

**Liquidator's Progress
Report****S.192****Pursuant to Sections 92A and 104A and 192
of the Insolvency Act 1986**

To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

07493599

Name of Company

Spartans Constructions Limited

I / We


Simon Thomas Barriball, 10 St Helen's Road, Swansea, SA1 4AW

Sandra McAlister, 10 St Helen's Road, Swansea, SA1 4AW

the liquidator(s) of the company attach a copy of my/our Progress Report
under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

The Progress Report covers the period from 19/11/2014 to 18/11/2015

Signed



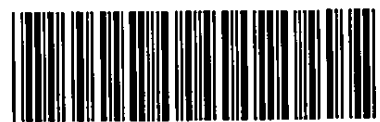
Date

19/1/2016

McAlister & Co
10 St Helen's Road
Swansea
SA1 4AW

Ref S100756/STB/SM/LT

THURSDAY



A23

A4Z2NDEI

21/01/2016

#180

COMPANIES HOUSE

Spartans Constructions Limited
(In Liquidation)
s' Abstract of Receipts & Payments

Statement of Affairs		From 19/11/2014 To 18/11/2015
	ASSET REALISATIONS	
1,500 00	Plant & Machinery	1,500 00
	Director Contributions	3,000 00
	Bank Interest Gross	0 53
		<u>4,500 53</u>
	COST OF REALISATIONS	
	Preparation of Stement of Affairs	3,325 00
	Liquidators Disbursments	407 36
		<u>(3,732 36)</u>
	UNSECURED CREDITORS	
(61,411 67)	Trade & Expense Creditors	NIL
	Directors	NIL
(5,000 00)	Banks/Institutions	NIL
(81,375 68)	H M Revenue & Customs	NIL
		<u>NIL</u>
	DISTRIBUTIONS	
(1 00)	Ordinary Shareholders	NIL
		<u>NIL</u>
<u>(146,288.35)</u>		<u><u>768.17</u></u>
	REPRESENTED BY	
	Vat Receivable	745 44
	Bank 1 Current	322 73
	Vat Payable	(300 00)
		<u>768.17</u>



Simon Thomas Barriball

**Spartans Constructions Ltd
(In Creditors Voluntary Liquidation)**

Joint Liquidators' Report for the first year of the liquidation, 19th November 2014 to 18th November 2015

1 Introduction

We were appointed Joint Liquidators' on the 19th November 2014 by members and creditors of the company

The company's former registered office was 88 Watersmeet Grove Road, Hitchin, SG4 0AW and the company's registration number is 07493599

2 Realisation of Assets

Plant & Machinery

The Directors Statement of Affairs showed Plant & Machinery with an estimated value of £1,500 After confirming this valuate with agents a sale was agreed to the director, Martin Bator, for £1,500 plus VAT

Contribution to Costs

The director signed a personal guarantee to ensure that the statement of affairs fees and disbursements would be paid During th period covered by this report he has contributed the sum of £3,000 by monthly payments

Bank Interest

A sum of £0 53 has been received, gross of tax, for bank interest

A total amount of £4,800 53 has been realised and further book debt recoveries are expected to be forthcoming A receipts and payments account is attached to this report

3 Costs in the Liquidation

The Receipts and Payments account sets out the details of all payments made to the date of this report

An analysis of the Joint Liquidators' costs and time spent to the date of this report is also attached

At the creditors meeting held on 19th November 2014 a resolution was passed that the Liquidator's be remunerated on a time cost basis according to the time properly spent by them and their staff in their duties in relation to the liquidation, this remuneration being drawn from time to time at the Liquidator's discretion

A copy of the Joint Liquidators' time and costs is attached to this report (SIP 9) which shows that to date £6,275 75 of time costs have been incurred during in the period

covered by this report No fees have been recovered leaving outstanding time costs of £6,275 75

A description of the routine work undertaken in the liquidation to date is as follows -

