

# Harrisons

Business recovery and insolvency specialists

23 Yarm Road  
Stockton on Tees  
Cleveland  
TS18 3NJ

T 01642 672624  
F 01642 611567

E [stockton@harrisonsinsolvency.co.uk](mailto:stockton@harrisonsinsolvency.co.uk)  
W [www.harrisonsinsolvency.co.uk](http://www.harrisonsinsolvency.co.uk)

## Partners

J N Harrison FCA MIPA FABRP  
K W Marland MIPA FABRP

**Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited**  
**in Compulsory Liquidation**  
**Newcastle upon Tyne County Court No 829 of 2013**  
**Liquidators Progress Report**  
**For the Period: 17<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015**

### Registered Office

c/o Harrisons  
Totemic House  
Springfield Business Park  
Caunt Road  
Grantham  
NG31 7FZ

### Registered Number

06500421

### Date of Liquidation

3<sup>rd</sup> May 2013

### Appointment Details

John Neil Harrison  
Liquidator  
Harrisons  
23 Yarm Road  
Stockton on Tees  
TS18 3NJ

Appointed 17<sup>th</sup> September 2013



### Changes to Office Holders

No changes since commencement of liquidation

J N Harrison is authorised to act as a Licensed Insolvency Practitioner by the Insolvency Practitioners Association in the United Kingdom  
K W Marland is authorised to act as a Licensed Insolvency Practitioner by the Insolvency Practitioners Association in the United Kingdom

Grantham | Mexborough | Bakewell | Stockton

## **Introduction**

A Winding Up Petition was presented in the High Court on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2013 by H M Revenue & Customs, with the Winding Up Order being made on the 24<sup>th</sup> June 2013

The case has subsequently been transferred to the Newcastle upon Tyne County Court.

In a compulsory liquidation, the liquidation is deemed to have commenced from the date the petition was issued

J Neil Harrison of this office has been appointed Liquidator by the Secretary of State with effect from 17<sup>th</sup> September 2013

The company had one director being David Robert Henderson

The company's shareholders were David Robert Henderson and Christine Margaret Henderson who held 1 and 99 of the 100 ordinary shares issued, respectively

## **Progress of the Liquidation**

The purpose of this Progress Report is to provide members and creditors with an update on the progress made in the liquidation in the period under review, that is 17<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015

Our Progress Report for the period ending 16<sup>th</sup> September 2014 is still available on our website and can be accessed using the same security details used to access this report. Information previously provided will not be repeated

### **1 Tanners Bank, North Shields, Tyne & Wear NE30 1JH**

Following our last Progress Report we were awaiting a copy of the completion statement in connection with the sale of 1 Tanners Bank by the charge holder, National Counties Building Society (NCBS).

Unfortunately a fully detailed completion statement has not been provided, however NCBS has confirmed that their shortfall following the sale was £30,046 41

### **Motor Vehicles**

We previously reported that the company's accounts for the year ending 29<sup>th</sup> February 2012 showed that the company held a motor vehicle on a hire purchase contract

It is understood the vehicle, a Nissan Navara, was purchased in March 2011

We have continued to write to the finance company for confirmation as to the current status of the agreement, but no reply has been received

We have also written to the DVLA for information in connection with the vehicles history and ownership, with the DVLA confirming that the company has never been shown as a current or previous keeper of the vehicle

We also wrote to the company's external accountants, asking that they provide any details they have in respect of the finance agreement. They confirmed that they were only ever provided with a copy of the invoice for the purchase of the vehicle and had never had sight of the finance agreement.

The formal accounts that had been prepared were based on information provided by the director verbally, which was that the finance agreement had been taken over a 60 month period with monthly payments set at £362.64.

Trade papers suggest the vehicle has a current value of £6,500.

Based on the information available it is estimated that the remaining finance will be in the region of £2,500. The estimated equity in the vehicle is £4,000 before any costs incurred in relation to the uplift and sale of the vehicle.

Given the whereabouts of the vehicle are not known, the fact that the director may no longer be in possession of the vehicle and the minimal equity in the vehicle, the Liquidator does not intend to pursue this matter further.

### Investigations

Investigations carried out by the Liquidator have been detailed as appropriate earlier in this report.

We can confirm nothing further has come to the attention of the Liquidator that he deems to require further investigation.

### Assets Realisations that Remain Outstanding

Full details of the asset position and those that remain to be realised are detailed in the 'Progress of the Liquidation' above.

