The Insolvency Act 1986

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

02485353

Name of Company

Chesterton International Limited

We

lan Christopher Oakley-Smith, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT L Pagden, Benedict McQueen, 62 Wilson Street, London, EC2A 2BU

Michael John Andrew Jervis, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT

the liquidators of the company attach a copy of our statement of receipts and payments under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

Date 31JUH 2015.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Benson House 33 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4JP

Ref 169185/CF

Post Room

\*A4CVEINN\*

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01/08/2015

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

Name of Company

Chesterton International Limited

Company Registered Number

02485353

State whether members' or

creditors' voluntary winding up

Creditors

Date of commencement of winding up

09 July 2008

Date to which this statement is

brought down

08 July 2015

Name and Address of Liquidator

Ian Christopher Oakley-Smith, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT

L Pagden, Benedict McQueen, 62 Wilson Street, London, EC2A 2BU

Michael John Andrew Jervis, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT

#### **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 the totals carried forward from one account to another without any intermediate balance, so that the gross totals represent the total amounts received and paid by the liquidator respectively.

## **Trading Account**

(2) When the liquidator carries on a business, a trading account must be forwarded as a distinct account, and the total 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

Liquidator's statement of account under section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

Realisations Date Of whom received Nature of assets realised **Amount** Brought Forward 12,388 29 12,388 29 Carried Forward

Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount
	<u> </u>	Brought Forward	10,966 61
01/04/2015 01/07/2015	The Insolvency Service Department of Trade	Finance / Bank interest & charges Bank / Finance Charges	25 00 25 00

# Analysis of balance

Total realisat			£ 12,388 29 11,016 61
		Balance £	1,371 68
1 Cash in h 2 Balance	is made up as follows nands of liquidator at bank in Insolvency Services Account		0 00 0 00 1,371 68
	s invested by liquidator e cost of investments realised Items	£ 0 00 0 00	0 00 0 00
Total Ba	lance as shown above		1,371 68

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

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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	5,296,766 76

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

Paid up in cash
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)

Nil

(4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded

Case remains open for the purposes of intergroup companies (C Realisations Ltd and CPAM Realisations Ltd

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

12 months