1 Administration and Planning

- Preparing the documentation and dealing with the formalities of appointment
- Statutory notifications and advertising
- Preparing documentation provided
- Dealing with all routine correspondence
- Maintaining physical case files and electronic case details on IPS
- Review and storage
- Case bordereau
- Case planning and administration
- Preparing reports to members and creditors
- Convening and holding meetings of members and creditors

2 Cashiering

- Maintaining and managing the liquidator's cashbook and bank account
- Ensuring statutory lodgements and tax lodgement obligations are met

3 Creditors

- Dealing with creditor correspondence and telephone conversations
- Preparing reports to creditors
- Maintaining creditor information on IPS
- Reviewing and adjudicating on proofs of debt received from creditors

4 Investigations

- Review and storage of books and records
- Prepare a return pursuant to the Company Directors Disqualification Act
- Conduct investigations into suspicious transactions
- Review books and records to identify any transactions or actions a liquidator may take against a third party in order to recover funds for the benefit of creditors

5 Realisation of Assets

- Liaising with the company's bank regarding the closure of the accounts
- Liaising with relevant parties in relation to realisation of the Plant & Machinery

Costs which have been incurred during the period have all been recovered from the Liquidation estate as follows

	£
Companies House searches	3 00
Bonding	36 00
Postage	5 18
Statutory Advertising	283 08
Room Hire	67 50

Photocopying
Total

12 60
407 36

The following professional advisors have been utilised in this matter -

Professional Advisor:	Nature of Work:	Fee Paid £:
None	N/A	N/A

The choice of professionals was based on our perception of their experience and ability to perform this type of work, the complexity and nature of the assignment and the basis of our fee arrangement with them. The fees charged have been reviewed and we are satisfied that they are reasonable in the circumstances of this case.

At the meeting held 19th November 2014 it was also resolved that payment shall be made, as an expense of the liquidation, of the necessary expense of preparing the Statement of Affairs in the sum of £5,000.00 plus VAT to the date of this report £3,325.00 has been recovered.

4 Dividends

Unfortunately it is not anticipated that any dividend will become payable to any class of creditors in this liquidation.

5 Conclusion

The liquidation remains open at this time to continue receiving the contributions to costs and to prepare the closing paperwork. It is anticipated that the liquidation will be closed within the next 6-9 months.

I attach a copy of Rule "4 49E Creditors' and members' request for further information" and Rule "4 131 Creditors' claim that remuneration is or other expenses are excessive" of the Insolvency Rules (as amended) 1986 for your reference.

Should you require any further information please contact my Swansea office.



Sandra McAlister FCCA, MABRP
Joint Liquidator



Simon Barriball FCCA
Joint Liquidator

19 January 2016
McAlister & Co, 10 St Helens Road
Swansea, SA1 4AW

At McAlister & Co, we always strive to provide a professional and efficient service. However, we recognise that it is in the nature of insolvency proceedings for disputes to arise from time to time. As such, should you have any comments or complaints regarding the administration of this case, then in the first instance you should contact me at the address given in this letter.

If you consider that I have not dealt with your comments or complaint appropriately, then put details of your concerns in writing to our complaints officer (Mrs Sandra McAlister, 10 St Helens Road, Swansea, SA1 4AW). This will formally invoke our complaints procedure and we will endeavour to deal with your complaint under the supervision of a Insolvency Practitioner/Director unconnected with the appointment.

Most disputes can be resolved amicably either through the provision of further information or following negotiations. However, in the event that you have exhausted our complaints procedure and you are not satisfied that your complaint has been resolved or dealt with appropriately, you may complain to the regulatory body that licences the insolvency practitioner concerned. Any such complaints should be addressed to The Insolvency Service, IP Complaints, 3rd Floor, 1 City Walk, Leeds, LS11 9DA, and you can make a submission using an on-line form available at www.gov.uk/complain-about-insolvency-practitioner, or you can email insolvency.enquiryline@insolvency.gsi.gov.uk, or you may phone 0300 678 0015 - calls are charged at up to 9p per minute from a land line, or for mobiles, between 8p and 40p per minute if you're calling from the UK.]

