

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

OC301602

Name of Company

(a) Insert full name of  
company

(a)

A &amp; J CONSTRUCTION WALES LLP

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

I,  
PETER RICHARD DEWEY  
DEWEY & CO  
17 ST ANDREWS CRESCENT  
CARDIFF  
CF10 3DB

The liquidator of the company attach a copy of my statement of Receipts and  
Payments under Section 192 of the Insolvency Act 1986

Signed . . . . .

Date.. 25. 2. 08 . . . .

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

For official use  
Liquidation Section

Post Room

TUESDAY



\*AX32UXJM\*

A35

26/02/2008

248

COMPANIES HOUSE

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

Name of company A & J CONSTRUCTION WALES LLP

Company's registered number OC301602

State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up CREDITORS

Date of commencement of winding up 24 FEBRUARY 2004

Date to which this statement is brought down 23 FEBRUARY 2008

Name and address of liquidator

PETER RICHARD DEWEY  
DEWEY & CO  
17 ST ANDREWS CRESCENT  
CARDIFF  
CF10 3DB

## 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 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 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.





**Analysis of balance**

Total realisations		£	213 96
Total disbursements			149 78
	Balance £		64 18
The balance is made up as follows-			
1 Cash in hands of liquidator			
2 Balance at bank			64 18
3 Amount in Insolvency Services Account			
	£		
Balance			
Total balance as shown above			64.18

[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)	22,800
Liabilities: Fixed charge creditors	10,010
Floating charge holders	0
Unsecured creditors	59,389

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

	£
Paid up in cash	
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)

RETENTIONS APPROXIMATELY £22,500

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

COLLECTION OF RETENTIONS

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

NOT KNOWN