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		For Official Use
		Company Number
	/	05108921
Name of Company		
Global Trader Europe Limited		
I / We		

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

Stephen Hunt, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9LG

Griffins Tavistock House South Tavistock Square London WC1H 9LG

Ref GLOBA05/SJH/L&F/AWG/NTT

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Insolvency Sect

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

Name of Company

Global Trader Europe Limited

Company Registered Number

05108921

State whether members' or

creditors' voluntary winding up

Creditors

Date of commencement of winding up

17 June 2008

Date to which this statement is

brought down

16 December 2016

Name and Address of Liquidator

Stephen Hunt, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9LG

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

Realisations			
Date	Of whom received	Nature of assets realised	Amount
		Brought Forward	25,919,995 31
11/07/2016 11/07/2016 11/07/2016 09/08/2016 09/08/2016 10/10/2016 10/10/2016 10/10/2016 09/11/2016 09/11/2016 09/12/2016 09/12/2016 09/12/2016	INTEREST (GROSS)		
		Carried Forward	25,923,710 53

Disbursements			
Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount
		Brought Forward	24,346,323 72
01/07/2016 03/10/2016 14/10/2016	ISA Banking Fee ISA Banking Fee ISA Interest	Bank Charges Bank Charges Bank Interest net of tax	25 00 25 00 725 69
		Carried Forward	24,347,099 41

Analysis of balance

Total realisations Total disbursements		£ 25,923,710 53 24,347,099 41
	Balance £	1,576,611 12
This balance is made up as follows		
Cash in hands of liquidator		0 00
2 Balance at bank		122,367 12
3 Amount in Insolvency Services Account		1,454,244 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		1,576,611 12

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)	43,239,945 00
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	0 00
Floating charge holders	0 00
Preferential creditors	53,268 00
Unsecured creditors	45,360,853 00

(2) 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

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

Action against significant debtors and proceedings regading previous liquidator's fees

(4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded

Litigation and enforcement continuing in foreign jurisdictions

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

Uncertain, likely more than 1 year