

LIQ03

Notice of progress report in voluntary winding up



Companies House



1 Company details

Company number 0 2 1 2 4 6 7 2

Company name in full BIMAX PLC

Filling in this form
Please complete in typescript or in
bold black capitals.

2 Liquidator's name

Full forename(s) UMANG

Surname PATEL

3 Liquidator's address

Building name/number C/o Neum Insolvency

Street Suite 9, Amba House

15 College Road

Post town Harrow

County/Region Middlesex

Postcode H A 1 1 B A

Country United Kingdom

4 Liquidator's name ●

Full forename(s)

Surname

Other liquidator
Use this section to tell us
about another liquidator.

5 Liquidator's address ●

Building name/number

Street

Post town

County/Region

Postcode

Country

Other liquidator
Use this section to tell us
about another liquidator.

LIQ03

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6

Period of progress report

From date

^d	^d	^m	^m	^y	^y	^y	^y
1	3	0	5	2	0	2	2

To date

^d	^d	^m	^m	^y	^y	^y	^y
1	2	0	5	2	0	2	3

7

Progress report

☒ The progress report is attached**8**

Sign and date

Liquidator's signature

Signature

X



X

Signature date

^d	^d	^m	^m	^y	^y	^y	^y
0	5	0	6	2	0	2	3

LIQ03

Notice of progress report in voluntary winding up



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

Harshin Soneji

Company name

Neum Insolvency

Address

Suite 9, Amba House

15 College Road

Post town

Harrow

County/Region

Middlesex

Postcode

H A 1 1 B A

Country

United Kingdom

DX

Telephone

020 3411 9598



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

BIMAX PLC

Company Number: 02124672

**Liquidator's First Annual Progress
Report to Members
Dated 5 June 2023**



BIMAX PLC - IN LIQUIDATION

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BIMAX PLC - IN LIQUIDATION

1 Introduction

- 1.1 I, Umang Patel of Neum Insolvency, was appointed as Liquidator of Bimax Plc on 13 May 2022.
- 1.2 Information about the way that we will use, and store personal data on insolvency appointments can be found in the attached Privacy Notice at **Appendix E**.
- 1.3 This report provides progress on the outcome of the liquidation of the Company for the period 13 May 2022 to 12 May 2023. This report should be read in conjunction with any previous reports that have been issued, copies of which are available on request.
- 1.4 The trading address of the Company was 11 Hollycroft Avenue, London NW3 7QG, prior to liquidation.
- 1.5 The registered office of the Company has been changed to C/o Neum Insolvency, Suite 9 Amba House, 15 College Road, Harrow HA1 1BA and its registered number is 02124672.
- 1.6 The Statutory information relating to the Company is attached at **Appendix A**.

2 Receipts and Payments

- 2.1 A summary of the Liquidator's Receipts and Payments Account relating to the Company for the relevant period of 13 May 2022 to 12 May 2023 together with a comparison to the director's Declaration of Solvency, which provides details of the remuneration and expenses incurred and paid by the Liquidator, is attached at **Appendix B**.

3 Work undertaken by the Liquidator

Cash at Bank

- 3.1 The directors estimated that the Liquidator would receive the balance of £73,717. I have received payments totalling £73,438.21 from the Company's bankers, NatWest Bank Plc.

Unrealisable Assets

- 3.2 All the assets mentioned in the declaration of solvency have been realised.

4 Outcome for Creditors

Secured Creditors

- 4.1 The Company had an outstanding charge with RBS Invoice Finance Ltd ("RBSIFL") to whom the Company granted a debenture comprises of fixed and floating charge on 16 January 2019. The charge was not satisfied by the Company's accountants until the date of liquidation. According to the Company's accountants and directors, there were no amount outstanding due to the chargeholder. To date, I have not received any claim from the chargeholder. Accordingly, the information at Companies House is now updated.

