

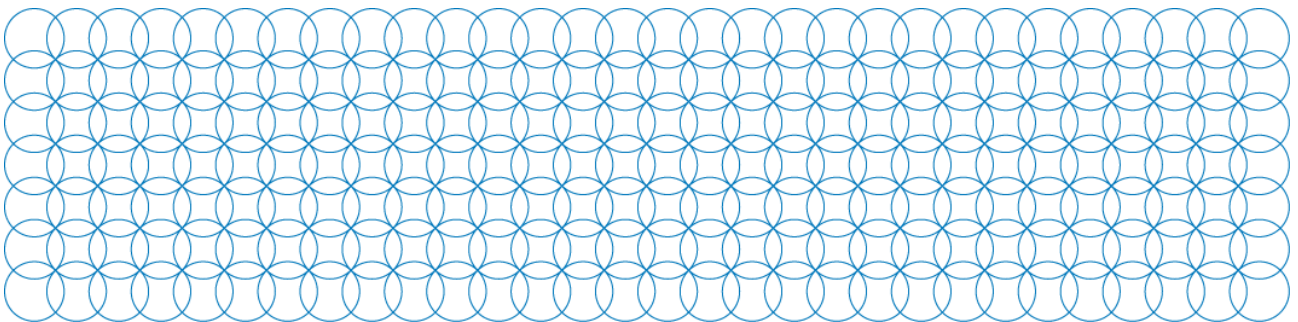


Ministry
of Justice

Litigators' Graduated Fees Scheme and Court Appointees

This consultation begins on 10 February 2017

This consultation ends on 24 March 2017





Ministry
of Justice

Litigators' Graduated Fees Scheme and Court Appointees

A consultation produced by the Ministry of Justice. It is also available at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>

About this consultation

- To:** This consultation is aimed at anyone with an interest in the remuneration of litigators and advocates in England and Wales. This will include, but is not limited to, members of the legal profession and their professional representative bodies, and members of the judiciary.
- Duration:** From 10 February 2017 to 24 March 2017
- Enquiries (including requests for the paper in an alternative format) to:** David Carter
Ministry of Justice
102 Petty France
London SW1H 9AJ
Tel: 07824 537252
Email: LegalAidReformMOJ@justice.gsi.gov.uk
- How to respond:** Please send your response by 24 March 2017 to:
Legal Aid Reform
Postpoint 3.32
Ministry of Justice
102 Petty France
London SW1H 9AJ
Email: LegalAidReformMOJ@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Or complete the online survey at
<https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>
- Response paper:** A response to this consultation exercise is due to be published at: <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>

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Foreword

As we set out in our consultation on Advocates' Graduated Fees earlier this year, the rule of law is the basis on which a fair and just society thrives.

That is underpinned by an independent judiciary, and expert litigators defending those suspected or accused of a crime.

But the way in which criminal cases are brought is changing. As society changes, the nature of criminal evidence changes too.

Sir Brian Leveson has produced an outstanding blueprint for the modernisation of our criminal proceedings system. His reforms are already beginning to transform the criminal justice system to reflect the new reality that we face.

It is vital that we update the way that we pay criminal litigators to reflect this reality.

Subject to the outcome of this consultation the Lord Chancellor is minded to not reinstate the second fee cut, which was suspended for 12 months last April, while targeted and modernising fee reforms are taken forward. We will seek to confirm this once the Government has considered the responses to this consultation. We have already announced proposals for the reform of the Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme. In the longer term I want to work with the Law Society and other representative bodies, to develop an effective modern scheme for litigators. A scheme which will complement the new criminal justice system we are building, ensures fair payment for the work done, and provides more certainty for all litigators. We also aim to significantly reduce bureaucracy in the system, which currently represents an unnecessary burden to litigators, and the taxpayer. We will begin that work now.

However, in the short term we need to address two areas where the current system does not ensure taxpayers' money is best used to reflect fair payment for work reasonably done. The first is caused by the way litigators' fees are based on the evidence served, and this document sets out our proposals for doing that.

Secondly we are seeking views on capping payments to court appointees at legal aid rates. Given the need to reduce public expenditure we are not convinced it is reasonable, or necessary, to pay court appointees at rates that are significantly higher than legal aid rates.

