

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

08576659

Name of Company

CARES Installation Limited

✓ We

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

Simon Thomas Barriball, 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 04/11/2015 to 03/11/2016

Signed



Date

3/1/17

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

Ref C100750/SM/STB/A

THURSDAY



A5XH14MY

A17

05/01/2017

#320

COMPANIES HOUSE

CARES Installation Limited
(In Liquidation)
Joint Liquidators' Abstract of Receipts & Payments

Statement of Affairs		From 04/11/2015 To 03/11/2016	From 04/11/2014 To 03/11/2016
	ASSET REALISATIONS		
2,200 00	Plant & Machinery	NIL	1,600 00
11,156 00	Book Debts	NIL	NIL
	Bank Interest Gross	0 04	0 34
		0 04	1,600 34
	COST OF REALISATIONS		
	Preparation of S of A	NIL	750 00
	Agents/Valuers Fees (2)	NIL	616 17
	Statutory Advertising	NIL	212 31
		NIL	(1,578 48)
	PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS		
(2,722 60)	Employee - Wage Arrears/Holiday Pay	NIL	NIL
		NIL	NIL
	UNSECURED CREDITORS		
(69,361 99)	Trade & Expense Creditors	NIL	NIL
(5,126 00)	Employees	NIL	NIL
(6,276 00)	Banks/Institutions	NIL	NIL
		NIL	NIL
	DISTRIBUTIONS		
(100 00)	Ordinary Shareholders	NIL	NIL
		NIL	NIL
(70,230.59)		0.04	21 86
	REPRESENTED BY		
	Vat Receivable		315 69
	Bank 1 Current		21 86
	Vat Payable		(320 00)
	Vat Control Account		4 31
			21 86

**CARES Installation Limited
(In Creditors Voluntary Liquidation)**

**Joint Liquidators' Report for the second year of the liquidation, from 4 November 2015 to
3 November 2016**

1 Introduction

We were appointed Joint Liquidator's on the 4 November 2014 by members and creditors of the company

The company's former registered office was 79 Church Street, Briton Ferry, Swansea, SA11 2JG and the company's registration number is 08576659

2 Realisation of Assets

A total amount of £1,600 34 has been realised to date. Only recoveries since my last report are listed below. For earlier recoveries please see my last report.

Director's Loan Account

As part of our investigations a director's loan account of £9,269 11 was identified. However the director was made bankrupt on 13 April 2015. A claim has been lodged in the bankruptcy but it does not appear that there will be a distribution to unsecured creditors.

Bank Interest

The balance of funds are held in an interest bearing estate bank account.

A sum of £0 04 has been received, gross of tax, for bank interest, during the period covered by this report.

A total amount of £1,600 34 has been realised and no further 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.

At the creditors meeting held on 4 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 Liquidators time and costs is attached to this report (SIP 9) which shows that to date £9,228 75 of time costs have been incurred of which £1,260 00 was in the period covered by this report. No fees have been recovered leaving outstanding time costs of £9,228 75.

A description of the typical routine work (where applicable to the fees estimate) 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
- Storage arrangements for records
- Case bordereau
- Case planning and administration
- Maintaining and managing the liquidator's cashbook and bank account
- Ensuring statutory lodgements and tax lodgement obligations are met

2 Creditors

- Dealing with creditor correspondence and telephone enquiries
- Preparing and issuing reports to creditors and members
- Maintaining creditor information on IPS
- Reviewing, acknowledging and adjudicating on proofs of debts received from creditors

3 Investigations

- Collect in books and records and conduct relevant searches
- 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
- Enquiries with 3rd parties
- Calculation of director's loan account

4 Employees

- Dealing with employee claims/queries
- Liaising with Redundancy Payments Office
- Completion and submission of RP14's and RP14A
- Dealing with the preferential claim element of employee claims where a dividend becomes payable

5 Realisation of Assets

- Liaising with the company's bank regarding the closure of the accounts
- Liaising with agents regarding the sale of assets
- Investigation and collection of book debts
- Submission of claim in director's bankruptcy

Costs which have been incurred during the liquidation but have not been recovered from the Liquidation estate are as follows

	£
Companies House searches	4 00
Bonding	60 00
Postage	12 18
Statutory Advertising	70 77
ID Searches	4 00
Insurance	174 90
Land Registry Search	3 00
Photocopying	11 55
Total	340 40

Of these costs only £2 55 for photocopying and £6 63 for postage were incurred during the period covered by this report

At the meeting held 4 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 date only £750 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 await confirmation from the Trustee in Bankruptcy as to whether there will be any distribution to creditors and for a closing review It is currently hoped that the liquidation will be closed within the next 12 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



Sandra McAlister
Joint Liquidator



Simon Barriball
Joint Liquidator

3 January 2017

McAlister & Co
10 St Helens Road
Swansea
SA1 4AW

Should you have any queries regarding this report, or the Liquidation in general, please contact Linda Tolley on 03300 563600

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 you, then put details of your concerns in writing to our complaints officer Mrs Sandra McAlister, McAlister & Co, 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.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.]