Spartans Constructions Limited
(In Liquidation)

S' RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

	Statement of affairs £	From 19/11/2014 To 18/11/2015 £	From 19/11/2014 To 18/11/2015 £
RECEIPTS			
Plant & Machinery	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Director Contributions		3,000 00	3,000 00
Bank Interest Gross		0 53	0 53
Vat Payable		300 00	300 00
		<u>4,800 53</u>	<u>4,800 53</u>
PAYMENTS			
Preparation of Statement of Affairs		3,325 00	3,325 00
Liquidators Disbursements		407 36	407 36
Trade & Expense Creditors	(61,411 67)	0 00	0 00
Banks/Institutions	(5,000 00)	0 00	0 00
H M Revenue & Customs	(81,375 68)	0 00	0 00
Ordinary Shareholders	(1 00)	0 00	0 00
Vat Receivable		745 44	745 44
		<u>4,477 80</u>	<u>4,477 80</u>
BALANCE - 18 November 2015			<u><u>322.73</u></u>

A CREDITORS' GUIDE TO LIQUIDATORS' FEES

ENGLAND AND WALES

1 Introduction

- 1.1 When a company goes into liquidation the costs of the proceedings are paid out of its assets. The creditors, who hope to recover some of their debts out of the assets, therefore have a direct interest in the level of costs, and in particular the remuneration of the insolvency practitioner appointed to act as liquidator. The insolvency legislation recognises this interest by providing mechanisms for creditors to fix the basis of the liquidator's fees. This guide is intended to help creditors be aware of their rights to approve and monitor fees, explain the basis on which fees are fixed and how creditors can seek information about expenses incurred by the liquidator and challenge those they consider to be excessive.

2 Liquidation procedure

- 2.1 Liquidation (or 'winding up') is the most common type of corporate insolvency procedure. Liquidation is the formal winding up of a company's affairs entailing the realisation of its assets and the distribution of the proceeds in a prescribed order of priority. Liquidation may be either voluntary, when it is instituted by resolution of the shareholders, or compulsory, when it is instituted by order of the court.
- 2.2 Voluntary liquidation is the more common of the two. An insolvent voluntary liquidation is called a creditors' voluntary liquidation (often abbreviated to 'CVL'). In this type of liquidation an insolvency practitioner acts as liquidator throughout and the creditors can vote on the appointment of the liquidator at the first meeting of creditors.
- 2.3 In a compulsory liquidation on the other hand, the function of liquidator is, in most cases, initially performed not by an insolvency practitioner but by an official called the official receiver. The official receiver is an officer of the court and an official belonging to The Insolvency Service. In most compulsory liquidations, the official receiver becomes liquidator immediately on the making of the winding up order. Where there are significant assets an insolvency practitioner will usually be appointed to act as liquidator in place of the official receiver, either at a meeting of creditors convened for the purpose or directly by The Insolvency Service on behalf of the Secretary of State. Where an insolvency practitioner is not appointed the official receiver remains liquidator.
- 2.4 Where a compulsory liquidation follows immediately on an administration the court may appoint the former administrator to act as liquidator. In such cases the official receiver does not become liquidator. An administrator may also subsequently act as liquidator in a CVL.

3 The liquidation committee

- 3.1 In a liquidation (whether voluntary or compulsory) the creditors have the right to appoint a committee called the liquidation committee, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 5 members, to monitor the conduct of the liquidation and approve the liquidator's fees. The committee is usually established at the creditors' meeting which appoints the liquidator, but in cases where a liquidation follows immediately on an administration any committee established for the purposes of the administration will continue in being as the liquidation committee.
- 3.2 The liquidator must call the first meeting of the committee within 6 weeks of its establishment (or his appointment if that is later), and subsequent meetings must be held either at specified dates agreed by the committee, or when requested by a member of the committee, or when the liquidator decides he needs to hold one. The liquidator is required to report to the committee at least every 6 months on the progress of the liquidation, unless the committee directs otherwise. This provides an opportunity for the committee to monitor and discuss the progress of the insolvency and the level of the liquidator's fees.