I look forward to the views of all of those who read this consultation.

Sir Oliver Heald QC MP

Minister of State for Courts and Justice

Introduction

In the Crown Court, criminal legal aid is paid to providers through two main graduated fee schemes (GFS): The Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme pays for litigators, and the Advocates Graduated Fees Scheme pays for advocates. In 2015-16 we spent £341m on cases that completed in the LGFS and £226m on cases that completed in the AGFS¹. Both schemes use a number of proxies to determine how complex the case is, and what fee to pay. The schemes determine fees by a formula that uses proxies for complexity, and one of these proxies is the number of Pages of Prosecution Evidence served (PPE). Other proxies include the offence class, case type (e.g. trial or guilty plea) and length of trial.

Longer Term Ambition

The Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme pays litigators for work undertaken in most Crown Court cases. The current scheme was introduced in 2008 and the Government considers that it needs to be modernised. Our justice system is changing, and new forms of evidence are becoming regular features of many criminal cases. Digital electronic material and body worn video evidence are two examples of types of evidence that were rarely used when the current LGFS was modelled in 2007.

The counting of pages, and counting of new forms of electronic evidence, converted to "pages", are no longer the most effective ways of assessing how much work a litigator needs to do in an individual case, and therefore how much that litigator should be paid.

Over the next 12 months we want to work with the Law Society and other representative bodies to reform the scheme so that we measure the relative complexity of cases in a way that does not involve counting pages, but takes into account the totality of the evidence, whether paper or not. We would like to introduce a revised and future-proof scheme by early 2018.

Short Term Pressures

While we are committed to reform in the longer term to modernise the LGFS, at present there are two specific immediate areas we need to address. The Costs Judge decision in the case of *Napper*² revised the interpretation of the definition of PPE, broadening the scope of what would be considered as PPE. This has contributed to LGFS costs rising substantially since 2013-14, while volumes of cases have fallen. In addition the volume and value of payments to court appointees have risen sharply. In our view payments since *Napper* do not necessarily reflect the work actually done. Part one of this consultation paper sets out proposals for amending the LGFS to achieve a return to pre-*Napper* costs by lowering the point at which we stop counting PPE and start assessing work reasonably and actually done in relation to any additional pages under the "special preparation" provisions.

¹ Legal aid statistics England and Wales: April to June 2016

² R v Napper [2014] 5 Costs LR 947]

In part two of this paper we set out proposals to align payments to court appointees (under Section 38 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 and under Section 4A of the Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act 1964) with legal aid payment rates. Currently court appointees are paid at rates that are significantly higher than legal aid rates, for undertaking work that is very similar to criminal legal aid work.

The proposals

Part 1 - Litigators' Graduated Fees Scheme

Reducing the threshold for pages of prosecution evidence to 6,000

1. The LGFS was introduced in 2008 and was based on the AGFS that had been introduced earlier. However, the schemes are calibrated differently: AGFS fees are mainly driven by offence and hearing length, whereas LGFS fees place much heavier reliance on PPE as a driver of the overall fee. These differences partly reflect the different roles of litigators and advocates.
2. The Crown Court fee schemes are out of date in an increasingly digital world and are creating financial pressures as set out in the table below. Under the LGFS, since 2013-14, despite caseloads falling, average costs have risen sharply, in part because of a decision by costs judges that expanded the range of evidence that counts as pages of prosecution evidence, particularly electronic evidence such as mobile phone records. Between 2013-14 and 2015-16 LGFS expenditure increased from £292m to £341m (around 17%) while volumes decreased by around 2%. Over a similar time period AGFS expenditure remained broadly the same at around £226m, while volumes decreased by around 7%³.
3. The original policy intention of using PPE as a proxy for case complexity was to reflect the fact that where more written evidence (particularly witness statements and paper exhibits) is served by the prosecution, more work has to be done by defence litigators and advocates. However, the MoJ was always of the view that electronic evidence should fall into a different category, and did not accurately reflect complexity in the same way as paper evidence, largely due to the fact that it often can be viewed more easily, for example telephone records can be searched for relevant information using a simple "search function" on a computer. The nature of electronic evidence, and the ease with which it can be submitted, means that large volumes can often be served in only moderately complex cases. In some cases large amounts of less relevant material may be included with the relevant material. All these factors risk payment being made that does not reflect the work needed to be done. For these reasons, from 2008 to 2012 evidence served electronically was paid at hourly rates for the time reasonably taken to view the relevant material and was not counted as PPE under the LGFS.
4. In 2012, the regulations were amended to reflect the fact that more evidence was being served digitally so that electronic evidence (that would formerly have been served on paper) would count as PPE for LGFS purposes. The intention was to maintain the status quo and that electronic material that would only ever have been served in electronic form previously would remain excluded from the definition of

