

Rule 4.223-CVL

The Insolvency Act 1986

Liquidator's Statement of  
Receipts and PaymentsPursuant to Section 192 of the  
Insolvency Act 1986**S.192**

For Official Use

To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

04757989

Name of Company

Abcor Security Services Limited

I/ We (b) GORDON ALLAN MART SIMMONDS  
SIMMONDS & COMPANY  
CROWN HOUSE  
217 HIGHER HILLGATE  
STOCKPORT  
SK1 3RB

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<sup>th</sup> April 2008

THURSDAY



\*AVWUQYYH\*

A29

17/04/2008

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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

NAME OF COMPANY	ABCOR SECURITY SERVICES LIMITED
COMPANY'S REGISTERED NUMBER	04757989
STATE WHETHER MEMBERS' OR CREDITORS' VOLUNTARY WINDING UP	CREDITORS
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF WINDING UP	17 10 2006
DATE TO WHICH THIS STATEMENT IS BROUGHT DOWN	16 04 2008
NAME AND ADDRESS OF LIQUIDATOR	GORDON A M SIMMONDS, SIMMONDS & COMPANY CROWN HOUSE, 217 HIGHER HILLGATE, STOCKPORT, SK1 3RB

### 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 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 into 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 the 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**

Date	Of whom received	Nature of assets realised	Amount
17 10 2007		Brought forward	£ 5658 12
16 04 2008		Carried forward	5658 12

Note No balance should be shown on this account but only total realisations and

**Disbursements**

Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount
17 10 2007		Brought forward	£ 1043 66
16 04 2008		Carried forward	1043 66

disbursements which should be carried forward to the next account

## Analysis of balance

Total Realisations		-£-
Total Disbursements		5658 12
		1043 66
	Balance £	4614 46
The balance is made up as follows		
1 Cash in hands of liquidator		-
2 Balance at bank		4614 46
3 Amount of Insolvency Services Account		-
4 * Amounts invested by liquidator	-£-	
Less The cost of investments realised		
5 Balance		
Accrued items		
Total balance as shown above		-£-
		4614 46

[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 Regulations

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)	( 6435)
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	21472
Floating charge holders	15280
Preferential & unsecured creditors	128032

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

Paid up in cash	-
Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash	2

- (3) The general description and estimated value of any outstanding assets - Trade Debtors

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

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