

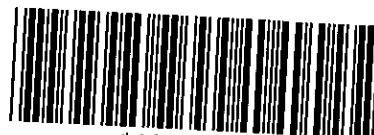
LIQ03

Notice of progress report in voluntary winding up



Companies House

THURSDAY



A13 *A83M8JJV*
18/04/2019 #160
COMPANIES HOUSE

1 Company details

Company number 02652603
Company name in full Albany Homes International Limited

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

2 Liquidator's name

Full forename(s) Myles
Surname Jacobson

3 Liquidator's address

Building name/number Gable House
Street 239 Regents Park Road
Post town London
County/Region
Postcode N3 3LF
Country

4 Liquidator's name ①

Full forename(s)
Surname

① Other liquidator
Use this section to tell us about
another liquidator.

5 Liquidator's address ②

Building name/number
Street
Post town
County/Region
Postcode
Country

② Other liquidator
Use this section to tell us about
another liquidator.

LIQ03

Notice of progress report in voluntary winding up

6 Period of progress report

From date	^d 2	^d 3	^m 0	^m 2	^y 2	^y 0	^y 1	^y 8
To date	^d 2	^d 2	^m 0	^m 2	^y 2	^y 0	^y 1	^y 9

7 Progress report

☒ The progress report is attached

8 Sign and date

Liquidator's signature

Signature

X

X

Signature date

^d 1	^d 6	^m 0	^m 4	^y 2	^y 0	^y 1	^y 9
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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 **Myles Jacobson**

Company name **UHY Hacker Young LLP**

Address
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square

Post town **London**

County/Region

Postcode **E 1 W 1 Y W**

Country

DX

Telephone **0207 216 4600**



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

Albany Homes International Limited
(In Liquidation)
Liquidator's Abstract of Receipts & Payments

Statement of Affairs		From 23/02/2018 To 22/02/2019
	ASSET REALISATIONS	
6,046,239.80	Astralnote Ltd	6,046,239.80
21,313.72	Cash at Bank	21,313.72
	Bank Interest Gross	0.88
		<u>6,067,554.40</u>
	UNSECURED CREDITORS	
(718,696.74)	Joint Venture Liability - Smiths	<u>NIL</u>
		<u>NIL</u>
	DISTRIBUTIONS	
(2.00)	Ordinary Shareholders	6,066,553.52
		<u>(6,066,553.52)</u>
<u>5,348,854.78</u>		<u>1,000.88</u>
	REPRESENTED BY	
	Non-Interest Bearing Estate Account	1,000.88
		<u>1,000.88</u>

Note:

1. A distribution in specie of £6,046,239.80 was made to the shareholders on 2 March 2018 at a rate of £3,023,119.90 per share in respect of the book debt. This was based upon the book value provided by the company's accountants.

Albany Homes International Limited – In Members' Voluntary Liquidation
Liquidator's Progress Report to Members
for the Year Ending 22 February 2019

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Company name:	Albany Homes International Limited
Registered office:	Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Former registered office:	Gable House 239 Regents Park Road London N3 3LF
Registered number:	02652603
Liquidator's name:	Myles Jacobson
Liquidator's address:	Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW
Liquidator's date of appointment:	23 February 2018

LIQUIDATOR'S ACTIONS SINCE APPOINTMENT

There is certain work that I am required by the insolvency legislation to undertake in connection with the liquidation that provides no financial benefit for the creditors. A description of the routine work undertaken since my appointment as liquidator is contained in Appendix 1.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

My receipts and payments account for the period from 23 February 2018 to 22 February 2019 is attached.

The balance of funds were held in an interest bearing estate bank account until 31 October 2018 at which time the account became non-interest bearing.

ASSETS

Astralnote Limited

The Declaration of Solvency showed a debt due from Astralnote Ltd, a company associated by virtue of a common director and shareholders, of £6,046,240. On 2 March 2018 a distribution in specie of £6,046,240 was made to the shareholders in this regard.