4 Fixing the liquidator's remuneration

- 4.1 The basis for fixing the liquidator's remuneration is set out in Rules 4.127 - 4.127B of the Insolvency Rules 1986. The Rules state that the remuneration shall be fixed

- as a percentage of the value of the assets which are realised or distributed or both,
- by reference to the time properly given by the liquidator and his staff in attending to matters arising in the liquidation, or
- as a set amount.

Any combination of these bases may be used to fix the remuneration, and different bases may be used for different things done by the liquidator. Where the remuneration is fixed as a percentage, different percentages may be used for different things done by the liquidator.

It is for the liquidation committee (if there is one) to determine on which of these bases, or combination of bases, the remuneration is to be fixed. Where it is fixed as a percentage, it is for the committee to determine the percentage or percentages to be applied. Rule 4.127 says that in arriving at its decision the committee shall have regard to the following matters:

- the complexity (or otherwise) of the case,
- any responsibility of an exceptional kind or degree which falls on the liquidator in connection with the insolvency,
- the effectiveness with which the liquidator appears to be carrying out, or to have carried out, his duties,
- the value and nature of the assets which the liquidator has to deal with.

- 4.2 If there is no liquidation committee or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the liquidator's remuneration may be fixed by a resolution of a meeting of creditors. The creditors take account of the same matters as apply in the case of the committee. A resolution specifying the terms on which the liquidator is to be remunerated may be taken at the meeting which appoints the liquidator.

- 4.3 If the remuneration is not fixed as above, it will be fixed in one of the following ways. In a CVL, it will be fixed by the court on application by the liquidator, but the liquidator may not make such an application unless he has first tried to get his remuneration fixed by the committee or creditors as described above, and in any case not later than 18 months after his appointment. In a compulsory liquidation, it will be in accordance with a scale set out in the Rules.
- 4.4 Where the liquidation follows directly on from an administration in which the liquidator had acted as administrator, the basis of remuneration fixed in the administration continues to apply in the liquidation (subject to paragraph 8 below).
5. **Review of remuneration**
Where there has been a material and substantial change in circumstances since the basis of the liquidator's remuneration was fixed, the liquidator may request that it be changed. The request must be made to the same body as initially approved the remuneration, and the same rules apply as to the original approval.
- 6 **What information should be provided by the liquidator?**
- 6.1 **When seeking remuneration approval**
- 6.1.1 When seeking agreement to his fees the liquidator should provide sufficient supporting information to enable the committee or the creditors to form a judgement as to whether the proposed fee is reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case. The nature and extent of the supporting information which should be provided will depend on
- the nature of the approval being sought,
 - the stage during the administration of the case at which it is being sought, and
 - the size and complexity of the case.
- 6.1.2 Where, at any creditors' or committee meeting, the liquidator seeks agreement to the terms on which he is to be remunerated, he should provide the meeting with details of the charge-out rates of all grades of staff, including principals, which are likely to be involved on the case.
- 6.1.3 Where the liquidator seeks agreement to his fees during the course of the liquidation, he should always provide an up to date receipts and payments account. Where the proposed fee is based on time costs the liquidator should disclose to the committee or the creditors the time spent and the charge-out value in the particular case, together with, where appropriate, such additional information as may reasonably be required having regard to the size and complexity of the case. The additional information should comprise a sufficient explanation of what the liquidator has achieved and how it was achieved to enable the value of the exercise to be assessed (whilst recognising that the liquidator must fulfill certain statutory obligations that might be seen to bring no added value for creditors) and to establish that the time has been properly spent on the case. That assessment will need to be made having regard to the time spent and the rates at which that time was charged, bearing in mind the factors set out in paragraph 4.1 above. To enable this assessment to be carried out it may be necessary for the liquidator to provide an analysis of the time spent on the case by type of activity and grade of staff. The degree of detail will depend on the circumstances of the case, but it will be helpful to be aware of the professional guidance which has been given to insolvency practitioners on this subject. The guidance suggests the following areas of activity as a basis for the analysis of time spent:
- Administration and planning
 - Investigations
 - Realisation of assets
 - Trading
 - Creditors
 - Any other case-specific matters
- The following categories are suggested as a basis for analysis by grade of staff
- Partner
 - Manager
 - Other senior professionals
 - Assistants and support staff
- The explanation of what has been done can be expected to include an outline of the nature of the assignment and the liquidator's own initial assessment, including the anticipated return to creditors. To the extent applicable it should also explain
- Any significant aspects of the case, particularly those that affect the amount of time spent.
 - The reasons for subsequent changes in strategy
 - Any comments on any figures in the summary of time spent accompanying the request the liquidator wishes to make
 - The steps taken to establish the views of creditors, particularly in relation to agreeing the strategy for the assignment, budgeting, time recording, fee drawing or fee agreement.
 - Any existing agreement about fees
 - Details of how other professionals, including subcontractors, were chosen, how they were contracted to be paid, and what steps have been taken to review their fees
- It should be borne in mind that the degree of analysis and form of presentation should be proportionate to the size and complexity of the case. In smaller cases not all categories of activity will always be relevant, whilst further analysis may be necessary in larger cases.
- 6.1.4 Where the fee is charged on a percentage basis the liquidator should provide details of any work which has been or is intended to be subcontracted out which would normally be undertaken directly by a liquidator or his staff.