³ Legal aid statistics in England and Wales, April to June 2016

PPE. In our Explanatory Memorandum⁴ we said “changes in relation to PPE have also been the subject of wider consultation with other representative bodies. Both the Law Society and the Bar Council were concerned that the provisions to allow for electronic material to be counted for payment purposes should maintain the status quo. We were happy to give an assurance that that was indeed the case”.

5. However, the Costs Judge decision in Napper broadened the circumstances in which electronic evidence could be paid as PPE. Following the hearing at the end of August 2014, the LAA and MoJ took time to consider the implications of the judgment and agree revised guidance. Guidance reflecting the Napper judgment was published at the beginning of February 2015. In our view Napper went beyond the original policy intention by interpreting the phrase “any other relevant circumstances” as including how important/integral the evidence was to the case and what work was required to consider this evidence.
6. Under the current LGFS, every page (up to the 10,000 cap) increases the graduated fee paid. If there are pages in excess of 10,000 then work on these is remunerated under “special preparation” provisions, paid at hourly rates based on the reasonableness of the time spent reading those pages, if the provider submits an application for additional payment. The LAA assesses what time is reasonable under these provisions. While the number of cases hitting the 10,000 PPE threshold has tripled in the last three years, the proportion of claims for special preparation has decreased, supporting the proposition that work has not increased significantly. In 2015-16 special preparation was paid in around 20% of cases with over 10,000 pages. There is no evidence that the rise in PPE reflects an equivalent increase in workload for providers and there is anecdotal evidence from caseworkers that large volumes of served material can be less relevant or are capable of being searched electronically.
7. Table 1 illustrates the increase in volume and spend of cases by PPE pre- and post- the Napper judgement (2013-14 and 2015-16). It shows that there has been a 28% increase in the number of cases with PPE between 6,000 and 9,999 and a 180% increase in those cases with PPE of 10,000 or more (i.e. three times as many cases). This equates to around 41% increase in expenditure on cases between 6,000 and 9,999 PPE and 158% increase in expenditure for cases over 10,000 PPE.
8. We would expect to see an increase in PPE due to a change in case mix (more complex cases are being prosecuted and some cases that would formerly have been treated as VHCCs now fall within LGFS, both of which attract higher fees). But we do not consider that this accounts for the majority of the increase. Despite the volume of cases with 10,000 pages or more increasing three-fold, we have seen a fall in the proportion of successful claims for special preparation over the same period. We would expect to see a similar rise in claims for special preparation if pages in excess of 10,000 were creating additional work.

⁴<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/750/memorandum/contents>

Table 1: Rounded volume and modelled spend on cases by PPE band between 2013-14 and 2015-16⁵

PPE band	Volume of cases			Expenditure (£m)		
	2013-14	2015-16	Change	2013-14	2015-16	Change
0 to 5,999	83,100	84,300	1%	£135m	£130m	-4%
6,000 to 9,999	500	700	28%	£20m	£30m	41%
10,000+	500	1,500	180%	£30m	£80m	158%

Note: these figures do not match the total expenditure figures published by LAA statistics, which are based on closed cases for each financial year and on several fee schemes.