Cash at Bank

The Declaration of Solvency showed cash at bank of £21,314. This sum was transferred from the company's account held with NatWest Bank Plc into Streets SPW's client account shortly prior to liquidation and subsequently to the liquidation upon my appointment.

Bank Interest Gross

Bank interest of £1 has been earned on credit funds held during the reporting period.

LIABILITIES

Secured Creditors

An examination of the company's mortgage register held by the Registrar of Companies, showed that the company has no current charges over its assets.

Preferential Creditors

The Declaration of Solvency anticipated no preferential creditors and no claims have been received in this respect.

Crown Creditors

The Declaration of Solvency included no amount due to HM Revenue & Customs and no claim has been received in this regard.

Unsecured Creditors

The Declaration of Solvency included 1 unsecured creditor with an estimated total liability of £718,697 in respect of a joint venture liability. I have received no claims in the liquidation and the liability has been transferred to Albany Homes (HS) Limited and Albany Homes (BA) Limited, companies associated by virtue of common directors and shareholders.

Share Capital

The following distributions have been made to the members:

Date	Amount of distribution	Rate of distribution per share
2 March 2018	£6,046,239.80	£3,023,119.90 (in specie)
2 March 2018	£20,313.72	£10,156.86

PRE-APPOINTMENT REMUNERATION

The board previously authorised the payment of a fixed fee of £8,000 plus VAT for preparing the Declaration of Solvency and convening and holding the meeting of members prior to my appointment at a meeting held on 15 February 2018.

The fee for preparing the Declaration of Solvency and convening the meeting was paid by Astralnote Ltd.

LIQUIDATOR'S REMUNERATION

No resolution was proposed for my remuneration at the members' meeting as the fixed fee, mentioned above, had been agreed and paid pre-appointment. I have therefore not drawn any remuneration in this matter.

A copy of 'A Members' Guide to Liquidators' Fees' published by the Association of Business Recovery Professionals ("R3") is attached. An explanatory note which shows Streets SPW's practice fee recovery policy is also attached with the progress report. I further enclose details of UHY Hacker Young LLP's charge out rates and disbursements.

LIQUIDATOR'S EXPENSES

I have incurred expenses to 22 February 2019 of £1,160.

I have not been able to draw any expenses in this matter.

I have incurred the following expenses in the period since my appointment as liquidator:

Type of expense	Amount incurred/accrued in the reporting period (£)
Specific bond	920
Statutory advertising	240

FURTHER INFORMATION

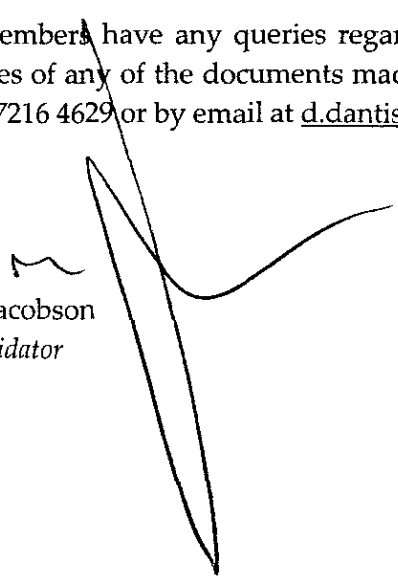
A member may, with the permission of the court or with at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at general meetings of the company request further details of the liquidator's remuneration and expenses, within 21 days of receipt of this report.

A member may, with the permission of the court or with at least 10% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at general meetings of the company, apply to court to challenge the amount of remuneration charged by the liquidator as being excessive, and/or the basis of the liquidator's remuneration, and/or the amount of the expenses incurred as being excessive, within 8 weeks of their receipt of this report.

A letter before claim has been issued against the company by solicitors acting on behalf of various leaseholders who purchased properties in an apartment block developed by the company. Numerous defects have allegedly emerged in this development and despite various attempts at remedial works this issue remains under further investigation. The liquidation will remain open until this matter has been fully resolved. I estimate that this will take approximately 6-12 months and once resolved the liquidation will be finalised and my files will be closed.