**CARES Installation Limited
(In Liquidation)**

Summary of Receipts & Payments

RECEIPTS	Statement of Affairs (£)	From 04/11/2014 To 03/11/2015 (£)	From 04/11/2015 To 03/11/2016 (£)	Total (£)
Plant & Machinery	2,200 00	1,600 00	0 00	1,600 00
Bank Interest Gross		0 30	0 04	0 34
		1,600 30	0 04	1,600 34
PAYMENTS				
Preparation of S of A		750 00	0 00	750 00
Agents/Valuers Fees (2)		616 17	0 00	616 17
Statutory Advertising		212 31	0 00	212 31
		1,578 48	0 00	1,578 48
Net Receipts/(Payments)		21 82	0 04	21.86
MADE UP AS FOLLOWS				
Vat Receivable		315 69	0 00	315 69
Bank 1 Current		21 82	0 04	21 86
Vat Payable		(320.00)	0 00	(320 00)
Vat Control Account		4 31	0 00	4 31
		21 82	0 04	21 86

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, explains 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 Basis

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.

4.2 Advance information where remuneration not based on time costs

Prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration, the liquidator must give the creditors details of the work the liquidator proposes to undertake, and the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred. However, where the liquidator proposes to take any part or all of his remuneration on a time cost basis, he must provide more detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate', as explained below.

4.3 Fees estimates where remuneration to be based on time costs

Where the liquidator proposes to take remuneration based on time costs, he must first provide the creditors with detailed information in the form of a 'fees estimate'. A fees estimate is a written estimate that specifies –

- details of the work the liquidator and his staff propose to undertake,
- the hourly rate or rates the liquidator and his staff propose to charge for each part of that work;
- the time the liquidator anticipates each part of that work will take,
- whether the liquidator anticipates it will be necessary to seek approval or further approval under the Rules; and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek such approval.

In addition, the liquidator must give the creditors details of the expenses he considers will be, or are likely to be, incurred.

4.4 Who fixes the remuneration

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 5 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 the 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 6 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 7 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 General principles

6 1 1 The liquidator should provide those responsible for approving his remuneration with sufficient information to enable them to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the liquidator's request. The information should be presented in a manner which is transparent, consistent throughout the life of the case and useful to creditors, while being proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

6 1 2 The liquidator should disclose:

- payments, remuneration and expenses arising from the administration paid to the liquidator or his or her associates,
- any business or personal relationships with parties responsible for approving the liquidator's remuneration or who provide services to the liquidator in respect of the insolvency appointment where the relationship could give rise to a conflict of interest.

The liquidator should inform creditors of their rights under insolvency legislation, and should advise them how they may access suitable information setting out their rights within the first communication with them and in each subsequent report.

6 1 3 Where the liquidator sub-contracts out work that could otherwise be carried out by the liquidator or his or her staff, this should be drawn to the attention of creditors with an explanation of why it is being done.

6.2 Key issues

6 2 1 The key issues of concern to those with a financial interest in the level of payments from the insolvency estate will commonly be:

- the work the liquidator anticipates will be done, and why that work is necessary;

- the anticipated cost of that work, including any expenses expected to be incurred in connection with it,
- whether it is anticipated that the work will provide a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute),
- the work actually done and why that work was necessary,
- the actual costs of the work, including any expenses incurred in connection with it, as against any estimate provided;
- whether the work has provided a financial benefit to creditors, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute)

When providing information about payments, fees and expenses, the liquidator should do so in a way which facilitates clarity of understanding of these key issues. Narrative explanations should be provided to support any numerical information supplied. Where it is practical to do so, the liquidator should provide an indication of the likely return to creditors when seeking approval for the basis of his remuneration.

- 6.2.2 When approval for a fixed amount or a percentage basis is sought, the liquidator should explain why the basis requested is expected to produce a fair and reasonable reflection of the work that the liquidator anticipates will be undertaken.

