

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

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Company Number

3023148

(a) Insert full name
of company

Name of Company

Intersales Limited

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

Neville Richard Eckley
Midland Bank Chambers
62 High Street
March
Cambridgeshire PE15 9LD

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: 2nd April 2002

Presenter's name,
address and reference

(if any)

For Official Use

Liquidation Section

Post Room



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

Name of company **Intersales Limited**

Company's registered number 3023148

State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up **Creditors**

Date of commencement of winding up 27th March 2001

Date to which this statement is brought down 26th March 2002

Name and address of Liquidator **See Front Page**

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 amount 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 Service Account is not a disbursement and should not be shown as such; nor are payments into a bank, building society or 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 Account 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 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, 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 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.

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

Form 4.68 contd.

Realisations

Date	Of whom received	Nature of assets realized	Amount	
		Brought forward	£	p
			NIL	
		Carried forward	NIL	

Disbursements

Form 4.68 contd.

Date	To whom paid	Nature of disbursements	Amount
		Brought forward	£ p NIL
		Carried forward	NIL

Note: No balance should be shown on this Account, but only the total realizations and disbursements, which should be carried forward to the next account.

ANALYSIS OF BALANCE

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

NOTE - Full details of stocks purchased for investment and any realisation of them should be given in 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 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).....	12,000
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	-
Floating charge holders	-
Unsecured creditors	144,630

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

Paid up in cash	2
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)

NONE

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

NONE

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

WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS