

Rule 4.223 - CVL

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

60837

387

Name of Company

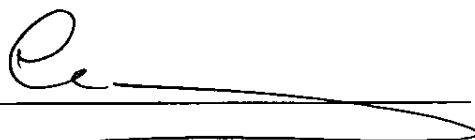
Mather & Platt Limited

I / We

Guy Charles David Harrison
1 Gray's Inn Square
Gray's Inn
London
WC1R 5AA

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 18.12.2009

B N Jackson Norton
1 Gray's Inn Square
Gray's Inn
London
WC1R 5AA

Ref: M5572H/GCD/GCDH

For Official Use

Insolvency Sect

Post Room

WEDNESDAY



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A82

23/12/2009

47

COMPANIES HOUSE

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

Name of Company Mather & Platt Limited

Company Registered Number 60837

State whether members' or
creditors' voluntary winding up Members

Date of commencement of winding up 10 June 1998

Date to which this statement is
brought down 09 December 2009

Name and Address of Liquidator

Guy Charles David Harrison
1 Gray's Inn Square
Gray's Inn
London
WC1R 5AA

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 of 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 total 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 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.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Analysis of balance

Total realisations	£	0.00
Total disbursements		0.00
Balance £		0.00
This 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
5. Accrued Items		0.00
Total Balance as shown above		0.00

NOTE - Full details of stocks 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) | 0.00 |
| Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors | 0.00 |
| Floating charge holders | 0.00 |
| Preferential creditors | 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 | 0.00 |
- (3) The general description and estimated value of any outstanding assets (if there is insufficient space here, attach a separate sheet)
- Nil
- (4) Why the winding up cannot yet be concluded
- Agreement of creditors claim and outstanding legal action
- (5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed
- 6 months