### Creditor Claims & Outcome for Creditors

The only charge registered at Companies House was the charge held by Hampshire Trust Plc, which has been assigned to National Counties Building Society. This related to the secured charge held over 1 Tanners Bank and has been discharged following the sale of the property.

There are no floating charges registered at Companies House. As such the Prescribed Part does not apply to this liquidation.

No preferential creditor claims have been received and none are expected.

Unsecured creditor claims per the company's Statement of Affairs were estimated to be £165,400.

Claims received to date amount to £59,846.

Unsecured claims overall are expected to increase due to a shortfall to the secured lender following the sale of 1 Tanners Bank as well as a possible claim from North Tyneside Council in relation to the grant payments we had not previously been aware of.

No time has been expended on agreeing creditor claims for dividend purposes

Based on information available the Liquidator does not believe there will be a dividend available to any class of creditor and in that regard Notice of No Dividend is appended to this report at Appendix 3

It is the Liquidators intention to take steps to close his administration of the liquidation and seek his release as Liquidator Members and Creditors can expect to receive a Draft Final Progress Report in due course

### **Basis of Remuneration**

The Liquidator wrote to all known creditors on the 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013 to advise of his appointment as Liquidator to the company

Creditors were advised in that letter that once further information was known about the company's assets, a meeting of creditors would be convened to consider the appointment of a Liquidation Committee and resolutions including the basis on which the Liquidator would be remunerated

As detailed in this Progress Report it is not anticipated there will be any realisations which will create funds to remunerate the Liquidator or pay a dividend to any class of creditor

It is therefore considered that convening a meeting of creditors will achieve no benefit and as such, do not propose to convene a meeting of creditors

Please note, the Liquidator is required to summon a meeting of creditors if requested to do so by at least one tenth in value of the company's creditors

For completeness, details of time costs incurred in the period under review are provided and are £1,240 This relates to 5 90 chargeable hours at an average charge our rate of £210 15 per hour This excludes any charge for dealing with the assets subject to fixed charge, as agreed with the secured lender

Total time costs incurred since appointment to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015 are £4,960 This relates to 24 15 chargeable hours at an average charge our rate of £205 38 per hour. This excludes any charge for dealing with the assets subject to fixed charge, as agreed with the secured lender

No time costs have been invoiced to the case and all therefore remain outstanding

An analysis of time expended on the case in the period 17<sup>th</sup> September 2013 to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2014, in accordance with the principles set out in Statement of Insolvency Practice 9, is appended to this Progress Report, together with a Creditors Guide to Liquidators Fees (Appendix 2)

### **Statement of Expenses Incurred**

The following table details expenses that have been incurred by the Joint Liquidators in the period covered by this report The table also details the value of expenses that have been discharged by monies received from realisations and the balance that remains outstanding:

| Description of Expense | Cost Incurred<br>(£) | Cost Discharged<br>(£) | Balance O/S (£) |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Balance b/f            | 97.00                | 0.00                   | 97 00           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>97.00</b>         | <b>0.00</b>            | <b>97.00</b>    |

All expenses are stated net of VAT

### **Joint Liquidators Receipts & Payments Account**

The Liquidator's Receipts and Payments Account for the period 17<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015, together with a cumulative account for the period since appointment is appended to this Progress Report and is self-explanatory (Appendix 1)

The Statement of Affairs figures detailed in the Receipts and Payments account are taken from the Official Receivers original report to creditors.

### **Creditors' Rights to Request Further Information and to Challenge the Joint Liquidators Remuneration Pursuant to Rules 4.49E and 4.131 of the Insolvency Rules 1986 as Amended**

#### **Request for Further Information**

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 Joint Liquidators 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.

