

**Ecotech London Limited (In Administration)
("the Company")**

Administrators' statement of Proposals

Pursuant to paragraph 49 of schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act 1986

Ernst & Young LLP

29 July 2016



Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this report:

the Company/Ecotech London	Ecotech London Limited (In Administration)
Ecotech Corporation	Ecotech Corporation Limited
EY	Ernst & Young LLP
Hilton Baird	Hilton Baird Collection Services Limited
Hilco	Hilco Valuation Services Europe, a division of Hilco Global
NOI	Notice of Intention
Lombard	Lombard North Central plc
LWARB	London and Waste Recycling Board
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
Premises	Unit 4, Marsh Way, Fairview Industrial Park, Rainham, Essex
RBSIF	Royal Bank of Scotland Invoice Finance
STF	STF Maschinen und Anlagenbau GmbH

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1. Introduction, background and circumstances giving rise to the appointment

1.1 Introduction

On 6 June the Company entered Administration and CGJ King and RH Kelly were appointed to act as Joint Administrators. This document, including its appendices, constitutes the Joint Administrators' statement of proposals to creditors pursuant to paragraph 49 of Schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act 1986 and Rule 2.33 of the Insolvency Rules 1986.

Certain statutory information relating to the Company and the appointment of the Joint Administrators is provided at Appendix A.

1.2 Background

The business, which is based in Rainham, Essex was a start up in 2013 and its principal trading activity was the production of recycled PET flakes from plastic bottles. This was in response to the growing demand for recycled packaging as a substitute for virgin PET.

The business operated from a single site (in Rainham) which operated a single processing line 24 hours a day. A secondary grinding line was subsequently installed to increase the plant's capacity and generate revenue growth.

The Company's customer base mainly comprised of UK and Ireland based businesses and the recycled finished product was principally used in packaging for the food industry.

The Company's main recycling line was financed by Lombard North Central plc who had exposure to the Company in excess of £1m at the date of appointment.

In addition, a German machinery manufacturer STF has been heavily involved with the business since its start up by way of:

- ▶ The supply and commissioning of the recycling line;
- ▶ Providing a buy back guarantee to Lombard (who funded the recycling line);
- ▶ Taking a minority equity stake in the business; and
- ▶ Providing additional equipment (with a value of £0.75m) on a rental basis in an attempt to improve the efficiency of the plant.

The Company employed c.50 employees all of whom were made redundant on 31 May 2016 prior to the Joint Administrators' appointment.

Ecotech London is the only external trading entity within the Group. It is wholly owned by Ecotech Corporation which was established as a vehicle for injecting shareholder funding into Ecotech London and is otherwise dormant.

1.3 Financial information

As the business only commenced trading in July 2014 it has only filed one year's statutory accounts at Companies House, however these are in abbreviated form.

The recent financial results of the Company (as per the management accounts) can be summarised as follows:

Period	Type audited/draft	Turnover £000	Gross profit £000	Gross profit %	Directors' remuneration £000	Net profit after tax £000	Accumulated reserves £000
4 months to 30 April 2016	Draft	1,743	715	41	n/a	(1,170)	(7,340)
12 months to 31 December 2015	Draft	5,521	1,844	33	n/a	(3,028)	(6,063)
6 months to 31 December 2014	Draft	805	99	12	n/a	(3,033)	(3,033)

Note – the closing reserve balances in the management accounts do not correspond with the opening reserve balances in the following period. We have been unable to reconcile these differences.

1.4 Circumstances Giving Rise to the Appointment of the Administrators

As highlighted in the table above, the Company has not been able to trade profitably since commencement of the operation, incurring significant losses up to the date of Administration.

The market in which the Company operates has experienced significant pricing pressures and there has been a continual downturn in the price of recycled PET. A significant cause of this decline is due to the turbulence in the oil market, since a decline in crude oil prices will impact both the selling price and demand for recycled PET. Accordingly, low oil prices have resulted in recycled PET being considered less attractive when compared with virgin PET as the cost gap between recycled product and new product has closed. Such adverse pricing effects have led to other insolvencies in the sector and are placing strain on the sector as a whole.

In addition to the macroeconomic factors attributed to oil prices, the business has also suffered from:

- ▶ Poor quality feedstock due to MRF's no longer carrying out detailed sorting of waste (which again is attributed to pricing pressures). This has inhibited the ability to generate adequate yields and also increased the level of waste associated with the operation. This has impacted profitability due to lower yields and associated costs of disposing of additional waste; and
- ▶ Operational and production issues with the plant resulting in periods of downtime and additional one-off costs. This again has hampered both profitability and cash flow.

