

LIQ13

Notice of final account prior to dissolution in MVL



Companies House

For further information, please
refer to our guidance at
www.gov.uk/companieshouse

1 Company details

Company number 08961074

Company name in full Development Through Innovation Limited

→ Filling in this form

Please complete in typescript or in
bold black capitals.

2 Liquidator's name

Full forename(s) Kerry

Surname Pearson

3 Liquidator's address

Building name/number Bede House

Street 3 Belmont Business Park

Post town

County/Region Durham

Postcode DH1 1TW

Country

4 Liquidator's name ①

Full forename(s) Margaret

Surname Carter

① Other liquidator

Use this section to tell us about
another liquidator.

5 Liquidator's address ②

Building name/number 6th Floor

Street Bank House

Post town Cherry Street

County/Region Birmingham

Postcode B2 5AL

Country

② Other liquidator

Use this section to tell us about
another liquidator.

LIQ13
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6 Final account

☒ I have delivered the final account of the winding up to the members in accordance with Section 94(2) and attach a copy.

7 Sign and date

Liquidator's signature

Signature

X

John

X

Signature date

^d

^d

0

3

^m

^m

0

2

^y

^y

2

0

^y

^y

2

1

**Presenter information**

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name **Carolyn Galula**

Company name **Azets**

Address **Bede House**

3 Belmont Business Park

Post town

County/Region **Durham**

Postcode **D H 1 1 T W**

Country

DX

Telephone **0191 411 2468**

**Checklist**

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- ☐ The company name and number match the information held on the public Register.
- ☐ You have attached the required documents.
- ☐ You have signed the form.

**Important information**

All information on this form will appear on the public record.

**Where to send**

You may return this form to any Companies House address, however for expediency we advise you to return it to the address below:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House,
Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ.
DX 33050 Cardiff.

**Further information**

For further information please see the guidance notes on the website at www.gov.uk/companieshouse or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

This form is available in an alternative format. Please visit the forms page on the website at www.gov.uk/companieshouse

Joint Liquidators' Final Account to Members

**Development Through Innovation Limited
- In Liquidation**

01 February 2021

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

CONTENTS

- 1** Introduction
- 2** Receipts and Payments
- 3** Work undertaken by the Liquidators
- 4** Outcome for Creditors
- 5** Distributions to Members
- 6** Liquidators' Remuneration
- 7** Conclusion

APPENDICES

- A** Receipts and Payments Account from 22 July 2020 to 01 February 2021
- B** Time Analysis for the period 22 July 2020 to 01 February 2021
- C** Additional Information in relation to Liquidators' Fees, Expenses and Disbursements
- D** A Shareholders' Guide to Liquidators' Fees

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Kerry Pearson and Iain David Nairn of Azets, Bede House, 3 Belmont Business Park, Durham, DH1 1TW, were appointed as Joint Liquidator of Development Through Innovation Limited (the Company) on 22 July 2020.
- 1.2 By Order of the Court dated 5 January 2021, Iain David Nairn was removed from office as Joint Liquidator and Margaret Carter, also of Azets Holdings Limited, 6th Floor, Bank House, Cherry Street, Birmingham, B2 5A, was appointed in his stead with effect from the same day.
- 1.3 The affairs of the Company are now fully wound-up and this is our final account of the liquidation, which covers the period since our appointment / last progress report (the Period).
- 1.4 Information about the way that we will use, and store personal data on insolvency appointments can be found at <https://www.azets.co.uk/about-us/privacy-cookie-policy/>. If you are unable to download this, please contact us and a hard copy will be provided to you.
- 1.5 The trading address of the Company was Wynewell, Leazes Lane, Hexham, NE46 3AZ. The business traded under the name Development Through Innovation Limited.
- 1.6 The registered office of the Company was changed to Bede House, 3 Belmont Business Park, Durham, DH1 1TW and its registered number is 08961074.

2 Receipts and Payments

- 2.1 At Appendix A, we have provided an account of our Receipts and Payments for the Period with a comparison to the directors' Declaration of Solvency, which provides details of the remuneration charged and expenses incurred and paid by the Liquidators.