9. We considered changing the treatment of electronic evidence within the LGFS, but we decided it was better to target the small number of cases (around 2% of overall cases) that had high PPE. This avoids cases with moderate amounts of PPE being affected by a new approach that would be an additional burden to both providers and the LAA. Therefore, we propose reducing the 10,000 threshold for PPE and moving claims for pages in excess of 6,000 into the special preparation provisions. It is in cases with 6,000 or more pages that we have seen a significant increase in PPE caused in in part by electronic evidence now coming within the definition of PPE, most commonly mobile phone or computer downloads in serious drugs and fraud cases. Applying the special preparation provisions will mean that where there are more than 6,000 pages we will allow payment for work reasonably and actually undertaken.
10. It should be noted that the special preparation scheme is designed to compensate litigators for time spent considering evidence rather than using that evidence as a proxy for an overall assessment of adequate compensation for dealing with the case as a whole. Special preparation claims are assessed on merit, with a higher number of hours able to be authorised for reading particularly complex and/or relevant documentation, so there is a degree of flexibility available for the most complex/exceptional cases.
11. It is intended that this interim measure will be introduced by way of secondary legislation later this year.

Consultation Questions

Q1. Do you agree with the proposed reduction of the threshold of PPE to 6,000?

Please give reasons.

⁵ Modelled assuming all cases were on the current fee scheme (i.e. with an 8.75% fee cut from 2013 fees, but with the second fee cut suspended).

Q2. If not, do you propose a different threshold or other method of addressing the issue?

Please give reasons.

Part 2 - Capping court appointees' costs at legal aid rates

1. Section 38 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 ("section 38")⁶ makes provision for representatives to be appointed to conduct the cross-examination when an unrepresented defendant is banned from cross-examining under sections 34, 35 or 36 of the Act. If a defendant is banned from personally cross-examining a particular witness, the court will ask him/her to appoint their own legal representative to carry out that cross-examination, and to let the court know that they have made an appointment by a set time. If they do not, the court will know before the start of the proceedings that no legal representative has been appointed.
2. If the defendant does not appoint a legal representative, the court will have to consider whether it is necessary, in the interests of justice, for the witness's evidence to be tested. If it decides that it is, it will appoint a legal representative with rights of audience in the court to cross-examine the witness in the interests of the defendant. However, a court-appointed representative will not have been instructed by the defendant and so cannot be responsible to them.
3. Under section 4A of the Criminal Procedure (Insanity) Act 1964⁷ ("s4A"), where a defendant has been found unfit to plead or to stand trial because they are "under a disability" (for example because they are suffering from a mental disorder which prevents them from understanding the trial process), the court can appoint a lawyer to put the case for the defence in a hearing in which a jury decides whether or not the defendant "did the act or made the omission charged against them". The purpose of the hearing is to ensure that someone who did not in fact do the act charged does not have proceedings hanging over them, and someone who did do the act can face trial at a later date if they become fit to stand trial.
4. Such an appointee is currently paid their "proper fee or costs" from central funds as provided for by Section 19 of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 and the Costs in Criminal Cases (General) Regulations 1986, made under the Act). These costs are determined by the Criminal Cases Unit of the Legal Aid Agency, (formerly the National Taxing Team (NTT)), and are allowed at private rates using the Solicitors' guideline hourly rates⁸ published by HM Courts and Tribunals Service, which can be four to five times higher than legal aid rates.

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1999/23/contents>

⁷ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1964/84/contents>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/solicitors-guideline-hourly-rates>

5. We consider that, despite the fact that this can be a sensitive task, the work of court appointees under section 38 or section 4A is in reality no different to that undertaken by lawyers acting for a defendant under legal aid. Therefore we propose capping such costs at legal aid rates, as we have already done in relation to Defendants' Costs Orders. There is no reason to pay a premium for this work just because payment is made from central funds rather than the legal aid budget. The work involved and time required to prepare is little different from many legal aid cases.
6. We consider that this work cannot be distinguished from other work undertaken by a criminal defence lawyer, whether under a legal aid order or otherwise. Where unusual circumstances bring additional burdens on practitioners, enhancement⁹ of the rates would be allowed as in the existing capping scheme for Defendants' Costs Orders¹⁰.
7. It is intended that this reform will be introduced by way of secondary legislation later this year.

Consultation Questions

Q3. Do you agree with the proposed capping of court appointees' costs at legal aid rates?

Please give reasons.

Equalities Statement

Q4. Do you have any comments on the Equalities Statement published alongside this consultation and/or any further sources of data about protected characteristics we should consider?

⁹ Fees may be allowed at more than the rates above where it appears, taking into account all the relevant circumstances of the case, that:

- (a) the work was done with exceptional competence, skill or expertise; or
- (b) the work was done with exceptional dispatch; or
- (c) the case involved exceptional circumstances or complexity.