The losses leading up to the Administration had principally been funded by the Company's main shareholder with shareholder loans amounting to c.£4m at the date of appointment. However, the main shareholder stated that they were no longer prepared to fund the business going forward.

In light of the continued losses, erosion of the Company's cash resources and the inability to obtain further funding from the shareholders, management had to quickly consider the options available to enable the Company to continue to operate as a going concern.

The direction pursued two options to preserve the business being:

- ▶ Approaching LWARB (one of the Company's secured lenders) to obtain further funding; and
- ▶ Entering into discussions with STF to obtain financial support with a view to implementing a turnaround of the business.

LWARB confirmed that they were unable to provide additional funding to support the business resulting in management exploring options with STF.

1.4.1 STF options

STF indicated that they wanted to explore options to enable the business to continue to trade solvently, however they required a period of time to carry out a diligence exercise and devise an operational plan.

Management had also concluded that in the absence of new funding, the business was insolvent. The Directors caused the company to cease trading on 20 May 2016. In order to protect the Company's position and assets, a Notice of Intention ("NOI") to appoint an Administrator was filed at court on 23 May 2016 (expiring 7 on June 2016). This provided the Company with the necessary 'breathing' space to progress discussions with STF and develop a financial and operational plan.

In conjunction with filing the NOI, the directors also fulfilled their statutory duties by submitting a Form HR1 to the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills ("BIS") notifying them of potential redundancies.

Unfortunately discussions with STF did not progress at a pace where management could be comfortable a turnaround of the business could be delivered. Additionally there was significant uncertainty regarding the level of funding required to support ongoing trading of the business as well as the source of any such funding therefore making it difficult to determine whether this would be adequate given the increased creditor pressure.

Consequently, management took steps to appoint Administrators and on 6 June 2016 RH Kelly and CGJ King were appointed.

2. Purpose, conduct and end of the Administration

2.1 Purpose of the administration

The purpose of an administration is to achieve one of three objectives:

- a. To rescue a company as a going concern
- b. To achieve a better result for a company's creditors as a whole than would be likely if the company were wound up (without first being in administration)
- c. To realise property in order to make a distribution to one or more secured or preferential creditors

Insolvency legislation provides that objective (a) should be pursued unless it is not reasonably practicable to do so or if objective (b) would achieve a better result for a company's creditors as a whole. Objective (c) may only be pursued if it is not reasonably practicable to achieve either objective (a) or (b) and can be pursued without unnecessarily harming the interests of the creditors of the company as a whole.

It was not deemed possible to rescue the Company as a going concern in accordance with paragraph 3(1)(a) of Schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act, as:

- ▶ The Company was significantly loss making and it was not considered likely that profitability could be achieved in the short term;
- ▶ The Company required significant levels of funding which was not possible to quantify or obtain in the time available. Further, it could not be concluded that any cash injection would be sufficient to generate an improvement in financial performance;
- ▶ The business had already ceased trading and all employees had been made redundant prior to the appointment of the Administrators.
- ▶ The prospect of finding a trade buyer would have been extremely remote due to the recent casualties in the sector and the various uncertainties that currently surround the market;

The Joint Administrators have therefore sought to pursue objective (b) to achieve a better result for the Company's creditors as a whole than would be if the Company were wound up. The key reasons for this are:

- ▶ Following appointment we undertook a brief marketing exercise, albeit this was restricted due to the limited information available. We subsequently engaged with a select number of interested parties to gauge any potential interest in the business.
- ▶ However there were some fundamental hurdles preventing a sale of the business as a whole, being:
 - ▶ The existence of the buyback agreement and the limited prospect of achieving a sale price elsewhere that would prevent Lombard invoking its rights under the buyback agreement (due to the likely shortfall under any other sale scenario). Once the buyback agreement was invoked the Company no longer had an interest in the majority of the recycling line;
 - ▶ The business was significantly loss making and the overhead base was arguably unsustainable; and
 - ▶ There would have been significant challenges in restarting the operation including the rehiring of employee and dealing with supplier issues.

- ▶ As a result of the above, the Administrators concluded that objective (c) should be achieved, namely to realise property in order to make a distribution to one or more secured or preferential creditors.

2.2 Conduct of the administration

2.2.1 Trading/wind down

As outlined above, the Company ceased to trade prior to filing the NOI and made all of its employees redundant on 31 May 2016 being the date up to which the payroll was paid.

Accordingly it was not possible to trade the business during the Administration (nor would there have been any merit in trading the business given the ongoing losses and lack of available funding).

Therefore the Joint Administrators sought to wind down the Company's affairs.

2.2.1.1 Retention of Title ("ROT")

A small number of ROT claims were received following our appointment. However, given the Company had ceased trading we aimed to limit the time spent on this area in order to prevent unnecessary costs being incurred.

