

Rule 4 223-CVL

**The Insolvency Act 1986**

**Liquidators' Receipts  
and Payments Account**

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

To the Registrar of Companies

**S.192**

For Official Use

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Company Number

03086966

**Name of Company**

(a) Insert full name  
of company

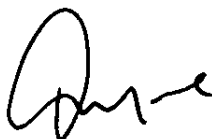
(a) 03086966 Limited  
(Formerly K9 Security Limited)

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

I / ~~We~~ (b) D Moore  
Leonard Curtis  
2nd Floor  
20 Chapel Street  
Liverpool  
L3 9AG

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

16/9/14

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

D Moore  
Leonard Curtis  
2nd Floor  
20 Chapel Street  
Liverpool  
L3 9AG

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03/10/2014

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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

Name of company	<b>03086966 Limited</b>
Company's registered number	<b>03086966</b>
State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up	<b>Creditors</b>
Date of commencement of winding up	<b>03/12/2002</b>
Date to which this statement is brought down	<b>02/12/2012</b>
Name and address of liquidator	<b>D Moore</b>  <b>Leonard Curtis, 2nd Floor, 20 Chapel Street, Liverpool, L3 9AG.</b>
<b>NOTE</b>	<b>Leonard Curtis, 2nd Floor, 20 Chapel Street,</b>

You should read these notes carefully before completing the forms. The notes do not form part of the return sent to the registrar of companies.

### Form and Content 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 amount 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 the 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 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 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.

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

Realisations			
Date	Received from	Nature of asset realised	Amount
	Brought forward		119,314 41
Carried forward			119,314 41

Z020E

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

Payments			
Date	Paid to	Nature of payment	Amount
	Brought forward		119,314 41
Carried forward			119,314.41

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last trans no 0

# Analysis of Balance

Total realisations		£
		119,314 41
Total disbursements		119,314 41
	Balance	0 00
The balance is made up as follows-		
1 Cash in hands of liquidator		0 00
2 Balance at bank		0 00
3 Amount in Insolvency Services Account		0 00
4 *Amounts invested by liquidator	0 00	
Less the cost of investments realised	0 00	
Balance		0 00
Total balance as shown above	£	0 00

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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)	0 00
Liabilities - Fixed charge holders	0 00
Floating charge holders	0 00
Unsecured creditors	0.00

(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

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

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

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