

Liquidator's Statement of Receipts and Payments**Pursuant to Section 192 of the Insolvency Act
1986****S.192**

To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

00217591

Name of Company

(a) Insert full name
of company

(a) Werneth Mould Engineering Limited

(b) Insert full name(s)
and address(es)

We (b)
Bruce Mackay
RSM Restructuring Advisory LLP
25 Farringdon Street
London EC4A 4AB

Matthew Robert Haw
RSM Restructuring Advisory LLP
25 Farringdon Street
London EC4A 4AB

the liquidator(s) of the company attach a copy of my/our statement of
receipts and payments under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

WEDNESDAY



A07 *A5A788L5* #216
29/06/2016
COMPANIES HOUSE

Signed

Date 27 June 2016

Presenter's name,
address and
reference
(if any)

RSM Restructuring Advisory LLP, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A
4AB
Ref BAM/LMM/MP/KZ/272077

Statement of Receipts and Payments under Section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

Name of Company Werneth Mould Engineering Limited

Company Registered Number 00217591

State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up Members Voluntary Liquidation

Date of commencement of winding up 15 December 2008

Date to which this statement is brought down 14 June 2016

Name and Address of Liquidators

Name	Bruce Mackay
At the office of	RSM Restructuring Advisory LLP
Address	25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB
Name	Matthew Robert Haw
At the office of	RSM Restructuring Advisory LLP
Address	25 Farringdon Street London EC4A 4AB

(1) Form and Contents of Statement

Every statement must contain a detailed account of all the liquidator's realisations and disbursements in respect of the company. The statement of realisations should contain a record of all receipts derived from assets existing at the date of the winding up resolution and subsequently realised, including balance in bank, book debts and calls collected, property sold etc., and the account of disbursements should contain all payments for costs and charges, or to creditors or contributories. Where property has been realised, the gross proceeds of sale must be entered under realisations and the necessary payments incidental to sales must be entered as disbursements. These accounts should not contain payments into the Insolvency Services Account (except unclaimed dividends – see Para 5) or payments into or out of bank, or temporary investments by the liquidator, or the proceeds of such investments when realised, which should be shown separately.

(a) By means of the bank pass book

(b) By a separate detailed statement of monies invested by the liquidator, and investments realised

Interest allowed or charged by the bank, bank commission, etc., and profit or loss upon the realisation of temporary investments, should, however, be inserted in the accounts of realisations or disbursements as the case may be. Each receipt and payment must be entered in the account in such a manner as sufficiently to explain its nature. The receipts and payments must severally be added up at the foot of each sheet, and the totals carried forward from one account to another without any intermediate balance, so that the gross totals shall represent the total amounts received and paid by the liquidator respectively.

(2) Trading Account

When the liquidator carries on a business, a trading account must be forwarded as a distinct account, and the totals of receipts and payments on the trading account must alone be set out in the statement.

(3) Dividends, &c

When dividends or instalments of compositions are paid to creditors, or a return of surplus assets is made to contributories, the total amount of each dividend, or instalment of composition or return to contributories, actually paid, must be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum, and the liquidator must forward separate accounts showing in lists the amount of the claim of each creditor, and the amount of dividend or composition payable to each creditor, and of surplus assets payable to each contributory, distinguishing in each list the dividends or instalments of composition and shares of surplus assets actually paid and those remaining unclaimed.

(4) When unclaimed dividends, instalments of composition or returns of surplus assets are paid into the Insolvency Services Account, the total amount so paid in should be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum.

(5) Credit should not be taken in the statement of disbursements for any amount in respect of liquidator's remuneration unless it has been duly allowed by resolutions of the liquidation committee or of the creditors or of the company in general meeting, or by order of court as the case may require.

REALISATIONS

Date,	Receipts From	Nature of receipts or payments/explanation	Total £
Total realisations carried forward to next abstract:			0.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Date,	Payments To	Nature of receipts or payments/explanation	Total £
		Irrecoverable VAT	0 00
		Total disbursements carried forward to next abstract:	0.00

Analysis of balance

	£	£
Total realisations	0 00	
Total disbursements	0 00	
Net Realisations		0 00
Post Appointment Sales	0 00	
Post Appointment Expenditure	0 00	
Trading Surplus (Deficit)		0 00
Balance held		0 00
This balance is made up as follows		
1 Cash in hands of liquidator		0 00
2 Balance at bank		0 00
3 Amount in Insolvency Services Account		0 00
4 Amounts invested by liquidator	0 00	
Less The cost of investments realised	0 00	
Balance		0 00
5 Accrued Items		0 00
Total Balance as shown above		0 00

Statements by Liquidator

The amount of the estimated assets and liabilities at the date of the commencement of the winding up.

£

Assets (after deducting amounts charged to secured creditors including the holders of floating charges)	0 00
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	0 00
Floating charge holders	0 00
Preferential creditors	0 00
Unsecured creditors	0 00

The total amount of the capital paid up at the date of the commencement of the winding up.

£

Paid up in cash	0 00
Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash	0 00

The general description and estimated value of any outstanding assets.

Asset Type	Estimated To Realise

Reasons why the winding up cannot yet be concluded

Personal injury claims to be agreed or implementation of legislation to allow claimants to direct claims to insurers

The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed

12 months