Where possible we have tried to work with ROT creditors to recover their assets and mitigate unsecured claims.

Those claims deemed to be valid have been settled by inviting suppliers to collect their property. No payments have been made in relation to ROT claims.

2.2.1.2 Third party assets

Certain assets of the Company were either on hire or under a lease agreement such as a water treatment plant, forklift trucks and balers. Where the identity of the third party could be identified, the Joint Administrators invited these parties to collect their assets from the Company premises before the premises were vacated 30 June 2016.

Subsequent claims for assets remaining on site will need to be addressed through the Landlord.

2.2.2 Sale of business

Immediately following appointment, the Joint Administrators approached a number of parties to gauge their interest in acquiring the business and assets. Whilst discussions were held with a number of these parties no offers were forthcoming during this period.

There were several key factors making a sale of the business extremely unlikely, being:

- ▶ There were limited timescales available to execute a sale due to the high level of ongoing occupation costs;
- ▶ A sale of the continuing operation would have resulted in a significant working capital requirement due to the creditor balances that had amassed;
- ▶ It would have been challenging to obtaining sufficient comfort that the current operation could be transformed to a profitable enterprise; and
- ▶ The main recycling line was financed by Lombard who held a buyback guarantee for its full exposure. Accordingly any offer for the business' assets would have had to exceed the balance on the hire purchase agreement which our agents believed would not be achievable.

As a result of the above, the Joint Administrators sought to minimise costs and generate recoveries where possible during a closure of two weeks. We also arranged for the removal of any unencumbered plant and machinery to a third party location to enable the site to be vacated and avoid ongoing rent and rates liabilities.

2.3 Asset realisations

Due to the challenges highlighted above, the Joint Administrators proceeded to wind down the business and maximise realisations from the Company's assets as set out in further detail below.

2.3.1 Stock/finished goods

Prior to our appointment the Company had ceased processing new feedstock and had been focussed on selling finished goods materials.

The Company's stock levels were therefore exhausted on appointment and it had limited stock for sale.

We have managed to realise £23,647 from the finished goods stock prior to vacating site. We retained a former employee to assist with this process.

2.3.2 Debtors

The debtors ledger was subject to an invoice discounting facility with RBSIF who had exposure of £707,181 at 25 May 2016. Once the NOI was filed, RBSIF ceased advancing funds to the Company and appointed an external debt collection agency, Hilton Baird, to collect the debts.

At 25 May 2016, the value of the debtors ledgers was £976,079 (before any disputes, claims, rebates and credit notes). A further £59,346 also became available for collection from subsequent sales made after the NOI had been filed.

The debtor profile of the business was fairly concentrated spanning c.30 accounts with the majority of balances either current or not yet due for payment.

RBSIF have now recovered their exposure in full and the balance of the debtor book has been assigned back to the Company. The Joint Administrators have continued to retain Hilton Baird since this is considered to be the most economical method of collecting these outstanding balances and avoids disrupting a collection process that is already successfully underway.

The receipts and payments account does not show any debtor receipts to date as these monies have credited the RBSIF trust account and will only be recorded on the Joint Administrators' accounting system once the funds credit the Administration account.

Total collections to date are £926,241 and the debt collection agency continues to pursue the remaining balance on behalf of the Joint Administrators.

To date there have been surplus collections available to the Company of c. £150,000. We anticipate a debtor surplus of c. £200,000 before collection costs (subject to collection activity being maintained at its current level).

2.3.3 Plant and machinery

Encumbered plant and machinery

The majority of the Company's chattel assets were subject to asset finance. We do not envisage any equity being realised from these assets. However there were also some owned assets.

Owned assets

The Joint Administrators instructed property and asset consultants Hilco to assist on the disposal of the plant and machinery assets.

The Company owned minimal plant and machinery and we have provisionally sold these assets for £55,000 to STF who have an interest in the rest of the recycling line, however this invoice has not been settled and communication with STF continues to be protracted.

Realisations achieved will be reported in our progress report to creditors.

2.3.4 Cash bond held by Lombard

At the date of appointment Lombard held a cash bond of £250,000 which they obtained as a condition of providing finance for the main recycling line.

Lombard is also party to a buyback agreement with STF, which we understand has been invoked and will result in a transfer of ownership from Lombard to STF with STF paying the outstanding balance due to Lombard under the asset finance agreement.

Once the buyback agreement had been invoked we tried to engage with STF to assist with the transition of the main plant under the buyback agreement. We were liaising with their legal advisers with a view to granting a Licence to Occupy the Premises. This would have involved the Company remaining in occupation and charging a licence fee to cover all holding costs so that it was cost neutral to the Company. We were of the view this would have been the most straightforward approach for all parties, including STF and the Landlord, to facilitate the decommissioning and removal of the recycling line.