If members have any queries regarding the conduct of the liquidation, or if they want hard copies of any of the documents made available on-line, they should contact Danielle Dantis on 020 7216 4629 or by email at d.dantis@uhy-uk.com.

M. Jacobson
Liquidator



Appendix 1

1. 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/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.
- 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 bank reconciliations of the bank account containing estate funds.
- Reviewing the adequacy of the specific penalty bond.
- Undertaking periodic reviews of the progress of the case.
- Overseeing and controlling the work done on the case by case administrators.

2. Creditors

- Dealing with creditor correspondence, emails and telephone conversations regarding their claims.
- Maintaining up to date creditor information on the case management system.

Albany Homes International Limited
(In Liquidation)
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	REPRESENTED BY	
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A members' guide to liquidators' fees - England and Wales

1 Introduction

When a company goes into liquidation the costs of the proceedings are paid out of its assets. The members (i.e. shareholders) 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 and explains the basis on which fees are fixed.

2 Liquidation procedure

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. Where a declaration of solvency has been sworn by all or a majority of the directors of a company (as would usually be the case where they believe that the company has surplus assets to be distributed to members) a liquidation instituted by resolution of the shareholders is called a members' voluntary liquidation (often abbreviated to 'MVL').

3 Fixing the liquidator's fees

The basis for fixing the liquidator's remuneration in an MVL is set out in the Insolvency (England & Wales) Rules 2016 ("the Rules"). The Rules state that the remuneration shall be fixed either:

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

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

4. Who fixes the remuneration?

It is for the members of the company to determine on which of these bases the remuneration is to be fixed, and if it is to be fixed as a percentage, to fix the percentage to be applied. The Rules state that in arriving at their decision the members shall have regard to the following matters:

- the complexity (or otherwise) of the case;
- any respects in which, in connection with the company's affairs, there falls on the liquidator any responsibility of an exceptional kind or degree;
- 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 with which the liquidator has to deal.

A resolution specifying the terms on which the liquidator is to be remunerated may be taken at the meeting which appoints the liquidator. If the remuneration is not fixed in any of these ways, it will be in accordance with the scale laid down for official receivers.

5. **Review of remuneration**

Where there has been a material and substantial change in circumstances since the basis of the liquidator's remuneration was fixed, the liquidator may request that it be changed. The request must be made to the same body as initially approved the remuneration, and the same rules apply as to the original approval.

6. **What information should be provided by the liquidator?**

6.1 **General principles**

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

The liquidator should disclose:

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

The liquidator should inform 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 with them and in each subsequent report.

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

6.2 **Key issues**

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

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

- the actual costs of the work, including any expenses incurred in connection with it, as against any estimate provided;
- whether the work has provided a financial benefit, and if so what benefit (or if the work provided no direct financial benefit, but was required by statute).

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

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

6.3 Disbursements

Costs met by and reimbursed to the liquidator in connection with the liquidation will fall into two categories:

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

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

The following are not permissible as disbursements:

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

6.4 Progress reports and requests for further information

The liquidator is required to send annual progress reports to members. The reports must include:

- 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, a statement of 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 things done by the liquidator 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 members' rights to request further information and their right to challenge the liquidator's remuneration and expenses.

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. A request must be in writing and may be made by members with at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at general meetings of the Company or by any member with the permission of the court.

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

- the time or cost of preparation of the information would be excessive, or
- disclosure would be prejudicial to the conduct of the liquidation or might reasonably 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 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.

Provision of information – additional requirements

7. 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.

8. **What if a member is dissatisfied?**

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.

Application may be made to the court by 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, or any member with 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. 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.

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 company.

9. **Other matters relating to fees**

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 the scale laid down for the official receivers. Usually, however, the liquidator will agree the basis of his fee for dealing with charged assets with the secured creditor concerned.

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 a meeting of members.

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.

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.

There may also be occasions when members 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. Any arrangements of this nature will be a matter for agreement between the liquidator and the members concerned and will not be subject to the statutory rules relating to remuneration.