6.2 After remuneration approval

Where a resolution fixing the basis of fees is passed at any creditors' meeting held before he has substantially completed his functions, the liquidator should notify the creditors of the details of the resolution in his next report or circular to them. When subsequently reporting to creditors on the progress of the liquidation, or submitting his final report, he should specify the amount of remuneration he has drawn in accordance with the resolution (see further paragraph 7.1 below). Where the fee is based on time costs he should also provide details of the time spent and chargeout value in date and any material changes in the rates charged for the various grades since the resolution was first passed. He should also provide such additional information as may be required in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 6.1.3. Where the fee is charged on a percentage basis the liquidator should provide the details set out in paragraph 6.1.4 above regarding work which has been sub-contracted out.

6.3 Disbursements and other expenses

There is no statutory requirement for the committee or the creditors to approve the drawing of expenses or disbursements, but there is provision for the creditors to challenge them, as described below. Professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners requires that, where the liquidator proposes to recover costs which, whilst being in the nature of expenses or disbursements, may include an element of shared or allocated costs (such as room hire, document storage or communication facilities provided by the liquidator's own firm), they must be disclosed and be authorised by those responsible for approving his remuneration. Such expenses must be directly incurred on the case and subject to a reasonable method of calculation and allocation.

6.4 Realisations for secured creditors

Where the liquidator realises an asset on behalf of a secured creditor and receives remuneration out of the proceeds (see paragraph 11.1 below), he should disclose the amount of that remuneration to the committee (if there is one), to any meeting of creditors convened for the purpose of determining his fees and in any reports he sends to creditors.

7 Progress reports and requests for further information

7.1 The liquidator is required to send annual progress reports to creditors. The reports must include

- details of the basis fixed for the remuneration of the liquidator (or if not fixed at the date of the report, the steps taken during the period of the report to fix it),
- if the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the period of the report, irrespective of whether it was actually paid during that period (except where it is fixed as a set amount, in which case it may be shown as that amount without any apportionment for the period of the report),
- if the report is the first to be made after the basis has been fixed, the remuneration charged during the periods covered by the previous reports, together with a description of the work done during those periods, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during the period of the report,
- a statement of the expenses incurred by the liquidator during the period of the report, irrespective of whether payment was actually made during that period,
- a statement of the creditors' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 7.2, and their right to challenge the liquidator's remuneration and expenses.

7.2 Within 21 days of receipt of a progress report (or 7 business days where the report has been prepared for the purposes of a meeting to receive the liquidator's resignation) a creditor may request the liquidator to provide further information about the remuneration and expenses set out in the report. A request must be in writing, and may be made either by a secured creditor, or by an unsecured creditor with the concurrence of at least 5% in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) or the permission of the court.