3 Work undertaken by the Liquidators

- 3.1 This section of the report provides creditors with an overview of the work undertaken in the liquidation since 22 July 2020, together with information on the overall outcome of the liquidation.
- 3.2 Since our appointment, we have carried out the following tasks:

Administration:

- Case planning - devising an appropriate strategy for dealing with the case and giving instructions to the staff to undertake the work on the case.
- Setting up physical and electronic case files.
- Setting up the case on the practice's electronic case management system and entering data.
- Issuing the statutory notifications to creditors and others required on appointment as office holder, including gazetting the office holder's appointment.
- Obtaining a specific penalty bond (this is insurance required by statute that every insolvency office holder has to obtain for the protection of each estate).
- Convening and holding general meetings of members.
- Dealing with all routine correspondence and emails relating to the case.
- Opening, maintaining and managing the office holder's estate bank account.
- Creating, maintaining and managing the office holder's cashbook.
- Undertaking regular reconciliations of the bank account containing estate funds.
- Reviewing the adequacy of the specific penalty bond on a quarterly basis.
- Undertaking periodic reviews of the progress of the case.
- Overseeing and controlling the work done on the case by case administrators.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

- Preparing, reviewing and issuing annual progress reports to members.
- Filing returns at Companies House.
- Preparing and filing Corporation Tax returns.
- Seeking closure clearance from HMRC and other relevant parties.
- Preparing, reviewing and issuing draft final accounts to members.

Realisation of assets:

- Liaising with the bank regarding the closure of the account.

Unrealisable Assets

3.3 Assets have been realised in line with the Declaration of Solvency.

4 Outcome for Creditors

4.1 No claims were expected or received in this liquidation.

5 Distributions to Members

5.1 The following cash distributions to members have been made:

- A first and final distribution of £107,546.17 per ordinary share on 11 January 2021, each share having a nominal value of £1.00.

5.2 No distributions in specie have been made.

6 Liquidators' Remuneration

6.1 The members approved that the basis of the Liquidators' remuneration be fixed by reference to the time properly spent by them and their staff in managing the Liquidation.

6.2 Our time costs for the period from 22 July 2020 are £5,935.50. This represents 28.30 hours at an average rate of £209.74 per hour. Attached as Appendix B is a Time Analysis which provides details of the activity costs incurred by staff grade during this period in respect of the costs fixed by reference to time properly spent by us in managing the Liquidation. We can advise that since our appointment we have drawn £3,500.00 plus disbursements of £373.95 for the period to the date of this report. No further fees will be taken.

6.3 Attached as Appendix C is additional information in relation to this firm's policy on staffing, the use of subcontractors, disbursements and details of our current charge-out rates by staff grade.

6.4 A copy of 'A Shareholders' Guide to Liquidator's Fees' is attached at Appendix D.

6.5 Since the 22 July 2020 no Category 2 disbursements have been reimbursed:

7 Conclusion

7.1 The Notice accompanying the draft final account explained members' rights on receipt of this information and also when we will vacate office and obtain our release as Joint Liquidators.

- 7.2 Finally, to comply with the Provision of Services Regulations, some general information about Azets, including about our Professional Indemnity Insurance and the Insolvency Code of Ethics, can be found at <https://www.azets.co.uk/about-us/legal-regulatory-information/>.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kerry Pearson & Margaret Carter', written in a cursive style.

