

The Insolvency Act 1986

Rule 4 223-CVL

Liquidator's Statement of
Receipts and Payments**S.192**Pursuant to section 192 of the
Insolvency Act 1986

For official

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To the Registrar of Companies

Company Number

4307930

Name of Company

(a) Insert full
name of company

(a) Benson Interiors Limited

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

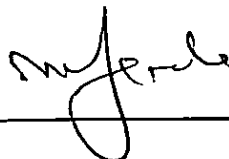
I/We(b)

MD Gercke
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Plumtree Court
London
EC4A 4HT

I Oakley Smith
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Plumtree Court
London EC4A 4HT

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

26/07

Presenter's name, Charley Glover
address and PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
reference Plumtree Court
(if any) London
EC4A 4HT

For Official Use

Liquidation Section

Post Room



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20/07/2007

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COMPANIES HOUSE

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

Name of Company	Benson Interiors Limited
Company's registered number	4307930
State whether members' or creditors' voluntary winding up	Creditors
Date of commencement of winding up	23/12/2004
Date to which this statement is brought down	22/06/2007
Name and address of liquidator	See page 1

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

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 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]

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[illegible]

Not being VAT registered, amounts are stated gross of VAT which is irrecoverable

Analysis of

Total realisations
Total disbursements

The Balance is made up as follows -

- 1 Cash in hands of liquidator
- 2 Balance at bank
- 3 Amount in Insolvency Services Account

- 4 Amounts invested by liquidator
Less the cost of investments realised

Balance

Total balance as shown above

	£
	14,087 79
	5,941 59
Balance £	8,146 20
	0 00
	8,146 20
	0 00
£	
	0 00
£	8,146 20

[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)	£
	10,000 00
Liabilities - Fixed charge creditors	0 00
Floating charge holders	0 00
Unsecured creditors	80,457 00

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

Paid up in cash	1,000 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)

None

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

- (5) The period within which the winding up is expected to be completed
Within 12 months