7.3 The liquidator must provide the requested information within 14 days, unless he considers that:

- the time and cost involved in preparing the information would be excessive, or
- disclosure would be prejudicial to the conduct of the liquidation or might be expected to lead to violence against any person, or
- the liquidator is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in relation to the information requested,

in which case he must give the reasons for not providing the information.

Any creditor may apply to the court within 21 days of the liquidator's refusal to provide the requested information, or the expiry of the 14 days time limit for the provision of the information.

8. Provision of information - additional requirements

The liquidator must provide certain information about the time spent on the case, free of charge, upon request by any creditor, director or shareholder of the company.

The information which must be provided is -

- the total number of hours spent on the case by the liquidator or staff assigned to the case,
- for each grade of staff, the average hourly rate at which they are charged out;
- the number of hours spent by each grade of staff in the relevant period.

The period for which the information must be provided is the period from appointment to the end of the most recent period of six months reckoned from the date of the liquidator's appointment, or where he has vacated office, the date that he vacated office.

The information must be provided within 28 days of receipt of the request by the liquidator, and requests must be made within two years from vacation of office

9 What if a creditor is dissatisfied?

9.1 Except in cases where there is a liquidation committee it is the creditors as a body who have authority to approve the liquidator's fees. To enable them to carry out this function they may require the liquidator to call a creditors' meeting. In order to do this at least ten per cent in value of the creditors must concur with the request, which must be made to the liquidator in writing

9.2 If a creditor believes that the liquidator's remuneration is too high, the basis is inappropriate, or the expenses incurred by the liquidator are in all the circumstances excessive he may, provided certain conditions are met, apply to the court.

9.3 Application may be made to the court by any secured creditor, or by any unsecured creditor provided at least 10 per cent in value of unsecured creditors (including himself) agree, or he has the permission of the court. Any such application must be made within 8 weeks of the applicant receiving the liquidator's progress report in which the charging of the remuneration or incurring of the expenses in question is first reported (see paragraph 7.1 above). If the court does not dismiss the application (which it may if it considers that insufficient cause is shown) the applicant must give the liquidator a copy of the application and supporting evidence at least 14 days before the hearing

9.4 If the court considers the application well founded, it may order that the remuneration be reduced, the basis be changed, or the expenses be disallowed or repaid. Unless the court orders otherwise, the costs of the application must be paid by the applicant and not out of the assets of the insolvent company

10 What if the liquidator is dissatisfied?

If the liquidator considers that the remuneration fixed by the liquidation committee, or in the preceding administration, is insufficient or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate he may request that the amount or rate be increased, or the basis changed, by resolution of the creditors. If he considers that the remuneration fixed by the liquidation committee, the creditors, in the preceding administration or in accordance with the statutory scale is insufficient, or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate, he may apply to the court for the amount or rate to be increased or the basis changed. If he decides to apply to the court he must give at least 14 days' notice to the members of the committee and the committee may nominate one or more of its members to appear or be represented at the court hearing. If there is no committee, the liquidator's notice of his application must be sent to such of the creditors as the court may direct, and they may nominate one or more of their number to appear or be represented. The court may order the costs to be paid out of the assets

11 Other matters relating to remuneration

11.1 Where the liquidator realises assets on behalf of a secured creditor he is entitled to be remunerated out of the proceeds of sale in accordance with a scale set out in the Rules. Usually, however, the liquidator will agree the basis of his fee for dealing with charged assets with the secured creditor concerned

11.2 Where two (or more) joint liquidators are appointed it is for them to agree between themselves how the remuneration payable should be apportioned. Any dispute between them may be referred to the court, the committee or a meeting of creditors

11.3 If the appointed liquidator is a solicitor and employs his own firm to act in the insolvency, profit costs may not be paid unless authorised by the committee, the creditors or the court

11.4 If a new liquidator is appointed in place of another, any determination, resolution or court order which was in effect immediately before the replacement continues to have effect in relation to the remuneration of the new liquidator until a further determination, resolution or court order is made

11.5 Where the basis of the remuneration is a set amount, and the liquidator ceases to act before the time has elapsed or the work has been completed for which the amount was set, application may be made for a determination of the amount that should be paid to the outgoing liquidator. The application must be made to the same body as approved the remuneration. Where the outgoing liquidator and the incoming liquidator are from the same firm, they will usually agree the apportionment between them