However, despite best efforts, discussions in relation to agreeing a Licence were not progressed promptly and we were left with no alternative other than to withdraw the draft licence and vacate the Premises so as to avoid incurring further costs.

We understand that this matter is still ongoing and we have not been party to discussions between Lombard and STF, however once STF fulfil its obligation under the buyback agreement we would expect that the cash bond will be released to the Company. This is a significant asset in the Administration.

2.3.5 Other assets

2.3.5.1 Cash on appointment

There was c.£11,319 cash held in the Company's bank account at the date of appointment. Following our appointment, an overseas payment of £3,995 was made which related to a pre-appointment instruction which it was not possible to recall.

Accordingly, net cash at the date of appointment amounted to c.£7,300. We are awaiting transfer of these funds into the Administration bank account and consequently are not yet shown in the receipts and payments account at Appendix B.

2.3.5.2 Rent deposit

The Landlord holds a deposit of £135,000 which is equivalent to six months' rent. It is unlikely that the site will be immediately be reoccupied and there will also be clean-up and remedial works required to restore the site.

As a consequence, we do not anticipate generating any recoveries from this asset.

2.4 Initial meeting of creditors

The Joint Administrators are of the opinion that the Company has insufficient property to enable a distribution to be made to unsecured creditors other than by virtue of the prescribed part and consequently, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 52(1) of Schedule B1 to the Act, they do not intend to call an initial creditors' meeting.

The Joint Administrators will be obliged to call an initial meeting of creditors if it is requested by creditors of the Company whose debts amount to at least 10% of the total debts of the Company. The request must be made within 8 business days of the date on which these proposals are sent out (or such longer period as the court may allow) and must be in the prescribed form. The creditor summoning the meeting must lodge with the Joint Administrators a deposit as security for the expenses of summoning and holding the meeting. Further information is provided in the covering letter accompanying these proposals.

2.5 Future conduct of the Administrations

The Joint Administrators will continue to manage the affairs, business and property of the Company to achieve the purpose of the Administration. This will include, inter alia:

- ▶ Working with Hilton Baird to collect the outstanding debtor book;
- ▶ Realising the remaining assets of the Company, most notably the cash bond held by Lombard and the unencumbered plant and machinery;
- ▶ Dealing with the Landlord's enquiries and arranging the surrender of lease;
- ▶ Dealing with corporation tax and VAT matters which includes filing statutory returns;
- ▶ Finalising liabilities in relation to the occupation of the property;
- ▶ Dealing with unsecured creditor enquiries;
- ▶ Carrying out investigative procedures, including investigating the conduct of the Directors leading up to the Joint Administrators' appointment in accordance with the requirements of the CDDA;
- ▶ Distributing realisations to the secured and preferential creditors of the Companies;
- ▶ If appropriate, agreeing unsecured creditor claims and distributing the Prescribed Part;
- ▶ Ensuring all statutory reporting and compliance obligations are met; and
- ▶ Finalising the Administration, including payment of all Administration liabilities.

2.6 The end of the administration

The Administration of the Company will end automatically after twelve months following the date of the Joint Administrators appointment, although this period can be extended by either the creditors or an application to Court.

It is proposed that the Administration will end either through a subsequent liquidation or via dissolution depending on whether there are any assets remaining at the end of the Administration.

Due to changes in insolvency legislation, the Joint Administrators are required to distribute the Prescribed Part during the Administration.

2.6.1 Dissolution

It is proposed that if at the end of the Administration the relevant company has no property which might permit a distribution to its creditors other than by way of the Prescribed Part, the Joint Administrators will send a notice to that effect to the Registrar of Companies. On registration of the notice the Joint Administrators' appointment will come to an end. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 84(6) of Schedule B1 to the Insolvency Act 1986 the company will be deemed to be dissolved three months after the registration of the notice.

3. Statements of Affairs

The directors have submitted their Statement of Affairs relating to the Company. A summary is attached at Appendix E. We would comment that a number of the assets listed in the Statement of Affairs have realisable values that are yet to be determined. Accordingly, these may be lower than indicated. Similarly, a number of creditor claims have yet to be quantified and may be higher than indicated. Additionally, the values are shown before applicable costs of realisation.

We provide below, for information, an indication of the current position with regard to creditors' claims. The figures have been compiled by Company management and have not been subject to independent review or statutory audit.

The information below highlights the key aspects of the Statement of Affairs.