Kerry Pearson & Margaret Carter
Joint Liquidators

Enc.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

Appendix A

Receipts and Payments Account from 22 July 2020 to 01 February 2021

Development Through Innovation Limited (In Liquidation) Joint Liquidators' Summary of Receipts & Payments			
Declaration of Solvency £		From 22/07/2020 To 01/02/2021 £	From 22/07/2020 To 01/02/2021 £
	ASSET REALISATIONS		
	Bank Interest Gross	7.85	7.85
222,730.15	Cash at Bank	222,730.15	222,730.15
	Tax / Insurance Refunds	11.41	11.41
		<u>222,749.41</u>	<u>222,749.41</u>
	COST OF REALISATIONS		
	Corporation Tax	1.33	1.33
	Legal Fees (1)	7.00	7.00
	Office Holders Fees	3,500.00	3,500.00
	Preparation of Declaration of Solvency	2,500.00	2,500.00
	Specific Bond	75.00	75.00
	Statutory Advertising	254.25	254.25
	Storage Costs	44.70	44.70
	VAT	1,274.79	1,274.79
		<u>(7,657.07)</u>	<u>(7,657.07)</u>
	DISTRIBUTIONS		
	Ordinary Shareholders	215,092.34	215,092.34
		<u>(215,092.34)</u>	<u>(215,092.34)</u>
222,730.15		<u>NIL</u>	<u>NIL</u>
	REPRESENTED BY		<u>NIL</u>

Note:

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

Appendix B

Time Analysis for the period 22 July 2020 to 01 February 2021

	Hours Spent						Total Costs
	Partner	Senior Manager	Manager	Administrator	Support	Total Hours	
Administration and Planning	5.70	-	-	19.30		25.00	
Creditors	0.80	-	-	1.80		2.60	
Realisation of Assets	0.40	-	-	0.30		0.70	
Investigations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6.90	-	-	21.40	-	28.30	
Total Charge	2,725.50	-	-	3,210.00	-		5,935.50

Appendix C

Additional Information in Relation to the Liquidators' Fees, Expenses & Disbursements

1 Staff Allocation and the Use of Sub-Contractors

- 1.1 The general approach to resourcing our assignments is to allocate staff with the skills and experience to meet the specific requirements of the case.
- 1.2 The constitution of the case team will usually consist of an Office Holder, a Manager, and an Administrator or Assistant. The exact constitution of the case team will depend on the anticipated size and complexity of the assignment and the experience requirements of the assignment.
- 1.3 We have not utilised the services of any sub-contractors in this case.

2 Professional Advisors

- 2.1 On this assignment, we have used the professional advisors listed below. We have also indicated alongside, the basis of our fee arrangement with them, which is subject to review on a regular basis.

Name of Professional Advisor	Basis of Fee Arrangement
Manolete Partners plc (legal advice)	Fixed Fee

- 2.2 Our choice 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.

3 Liquidators' Expenses & Disbursements

- 3.1 The expenses (including disbursements) which were anticipated at the outset of the Liquidation was outlined to the members when the basis of our fees was approved.

Summary of Liquidators' expenses

- 3.2 A summary of the expenses paid by the Liquidators during the Period can be found in the Receipts and Payments account at Appendix A.
- 3.3 Category 1 disbursements do not require approval. The type of disbursements that may be charged as a Category 1 disbursement to a case generally comprise of external supplies of incidental services specifically identifiable to the case, such as postage, case advertising, invoiced travel and external printing, room hire and document storage. Also, chargeable will be any properly reimbursed expenses incurred by personnel in connection with the case.
- 3.4 Category 2 disbursements do require approval. These are costs which are directly referable to the appointment in question but are not payments which are made to an independent third party and may include shared or allocated costs that can be allocated to the appointment on a proper and reasonable basis such as internal room hire, document storage or business mileage. Details of Category 2 disbursements charged by this firm (where appropriate) were provided at the time the Liquidators' fees were approved by the members.

4 Charge-Out Rates

- 4.1 Details of our firm's current charge out rates and policy regarding the re-charge of Category 2 disbursements can be found in the attached document. Please note this firm records its time in minimum units of 6 minutes.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

A SHAREHOLDERS 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 members (shareholders), who hope to recover some of their investment, 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 members to fix the basis of the Liquidator's fees. This guide is intended to help members be aware of their rights to approve and monitor fees, explains the basis on which fees are fixed and how members 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. A solvent voluntary liquidation is called a members' voluntary liquidation (often abbreviated to 'MVL'). In this type of liquidation an insolvency practitioner acts as Liquidator throughout and the members vote on the appointment of the Liquidator at a meeting of members or by passing written resolutions under the Companies Act 2006.