Preferential Creditors

- 4.2 There were no preferential creditors and I have not received any preferential claim in this liquidation.

Secondary Preferential Creditors

- 4.3 Post 1 December 2020, the debts subject to VAT and PAYE fall under the category of the secondary preferential creditors. I have not received any secondary preferential claim in this liquidation.

Unsecured Creditors

- 4.4 The creditors were invited to submit their claims in the liquidation by way of statutory notice of twenty-one days pursuant to Rule 11.2(1A) of the Insolvency Act 1986 and advertisement in the London Gazette under Rule 4.106(1) of the Insolvency Act 1986.

BIMAX PLC - IN LIQUIDATION

- 4.2 I have received a claim of £814.76 from HM Revenue & Customs in relation to the pre-liquidation period. I have discussed this matter with the director and the Company's former accountants. According to the Company's accountants, the liability is in relation to the period which was duplicated and the Company ceased to trade. The Company's accountants wrote to HMRC to amend their system. However, it appears that this matter is not resolved. I am currently anticipating to receive the tax clearance from HMRC and once I receive it, I will progress with the closure formalities of liquidation.

5 Distributions to Members

- 5.1 The following distributions have been made to members:

Date	Name of Shareholders	Ordinary Shares	Distribution in Specie (£)	Cash Distribution (£)	Total (£)
12/07/2022	Honeyarch Limited	499,999	Nil	68,549.86	68,549.86
12/07/2022	Anna Ganev	1	Nil	0.14	0.14
Total			Nil	68,550.00	68,550.00

6 Liquidator's Remuneration

Pre-Liquidation Remuneration

- 6.1 The fixed fee for assisting the directors to convene the meeting of members pursuant to Section 89 of the Insolvency Act 1986 and to prepare the Statutory Declaration of Solvency in the amount of £1,500 plus VAT was sanctioned by the members on 13 May 2022. This amount has been drawn and reflected in the Receipts and Payments Account.

Post Liquidation Remuneration

- 6.2 The Liquidator's remuneration was approved by the members to be paid as a set amount of £1,500 plus VAT, which has been paid from the realisation of assets.

Description of work carried out by the Liquidator and his staff

- 6.3 Staff were chosen depending upon the appropriate level of experience required for the activity they were required to undertake. The below summarised description outlines the time costs to date in relation to activities:

Administration and Planning

- o Statutory duties associated with the appointment including the filing and advertisement of relevant notices;
- o Notification of the appointment to creditors, members and other interested parties;
- o Setting up case files and general administration of the case;
- o Reviewing available information to determine appropriate strategy;
- o Setting up and maintaining bank accounts;
- o 6 monthly progress review of the case;
- o Handling of the Receipts and Payments accounts;
- o Submission of Corporation Tax and VAT returns;
- o Obtaining Tax clearance confirmation from HMRC;
- o Pension Funds check and other notification;
- o Reviewing appropriate bond level;

Realisation of Assets

- o Communication with directors/members;
- o Recovery of the cash at bank;

Members/Creditors

- o Recording and maintaining the list of creditors/members;
- o Recording of claims of creditors/members;
- o Obtaining no claim confirmation from HMRC;

BIMAX PLC - IN LIQUIDATION

- Distribution to members;
 - Dealing with creditors/members queries;
 - Reviewing and evaluating creditors/members claim;
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 A copy of 'Guide to Liquidator's Fees' is attached at **Appendix D**.

7 Members' Rights and Challenge of Liquidator's Remuneration

- 7.1 Within 21 days of the receipt of this report, members with either at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at general meetings of the Company or with the permission of the court, may request in writing that the Liquidator provide further information about his remuneration or expenses which have been itemised in this report.
- 7.2 In addition, that members with at least 10% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at general meetings of the Company may within 8 weeks of receipt of this progress report, make an application to court on the grounds that, in all the circumstances, the basis fixed for the Liquidator's remuneration is inappropriate and/or the remuneration charged, or the expenses incurred by the Liquidator, as set out in this report, are excessive.

