceptable. If a bad debt has been discovered after closing the firm's accounts, then the turnover figure cannot be re-adjusted. Those adjustments could potentially be accounted for in the following year's closed accounts.
4. The turnover figure should, wherever possible, be for the last complete (12 months) accounting period prior to the 1 November 2014 (e.g. 31 March 2014). The latest acceptable annual accounting period end date is 31 October 2014.
5. The turnover figure should be an exact figure wherever possible. A figure rounded to the nearest £1,000 will be acceptable only if more detail is unavailable.
6. Those firms who do not have closed accounts which ended within the period from 1 November 2013 to 31 October 2014, should provide the SRA with an

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estimate of the turnover figure as well as the previous year's turnover figure based on accounts which have been closed. The SRA will determine at its discretion whether to use the 2013 figure if an updated 2014 figure based on closed accounts has not been received by 31 August 2015.

7. The turnover figure must be for a 12 month period.
 - (a) For a brand new firm (i.e. not a successor firm nor one resulting from change in status), an estimate for the first 12 months of practice (irrespective of whether this is after 31 October 2014) will be accepted; the basis upon which the firm has made the estimate should be provided to the SRA.
 - (b) If a firm has changed its annual accounting period, its latest closed accounting period prior to the 1 November 2014 will be shorter or longer than 12 months. The following approach should be used by the firm, providing an explanation of how they have derived their turnover figure:
 - Preferably, provide the turnover for the 12 month period immediately preceding the new accounting period end date (as long as prior to 1 November 2014)
 - Alternatively, if this is not possible then take the last closed accounts period prior to the 1 November 2014 and scale it appropriately (e.g. if the last closed accounting period was for six months then it should be doubled; if the last closed accounting period was for 15 months, then it should be divided by 15 and then multiplied by 12).
8. If a firm has a change in status (e.g. partnership to LLP, sole practitioner to partnership), then at renewal it should respond as if there were no change in status.

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***Annex 1 - Draft Practising Certificate Fee Determination
Appendix 3***

Successor Turnover

Successor turnover is relevant where firms have changed through, for example, an acquisition, merger or split. Certain firms affected are required to submit a Notice of Succession to the SRA with an agreed apportionment of turnover among the affected firms.

As guidance successor turnover shall be calculated based on the Turnover Figures for each of the affected firms.

If a firm has succeeded to the whole or a part of one or more firms (e.g. through merger or acquisition), successor turnover will be calculated by combining the appropriate proportion of the Turnover Figure for each of the affected firms which has become part of the successor practice:

- In a simple merger between firms A and B, combine the Turnover Figures for each firm.
- In a merger of one firm (firm A) with part of another firm (e.g. one third of firm B) then firm A should add the corresponding proportion of firm B's Turnover Figure to its Turnover Figure (e.g. firm A's Turnover Figure + third of firm B's Turnover Figure)

For a firm which has split or ceded part of their practice to another firm and wishes this change to be reflected in a successor turnover figure, the successor turnover figure will be a proportion of the Turnover Figure, as long as it is clear how the Turnover Figure for such a firm is to be distributed between the successor firms. 100% of the Turnover Figure must be accounted for between the successor firms. For example:

- In a merger of firm A with one third of firm B then
 - firm B's successor turnover figure will be two thirds of its Turnover Figure, Firm A's will be its Turnover Figure plus one third of B's Turnover Figure
- Where firm A and one third of firm B become new firm C
 - firm A's turnover will be £0 (closed) and B's turnover will be two thirds of its Turnover Figure. Firm C's successor turnover figures will be the combination of A's Turnover Figure and one third of firm B's.

In a case where all successor firms agree on the apportionment of 100% of the Turnover Figures, then the SRA will accept the successor turnover figures.

In the case where all successor firms are unable to agree the apportionment of 100% of the Turnover Figures, then the SRA will treat the Notice of Succession as an application for it to determine the Turnover Figure for the purpose of calculating the

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fees. The SRA will determine this apportionment based on the information available and its decision will be final.