11.6 There may also be occasions when creditors will agree to make funds available themselves to pay for the liquidator to carry out tasks which cannot be paid for out of the assets, either because they are deficient or because it is uncertain whether the work undertaken will result in any benefit to creditors. Arrangements of this kind are sometimes made to fund litigation or investigations into the affairs of the insolvent company. Any arrangements of this nature will be a matter for agreement between the liquidator and the creditors concerned and will not be subject to the statutory rules relating to remuneration.

12. Effective date

This guide applies where a company -

- goes into liquidation on a winding-up resolution passed on or after 6 April 2010,
- goes into voluntary liquidation immediately following an administration on or after 6 April 2010, except where the preceding administration began before that date,
- goes into compulsory liquidation as the result of a petition presented on or after 6 April 2010, except where the liquidation was preceded by
 - an administration which began before that date,
 - a voluntary liquidation in which the winding-up resolution was passed before that date

Time Entry - SIP9 Time & Cost Summary

S100756 - Spartans Constructions Limited
All Post Appointment Project Codes
From 19/11/2014 To 18/11/2015

Classification of Work Function	Partner	Manager	Other Senior Professionals	Assistants & Support Staff	Total Hours	Time Cost (£)	Average Hourly Rate (£)
Admin & Planning	7.50	0.45	0.00	3.00	10.95	3,056.25	282.76
Case Specific Matters	0.00	0.40	0.00	2.20	2.60	520.00	200.00
Creditors	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.75	2.25	510.00	226.67
Investigations	0.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	6.00	1,357.50	232.92
Realisation of Assets	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	752.00	320.00
Trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Hours	10.85	6.35	0.00	6.95	24.15	6,276.75	259.87
Total Fees Claimed						0.00	
Total Disbursements Claimed						407.36	

MCALISTER & CO INSOLVENCY PRACTITIONERS LIMITED

MCALISTER & CO CHARGE OUT RATES

POSITION	HOURLY CHARGE OUT RATE (£)
Director & Licensed Insolvency Practitioner	250 - 320
Manager	160 - 225
Case Administrator	110 - 205
Assistant	75 - 140
Secretarial and cashiering	50 - 75

Please note that our system records time in units of 6 minutes, with a minimum of 1 unit per entry

MCALISTER & CO DISBURSEMENT CHARGES

Category 2 disbursement rates (as defined in SIP 9 – requiring prior approval of creditors)

Photocopying/Printing	15p per sheet
Mileage	45p mile

Standard Activity

Example of Work

<i>Administration and Planning</i>	Statutory reporting and compliance Compliance with other regulatory requirements Case planning Administrative set up Appointment notification Maintenance of records and progress reviews
<i>Investigation</i>	SIP 2 review CDDA report Review of questionnaires Investigation of antecedence transactions Liaising with committee
<i>Realisation of Assets</i>	Identification, secure and insure assets Retention of property Debt collection Property, business and asset sales
<i>Trading</i>	Management of operation Accounting for trading On-going employee issues
<i>Creditors</i>	Communication with creditors Creditors' claim and queries Reservation of title claims Employee claims and Redundancy Payments claims Preferential Claims Reviewing and evaluating claims

Rates quoted are correct as at 5 November 2014. All rates are subject to review annually. There may be a number of promotions throughout the various grades during the administration of cases. We reserve the right to change the rates without prior notice. Any change will be reported in the next statutory report to creditors. Should you require clarification on any of the above, do not hesitate to contact McAlister & Co on 01792 459600.