3. Fixing the Liquidator's remuneration

3.1 The basis for fixing the Liquidator's remuneration is set out in Rules 18.16, 18.17 and 18.19 of the Insolvency (England & Wales) Rules 2016. 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.

Usually in a liquidation, the determination of the basis (or combination of bases) for the Liquidator's remuneration falls to the liquidation committee (if one is formed), however there is no mechanism in insolvency legislation for a committee to be formed in an MVL. Therefore, the basis (or bases) for the Liquidator's remuneration will be fixed by a resolution of a meeting of members (or by written resolution in the alternative), which is usually dealt with at the same time as the Liquidator's appointment. The members shall have regard to the following matters when considering the Liquidator's request:

- 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. 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.

5. What information should be provided by the Liquidator?

5.1 When fixing bases of remuneration

5.1.1 The Liquidator should provide those responsible for approving the basis of remuneration sufficient information to enable them to make an informed judgement about the reasonableness of the Liquidator's request. The information should be presented in such a manner which is transparent, consistent throughout the life of the case, while being proportionate to the circumstances of the case.

5.2 Estimate of fees where remuneration is based on time costs

5.2.1 Although the provisions contained within the insolvency legislation regarding fee estimates do not apply to MVLs, if any part of the remuneration is sought on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should provide sufficient information to the members about the anticipated cost of the work he expects to do, based on information provided by the directors of the company at the outset, together with information about any anticipated expenses.

If the scope of the work the Liquidator anticipates changes, he will liaise with the members during the Liquidation to provide an update on the likely costs associated with winding up the company's affairs.

5.3 Other

5.3.1 General principles

When reporting, the Liquidator should disclose:

- Payments, remuneration and expenses arising from the Liquidation paid to the Liquidator or any 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 members of their rights under insolvency legislation and should advise them how they may access suitable information setting out their rights, within the first communication and in each subsequent Report.

Where the proposed charge is calculated on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should disclose the time spent and the average charge-out rates, in larger cases split by grades of staff and analysed by appropriate activity. The Liquidator should also provide details and the cost of any work that has been sub-contracted out that could otherwise be carried out by the Liquidator or his or her staff.

5.4 After the bases of remuneration have been fixed

The Liquidator is required to send progress reports to members at specified intervals (see paragraph 6.1 below). When reporting periodically to members, in addition to the matters specified in paragraph 6.1, the Liquidator should provide an explanation of what has been achieved in the period under review and how it was achieved, sufficient to enable the progress of the case to be assessed.

Members should be able to understand whether the remuneration charged is reasonable in the circumstances of the case (whilst recognising that the Liquidator must fulfil certain statutory obligations and regulatory requirements that might be perceived as bringing no added value for the estate).

5.5 Disbursements and other expenses

5.5.1 Costs met by and reimbursed to the Liquidator in connection with the liquidation should be appropriate and reasonable. Such costs will fall into two categories:

- Category 1 disbursements: These are costs where there is specific expenditure directly referable both to the liquidation and a payment to an independent third party. These may include, for example,

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

advertising, room hire, storage, postage, telephone charges, travel expenses, and equivalent costs reimbursed to the Liquidator or his or her staff.

- 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 can be allocated to the liquidation on a proper and reasonable basis, for example, business mileage.

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 may be drawn if they have been approved in the same manner as the Liquidator's remuneration. When seeking approval, the Liquidator should explain, for each category of expense, the basis on which the charge is being made.

5.5.2 The following are not permissible:

- 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.

5.6 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 any meeting of members convened for the purpose of determining his fees, and in any reports he sends to members.

6. Progress reports and requests for further information

6.1 The Liquidator is required to send annual progress reports to members. 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;
- details of progress during the period of the report, including a summary of the receipts and payments during the period;
- details of what remains to be done;
- a statement of the members' rights to request further information, as explained in paragraph 6.2, and their right to challenge the Liquidator's remuneration and expenses.