¹⁰ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/513197/guide-2.doc

Questionnaire

We would welcome responses to the following questions set out in this consultation paper.

Q1. Do you agree with the proposed reduction of the threshold of PPE to 6,000?

Please give reasons.

Q2. If not, do you propose a different threshold or other method of addressing the issue?

Please give reasons.

Q3. Do you agree with the proposed capping of court appointees' costs at legal aid rates?

Please give reasons.

Equalities Statement

Q4. Do you have any comments on the Equalities Statement published alongside this consultation and/or any further sources of data about protected characteristics we should consider?

Thank you for participating in this consultation exercise.

About you

Please use this section to tell us about yourself

Full name	
Job title or capacity in which you are responding to this consultation exercise (e.g. member of the public etc.)	
Date	
Company name/organisation (if applicable):	
Address	
Postcode	
If you would like us to acknowledge receipt of your response, please tick this box	<input type="checkbox"/> (please tick box)
Address to which the acknowledgement should be sent, if different from above	

If you are a representative of a group, please tell us the name of the group and give a summary of the people or organisations that you represent.

Contact details/How to respond

Please send your response by 24 March 2017 to:

David Carter
Ministry of Justice
Postpoint 3.32
102 Petty France
London SW1H 9AJ

Email: LegalAidReformMOJ@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Or complete the online survey at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>

Complaints or comments

If you have any complaints or comments about the consultation process you should contact the Ministry of Justice at the above address.

Extra copies

Further paper copies of this consultation can be obtained from this address and it is also available on-line at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>.

Alternative format versions of this publication can be requested from LegalAidReformMOJ@justice.gsi.gov.uk.

Publication of response

A paper summarising the responses to this consultation will be published. The response paper will be available on-line at <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/>.

Representative groups

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent when they respond.

Confidentiality

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality

disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Ministry.

The Ministry will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in the majority of circumstances, this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

Consultation principles

The principles that Government departments and other public bodies should adopt for engaging stakeholders when developing policy and legislation are set out in the consultation principles.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>

Annex A

Proposed Fee Tables

Trials where the PPE exceeds the PPE cut-off			
<i>Class of Offence</i>	<i>PPE Range</i>	<i>Initial Fee (£)</i>	<i>Incremental fee per page (£)</i>
A	0-79	1,467.58	-
A	80-209	1,467.58	16.58
A	210-699	3,622.54	12.66
A	700-1049	9,824.91	10.62
A	1050-1999	13,543.42	9.21
A	2000-3599	22,295.42	8.42
A	3600-5199	35,767.03	8.42
A	5200-5999	49,238.64	8.42
A	6000	55,974.64	
B	0-69	1,097.66	-
B	70-199	1,097.66	12.81
B	200-499	2,762.60	11.44
B	500-899	6,195.38	9.63

B	900-1299	10,048.21	8.09
B	1300-1999	13,285.03	7.09
B	2000-3299	18,249.51	7.09
B	3300-4999	27,469.24	7.09
B	5000-5999	39,525.82	7.09
B	6000	46,617.93	
C	0-39	739.59	-
C	40-299	739.59	10.57
C	300-799	3,486.54	9.23
C	800-1249	8,101.74	7.73
C	1250-1999	11,578.09	6.83
C	2000-3199	16,700.93	4.72
C	3200-4559	22,368.79	4.72
C	4560-5919	28,792.38	4.72
C	5920-5999	35,215.96	4.72
C	6000	35,593.56	

D	0-79	1,394.20	-
D	80-209	1,394.20	15.75
D	210-699	3,441.41	12.03
D	700-1049	9,333.67	10.09
D	1050-1999	12,866.25	8.75
D	2000-3599	21,180.65	8.00
D	3600-5199	33,978.67	8.00
D	5200-5999	46,776.70	8.00
D	6000	53,176.70	
E	0-39	352.72	-
E	40-69	352.72	9.52
E	70-129	638.20	8.57
E	130-599	1,152.58	8.29
E	600-1349	5,049.74	5.44
E	1350-2999	9,131.96	2.39
E	3000-4749	13,072.77	2.39
E	4750-5999	17,252.41	2.39