6.3 Fee estimates and subsequent reports

- 6.3.1 When providing a fee estimate, the liquidator should supply that information in sufficient time to facilitate that body making an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the liquidator's requests. The estimate should clearly describe what activities are anticipated to be conducted in respect of the estimated fee. When subsequently reporting to creditors, the actual hours and average rate (or rates) of the costs charged for each activity should be provided for comparison.

6.4 Disbursements

- 6.4.1 Costs met by and reimbursed to the liquidator in connection with the liquidation will fall into two categories:
- **Category 1 disbursements:** These are payments to independent third parties where there is specific expenditure directly referable to the liquidation. Category 1 disbursements can be drawn without prior approval, although the liquidator should be prepared to disclose information about them in the same way as any other expenses.
 - **Category 2 disbursements:** These are costs that are directly referable to the liquidation but not to a payment to an independent third party. They may include shared or allocated costs that may be incurred by the liquidator or their firm, and that can be allocated to the liquidation on a proper and reasonable basis.

When seeking approval, the liquidator should explain, for each category of cost, the basis on which the charge is being made. If the liquidator has obtained approval for the basis of Category 2 disbursements, that basis may continue to be used in a sequential appointment where further approval of the basis of remuneration is not required, or where the liquidator is replaced.

- 6.4.2 The following are not permissible as disbursements:

- a charge calculated as a percentage of remuneration,
- an administration fee or charge additional to the liquidator's remuneration,
- recovery of basic overhead costs such as office and equipment rental, depreciation and finance charges.

6.5 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. Exceeding the amount set out in the fees estimate

Remuneration must not exceed the fees estimate without approval by the body which fixed the original basis of the remuneration. The request for approval must specify –

- the reason why the liquidator has exceeded, or is likely to exceed, the fees estimate,
- the additional work the liquidator has undertaken or proposes to undertake,
- the hourly rate or rates the liquidator proposes to charge for each part of that additional work,
- the time that additional work has taken or the liquidator anticipates that work will take,
- whether the liquidator anticipates that it will be necessary to seek further approval, and
- the reasons it will be necessary to seek further approval

8. Progress reports and requests for further information

8.1 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;
- where appropriate, a statement –

that the remuneration anticipated to be charged is likely to exceed the fees estimate or any approval given for remuneration exceeding the estimate, that expenses incurred or anticipated to be incurred are likely to exceed, or have exceeded, the details given to the creditors prior to the determination of the basis of remuneration, and the reason for that excess

- a statement of the creditors' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 8.2, and their right to challenge the liquidator's remuneration and expenses

8.2 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

- 8 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.

9. 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

10 What if a creditor is dissatisfied?

- 10 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

- 10 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

- 10.3 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 8 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

- 10 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.

11 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.

12 Other matters relating to remuneration

- 12 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.
- 12 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.
- 12 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.
- 12 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.
- 12 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.
- 12.6 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.

13 Effective date

This guide applies where a company goes into liquidation on or after 1 October 2015

Time Entry - SIP9 Time & Cost Summary

C100750 - CARES Installation Limited
All Post Appointment Project Codes
From 04/11/2014 To 03/11/2016

Classification of Work Function	Partner	Manager	Other Senior Professionals	Assistants & Support Staff	Total Hours	Time Cost (£)	Average Hourly Rate (£)
Admin & Planning	5.75	0.70	0.00	5.95	12.40	3,187.50	257.06
Case Specific Matters	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.70	3.00	600.00	200.00
Creditors	5.25	0.00	0.00	6.50	11.75	2,980.00	253.62
Investigations	1.00	5.65	0.00	0.00	6.65	1,591.25	239.29
Realisation of Assets	1.50	0.20	0.00	1.75	3.45	870.00	252.17
Trading	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Hours	13.50	7.85	0.00	15.90	37.25	9,228.75	247.75
Total Fees Claimed						0.00	
Total Disbursements Claimed						0.00	

Time Entry - SIP9 Time & Cost Summary

C100750 - CARES Installation Limited
All Post Appointment Project Codes
From 04/11/2015 To 03/11/2016

Classification of Work Function	Partner	Manager	Other Senior Professionals	Assistants & Support Staff	Total Hours	Time Cost (£)	Average Hourly Rate (£)
Admin & Planning	1 25	0 00	0 00	1 75	3 00	750 00	250 00
Case Specific Matters	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Creditors	1 00	0 00	0 00	0 75	1 75	470 00	268 57
Investigations	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Realisation of Assets	0 00	0 20	0 00	0 00	0 20	40 00	200 00
Trading	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total Hours	2 25	0 20	0 00	2 50	4 95	1,260 00	254 55
Total Fees Claimed						0 00	
Total Disbursements Claimed						0 00	

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 an 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