

Rule 4.233

The Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989
Liquidator's Statement of
Receipts and Payments
**Pursuant to Article 162 of the
Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989**

A.162

To the Registrar of Companies

For official use

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Company Number

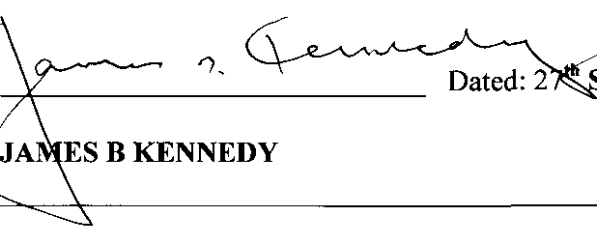
NI 602324**Name of Company**(a) Insert full name of
company**a) Abbey Cabs**

Limited

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

I (b) James B Kennedy
of
22 Lower Windsor Avenue
Belfast
BT9 7DW

the liquidator(s) of the company attach a copy of my/~~our statement~~ receipts and
payments under Article 162 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989

Signed: Dated: 27th September 2017**JAMES B KENNEDY**

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

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Statement of Receipts and Payments under Article 162 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989† 1986

Name of Company	Abbey Cabs Ltd
Company's Registered number	NI 602324
State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding-up	Creditors Voluntary Liquidation
Date of commencement of winding up	03.09.13
Date to which this statement is brought down	02.09.17
Name and address of Liquidator	James B Kennedy 22 Lower Windsor Avenue, Belfast BT9 7DW

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

- (151) Every statement must contain a detailed account of all the liquidator's realisations should contain a record of all receipts derived from assets existing at the date of the winding-up resolution and subsequently realized, 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 realized, the gross proceeds of sale must be entered under realizations 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 realizations. 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

- (152) When the liquidator carries on a business, a trading account must be forwarded as a district account, and the totals of receipts and payments on the trading account must alone be set out in this statement.

Dividends

- (153) When dividends, installments 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 statements 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.
- (154) 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 realizations side of the account.
- (155) 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 Article 162 of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989

Realisations			
Date	Of whom received	Nature of assets realised	Amount
Sep '13	Directors Funds Introduced		3,000
Carried forward			3,000

Disbursements			
Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount
Sep '13	Liquidators Fees & Expenses		3,000
Carried forward			3,000

Analysis of balance

Total realisations.....		£ 3,000
Total disbursements		£ 3,000
	Balance £	£ NIL
The balance is made up as follows –		
1. Cash in hands of liquidator		£ NIL
2. Balance at bank		
3. Amount in Insolvency Account		
4. Amounts invested by liquidator		
Less: the cost of investments realized		
Balance		
Total balance as shown above	£	£ NIL

(NOTE – full details of stock 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) **30,000**

Liabilities – Fixed charge creditors

Floating charge holders

Unsecured creditors **£ 438,300**
- (2) The total amount of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up

Paid up in cash **£ 100**

Issued as paid up otherwise than for cash
- (3) The general description and estimated value of any outstanding assets (if there is insufficient space here, attach a separate sheet) **Debt in respect of sale of business**
- (4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded **Debt not yet collected**
- (5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed. **24 months**