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 A

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

#### **Challenge the Joint Liquidators Remuneration**

Within 8 weeks of the receipt of the Progress Report in which the charging of the remuneration or incurring of the expenses in question is first reported (or 4 weeks where the report has been

prepared for the purposes of a meeting to receive the liquidator's resignation) a creditor who believes the Joint Liquidators remuneration is too high, the basis is inappropriate, or the expenses incurred by the Joint Liquidators are in all the circumstances excessive he may, provided certain conditions are met, apply to the court

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

If the court does not dismiss the application (which it may if it considers that insufficient cause is shown) the applicant must give the Joint Liquidators a copy of the application and supporting evidence at least 14 days before the hearing

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

**Dated. 16<sup>th</sup> November 2015**

# **Appendix 1**

## **Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited – in Compulsory Liquidation**

### **Liquidators Receipts & Payments Account**

**Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited**  
**(In Liquidation)**  
**Liquidator's Abstract of Receipts & Payments**

| Statement of Affairs |  | From 17/09/2014<br>To 16/09/2015 | From 17/09/2013<br>To 16/09/2015 |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 109,000 00           | SECURED ASSETS<br>Freehold Property 1 Tanners Bank       | NIL<br>NIL                       | NIL<br>NIL                       |
| (75,475 00)          | SECURED CREDITORS<br>Chargeholder National Counties BS   | NIL<br>NIL                       | NIL<br>NIL                       |
|                      | COST OF REALISATIONS<br>O R Remuneration<br>Bank Charges | NIL<br>88 00<br>(88 00)          | 1,080 60<br>176 00<br>(1,256 60) |
| (4,514 93)           | UNSECURED CREDITORS<br>Trade & Expense Creditors         | NIL                              | NIL                              |
| (125,000 00)         | Directors  | NIL                              | NIL                              |
| (228 81)             | Banks/Institutions                                       | NIL                              | NIL                              |
| (23,510 63)          | Inland Revenue   | NIL                              | NIL                              |
| (12,146 35)          | Customs & Excise   | NIL<br>NIL                       | NIL<br>NIL                       |
| (100 00)             | DISTRIBUTIONS<br>Ordinary Shareholders                   | NIL<br>NIL                       | NIL<br>NIL                       |
| <b>(131,975 72)</b>  |  | <b>(88.00)</b>                   | <b>(1,256.60)</b>                |
|                      | REPRESENTED BY<br>ISA A/C                                |                                  | (1,256 60)<br><b>(1,256 60)</b>  |



## **Appendix 2**

### **Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited – in Compulsory Liquidation**

Liquidators Time Analysis

and

Creditors Guide to Liquidators Fees

# Time Entry - SIP9 Time & Cost Summary

ADVANCE - Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited  
Project Code POST  
To 16/09/2015

| Classification of Work Function    | Partner     | Manager      | Other Senior Professionals | Assistants & Support Staff | Total Hours  | Time Cost (£)   | Average Hourly Rate (£) |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Administration & Planning          | 0.25        | 5.30         | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 5.55         | 1,160.00        | 209.01                  |
| Closing Case                       | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.00         | 0.00            | 0.00                    |
| Creditors                          | 0.00        | 3.30         | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 3.30         | 660.00          | 200.00                  |
| Dividends & Distributions          | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.00         | 0.00            | 0.00                    |
| Investigations                     | 0.00        | 2.00         | 0.00                       | 0.90                       | 2.90         | 640.00          | 220.69                  |
| Realisation of Assets              | 0.10        | 12.30        | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 12.40        | 2,500.00        | 201.61                  |
| Trading                            | 0.00        | 0.00         | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 0.00         | 0.00            | 0.00                    |
| <b>Total Hours</b>                 | <b>0.35</b> | <b>22.90</b> | <b>0.00</b>                | <b>0.90</b>                | <b>24.15</b> | <b>4,960.00</b> | <b>205.38</b>           |
| <b>Total Fees Claimed</b>          |             |              |                            |                            |              | <b>0.00</b>     |                         |
| <b>Total Disbursements Claimed</b> |             |              |                            |                            |              | <b>0.00</b>     |                         |

## 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** 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 fulfil 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 sub-contracted 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 to 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

## **13 Information on our charge out rates**

From 1<sup>st</sup> March 2015, our charge out rates are £600 per hour for time expended on a case by a Partner, £500 per hour for time expended on a case by a Manager and £250 per hour for time expended on a case by an Administrator. Time is charged in 6 minutes units

## **Appendix 3**

### **Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited – in Compulsory Liquidation**

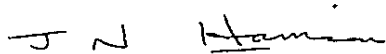
#### **Notice of No Dividend**



NOTICE OF NO DIVIDEND

**Advance Property Developments (UK) Limited – in Compulsory Liquidation**

Pursuant to Rule 11.7 of the Insolvency Act 1986, Notice is hereby given that the funds realised have already been allocated for defraying the expenses of administration



Signed

\_\_\_\_\_  
J Neil Harrison  
Joint Liquidator

16 November 2015