

Rule 4 223-CVL

The Insolvency Act 1986

Liquidator's Statement of Receipt
Payments**S.192**

Pursuant to Section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

For official use

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To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

00770529

Name of Company

(a) Insert full name of
company

(a) Monarch Realisations 2 Limited

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

I/We(b)

Russell Downs
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside London
SE1 2RT

Ian David Green
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
7 More London Riverside London
SE1 2RT

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

Signed

Date 21/11/14

Presenter's name, address and reference
(if any) Lesha Parsons
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Benson House 33 Wellington Street Leeds
LS1 4JP

MONDAY



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24/11/2014

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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

Name of Company	Monarch Realisations 2 Limited
Company's registered number	00770529
State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up	Creditors
Date of commencement of winding up	23/04/2010
Date to which this statement is brought down	22/10/2014
Name and address of liquidator	See page 1

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 for costs, charges and expenses, 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. 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 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.

(6) This statement of receipts and payments is required in duplicate.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

317.620 9

Analysis of

Total realisations
Total disbursements

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

	£
	12,505,437 43
	11,817,630 92
Balance £	687,806 51
	0 00
	147,137 56
	540,668 95
£	
	0 00
£	687,806 51

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

* The investment or deposit of money by the liquidator does not withdraw it from the operation of the Insolvency Regulations 1986, and any such investments representing money held for six months or upwards must be realised and paid into the Insolvency Services Account, except in the case of investments in Government securities, the transfer of which to the control of the Secretary of State will be accepted as a sufficient compliance with the terms of the

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)	£
	540,000 00
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	0 00
Floating charge holders	324,655,126 37
Unsecured creditors	337,405,000 00

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

Paid up in cash	1,000,000 00
Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash	73,260,000 00

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

Various potential tax assets, the value of which remains uncertain

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

The various potential tax claims are subject to the outcome of HMRC tribunal decisions on complex lead tribunal cases, which are expected during the course of 2015

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

Twelve months

