The Insolvency Act 1986

Liquidator's Statement of Receipts and Payments

S. 192

Pursuant to section 192 of the **Insolvency Act 1986** 

To the Registrar of Companies

	<u></u>	For of	ficial us	≊e
	<u></u>			]
	ny Numb 1943		•	
NTS	LIMI	TEV.	·	

(a) insert full name of company

Name of Company Recet

Limited

(b) Insert full name(s) and क्ष्यंत्रस्टड(टड)

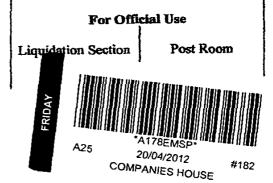
I/We (b)

PAUL NICHOLAS DAVID PELHAM House MANOR FARM BOHUNE IMANNING FOLD

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

RD Pelhum Date 17/04/2012

Presenter's name (if any)



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

INVESTMENTS LIMITED Name of company Company's registered number State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up Date of commencement of winding up MARCH 2012 Date to which this statement is brought down N.D. PELHAM Name and address of liquidator mnur farm House. BOAUNE, PENSEY.

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 represents 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
- (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.

Disburse	ments		
Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount
		Brought forward	£
			25,720=75
		1	
		Carried forward	25,720-75

disbursements which should be carried forward to the next account

Disbursements				
Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount	
		Brought forward	£	
			25,720-75	
		Carried forward	25,720 = 7	

disbursements which should be carried forward to the next account

Analysis of balance	£
Total realisations	25720-75 25720-75
Balar	ice £ NIL
The balance is made up as follows —  1. Cash in hands of liquidator  2. Balance at bank	
4. Amounts invested by liquidator  Less: the cost of investments realised	ENIL
Balance	
Total balance as shown above	£ NIL
[NOTE - Full details of stocks purchased for investment and a them should be given in a separate statement]	ny realisation of
The liquidator should also state -	
(1) The amount of the estimated assets and liabilities at the decommencement of the winding up-	nte of the
Assets (after deducting amounts charged to secured creditors –including the holders of floating charges)  Liabilities-Fixed charge creditors  Floating charge holders  Unsecured creditors	NIL NIL 1169
(2) The total amount of the capital paid up at the date of the coment of the winding up- Paid up in cash	3
(3) The general description and estimated value of any outstream there is insufficient space here, attach a separate sheet).	nding assets (if
DEGTOR LAZARD BROS & Co.	345
<ul><li>(4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded</li><li>(5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be</li></ul>	TALATION completed. /2 Month's