8 Conclusion and Next Report

- 8.1 I am awaiting clearance from HM Revenue and Customs MVL team. Once this has been received I will distribute any remaining funds and progress with the formalities to close the liquidation.
- 8.2 I am required to provide a further report on the progress of the liquidation within two months of the end of the second anniversary of the liquidation, unless I have concluded matters prior to this, in which case I will write again with my final account have concluded all the compliance matters.

Yours faithfully



Umang Patel
Liquidator

Umang Patel is licensed as an Insolvency Practitioner in the United Kingdom by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

BIMAX PLC - IN LIQUIDATION

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Appendix A

COMPANY NUMBER:	02124672 (England and Wales)
NAME OF COMPANY:	Bimax Plc
NATURE OF BUSINESS:	Information Technology Consultancy
TYPE OF LIQUIDATION:	Members Voluntary Liquidation
ADDRESS OF REGISTERED OFFICE:	C/o Neum Insolvency Suite 9, Amba House 15 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1BA
TRADING ADDRESS:	11 Hollycroft Avenue London NW3 7QG
DIRECTORS:	Milen Blagoev Ganey (1 November 2012 - Present) Stefan Blagoev Ganey (1 November 2012 - Present) Anna Ganey (3 April 2012 - Present)
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL:	500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each
ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL:	500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each
SHAREHOLDERS:	Honeyarch Limited £499,999 Anna Ganey £1
BANKER	NatWest Bank Plc
DEBENTURE:	None
<u>LIQUIDATOR'S DETAILS</u>	
LIQUIDATOR'S NAME AND ADDRESS:	Umang Patel Neum Insolvency Suite 9, Amba House 15 College Road, Harrow Middlesex HA1 1BA
OFFICE HOLDER NUMBER:	18790
DATE OF APPOINTMENT:	13 May 2022
BY WHOM APPOINTED:	Members

Bimax Plc
(In Liquidation)
Liquidator's Summary of Receipts & Payments

Declaration of Solvency £		From 13/05/2022 To 12/05/2023 £	From 13/05/2022 To 12/05/2023 £
	ASSET REALISATIONS		
73,717.00	Cash at Bank	73,438.21	73,438.21
		73,438.21	73,438.21
	COST OF REALISATIONS		
(1,500.00)	Declaration of Solvency Fee	1,500.00	1,500.00
(1,500.00)	Liquidator's Disbursements	NIL	NIL
(1,500.00)	Liquidator's Remuneration	1,500.00	1,500.00
	Statutory Advertising	293.25	293.25
		(3,293.25)	(3,293.25)
	PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS		
NIL	HM Revenue & Customs - PAYE/NIC	NIL	NIL
NIL	HM Revenue & Customs - VAT	NIL	NIL
		NIL	NIL
	UNSECURED CREDITORS		
NIL	HM Revenue & Customs - Corp Tax	NIL	NIL
NIL	Trade & Expense Creditors	NIL	NIL
		NIL	NIL
	DISTRIBUTIONS		
(500,000.00)	Ordinary Shareholders	68,550.00	68,550.00
		(68,550.00)	(68,550.00)
(430,783.00)		1,594.96	1,594.96
	REPRESENTED BY		
	Bank 1 Current		1,594.96
			1,594.96



Umang Patel
Liquidator

Additional Information in Relation to the Liquidator's 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 a Partner, 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 The Liquidator has not utilised the services of any sub-contractors in this case.

2 Professional Advisors

- 2.1 The Liquidator has not utilised the services of any professional advisors in this case.

3 Liquidator's 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 my fees was approved.
- 3.2 A summary of the total expenses paid by the Liquidator during the Period 13 May 2022 to 12 May 2023 can be found in the Receipts and Payments account at Appendix A.
- 3.3 Category 1 expenses do not require approval by creditors. The type of expenses that may be charged as a Category 1 expenses 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.