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Annex 2 - Draft Recognised Body and Recognised Sole Practice Fee Determination [2015]

This determination is made by the Solicitors Regulation Authority Board under Rules 2.1 and 8.3 of the SRA Authorisation Rules for Legal Services Bodies and Licensable Bodies 2011, with the approval of the Legal Services Board under section 51 of the Legal Services Act 2007.

Initial Applications

1. The fee payable by a body or sole practitioner applying for initial recognition as a New Recognised Body or a New Recognised Sole Practice is:
 - (a) £1,000 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 November 2015 to 31 December 2015;
 - (b) £800 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2016;
 - (c) £600 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016;
 - (d) £400 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016.
2. Where an initial recognition for a New Recognised Body or a New Recognised Sole Practice commences in a different period from the period in which the application was made, the fee payable under paragraph 1 shall be adjusted accordingly.
3. (a) This paragraph applies when a body or sole practitioner is applying for initial recognition on or after 1 November 2015 in the following circumstances:
 - (i) the body or person is succeeding to a practice of a recognised sole practitioner or recognised sole practice;
 - (ii) the application is being made by an existing recognised body or recognised sole practice which is changing its legal status; or
 - (iii) the application is being made by a Successor Recognised Body or Successor Recognised Sole Practice
- (b) Where in paragraph 3(a) the predecessor sole practitioner or authorised body has paid a fee for the practising year 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, the fee shall be £200.

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- (c) Where in paragraph 3(a) the predecessor sole practitioner or authorised body has not paid a fee for the practising year 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016, the fee shall be determined in accordance with the following:
- (i) in the case of a predecessor recognised body paragraphs 4, 5 or 6, as appropriate, plus an additional application fee of £200;
 - (ii) in the case of a predecessor sole practitioner, paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Practising Certificate Fee Determination 2015, as appropriate, plus an additional application fee of £200; or
 - (iii) in the case of a predecessor licensed body, paragraph 5 of the Licensed Body Fee Determination 2015, plus an additional application fee of £200.

Annual Periodical fees

Recognised Bodies are required to pay annual periodical fees, calculated by reference to the firm's turnover, by the prescribed date which is 31 October in any year. The way that the annual periodical fee is determined will depend on whether the firm is a continuing recognised body, a new recognised body or a successor recognised body. Paragraphs 4 to 6 below deal with the way that the fee is determined in relation to each of those categories.

4. The annual periodical fee payable by a recognised body where it is a Continuing Recognised Body shall be determined by taking the Turnover Figure and carrying out the calculations in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 1.
5. The annual periodical fee payable by a New Recognised Body which first obtained authorisation after 31 October 2014 shall be calculated by taking the estimate of the Turnover Figure for the first 12 months of practice and carrying out the calculations in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 1.
6. The annual periodical fee payable by a Successor Recognised Body shall be determined by calculating the Successor Turnover Figure and carrying out the calculations in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 1.

Overseas Branch Offices

7. A recognised body which has one or more overseas branch offices shall pay an additional fee of £200 in respect of each overseas office.

Application for the SRA to determine Successor Turnover Figure

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8. Where a Notice of Succession does not include the agreement of all relevant firms to the apportionment of turnover the Notice shall be treated as an application for the SRA to determine the relevant Successor Turnover Figure and the fee for the application is £250.

