Rule 4.223-CVL The insolvency Act 1986 Liquidator's Statement of Receipts and Payments

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

To the Registrar of Companies

Name of Company

For o	fficia	l use
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Company Number

1473565

(a) Insert full name of company

tarris or outification		
(a)	CAMATE	
		Limited

(b) Insert full name(s) 1/We (b) and address(es)

P.V. WELFORD 25 LEICESTER ROAD POOLE DORSET BHIZEDA.

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

Presenter's name, address and reference (if any)



COMPANIES HOUSE 18/04/98

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

Name of Company

CAMATE LTD. IN LIQUIDATION

Company's registered number

State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up

Date of commencement of winding up

Date to which this statement is brought down

Name and address of liquidator

1473565 CREDITORS' VOL.

4th March 1983 3rd March 1983

P.V. WELFORD POOLE DORSET BHB 6DA

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 disbursments 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. 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 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.

NOTE.—This margin is reserved for binding, and must not be written across

LIQUIDATOR'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

REALISATIONS						
DATE	Of whom Received	AMOUNT £				
1997/		Brought forward	2 66,948.23			
Oct. 13	DOT	Inverse at 01/10/97:- GROSS £636.86 TAX 127.37 NET	509.49			
	1	* Carried forward	£67,457.72			

NOTE.—This margin is reserved for binding, and must not be written across

DISBURSEMENTS							
DATE	To whom Paid	Nature of Disbursements	AMOUNT £				
1997/1998		Brought forward					
		Carried forward	* = 27,024.86				

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE

	1	£	1
Total Realisations	••	67,457.	72
Total Disbursements		27,024.	86
Bala	ance£	49,432.	86
The Balance is made up as follows:— 1. Cash in hands of Liquidator		NiL	
2. Balance at Bank		1,607.	76
3. Amount in Insolvency Services Account	 £	38,825.	10
*4. Amounts invested by Liquidator 40, 4	-51.05)	
Less The cost of investments realised 40,	+21,05) Nil	
Balance		_	
Total Balance as shown above	£	40,432.	86

[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 (ofter deducting emounts ob		d +a aa	aurad				£
	Assets (after deducting amounts che creditors—including the holders of fl	oatin	ig char	ges)				
	Liabilities—Fixed charge creditors				 			24178
	Floating charge holders				 			Ø 71120
	Unsecured creditors	• •	• •	• •	 	• •	• •	24,128
(2)	The total amount of the capital paid the winding up —						nt of	,
	Paid up in cash Issued as paid up otherwise	 e thar	 n for ca	 ash	 			2
(3)	The general description and estima						ts (if	

- (4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded
- (5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed

there is insufficient space here, attach a separate sheet)



^{*}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 Regulations.