Disbursements	13 May 2022 to 12 May 2023	
	Incurred	Paid
	£	£
Statutory Advertising	293.25	293.25
Office Holder's Bond	181.70	181.70
Total	474.95	474.95

- 3.4 Category 2 expenses 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 expenses charged by this firm (where appropriate) were provided at the time the Liquidator's fees were approved by the members.

No Category 2 expenses were charged to the case.

4 Charge-Out Rates

- 4.1 Neum Insolvency's charge-out rates effective from 13 May 2022 are detailed below. Please note this firm records its time in minimum units of 6 minutes.

	(Per hour)		(Per hour)
	£		£
Insolvency Practitioner/Partner	550	Administrator	200
Manager	410	Support Staff	150

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.

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. 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.

3.2 If there is no liquidation committee, (which is usually the case in an MVL) or the committee does not make the requisite determination, the Liquidator's remuneration will be fixed by a resolution of a meeting of members. The members 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. 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 the committee or the members 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 Fees estimates where remuneration is based on time costs

5.2.1 If any part of the remuneration is sought on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should provide detailed information in the form of a written fees estimate which specifies:

- Details of the work the Liquidator and staff propose to undertake
- The hourly rates to be charged for each part of that work
- The time the Liquidator anticipates each part of the work will take

In addition, the Liquidator should provide an estimate of the expenses that will be or are likely to be incurred.

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).

Where any remuneration is on a time costs basis, the Liquidator should disclose the charge in respect of the period, the time spent and the average charge-out rates, in larger cases split by grades of staff and analysed by appropriate activity. If there have been any changes to the charge-out rates during the period under review, rates should be disclosed by grades of staff, split by the periods applicable. 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.

Where a fees estimate has been provided, remuneration cannot be drawn in excess of the fees estimate without the approval of the Liquidation committee, (if there is one) or more likely, the members themselves. The Liquidator should state:

- Why the estimate has been, or is likely to be exceeded
- The additional work required to be undertaken
- The hourly rates proposed to be charged for each part of the additional work
- The time the additional work has taken or is anticipated it will take

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, 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 the committee (if there is one), 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 Except in cases where there is a liquidation committee, 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 liquidation committee, or 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 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 shareholders 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, the committee 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 committee, 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.

Appendix

Suggested format for the provision of information

Professional guidance issued to insolvency practitioners sets out the following suggested format for the provision of information when seeking approval of remuneration. However, the level of disclosure suggested below may not be appropriate in all cases, and will be subject to considerations of proportionality. In larger or more complex cases the circumstances of each case may dictate the information provided and its format.

Narrative overview of the case

In all cases, reports on remuneration should provide a narrative overview of the case. Matters relevant to an overview are:

- the complexity of the case;
- any exceptional responsibility falling on the Liquidator;
- the Liquidator's effectiveness;
- the value and nature of the property in question

The information provided will depend upon the basis or bases being sought or reported upon, and the stage at which it is being provided. An overview might include:

- an explanation of the nature, and the Liquidator's own initial assessment, of the assignment and the outcome (if known);
- initial views on how the assignment was to be handled, including decisions on staffing or subcontracting and the appointment of advisers;
- any significant aspects of the case, particularly those that affect the remuneration and cost expended;
- the reasons for subsequent changes in strategy;
- the steps taken to establish the views of the members, particularly in relation to agreeing the strategy for the assignment, budgeting, and fee drawing;
- any existing agreement about remuneration;
- 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;
- details of work undertaken during the period;
- any additional value brought to the estate during the period, for which the Liquidator wishes to claim increased remuneration.