4.49E Creditors' and members' request for further information

(1) If—

- (a) within the period mentioned in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) a secured creditor, or
 - (ii) an unsecured creditor with the concurrence of at least 5% in value of the unsecured creditors (including the creditor in question), or
 - (iii) members of the company in a members' voluntary winding up with at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at general meetings of the company, or
- (b) with the permission of the court upon an application made within the period mentioned in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) any unsecured creditor, or
 - (ii) any member of the company in a members' voluntary winding up,

makes a request in writing to the liquidator for further information about remuneration or expenses set out in a progress report in accordance with Rule 4.49B(1)(e) or (f) (including by virtue of Rule 4.49C(5)) or in a draft report under Rule 4.49D, the liquidator must, within 14 days of receipt of the request, comply with paragraph (3) except to the extent that the request is in respect of matter in a draft report under Rule 4.49D or a progress report required by Rule 4.108 which (in either case) was previously included in a progress report not required by Rule 4.108

(2) The period referred to in paragraph (1)(a) and (b) is—

- (a) 7 business days of receipt (by the last of them in the case of an application by more than one member) of the progress report where it is required by Rule 4.108, and
- (b) 21 days of receipt (by the last of them in the case of an application by more than one member) of the report or draft report in any other case.

(3) The liquidator complies with this paragraph by either—

- (a) providing all of the information asked for, or
- (b) so far as the liquidator considers that—
 - (i) the time or cost of preparation of the information would be excessive, or
 - (ii) disclosure of the information would be prejudicial to the conduct of the liquidation or might reasonably be expected to lead to violence against any person, or
 - (iii) the liquidator is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in respect of the information, giving reasons for not providing all of the information

(4) Any creditor, and any member of the company in a members' voluntary winding up, who need not be the same as the creditors or members who asked for the information, may apply to the court within 21 days of—

- (a) the giving by the liquidator of reasons for not providing all of the information asked for, or
- (b) the expiry of the 14 days provided for in paragraph (1), and the court may make such order as it thinks just

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (4), the order of the court under that paragraph may extend the period of 8 weeks or, as the case may be, 4 weeks provided for in Rule 4.131(1B) or 4.148C(2) by such further period as the court thinks just.

(6) This Rule does not apply where the liquidator is the official receiver.

4.131. Creditors' claim that remuneration is or other expenses are excessive

(1) Any secured creditor, or any unsecured creditor with either the concurrence of at least 10% in value of the creditors (including that creditor) or the permission of the court, may apply to the court for one or more of the orders in paragraph (4)

(1A) Application may be made on the grounds that—

- (a) the remuneration charged by the liquidator,
- (b) the basis fixed for the liquidator's remuneration under Rule 4.127, or
- (c) expenses incurred by the liquidator, is or are, in all the circumstances, excessive or, in the case of an application under sub-paragraph (b), inappropriate.

(1B) The application must, subject to any order of the court under Rule 4.49E(5), be made no later than 8 weeks (or, in a case falling within Rule 4.108, 4 weeks) after receipt by the applicant of the progress report, or the draft report under Rule 4.49D, which first reports the charging of the remuneration or the incurring of the expenses in question ("the relevant report")

(2) The court may, if it thinks that no sufficient cause is shown for a reduction, dismiss the application; but it shall not do so unless the applicant has had an opportunity to attend the court for a hearing, of which he has been given at least 5 business but which is without notice to any other party. If the application is not dismissed under this paragraph, the court shall fix a venue for it to be heard, and give notice to the applicant accordingly.

(3) The applicant shall, at least 14 days before the hearing, send to the liquidator a notice stating the venue and accompanied by a copy of the application, and of any evidence which the applicant intends to adduce in support of it.

(4) If the court considers the application to be well-founded, it must make one or more of the following orders—

- (a) an order reducing the amount of remuneration which the liquidator was entitled to charge,
- (b) an order fixing the basis of remuneration at a reduced rate or amount;
- (c) an order changing the basis of remuneration;
- (d) an order that some or all of the remuneration or expenses in question be treated as not being expenses of the liquidation;
- (e) an order that the liquidator or the liquidator's personal representative pay to the company the amount of the excess of remuneration or expenses or such part of the excess as the court may specify,

and may make any other order that it thinks just, but an order under sub-paragraph (b) or (c) may be made only in respect of periods after the period covered by the relevant report.

(5) Unless the court orders otherwise, the costs of the application shall be paid by the applicant, and are not payable as an expense of the liquidation.