Interpretation

9. In this determination:

Continuing Recognised Body means a recognised body which is not a Successor Recognised Body and in which either:

- (a) the number and identity of the managers has not changed since 31 October 2014; or
- (b) the only changes since 31 October 2014 in the number or identity of the managers are as a result of one or more managers leaving or joining the recognised body;

New Recognised Body means a recognised body which obtained recognition after 31 October 2014 and is not a Successor Recognised Body;

New Recognised Sole Practice means the practice of a solicitor or REL which is recognised by the SRA under section 9 of the AJA and is not a Successor Recognised Sole Practice;

Notice of Succession means a notice required under Rule 8.3(f) of the SRA Authorisation Rules for Legal Services Bodies and Licensable Bodies 2011;

Successor Recognised Body means for the purposes of calculating the annual periodical fees, a recognised body which after 31 October 2014 succeeds to the whole or any part of any authorised body or recognised sole practitioner, for value or otherwise, in any of the following cases:

case (I):

a recognised body which acquires the whole or a part of one or more authorised bodies or recognised sole practitioners;

case (II):

a recognised body resulting from the merger between the whole or part of two or more authorised bodies or recognised sole practitioners;

case (III):

a recognised body remaining after it has split or ceded part of its practice to another authorised body or recognised sole practitioner;

Successor Recognised Sole Practice means a recognised sole practice which succeeds to the whole or any part of any authorised body or

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recognised sole practitioner, for value or otherwise, in any of the following cases:

case (I):

a sole practitioner who acquires the whole or a part of one or more authorised bodies or recognised sole practitioners;

case (II):

a recognised sole practice resulting from the merger between the whole or part of two or more authorised bodies or recognised sole practitioners;

case (III):

a recognised sole practice remaining after it has split or ceded part of its practice to another authorised body or recognised sole practitioner;

Successor Turnover Figure means as set out in appendix 3

Turnover Figure means as set out in appendix 2.

All other terms are to be interpreted in accordance with the SRA Handbook Glossary 2012.

10. The singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Commencement

11. This determination shall come into force on 1 November 2015.

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**Annex 2 - Draft Recognised Body and Recognised Sole
Practice Fee Determination
Appendix 1**

Turnover band	Turnover Range (A)	Pay %* of Turnover within band (B)	Minimum Turnover in band (C)	Minimum Fee in Band (D)
A	£0 - £19,999	0.80%	£0	£100
B	£20,000 - £149,999	0.47%	£20,000	£260
C	£150,000 - £499,999	0.46%	£150,000	£871
D	£500,000 - £999,999	0.44%	£500,000	£2,481
E	£1,000,000 - £2,999,999	0.42%	£1,000,000	£4,681
F	£3,000,000 - £9,999,999	0.29%	£3,000,000	£13,081
G	£10,000,000 - £29,999,999	0.24%	£10,000,000	£33,381
H	£30,000,000 - £69,999,999	0.22%	£30,000,000	£81,381
I	£70,000,000 – £149,999,999	0.20%	£70,000,000	£169,381
J	£150,000,000 +	0.07%	£150,000,000	£329,381

* % is equivalent to 'divided by 100' (e.g. 0.47% = 0.0047)

Using the table above to calculate the firm fee based on the firm's turnover (T)

1. Identify which band the turnover (T) falls in from column A.
2. Subtract the figure in the corresponding column C from (T).
3. Multiply this figure by the corresponding percentage in column B.
4. Finally add this figure to the corresponding figure in column D.
5. Firm fee then needs to be rounded to the nearest pound (i.e. if less than 50p then round down and if equal to or more than 50p then round up)

Formula: (T - C) x B + D

Example 1: For Turnover of £0:
 $(£0 - £0) \times 0.80\% + £100 = £100$

Example 2: For Turnover of £200,000:
 $(£200,000 - £150,000) \times 0.46\% + £871 = £1,101$

Example 3: For Turnover of £813,421:
 $(£813,421 - £500,000) \times 0.44\% + £2,481 = £3,860$

Example 4: For Turnover of £279,123,528:

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$(£279,123,528 - £150,000,000) \times 0.07\% + £329,381 = £419,767$

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***Annex 2 - Draft Recognised Body and Recognised Sole
Practice Fee Determination
Appendix 2***

Turnover Figure

The following paragraphs describe how the turnover figure that will be used for the purposes of determining the fee should be calculated:

1. Turnover figure means a firm's total gross fees arising from work undertaken from offices in England and Wales.
 - *Gross fees includes:* all professional fees of the firm including remuneration, retained commission, and income of any sort whatsoever of the firm (including notarial fees). Work in Progress (WIP) should be included.
 - *Gross fees does not include:* interest, reimbursement of disbursements, VAT, remuneration from a non-private practice source, dividends, rents, and investment profit.
2. The turnover figures that will be used when billing firms in October 2015 will be based on **closed accounts**, audited where possible.
 - Closed accounts are defined, in order of preference, as:
 1. an audited set of financial statements
 2. an unaudited set of financial statements signed off by an accountant
 3. a submitted tax return for the year.
3. Bad debt should be handled under normal accounting procedures. Where it has been allowed for in the turnover figure for a firm's last closed accounting period prior to 1 November 2014, that is acceptable. If a bad debt has been discovered after closing the firm's accounts, then the turnover figure cannot be re-adjusted. Those adjustments could potentially be accounted for in the following year's closed accounts.
4. The turnover figure should, wherever possible, be for the last complete (12 months) accounting period prior to the 1 November 2013 (e.g. 31 March 2014). The latest acceptable annual accounting period end date is 31 October 2014.
5. The turnover figure should be an exact figure wherever possible. A figure rounded to the nearest £1,000 will be acceptable only if more detail is unavailable.
6. Those firms who do not have closed accounts which ended within the period from 1 November 2013 to 31 October 2014, should provide the SRA with an estimate of the turnover figure as well as the previous year's turnover figure based on accounts which have been closed. The SRA will determine at its

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discretion whether to use the 2013 figure if an updated 2014 figure based on closed accounts has not been received by 31 August 2015.

7. The turnover figure must be for a 12 month period.
 - (a) For a brand new firm (i.e. not a successor firm nor one resulting from change in status), an estimate for the first 12 months of practice (irrespective of whether this is after 31 October 2014) will be accepted; the basis upon which the firm has made the estimate should be provided to the SRA.
 - (b) If a firm has changed its annual accounting period, its latest closed accounting period prior to the 1 November 2014 will be shorter or longer than 12 months. The following approach should be used by the firm, providing an explanation of how they have derived their turnover figure:
 - Preferably, provide the turnover for the 12 month period immediately preceding the new accounting period end date (as long as prior to 1 November 2014)
 - Alternatively, if this is not possible then take the last closed accounts period prior to the 1 November 2014 and scale it appropriately (e.g. if the last closed accounting period was for six months then it should be doubled; if the last closed accounting period was for 15 months, then it should be divided by 15 and then multiplied by 12).
8. If a firm has a change in status (e.g. partnership to LLP, sole practitioner to partnership), then it should respond as if there were no change in status.

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Annex 2 - Draft Recognised Body Fee Determination
Appendix 3

Successor Turnover

Successor turnover is relevant where firms have changed through, for example, an acquisition, merger or split. Certain firms affected are required to submit a Notice of Succession to the SRA with an agreed apportionment of turnover among the affected firms.

As guidance successor turnover shall be calculated based on the Turnover Figures for each of the affected firms.

If a firm has succeeded to the whole or a part of one or more firms (e.g. through merger or acquisition), successor turnover will be calculated by combining the appropriate proportion of the Turnover Figure for each of the affected firms which has become part of the successor practice:

- In a simple merger between firms A and B, combine the Turnover Figures for each firm.
- In a merger of one firm (firm A) with part of another firm (e.g. one third of firm B) then firm A should add the corresponding proportion of firm B's Turnover Figure to its Turnover Figure (e.g. firm A's Turnover Figure + third of firm B's Turnover Figure)

For a firm which has split or ceded part of their practice to another firm and wishes this change to be reflected in a successor turnover figure, the successor turnover figure will be a proportion of the Turnover Figure, as long as it is clear how the Turnover Figure for such a firm is to be distributed between the successor firms. 100% of the Turnover Figure must be accounted for between the successor firms. For example:

- In a merger of firm A with one third of firm B then
 - firm B's successor turnover figure will be two thirds of its Turnover Figure, Firm A's will be its Turnover Figure plus one third of B's Turnover Figure
- Where firm A and one third of firm B become new firm C
 - firm A's turnover will be £0 (closed) and B's turnover will be two thirds of its Turnover Figure. Firm C's successor turnover figures will be the combination of A's Turnover Figure and one third of firm B's.