6.2 Within 21 days of receipt of a progress report, a member may request the Liquidator to provide further information about the remuneration and expenses set out in the report. Any request must be in writing.

6.3 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
- the Liquidator is subject to an obligation of confidentiality in relation to the information requested

Any member 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.

7. What if a member is dissatisfied?

7.1 As noted above, in an MVL, it is the members 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 members' meeting. In order to do this at least ten per cent in value of the members must concur with the request, which must be made to the Liquidator in writing.

7.2 If a member 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.

8. What if the Liquidator is dissatisfied?

If the Liquidator considers that the remuneration fixed by the members is insufficient, or that the basis used to fix it is inappropriate, the Liquidator may apply to the court for the amount or rate to be increased or the basis changed.

If the Liquidator decides to apply to the court, he must give at least 14 days' notice of his application to the shareholders, or such one or more of them 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.

9. Other matters relating to remuneration

9.1 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.

9.2 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, or to a meeting of members.

9.3 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 members or the court.

9.4 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.

9.5 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.

10. Effective date

This guide applies where a company goes into liquidation on or after 6 April 2017.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

AZETS – PRACTICE FEE RECOVERY POLICY

INTRODUCTION

The insolvency legislation was changed in October 2015, with one or two exceptions, for insolvency appointments made from that time. This sheet explains how we intend to apply the alternative fee bases allowed by the legislation when acting as office holder in insolvency appointments. The legislation allows different fee bases to be used for different tasks within the same appointment. The fee basis, or combination of bases, set for a particular appointment is/are subject to approval, generally by a committee if one is appointed by the creditors, failing which the creditors in general meeting, or the Court.

Further information about creditors' rights can be obtained by visiting the creditors' information micro-site published by the Association of Business Recovery Professionals (R3) at <http://www.creditorinsolvencyguide.co.uk>. Details about how an office holder's fees may be approved for each case type are available in a series of guides issued with Statement of Insolvency 9 (SIP 9) and can be accessed at <https://www.azets.co.uk/restructuring-and-insolvency-downloads>. Alternatively a hard copy may be requested from Azets, Bede House, Belmont Industrial Estate, Durham, DH1 1TW or insolvency@azets.co.uk. Please note that we have provided further details in this policy document.

Once the basis of the office holders' remuneration has been approved, a periodic report will be provided to any committee and also to each creditor. The report will provide a breakdown of the remuneration drawn. If approval has been obtained for remuneration on a time costs basis, i.e. by reference to time properly spent by members of staff of the practice at our standard charge out rates, the time incurred will also be disclosed, whether drawn or not, together with the average, or "blended" rates of such costs. Under the legislation, any such report must disclose how creditors can seek further information and challenge the basis on which the fees are calculated and the level of fees drawn in the period of the report. Once the time to challenge the office holders' remuneration for the period reported on has elapsed, then that remuneration cannot subsequently be challenged.

Under some old legislation, which still applies for insolvency appointments commenced before 6 April 2010, there is no equivalent mechanism for fees to be challenged.

Time cost basis

When we seek time costs approval we have to set out a fees estimate. That estimate acts as a cap on our time costs so that we cannot draw fees of more than the estimated time costs without further approval from those who approved our fees. When seeking approval for our fees, we will disclose the work that we intend to undertake, the hourly rates we intend to charge for each part of the work, and the time that we think each part of the work will take. We will summarise that information in an average or "blended" rate for all of the work being carried out within the estimate. We will also say whether we anticipate needing to seek approval to exceed the estimate and, if so, the reasons that we think that may be necessary.

The disclosure that we make should include sufficient information about the insolvency appointment to enable you to understand how the proposed fee reflects the complexity (or otherwise) of the case, any responsibility of an exceptional kind falling on the office holder, the effectiveness with which the office holder has carried out their functions, and the value and nature of the property with which the office holder has to deal.

If we subsequently need to seek authority to draw fees in excess of the estimate, we will say why we have exceeded, or are likely to exceed the estimate; any additional work undertaken, or proposed to be undertaken; the hourly rates proposed for each part of the work; and the time that the additional work is expected to take. As with the original estimate, we will say whether we anticipate needing further approval and, if so, why we think it may be necessary to seek further approval.