Whilst every care has been taken in its preparation, this statement is intended for general guidance only.

UHY Hacker Young Turnaround & Recovery Charge Out Rates (per hour)

Rates effective from 1 March 2019 and historic rates

Grade	Rate £/ per hour 2019	Rate £/ per hour 2017	Rate £/ per hour 2016	Rate £/ per hour 2015
Partners	£450 - £750	£340 - £750	£340 - £750	£340 - £750
Directors	£325 - £725	£275 - £400	£275 - £400	£275 - £400
Senior Managers	£300 - £400	£255 - £320	£255 - £320	£255 - £320
Managers	£280 - £350	£175 - £300	£175 - £300	£175 - £300
Assistant managers	£200 - £300	£165 - £250	£165 - £250	£165 - £250
Senior Administrators	£150 - £250	£135 - £250	£135 - £250	£135 - £250
Administrators	£80 - £180	£80 - £150	£80 - £150	£80 - £150
Junior Administrators	£70 - £120	£70 - £85	£70 - £85	£70 - £85

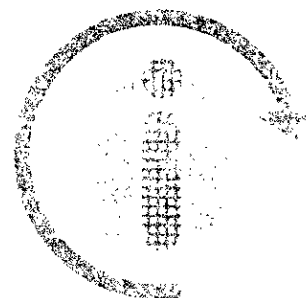
	Effective from 06.12.17	Previously
Internal storage of Insolvency Practitioner's working papers	£5 per annum for ten years (£50)	£5 per annum for ten years (£50)
Internal meeting room cost	£65 per meeting	£65 per hour
Mileage (own car usage)	45p per mile	45p per mile

VAT will be charged on the above disbursements where applicable.

Time charging policy

Support staff do not charge their time to each case. Support staff include cashier, secretarial and administration support.

Please be advised that the minimum unit of time recorded is 6 minutes.



STREETS SPW

Licensed Insolvency Practitioners

Practice Fee Recovery Policy for Streets SPW

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 www.streetsspw.co.uk/creditors-guides. 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 Practice 9 (SIP 9) and can be accessed at www.streetsspw.co.uk/creditors-guides. Alternatively a hard copy may be requested from Streets SPW, Gable House, 239 Regents Park Road, London N3 3LF. Please note that we have provided further details in this policy document.

Once the basis of the office holder's 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 holder's remuneration for the period reported on has elapsed, then that remuneration cannot subsequently be challenged.

Under the 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 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.

Streets SPW charge-out rates

Grade of staff	Current charge-out per hour (£) effective from 1 February 2017	Previous charge-out per hour (£) effective from 1 February 2016
Partner (appointment-taker)	400-500	400-500
Manager	250	250
Assistant manager	225	200
Administrator (all levels)	200	175
Assistant & support staff	100	100

Where necessary and appropriate, members of staff from SPW (UK) LLP, a connected accountancy and tax practice of which Streets SPW is a trading name in respect of insolvency work undertaken by the LLP, will undertake work on a case on either a time cost (charged at their normal charge-out rate) or fixed fee basis.

SPW (UK) LLP charge-out rates

Grade of staff	Current charge-out rate per hour (£) effective from 1 January 2018	Previous charge-out rate per hour (£) effective from 1 January 2015
Partner	325	275
Associate	200	175
Manager	175	150
Senior	125	105
Semi-senior	75	65
Junior	55	45

These charge-out rates charged are reviewed on 1 January each year and are adjusted where necessary to take account of inflation and the firm's overheads.

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. Each unit of time is 6 minutes. The work is recorded under the following categories: -

- Administration and Planning
- Case Specific Matters
- Creditors
- Investigations
- Realisation of Assets
- Trading

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 on new appointments we may seek time costs for all categories.

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.

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 now seek remuneration on a percentage basis more often. 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 proposed 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.

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 Streets SPW; 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: -

Mileage	45p per mile
Money Laundering Check Software	£15 per case per annum
Photocopying	15p per sheet
Internal Room Hire	£100 per hour
Internal Storage	£10 per box per 6 months