In a case where all successor firms agree on the apportionment of 100% of the Turnover Figures, then the SRA will accept the successor turnover figures.

In the case where all successor firms are unable to agree the apportionment of 100% of the Turnover Figures, then the SRA will treat the Notice of Succession as an application for it to determine the Turnover Figure for the purpose of calculating the

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fees. The SRA will determine this apportionment based on the information available and its decision will be final.

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Annex 3 - Draft Licensed Body Fee Determination [2015]

This determination is made by the Solicitors Regulation Authority Board under Rules 2.1 and 8.3 of the SRA Authorisation Rules for Legal Services Bodies and Licensable Bodies 2011 with the approval of the Legal Services Board under section 51 of the Legal Services Act 2007.

Initial Applications

1. The application fee payable by a body applying for initial authorisation as a licensed body will be calculated as follows:
 - (a) an initial payment of £2,000, which is based on a day rate of £600, and includes a contribution towards the setting up of the appellate body;
 - (b) £150 in relation to each candidate subject to approval by the SRA under Part 4 of the SRA Authorisation Rules, excluding those deemed to be approved under Rule 13.2 of the SRA Authorisation Rules;
 - (c) where the SRA's costs in considering the application exceed the amounts specified in (a) and (b) above then such additional costs will be charged at a day rate of £600;
 - (d) where the nature of the application means that the SRA has to seek external assistance, the full cost of that assistance will be charged;
 - (e) on initially considering an application, the SRA will notify those bodies whose applications it considers likely to exceed the amounts specified in (a) and (b) above and will indicate any additional sums payable in accordance with paragraphs (c) or (d) above;
 - (f) notwithstanding any additional sums notified under paragraph (e), the SRA may charge further additional sums in accordance with paragraphs (c) or (d) if unforeseen circumstances arise during the application process, however the SRA shall notify the applicant as soon as reasonably practicable as to the further liability to be incurred.
2. Appendix 1 contains information on the circumstances that may give rise to additional costs that may be chargeable under paragraphs 1(c) and (d) and the SRA may publish additional information from time to time.

Periodical fees

Licensed bodies are required to pay an initial periodical fee on authorisation which is calculated by reference to the firm's estimated turnover. Licensed bodies are also required to pay annual periodical fees by the prescribed date which is 31 October in

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any year. Paragraphs 3 and 4 below deal with the way in which the initial periodical fee will be calculated for the period which runs from 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016 and paragraph 5 deals with the annual periodical fee.

Initial Periodical Fee

3. Subject to paragraph 4, the initial periodical fee payable by a licensed body shall be determined by:
 - (a) taking the estimate of the Turnover Figure for the first 12 months of business and carrying out the calculation in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 2; and
 - (b) paying one twelfth of that amount in relation to each month or part of a month between the date of authorisation and 31 October 2016.
4. (a) Where a licensed body has succeeded to the whole of the practice of a recognised sole practitioner or authorised body the fee calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 shall be reduced by one twelfth of the firm fee already paid by the predecessor recognised sole practitioner or authorised body in respect of each month between the date of authorisation of the licensed body and 31 October 2016.
 - (b) Where a licensed body has succeeded to part of the practice of a recognised sole practitioner or authorised body the fee calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 shall be reduced as set out in paragraph 4(a) above but the reduction shall relate to such proportion of the firm fee as the SRA shall determine taking into account any Notice of Succession or other information.