When charging fees on a time costs basis we use charge-out rates appropriate to the skills and experience of a member of staff and the work that they perform. This is combined with the amount of time that they work on each case, recorded in 6 minute units with supporting narrative to explain the work undertaken.

Charge-Out Rates

Grade	<u>Rate (£) per hour</u> <u>(effective from 1st September 2018)</u>	<u>Rate (£) per hour</u> <u>(effective from 1st Oct. 2017)</u>	<u>Rate (£) per hour</u> <u>(effective from 30th Sept. 2017)</u>
Partner	395	350	275-260
Senior Manager	260	260	200
Manager	220	220	160
Case Administrator	150	150	80
Support staff	120	120	35

Where necessary and appropriate, members of staff from other departments of the practice will undertake work on a case. They will be charged at their normal charge out rate for undertaking such work.

Tax Department Charge-Out Rates

Grade	<u>Rate (£) per hour</u> <u>(effective from 1 January 2017)</u>	<u>Rate (£) per hour</u> <u>(effective from 1 April 2016)</u>
Partner/Director	210	200
Associate	115	110
Senior Manager	95	90
Case handlers	50-75	46-70

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

Time spent on casework is recorded directly to the relevant case using a computerised time recording system and the nature of the work undertaken is recorded at that time. The work is generally recorded under the following categories:

- Administration and Planning.
- Investigations.
- Realisation of Assets.
- Creditors.
- Trading
- Case specific matters.

Percentage basis

The legislation allows fees to be charged on a percentage of the value of the property with which the office holder has to deal (realisations and/or distributions). Different percentages can be used for different assets or types of assets. In cases where we were appointed prior to 1 October 2015, most of our fees were recovered on a time costs basis and appropriate authority was obtained from the creditors or the committee as set down in the legislation. The legislation changed on 1 October 2015 and we may seek remuneration on a percentage basis. A report accompanying any fee request will set out the potential assets in the case, the remuneration percentage proposed for any realisations and the work covered by that remuneration, as well as the expenses that will be, or are likely to be, incurred. Expenses can be incurred without approval, but must be disclosed to help put the remuneration request into context.

The percentage approved in respect of realisations will be charged against the assets realised, and where approval is obtained on a mixture of bases, any fixed fee and time costs will then be charged against the funds remaining in the liquidation after the realisation percentage has been deducted.

The disclosure that we make should include sufficient information about the insolvency appointment to enable you to understand how the proposed fee reflects the complexity (or otherwise) of the case, any responsibility of an exceptional kind falling on the office holder, the effectiveness with which the office holder has carried out their functions, and the value and nature of the property with which the office holder has to deal.

If the basis of remuneration has been approved on a percentage basis then an increase in the amount of the percentage applied can only be approved by the committee or creditors (depending upon who approved the basis of remuneration) in cases where there has been a material and substantial change in the circumstances that were taken into account when fixing the original level of the percentage applied. If there has not been a material and substantial change in the circumstances then an increase can only be approved by the Court.

Fixed fee

The legislation allows fees to be charged at a set amount. Different set amounts can be used for different tasks. In cases where we were appointed prior to 1 October 2015, most of our fees were recovered on a time costs basis and appropriate authority was obtained from the creditors or the committee as set down in the legislation. The legislation changed on 1 October 2015 and we now seek remuneration on a fixed fee basis more often. A report accompanying any fee request will set out the set fee that we propose to charge and the work covered by that remuneration, as well as the expenses that will be, or are likely to be, incurred. Expenses can be incurred without approval, but must be disclosed to help put the remuneration request into context.

The disclosure that we make should include sufficient information about the insolvency appointment to enable you to understand how the proposed fee reflects the complexity (or otherwise) of the case, any responsibility of an exceptional kind falling on the office holder, the effectiveness with which the office holder has carried out their functions, and the value and nature of the property with which the office holder has to deal.