3.2 Assets

3.2.1 Assets subject to a fixed charge

- ▶ The Statement of Affairs is forecasting a fixed charge surplus of c.£211,000 from trade debtor realisations. We would note this does not include any costs associated with the recovery of this asset. This does not appear unrealistic given the level of collections to date.
- ▶ The Statement of Affairs does not assume a surplus from the main recycling line.

3.2.2 Assets subject to a floating charge

We would note the following with regard to the Company's floating charge asset base:

- ▶ The Company's most significant assets are the potential book debt surplus and a £250,000 cash bond held by Lombard which we anticipate will be released once STF's obligations under the Buyback Agreement are fulfilled.
- ▶ There is also a cash bond of £135,000 which is held by the Landlord of the Premises. The Statement of Affairs does not forecast any recoveries from this asset given the premises it is unlikely to be reoccupied immediately and there will also be associated 'clear up costs'.
- ▶ The prepayments principally relate to insurance and Non-Domestic Rates, however no recovery is envisaged in relation to this as there is a corresponding entry in the Company's creditors as these payments were made monthly.
- ▶ The Statement of Affairs lists a stock balance of £158,247 which are estimated to realise a value of £3,000 as the majority relates to spare parts yet to be depreciated.
- ▶ Fixtures and Fittings include office equipment and furniture, albeit this is assumed to have negligible value.

Please note, the Statement of Affairs does not take into account the costs of realisation of assets and the costs of the Administration.

3.3 Liabilities

We provide below, for information, an indication of the current position with regard to creditors' claims. The figures have been compiled by the Company's management and have not been subject to independent review or statutory audit.

These figures do not include any estimates for contingent claims. Predominantly we would expect these claims to occur from the Landlord, in respect of existing and future liabilities under the lease albeit this will be mitigated by the cash bond held.

3.3.1 Secured creditors

The Company's main secured lenders are Lombard, RBSIF and LWARB.

The order of priority between secured creditors is as follows:

- ▶ Lombard; then
- ▶ LWARB; then
- ▶ RBSIF.

3.3.1.1 Lombard

As previously discussed, Lombard provided funding for the majority of the Company's recycling line and had a balance due under the termination agreement of £1.1m.

3.3.1.2 LWARB

LWARB have a second ranking debenture containing a fixed and floating charge with total lending of c.£2.8m.

LWARB will suffer a significant shortfall due to the limited floating charge assets available.

3.3.1.3 RBSIF

As highlighted above RBSIF have recovered their debt in full. The Statement of Affairs indicates funds in use of c.£0.4m on appointment.

3.3.2 Preferential creditors

We currently estimate preferential creditors of £18,000, in respect of claims for employees' salaries, holiday pay and pension contributions.

A number of claims from employees remain outstanding. As claims are received, we will be in a position to more accurately quantify the value of preferential creditor claims.

We currently estimate that preferential claims will be paid in full.

3.4 Non-preferential creditors

The directors' Statement of Affairs estimates that non-preferential creditors will amount to c.£5.5m. These are broken down as follows:

- ▶ Trade creditors - £1.4m;
- ▶ HMRC - £39,341;
- ▶ Unsecured shareholder loans - c£4.0m; and
- ▶ Employees unsecured claims – c.£0.1m (we note these have not been scheduled in the Company's creditor section of the Statement of Affairs but have been included in the total value of non-preferential claims).

Creditor claims continue to be submitted and final claims in the Administration may be higher due to contingent claims and other non-preferential creditor amounts not included in the Statement of Affairs.

It is not anticipated that there will be sufficient realisations to enable a distribution to the non-preferential creditors other than by virtue of the Prescribed Part.

4. Prescribed part

The prescribed part is a proportion of floating charge assets set aside for unsecured creditors pursuant to section 176A of the Insolvency Act 1986. The prescribed part applies to floating charges created on or after 15 September 2003.

The level of forecast recoveries currently remains uncertain and will depend on the success of the asset realisation process, principally recovery of the debt book and cash bond held by Lombard.

However, our latest estimates indicate that:

- ▶ The value of the Company's net property is stated in the Directors' Statement of Affairs to amount to £507,597; and
- ▶ This is estimated to result in the value of the prescribed part being £104,519 (before the costs of dealing with the prescribed part).

The Joint Administrators do not currently intend to make an application to the Court under section 176A(5) of the Insolvency Act 1986 for an order not to distribute the prescribed part.

We estimate that the dividend to non-preferential creditors under the prescribed part in the Administration is likely to be c.2p in the pound.

5. Administrators' receipts and payments

A summary of the Administrators' receipts and payments for the period from 6 June 2016 to 28 July 2016 is attached at Appendix B.