Annual Periodical Fee

5. The annual periodical fee payable by a licensed body shall be determined by taking the estimate of the Turnover Figure for the first 12 months of business or, where the licensed body became a licensed body before 1 November 2013, the Turnover Figure, and carrying out the calculation in respect of the relevant band in accordance with appendix 2.

Overseas Branch Offices

6. A licensed body which has one or more overseas branch offices shall pay an additional fee of £200 in respect of each overseas office.

Interpretation

7. In this determination:

Notice of succession means notice required under Rule 8.3(f) of the SRA Authorisation Rules;

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Turnover Figure means as set out in appendix 3.

All other terms are to be interpreted in accordance with the SRA Handbook Glossary 2012.

Commencement

8. This determination shall come into force on 1 November 2015.

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***Annex 3 - Draft Licensed Body Fee Determination
Appendix 1***

1. The initial payment of £2,000 includes the costs that the SRA will incur in reviewing the application and considering whether, and if so how much, additional time and external assistance will be required. At the end of the review the SRA will notify the applicant of additional sums payable under paragraph 1 (c) and (d). Such estimate may be exceeded if unforeseen circumstances require additional time or external assistance.
2. The following list contains indicators of circumstances relating to the applicant body that may lead to the SRA seeking further information and incurring additional costs:
 - (a) proposed outsourcing arrangements;
 - (b) proposed initial public offering;
 - (c) proposed franchise model;
 - (d) proposed multiple fee sharing and /or referral arrangements;
 - (e) proposed multi disciplinary practice, involving other regulators;
 - (f) the applicant is part of a group including other organisations or permitted separate businesses which could cross sell services and /or give rise to potential conflicts.

This list is not exhaustive.

3. The SRA estimates that a combination of indicators that includes one or more of (a) to (d) above (moderate complexity) may require an additional 15 days of cost and an approximate additional charge of £9,000.
4. The SRA estimates that a combination of indicators that includes one or more of (e) and (f) together with any of the other indicators (high complexity) may require an additional 30 days of cost and an approximate additional charge of £30,000.
5. Additional costs may also be incurred where candidates, or sources of funding are located overseas. This could include the use of specialised external agencies to provide detailed reports on foreign individual and corporate owner applicants and may cost between £3,000 and £5,000 dependent on the jurisdiction.

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6. Additional costs may also be incurred where there are complex ownership structures which require investigation in order to identify all persons who hold a material interest.

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**Annex 3 - Draft Licensed Body Fee Determination
Appendix 2**

Turnover band	Turnover Range (A)	Pay %* of Turnover within band (B)	Minimum Turnover in band (C)	Minimum Fee in Band (D)
A	£0 - £19,999	0.80%	£0	£100
B	£20,000 - £149,999	0.47%	£20,000	£260
C	£150,000 - £499,999	0.46%	£150,000	£871
D	£500,000 - £999,999	0.44%	£500,000	£2,481
E	£1,000,000 - £2,999,999	0.42%	£1,000,000	£4,681
F	£3,000,000 - £9,999,999	0.29%	£3,000,000	£13,081
G	£10,000,000 - £29,999,999	0.24%	£10,000,000	£33,381
H	£30,000,000 - £69,999,999	0.22%	£30,000,000	£81,381
I	£70,000,000 – £149,999,999	0.20%	£70,000,000	£169,381
J	£150,000,000 +	0.07%	£150,000,000	£329,381

* % is equivalent to 'divided by 100' (e.g. 0.47% = 0.0047)

Using the table above to calculate the firm fee based on the firm's turnover (T)

1. Identify which band the turnover (T) falls in from column A.
2. Subtract the figure in the corresponding column C from (T).
3. Multiply this figure by the corresponding percentage in column B.
4. Finally add this figure to the corresponding figure in column D.
5. Firm fee then needs to be rounded to the nearest pound (i.e. if less than 50p then round down and if equal to or more than 50p then round up)

Formula: (T - C) x B + D

Example 1: For Turnover of £0:
(£0 - £0) x 0.80% + £100 = £100

Example 2: For Turnover of £200,000:
(£200,000 - £150,000) x 0.46% + £871 = £1,101