If the basis of remuneration has been approved on a fixed fee basis then an increase in the amount of the fixed fee can only be approved by the committee or creditors (depending upon who approved the basis of remuneration) in cases where there has been a material and substantial change in the circumstances that were taken into account when fixing the original level of the fixed fee. If there has not been a material and substantial change in the circumstances then an increase can only be approved by the Court.

Members' Voluntary Liquidations and Voluntary Arrangements

The legislation changes that took effect from 1 October 2015 did not apply to members' voluntary liquidations (MVL), Company Voluntary Arrangements (CVA) or Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVA). In MVLs, the company's members set the fee basis, often as a fixed fee. In CVAs and IVAs, the fee basis is set out in the proposals, and creditors approve the fee basis when they approve the arrangement.

All bases

With the exception of Individual Voluntary Arrangements and Company Voluntary Arrangements which are VAT exempt, the officeholder's remuneration invoiced to the insolvent estate will be subject to VAT at the prevailing rate.

Agent's Costs

Charged at cost based upon the charge made by the Agent instructed, the term Agent includes:

- Solicitors/Legal Advisors
- Auctioneers/Valuers
- Accountants
- Quantity Surveyors
- Estate Agents
- Other Specialist Advisors

In new appointments made after 1 October 2015, the office holder will provide details of expenses to be incurred, or likely to be incurred, when seeking fee approval. When reporting to the committee and creditors during the course of the insolvency appointment the actual expenses incurred will be compared with the original estimate provided.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN LIQUIDATION

Disbursements

In accordance with SIP 9 the basis of disbursement allocation in respect of disbursements incurred by the Office Holder in connection with the administration of the estate must be fully disclosed to creditors. Disbursements are categorised as either Category 1 or Category 2.

Category 1 expenses are directly referable to an invoice from a third party, which is either in the name of the estate or Azets; in the case of the latter, the invoice makes reference to, and therefore can be directly attributed to, the estate. These disbursements are recoverable in full from the estate without the prior approval of creditors either by a direct payment from the estate or, where the firm has made payment on behalf of the estate, by a recharge of the amount invoiced by the third party. Examples of category 1 disbursements are statutory advertising, external meeting room hire, external storage, specific bond insurance and Company search fees.

Category 2 expenses are incurred by the firm and recharged to the estate; they are not attributed to the estate by a third party invoice and/or they may include a profit element. These disbursements are recoverable in full from the estate, subject to the basis of the disbursement charge being approved by creditors in advance. Examples of category 2 disbursements are photocopying, internal room hire, internal storage and mileage.

It is proposed that the following Category 2 disbursements are recovered:

Room Hire £100 (in the event that a physical meeting is requested)

Mileage £0.45 per mile

Storage £10 per box per annum

Photocopying £0.10 per sheet

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INNOVATION LIMITED - IN MEMBERS' VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

COMPANY NUMBER - 08961074

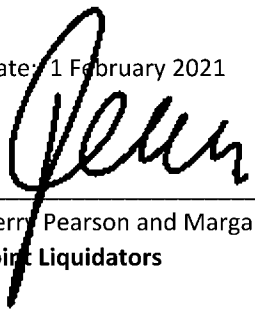
THE INSOLVENCY ACT 1986

Notice of Final Account under R5.10 of the Insolvency (England and Wales) Rules 2016

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the members of the Company that:

- 1 The Company's affairs are fully wound up;
- 2 The Joint Liquidators, having delivered copies of the account to members must, within 14 days of the date on which the account is made up, deliver a copy of the account to the Registrar of Companies; and
- 3 The Joint Liquidators will vacate office and be released under section 171 of the Insolvency Act 1986 on delivery of the final account to the Registrar of Companies.

Date: 1 February 2021



Kerry Pearson and Margaret Carter
Joint Liquidators

Kerry Pearson and Margaret Carter, the Joint Liquidators whose address is Bede House, 3 Belmont Business Park, Durham, DH1 1TW may be contacted at this address or by telephone on 0191 411 2468 or via email at insolvency@azets.co.uk