6. Administrators' remuneration and disbursements and payments to other professionals

6.1 Remuneration

The statutory provisions relating to remuneration are set out in Rule 2.106 of the Insolvency Rules 1986. Further information is given in the Association of Business Recovery Professionals' publication 'A Creditors' Guide to Administrators' Fees', a copy of which may be accessed from the web site of the Insolvency Practitioners Association at <http://www.insolvency-practitioners.org.uk> (follow 'Regulation and Guidance' then 'Creditors' Guides to Fees' then 'Administrators Fees (November 2011)'), or is available in hard copy upon written request to the Joint Administrators.

In the event that a creditors' meeting is not requisitioned and a creditors' committee is not formed, the Joint Administrators will seek to have their remuneration fixed by the secured and preferential creditors, in accordance with Rule 2.106(5A) of the Rules. The Joint Administrators will ask for their remuneration to be fixed on the basis of time properly given by them and their staff in dealing with matters arising in the Administration.

Attached at Appendix C is a detailed analysis of time spent and charge out rates, for each grade of staff for the various areas of work carried out to 28 July 2016, as required by the Association of Business Recovery Professionals' Statement of Insolvency Practice No. 9.

The time spent by the Administrators and their staff to date primarily relates to the following matters:

- ▶ Sale of stock and other assets;
- ▶ Property issues such as arranging insurance, asset removals, ROT matters and site exit;
- ▶ VAT and tax matters;
- ▶ Dealing with statutory duties and mailings;
- ▶ Pursuing the outstanding debtors ledger; and
- ▶ Negotiations with Lombard and STF which included trying to grant a licence to occupy the Premises.

6.2 Disbursements

Appendix C also includes a statement of the Joint Administrators' policy for charging disbursements. In the event that a creditors' meeting is not requisitioned and a creditors' committee is not formed, the Joint Administrators will seek the approval of the secured creditor and preferential creditors to charge Category 2 disbursements.

6.3 Payments to other professionals

The Joint Administrators have engaged the following other professionals to assist them. They were chosen on the basis of their experience in similar assignments

Name of firm	Nature of service	How contracted to be paid
Hilco	Asset advice, including valuation and sale of chattel assets.	Time cost basis and percentage of realisations achieved
Addleshaw Goddard LLP	Legal advice	Time cost basis

No fees have been paid to these professionals to date.

7. Pre-Administration costs

No unpaid pre-administration costs will be recovered.

Appendix A Statutory information

Company Information

Company Name:	Ecotech London Limited (In Administration)
Registered Office Address:	c/o Ernst & Young LLP 1 Bridgewater Place Water Lane Leeds LS11 5QR
Registered Number:	08573291
Trading Name(s):	Ecotech London Limited
Trading Address(es):	Unit 4 Marsh Way Fairview Industrial Park Rainham Essex RM13 8UH

Details of the Administrators and of their appointment

Administrators:	CGJ King and RH Kelly
Date of Appointment:	6 June 2016
By Whom Appointed:	The appointment was made by the Company Directors
Court Reference:	High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Leeds District Registry – 478 of 2016.

Any of the functions to be performed or powers exercisable by the administrators may be carried out/exercised by any one of them acting alone or by any or all of them acting jointly.

Statement concerning the EC Regulation

The EC Council Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings does apply to this administration and the proceedings are main proceedings. This means that this Administration is conducted according to UK insolvency legislation and is not governed by the insolvency law of any other European Union Member State.

Share capital

Class	Authorised		Issued and fully paid	
	Number	£	Number	£
Ordinary	1,301,386	1,301,386	1,301,386	1,301,386

Directors and secretary and their shareholdings

Name	Director or Secretary	Date appointed	Current shareholding
Javed Mawji	Director	18 June 2013	-
Lorna Mary Leonard	Director	18 November 2014	-
James Alexander Lanman	Director	1 March 2014	-
Fatehali Jaffer Mawji	Director	13 December 2013	-
David George Sargent	Director	13 December 2013	-
Ian Frederick Goodfellow	Director	13 December 2013	-
Markus Ingepass	Director	28 January 2014	-

Appendix B Administrators' receipts and payments account for the period from 6 June 2016 to 28 July 2016

Ecotech London Limited (In Administration) Summary of Receipts and Payments from 6 June 2016 to 28 July 2016

Statement of Affairs Amount

	£ Receipts	£
3,000	Sale of stock	23,647
	Property recharges	500
	Petty cash	59
		<u>24,206</u>
	Payments	
	Contractor costs	1,637
	Service charge	490
	Public Notices	85
	Property charges	640
		<u>2,851</u>
	Cash on hand	<u><u>21,354</u></u>
	Made up as follows:	
	Cash at bank	25,941
	VAT payable	(4,829)
	VAT receivable	243
		<u>21,354</u>

Appendix C Statement of administrators' charging policy for remuneration and disbursements pursuant to Statement of Insolvency Practice No.9

Charging and disbursement policy

Administrator's charging policy for remuneration

The Administrators have engaged managers and other staff to work on the Administration. The work required is delegated to the most appropriate level of staff taking account of the nature of the work and the individual's experience. Additional assistance is provided by accounting and treasury executives dealing with the company's bank accounts and statutory compliance diaries. Work carried out by all staff is subject to the overall supervision of the Administrators.