Example 3: For Turnover of £813,421:
(£813,421 - £500,000) x 0.44% + £2,481 = £3,860

Example 4: For Turnover of £279,123,528:

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$(£279,123,528 - £150,000,000) \times 0.07\% + £329,381 = £419,767$

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***Annex 3 - Draft Licensed Body Fee Determination
Appendix 3***

Turnover Figure

The following paragraphs describe how the estimated turnover figure that will be used for the purposes of determining how the periodical fee should be calculated:

1. Turnover figure means a firm's total gross fees arising from regulated activities undertaken from offices in England and Wales.
 - *Gross fees includes:* all professional fees of the firm including remuneration, retained commission, and income of any sort whatsoever of the firm (including notarial fees). Work in Progress (WIP) should be included.
 - *Gross fees does not include:* interest, reimbursement of disbursements, VAT, remuneration from a non-private practice source, dividends, rents, and investment profit.
2. Applicant bodies are required to provide an estimated turnover figure in the application and the SRA will seek information to support the figure and explain the basis on which the body has made the estimate during the authorisation process. Where the applicant body is succeeding to any legal practice carried on by a recognised sole practitioner, an authorised body or to a previously unregulated legal services business then the historic turnover figures for such businesses will be relevant in validating the estimated turnover for the new body.
3. The SRA may substitute an alternative estimated turnover figure for the purpose of the fee calculation where it reasonably considers that the estimated turnover figure produced by the applicant body does not fully reflect the true value of the legal services to be provided. The examples below indicate the sort of circumstances in which such a substitution may be made:
 - (a) The licensed body is part of a group of businesses which provide a range of services some of which may be bundled with legal services, where the legal services may be offered at a reduced rate or as a "free" service.
 - (b) The licensed body is part of an insurance company where some of the legal services may be supported by premium funding, rather than fee income.
 - (c) The licensed body provides a mix of regulated activities and other activities which are either unregulated or regulated by other regulators, and the services provided may include a mix of such activities which may be bundled as in (a) above.

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In these cases the SRA will seek further information to help it determine a fair estimate and will seek to agree the figure with the applicant body but in the absence of such agreement the SRA's decision shall be final.

4. A Licensed Body will have provided an estimated turnover figure for the first 12 months of trading during the application process. This estimated turnover figure will be used to determine the annual periodical fee payable by the Licensed Body. In some cases, the SRA may have chosen to substitute an alternative estimated turnover figure in the circumstances outlined in paragraph 3 above to ensure the estimated turnover reflects the true cost of legal services being provided. This figure will have been communicated to the applicant prior to the licence being granted. In such cases, the revised estimated turnover figure will be used to determine the annual periodical fee payable by the Licensed Body.
5. Where a licensed body became a licensed body before 1 November 2013, the turnover figure should no longer be estimated. In such cases, the turnover figures that will be used when billing firms in October 2015 will be based on **closed accounts**, audited where possible.
 - Closed accounts are defined, in order of preference, as:
 1. an audited set of financial statements
 2. an unaudited set of financial statements signed off by an accountant
 3. a submitted tax return for the year.
6. Bad debt should be handled under normal accounting procedures. Where it has been allowed for in the turnover figure for a firm's last closed accounting period prior to 1 November 2014, that is acceptable. If a bad debt has been discovered after closing the firm's accounts, then the turnover figure cannot be re-adjusted. Those adjustments could potentially be accounted for in the following year's closed accounts.
7. The turnover figure should, wherever possible, be for the last complete (12 months) accounting period prior to the 1 November 2014 (e.g. 31 March 2014). The latest acceptable annual accounting period end date is 31 October 2014.
8. The turnover figure should be an exact figure wherever possible. A figure rounded to the nearest £1,000 will be acceptable only if more detail is unavailable.