Time cost basis

Where any part of the remuneration is or is proposed to be calculated on a time costs basis, requests for and reports on remuneration should provide:

- an explanation of the Liquidator's time charging policy, clearly stating the units of time that have been used, the grades of staff and rates that have been charged to the assignment, and the policy for recovering the cost of support staff. There is an expectation that time will be recorded in units of not greater than 6 minutes.
- a description of work carried out, which might include:
 - details of work undertaken during the period, related to the table of time spent for the period;
 - an explanation of the grades of staff used to undertake the different tasks carried out and the reasons why it was appropriate for those grades to be used;
 - any comments on any figures in the summary of time spent accompanying the request the Liquidator wishes to make.
- time spent and charge-out summaries, in an appropriate format.

It is useful to provide time spent and charge-out value information in a tabular form for each of the time periods reported upon, with work classified (and sub-divided) in a way relevant to the circumstances of the case

The following areas of activity are suggested as a basis for the analysis of time spent:

- Administration and planning
- Investigations
- Realisation of assets
- Trading
- Dealing with creditors' claims
- 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 level of disclosure suggested above will not be appropriate in all cases, and considerations of proportionality will apply:

- where cumulative time costs are, and are expected to be, less than £10,000 the Liquidator should, as a minimum, state the number of hours and average rate per hour and explain any unusual features of the case;
- where cumulative time costs are, or are expected to be, between £10,000 and £50,000, a time and charge-out summary similar to that shown above will usually provide the appropriate level of detail (subject to the explanation of any unusual features);
- where cumulative time costs exceed, or are expected to exceed, £50,000, further and more detailed analysis or explanation will be warranted.

PRIVACY NOTICE

Use of personal information

We process personal information to enable us to carry out our work as insolvency practitioners which includes processing data that was held by companies/individuals before our appointment together with data collected during an insolvency procedure or a fixed charge receivership. Our legal obligation to process personal data arises from work we are required to carry out under insolvency and other related legislation.

Insolvency practitioners are Data Controllers of personal data in so far as defined by data protection legislation. Umang Patel will act as Data Processor on their instructions about personal data in relation to an insolvency procedure or fixed charge receivership.

Personal data will be kept secure and processed only for matters relating to the insolvency procedure being dealt with.

The data we may process

The personal data may process in most cases by insolvency practitioners will be basic details that may identify an individual and will typically be sufficient to allow us to carry out our work as insolvency practitioners, for example, dealing with the claims of individuals who are owed monies by the companies/individuals over whom we have been appointed.

However, insolvency practitioners may be appointed over entities that process personal data that is considered more sensitive, for example health records and this sensitive data will usually have been created before our appointment. Although we will take appropriate steps to safeguard sensitive data (or to destroy it where it is appropriate to do so), subject to limited exceptions, for example, where we identify previous conduct and/or action that requires further investigation, we will not be processing sensitive data.

Sharing information

We may share personal data with third parties where we are under a legal or regulatory duty to do so, or it is necessary for the purposes of undertaking our work as insolvency practitioners. We may also share personal data to lawfully assist the police or other law enforcement agencies with the prevention and detection of crime, where disclosure is necessary to protect the safety or security of any persons and/or otherwise as permitted by the law.

How long will we hold it?

Personal data will be retained for as long as any legislative or regulatory requirement requires us to hold it. Typically, this may be up to 6 years after which it will be destroyed.

What are your rights?

You have the right to receive the information contained in this document about how your personal data may be processed by us.

You also have the right to know that we may be processing your personal data and, in most circumstances, to have information about the personal data of yours that we hold, and you can ask for certain other details such as what purpose we may process your data for and how long we will hold it.

Individuals have the right to request that incorrect or incomplete data is corrected and in certain circumstances, you may request that we erase any personal data on you which may be held or processed as part of our work as insolvency practitioners. If you have any complaints about how we handle your personal data, please contact Umang Patel [umang@neuminsolvency.co.uk] of Neum Insolvency, Suite 9, Amba House, 15 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1BA, so we can resolve the issue, where possible. You also have the right to lodge a complaint about any use of your information with the Information Commissioners Office (ICO), the UK data protection regulator.