All time spent by staff working directly on case-related matters is charged to a time code established for the case. Time is recorded in units of six minutes. Each member of staff has a specific hourly rate, which is subject to change over time.

Hourly rates are summarised below:

	Effective From 1 July 2015 (£)	Effective from 1 July 2016 (£)
Restructuring		
Partner	660	710
Executive Director	630	660
Assistant Director	475	500
Senior Executive	370	390
Executive	215 - 265	225 - 280
Analyst	145 -215	150 - 225
Tax		
Partner	1125	1180
Executive Director	1125	1180
Assistant Director	770 - 880	810 - 925
Senior Executive	650	685
Executive	390	410
Analyst	125-240	130 - 250

Ecotech London Limited (In Administration)
Summary of Joint Administrators' time costs from 6 June 2016 to 28 July 2016

Hours	Partner	Executive Director	Assistant Director	Senior Executive	Executive	Analyst	Support	Total
Accounting and Administration	-	-	-	10.0	-	25.5	32.0	67.5
Bank & Statutory Reporting	3.0	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
Creditors (Mandatory)	2.0	-	-	1.0	-	19.8	-	22.8
Debtors	-	1.5	-	5.0	-	-	-	6.5
Employee Matters	-	-	4.5	-	19.0	1.5	-	25.0
General	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Immediate Tasks	-	3.0	-	7.5	-	22.5	-	33.0
Job Acceptance & Strategy	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Other Assets (Mandatory)	-	13.0	-	25.5	-	1.0	-	39.5
Other Matters	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5
Out of scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property	-	4.0	-	31.0	-	-	-	35.0
Public Relations Issues	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Retention of Title	-	-	-	3.5	-	14.0	-	17.5
Statutory Duties	-	2.0	-	31.0	-	43.5	-	76.5
STF Licence and Plant	-	5.0	-	14.5	-	-	-	19.5
Trading (Mandatory)	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0
VAT & Taxation	-	-	9.1	2.3	-	10.2	-	21.6
						-	-	
Total Hours	5.0	36.5	13.6	132.3	19.0	138.5	32.0	376.9
Time Costs (£)	3,300	23,010	8,186	49,615	5,080	19,928	8,675	117,793
Average Hourly Rate (£)	660	630	602	375	267	144	271	313

Administrators' charging policy for disbursements

Statement of Insolvency Practice No. 9 divides disbursements into two categories.

Category 1 disbursements are defined as specific expenditure relating to the administration of the insolvent's affairs and referable to payment to an independent third party. Such disbursements can be paid from the insolvent's assets without approval from the Creditors' Committee or the general body of creditors. In line with Statement of Insolvency Practice No. 9, it is our policy to disclose Category 1 disbursements drawn but not to seek approval for their payment. We are prepared to provide such additional information as may reasonably be required to support the disbursements drawn.

Category 1 disbursements	Cost (£)
Travel	1,351
Accommodation	930
Subsistence	235
Postage / courier	471
TOTAL	2,987

Category 2 disbursements are charges made by the office holder's firm that include elements of shared or overhead costs. Statement of Insolvency Practice No. 9 provides that such disbursements are subject to approval as if they were remuneration.

It is our policy, in line with the Statement, to seek approval for Category 2 disbursements before they are drawn. To date, the following Category 2 expenses have been incurred. It is proposed that Joint Administrators be permitted to draw these expenses.

Nature of expense	Amount – £	Basis of charge
Mileage	551	Mileage is charged at 45p per mile

Appendix D Statement of Affairs

Rule 2.29

Form 2.14B

Statement of affairs

Name of Company Ecotech London Limited	Company number 08573291
In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, Leeds District Registry	Court case number Case 478 of 2016

(a) Insert name and address of registered office of the company

Statement as to the affairs of (a) Ecotech London Limited
c/o Ernst & Young, 1 Bridgewater Place, Water Lane, Leeds, LS11 5QR

(b) Insert date on the (b) 6 June 2016, the date that the company entered administration.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this statement of affairs are a full, true and complete statement of the affairs

of the above named company as at (b) 6 June 2016 the date that the company entered administration.

Full name LORNA MARY LEONARD

Signed 

Dated 24/6/16

A – Summary of Assets

Assets	Book Value (£)	Estimated to Realise (£)
Assets subject to fixed charge:		
LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS	345,190	—
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	2,259,080	1,181,734
HP LIABILITY TO LOMBARD NORTH CENTRAL PLC	(1,181,734)	(1,181,734)
TRADE DEBTORS	612,979	604,085
AMOUNTS DUE TO RBSIF	(393,136)	(393,136)
Assets subject to floating charge:		
PLANT AND MACHINERY	209,118	50,000
FIXTURE AND FITTINGS	26,813	—
PRE-OPERATIONAL SET UP COST	9,518	—
STOCK / FINISHED GOODS	158,247	3,000
PREPAYMENTS	368,045	—
BOOK DEBT SURPLUS	219,843	210,949
CASH	11,319	11,319
RENT DEPOSIT HELD BY LAND LORD	135,000	—
CASH BOND HELD BY LOMBARD	250,000	250,000
Uncharged assets:		
Estimated total assets available for preferential creditors	1,387,903	525,267

Estimated total assets available for preferential creditors

Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Date

24/6/16

A1 – Summary of Liabilities

	Estimated to realise (£)
Estimated total assets available for preferential creditors (carried from page A)	£ 525,267
Liabilities	
Preferential creditors:-	£ (14,670)
Estimated deficiency/surplus as regards preferential creditors	£ 507,597
Estimated prescribed part of net property where applicable (to carry forward)	£ 104,519
Estimated total assets available for floating charge holders	£ 403,078
Debts secured by floating charges	£ (2,807,443)
Estimated deficiency/surplus of assets after floating charges	£ (2,404,365)
Estimated prescribed part of net property where applicable (brought down)	£ 104,519
Total assets available to unsecured creditors	£ 104,519
Unsecured non-preferential claims (excluding any shortfall to floating charge holders)	£ (5,468,600)
Estimated deficiency/surplus as regards non-preferential creditors (excluding any shortfall to floating charge holders)	£ (5,364,080)
Shortfall to floating charge holders (brought down)	£ (2,404,365)
Estimated deficiency/surplus as regards creditors	£ (7,768,445)
Issued and called up capital	1,303,719 £2,400,000
Estimated total deficiency/surplus as regards members	£ (9,072,164) (1,074,821)

Signature  Date 24/6/16

COMPANY CREDITORS

Note: You must include all creditors and identify all creditors under hire-purchase, chattel leasing or conditional sale agreements and customers claiming amounts paid in advance of the supply of goods or services and creditors claiming retention of title over property in the company's possession.

Name of creditor or claimant	Address (with postcode)	Amount of debt £	Details of any security held by creditor	Date security given	Value of security £
TRADE CREDITORS UNSECURED LOANS	SEE SEPARATE SHEET.	1355343	NO SECURITIES GIVEN	N/A	N/A
LAILA MANJI	ADDRESSES PROVIDED TO ADMINISTRATOR	127571	"	N/A	N/A
AU MANJI	"	3,209,025	"	N/A	N/A
RAJ SHARAD	"	134,107	"	N/A	N/A
PLAST INVEST	"	453,250	"	N/A	N/A
JAVED MANJI	"	39,480	"	N/A	N/A
EMPLOYEES FOR UNPAID HOLIDAY	NAMES & ADDRESSES PROVIDED TO ADMINISTRATOR	17,670	"	N/A	N/A
HMRC	PAVE & NIC	57,053	"	N/A	N/A
HMRC	VAT	(17712)	"	N/A	N/A

Signature *Shahid* Date 24/06/16

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PAGE 1 OF 4

COMPANY CREDITORS	Balance as at 31/12/2019	Details of any security held	Date Security	Value of security held
1. Trade Receivables	151,127,371,996			151,127,371,996
2. Trade Payables	10,718,243,919			10,718,243,919
3. Other Receivables	1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
4. Other Payables	1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
5. Financial Assets	1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
6. Financial Liabilities	1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
7. Other Assets	1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
8. Other Liabilities	1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
9. Total	166,845,615,914			166,845,615,914
10. Total	166,845,615,914			166,845,615,914
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100. Total	166,845,615,914			166,845,615,914

24/6/16

Thomas Leonard

COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS

Name of Shareholder	Address (with postcode)	No. of shares held	Nominal Value	Details of Shares held
ECOTECH CORPORATION LTD	ACRE HOUSE, 11-15 WILLIAM ROAD LONDON NW1 2ER	1,303,719	1,303,719	ORDINARY SHARES
TOTALS		1,303,719	1,303,719	

Signature *John Leonard* Date 24/6/16

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