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Annex 4 - Draft Determination of Compensation Fund contributions 2015

This determination is made by the Solicitors Regulation Authority Board under rule 2.3 of the SRA Compensation Fund Rules 2011, with the approval of the Legal Services Board under paragraph 19 of Schedule 4 to the Legal Services Act 2007.

- (1) Every person who applies for a practising certificate to commence on or after 1 November 2015, or who applies for initial registration or renewal of registration as a registered European lawyer or registered foreign lawyer to commence on or after 1 November 2015, shall pay with the fee payable in respect of that application, a contribution of £32 to the Fund.
- (2) Every recognised sole practitioner :
 - (a) whose practice is to be treated as a recognised sole practice from 1 November 2015; and
 - (b) that has held or received client money (as defined in the SRA Accounts Rules 2011) during the period 1 November 2014 to 31 October 2015 shall pay a contribution of £548 to the Fund.
- (3) Every recognised body that has held or received client money (as defined in the SRA Accounts Rules 2011) during the period 1 November 2014 to 31 October 2015, shall pay with the annual periodical fee, a contribution of £548 to the Fund.
- (4) Every person that:
 - (a) applies for initial authorisation as a recognised sole practice or initial recognition as a recognised body to commence during the period 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016; and
 - (b) intends to hold or receive client money (as defined in the SRA Accounts Rules 2011) at any time during the period 1 November 2015 to 31 October 2016shall pay with the fee payable in respect of that application, a contribution to the Fund as follows:
 - i. £548 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 November 2015 to 31 December 2016;
 - ii. £411 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2016;

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- iii. £274 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016;
 - iv. £137 on applying for initial recognition to commence in the period 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016.
- (5) The SRA may waive the contribution payable under paragraph (4) above in circumstances where the initial application is made by a body which is changing its legal status or is succeeding to the practice of another recognised body or recognised sole practitioner and the predecessor body or practitioner has already paid a contribution to the Fund.
- (6) In this determination:
- Fund** means the Solicitors' Compensation Fund established and maintained under rule 2.1 of the SRA Compensation Fund Rules 2011;
- Recognised Sole Practice** means the practice of a solicitor or REL which is recognised by the SRA under section 9 of the AJA; and
- All other terms are to be interpreted in accordance with the Practising Certificate Fee Determination 2015.
- (7) This determination shall come into force on 1 November 2015.

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Annex 5 - Draft Determination of Compensation Fund contributions for Licensed Bodies 2015

This determination is made by the Solicitors Regulation Authority Board under rule 2.3 of the SRA Compensation Fund Rules 2011, with the approval of the Legal Services Board under paragraph 19 of Schedule 4 to the Legal Services Act 2007.

- (1) Every licensed body that held or received client money (as defined in the SRA Accounts Rules 2011) at any time during the period 1 November 2014 to 31 October 2015, shall pay, with the annual periodical fee, a contribution of £548 to the Fund.
- (2) Every licensed body that intends to hold or receive client money (as defined in the SRA Accounts Rules 2011) at any time from the date on which the body is authorised to 31 October 2016, shall pay, with the initial periodical fee, a contribution to the Fund as follows:
 - i. £548 on being authorised in the period to 31 December 2015;
 - ii. £411 on being authorised in the period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2016;
 - iii. £274 on being authorised in the period 1 April 2016 to 30 June 2016;
 - iv. £137 on being authorised in the period 1 July 2016 to 31 October 2016.
- (3) The SRA may waive the contribution payable under paragraph (2) above in circumstances where the initial application is made by a body which is changing its legal status or is succeeding to the practice of a recognised body or recognised sole practitioner and the predecessor body or practitioner has already paid a contribution to the Fund.
- (4) In this determination:

Fund means the Solicitors' Compensation Fund established and maintained under rule 2.1 of the SRA Compensation Fund Rules 2011; and

All other terms are to be interpreted in accordance with the Licensed Body Fee Determination 2014.
- (5) This determination shall come into force on 1 November 2015.