

The Insolvency Act 1986  
Liquidator's Progress  
Report

# S.192

Pursuant to section 192 of the  
Insolvency Act 1986

For official

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To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

01540476

Name of Company

(a) Insert full  
name of company

(a) Famous Army Stores Limited

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

We(b)

Craig Livesey  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
101 Barbirolli Square  
Lower Mosley Street  
Manchester M2 3PW

Stepehn Ellis  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Benson House  
33 Wellington Street  
Leeds LS1 4JP

the liquidator(s) of the company attach a copy of my/our Progress Report  
under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

**Jointly and Severally Appointed**

Signed



Date

2/9/11

Presenter's name, address and reference (if any)  
Debbie Blair  
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Benson House  
33 Wellington Street  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire LS1 4JP

For Official Use

Liquidation Section | Post Room

THURSDAY



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A05

08/09/2011

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COMPANIES HOUSE

# Statement of Receipts and Payments under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

Name of Company	<b>Famous Army Stores Limited</b>
Company's registered number	<b>01540476</b>
State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up	<b>Creditors</b>
Date of commencement of winding up	<b>29/08/2006</b>
Date to which this statement is brought down	<b>28/08/2011</b>
Name and address of liquidator	<b>See page 1</b>

## NOTES

You should read these notes carefully before completing the forms. The notes do not form part of the return to be sent to the registrar of companies.

## Form and Contents of Statement

(1) 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 at bank, book debts and calls collected, property sold, etc, and the account of disbursements should contain all payments of costs, charges and expenses, or to creditors or contributories. Receipts derived from deposit accounts and money market deposits are to be included in the 'balance at bank'. Only actual investments are to be included in the 'amounts invested' section in the analysis of balance on page 5 of the form. 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. A payment into the Insolvency Services Account is not a disbursement and should not be shown as such, nor are payments into a bank, building society or any other financial institution. However, the interest received on any investment should be shown in the realisations. 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

## Trading Account

(2) 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 this statement.

## Dividends

(3) When dividends, instalments of compositions, etc are paid to creditors or a return of surplus assets is made to contributories, the total amount of each dividend, etc 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, etc payable to each creditor, or contributory.

(4) When unclaimed dividends, etc are paid into the Insolvency Services Account, the total amount so paid in should be entered in the statement of disbursements as one sum. The items to be paid in relation to unclaimed dividends should first be included in the realisations side of the account.

(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 the court as the case may require, or is otherwise allowable under the provisions of the Insolvency Rules.

[illegible]

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**Analysis of balance**

Total realisations  
Total disbursements

Balance £

The Balance is made up as follows -

- 1 Cash in hands of liquidator
- 2 Balance at bank
- 3 Amount in Insolvency Services Account

- 4 Amounts invested by liquidator
- Less the cost of investments realised

**Balance**

Total balance as shown above

£

£

£

2,038,664 22  
1,967,220 07

71,444 15

0 00

0 00

71,444 15

0 00

71,444 15

[NOTE- Full details of stocks purchased for investment and any realisation of them should be given in a separate statement]

The liquidator should also state -

- (1) 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)

£

1,834,572 00

Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors  
Floating charge holders  
Unsecured creditors

0 00

0 00

36,753,260 61

- (2) The total amount of the capital paid up at the date of commencement of the winding up

Paid up in cash

250,100 00

Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash

0 00

- (3) The general description and estimated value of any outstanding assets (if there is  
insufficient space here, attach a separate sheet)

One property, valued between £5-£10K

- (4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded

Need to sell final property and possibly pay unsecured creditors

- (5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed

6-12 months