E	6000	20,239.91	
F	0-49	357.60	-
F	50-229	357.60	7.31
F	230-699	1,673.21	6.96
F	700-1399	4,946.64	5.60
F	1400-1949	8,865.80	4.32
F	1950-3549	11,242.37	2.16
F	3550-5149	14,691.41	2.16
F	5150-5999	18,140.45	2.16
F	6000	19,976.45	
G	0-49	357.60	-
G	50-229	357.60	7.31
G	230-699	1,673.21	6.96
G	700-1399	4,946.64	5.60
G	1400-1949	8,865.80	4.32
G	1950-3549	11,242.37	2.16

G	3550-5149	14,691.41	2.16
G	5150-5999	18,140.45	2.16
G	6000	19,976.45	
H	0-39	357.75	-
H	40-249	357.75	8.60
H	250-619	2,162.92	7.15
H	620-1299	4,807.79	5.31
H	1300-2999	8,418.74	4.21
H	3000-4999	15,583.59	2.27
H	5000-5999	20,129.84	2.27
H	6000	22,402.90	
I	0-39	357.44	-
I	40-369	357.44	9.14
I	370-799	3,373.66	9.09
I	800-1299	7,282.43	8.99
I	1300-2699	11,779.02	7.08

I	2700-4199	21,697.63	3.04
I	4200-5359	26,264.52	3.04
I	5360-5999	29,796.25	3.04
I	6000	31,741.85	
J	0-79	1,467.58	-
J	80-209	1,467.58	16.58
J	210-699	3,622.54	12.66
J	700-1049	9,824.91	10.62
J	1050-1999	13,543.42	9.21
J	2000-3599	22,295.42	8.42
J	3600-5199	35,767.03	8.42
J	5200-5999	49,238.64	8.42
J	6000	55,974.64	
K	0-119	1,031.82	-
K	120-734	1,031.82	8.66
K	735-1289	6,356.06	8.72

K	1290-2399	11,193.67	8.87
K	2400-4499	21,042.53	8.84
K	4500-5999	39,605.74	8.84
K	6000	52,865.74	

Cracked trials where the PPE exceeds the PPE cut-off			
<i>Class of Offence</i>	<i>PPE Range</i>	<i>Initial Fee (£)</i>	<i>Incremental fee per page (£)</i>
A	0-79	904.58	-
A	80-249	904.58	10.70
A	250-999	2,722.89	6.71
A	1000-2799	7,757.90	3.92
A	2800-4599	14,820.75	3.92
A	4600-5999	21,883.61	3.11
A	6000	26,237.61	
B	0-69	709.15	-
B	70-249	709.15	7.83

B	250-999	2,117.67	3.66
B	1000-2799	4,864.56	2.44
B	2800-4599	9,255.51	2.44
B	4600-5999	13,646.46	2.05
B	6000	16,516.46	
C	0-39	524.84	-
C	40-249	524.84	3.92
C	250-999	1,348.77	2.25
C	1000-2799	3,033.06	1.43
C	2800-4599	5,607.48	1.43
C	4600-5999	8,181.89	1.43
C	6000	10,183.89	
D	0-79	859.35	-
D	80-249	859.35	10.14
D	250-999	2,582.50	6.11
D	1000-2799	7,163.76	3.61

D	2800-4599	13,655.74	3.61
D	4600-5999	20,147.71	2.96
D	6000	24,291.71	
E	0-39	233.03	-
E	40-249	233.03	4.60
E	250-999	1,199.43	1.46
E	1000-2799	2,291.54	0.61
E	2800-4599	3,390.26	0.61
E	4600-5999	4,488.97	0.61
E	6000	5,342.97	
F	0-49	224.22	-
F	50-249	224.22	4.42
F	250-999	1,107.53	1.79
F	1000-2799	2,450.39	0.70
F	2800-4599	3,704.67	0.70
F	4600-5999	4,958.94	0.70

F	6000	5,938.94	
G	0-49	224.22	-
G	50-249	224.22	4.42
G	250-999	1,107.53	1.79
G	1000-2799	2,450.39	0.70
G	2800-4599	3,704.67	0.70
G	4600-5999	4,958.94	0.70
G	6000	5,938.94	
H	0-39	237.00	-
H	40-249	237.00	4.26
H	250-999	1,131.61	1.56
H	1000-2799	2,298.20	0.70
H	2800-4599	3,550.79	0.70
H	4600-5999	4,803.37	0.70
H	6000	5,783.37	
I	0-39		

		253.68	-
I	40-249	253.68	5.92
I	250-999	1,496.80	2.31
I	1000-2799	3,231.91	0.90
I	2800-4599	4,847.36	0.90
I	4600-5999	6,462.79	0.90
I	6000	7,722.79	
J	0-79	904.58	-
J	80-249	904.58	10.70
J	250-999	2,722.89	6.71
J	1000-2799	7,757.90	3.92
J	2800-4599	14,820.75	3.92
J	4600-5999	21,883.61	3.11
J	6000	26,237.61	
K	0-119	773.86	-
K	120-249	773.86	6.55
K	250-999		

		1,624.85	5.02
K	1000-2799	5,388.98	4.39
K	2800-4599	13,299.04	4.39
K	4600-5999	21,209.12	3.75
K	6000	26,459.12	

Guilty plea where the PPE exceeds the PPE cut-off			
<i>Class of Offence</i>	<i>PPE Range</i>	<i>Initial Fee (£)</i>	<i>Incremental fee per page (£)</i>
A	0-79	680.39	-
A	80-399	680.39	5.62
A	400-999	2,478.29	2.96
A	1000-2799	4,256.09	1.89
A	2800-4599	7,666.89	1.89
A	4600-5999	11,077.68	1.12
A	6000	12,645.68	
B	0-69	556.11	-

B	70-399	556.11	4.52
B	400-999	2,046.59	2.28
B	1000-2799	3,411.75	1.45
B	2800-4599	6,025.92	1.45
B	4600-5999	8,640.11	1.06
B	6000	10,124.11	
C	0-39	442.91	-
C	40-399	442.91	2.66
C	400-999	1,401.88	1.46
C	1000-2799	2,276.27	0.79
C	2800-4599	3,699.93	0.79
C	4600-5999	5,123.61	0.79
C	6000	6,229.61	
D	0-79	646.36	-
D	80-399	646.36	5.23
D	400-999	2,320.66	2.75

D	1000-2799	3,968.37	1.71
D	2800-4599	7,046.20	1.71
D	4600-5999	10,124.03	1.06
D	6000	11,608.03	
E	0-39	184.70	-
E	40-399	184.70	2.92
E	400-999	1,237.24	1.25
E	1000-2799	1,989.07	0.46
E	2800-4599	2,819.70	0.46
E	4600-5999	3,650.33	0.46
E	6000	4,294.33	
F	0-49	195.81	-
F	50-399	195.81	2.83
F	400-999	1,187.73	0.99
F	1000-2799	1,781.21	0.32
F	2800-4599	2,354.07	0.32

F	4600-5999	2,926.93	0.32
F	6000	3,374.93	
G	0-49	195.81	-
G	50-399	195.81	2.83
G	400-999	1,187.73	0.99
G	1000-2799	1,781.21	0.32
G	2800-4599	2,354.07	0.32
G	4600-5999	2,926.93	0.32
G	6000	3,374.93	
H	0-39	190.97	-
H	40-399	190.97	2.79
H	400-999	1,196.59	0.99
H	1000-2799	1,790.74	0.32
H	2800-4599	2,359.85	0.32
H	4600-5999	2,928.98	0.32
H	6000	3,376.98	

I	0-39	174.60	-
I	40-399	174.60	3.12
I	400-999	1,298.52	1.36
I	1000-2799	2,116.29	0.51
I	2800-4599	3,033.02	0.51
I	4600-5999	3,949.75	0.51
I	6000	4,663.75	
J	0-79	680.39	-
J	80-399	680.39	5.62
J	400-999	2,478.29	2.96
J	1000-2799	4,256.09	1.89
J	2800-4599	7,666.89	1.89
J	4600-5999	11,077.68	1.12
J	6000	12,645.68	
K	0-119	640.84	-
K	120-399		

		640.84	5.26
K	400-999	2,113.13	2.93
K	1000-2799	3,869.24	2.73
K	2800-4599	8,775.55	2.73
K	4600-5999	13,681.86	2.08
K	6000	16,593.86	



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