

South Carolina Department of Education
 Application for Grant to Meet the
 Special Educational Needs of Educationally Deprived Children
 Under Title I of Public Law 107-110

COLLETON 2013

SECTION I - PROJECT REVIEW AND APPROVAL (To be completed by SEA)

SECTION 1-A - FUNDING (To be completed by LEA)

1. STATE PROJECT NO. 13BA024	2. FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING September 2013	1. FY 2012 CARRYOVER ON DEPOSIT WITH LEA \$605,081.67 ON RESERVE WITH SEA \$ 0.18
3. AMOUNT APPROVED \$0.00	4. DATE APPROVED 01/01/1900	2. FY 2013 FUNDS (NEW GRANT) \$2,730,515.15
5. SIGNATURE (Authorized SEA Official)		3. TOTAL REQUESTED \$3,335,597.00

SECTION II - CERTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL DATA (To be completed by applicant)

CERTIFICATION

The applicant designated below hereby applies for a grant of Federal funds to provide instructional activities and services to meet the special educational needs of educationally deprived children as set forth in this application.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this application is correct; the agency named below has authorized me, as its representative, to file this application; and such action is recorded in the minutes of the agency's meeting held on

01/12/2012

APPLICANT (LEGAL NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT) COLLETON	NAME AND TITLE OF AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE Leila W. Williams - Superintendent			
MAILING ADDRESS (STREET, CITY, OR TOWN) 213 N. Jefferies Blvd., Walterboro	SIGNATURE			
STATE SOUTH CAROLINA	COUNTY COLLETON	ZIP CODE 29488	TELEPHONE (with Area Code) 843-782-4510	DATE SIGNED 06/27/2012
NAME AND TITLE OF CONTACT PERSON Catherine Turner - Title I/Federal Special Projects Coordinator			TELEPHONE NO. 843-782-4522	FAX NO. 843-782-3865
MAILING ADDRESS PO Box 290, Walterboro, 29488			E-MAIL ADDRESS cturner@colletonsd.org	

1. MAINTENANCE OF FISCAL EFFORT - Average per pupil expenditure, or aggregate expenditure, from non-Federal funds for two most recent Fiscal Years.

A. For FY ending June 30, 2010 \$ 7,224.29

B. For FY ending June 30, 2011 \$ 7,120.77

2. SOURCE OF DATA USED FOR DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES (select all that apply)

A. U.S. Census Bureau

B. Free & Reduced Lunch

C. School Survey

D. Other (Specify): None

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statement Information

All figures are in US Dollars unless otherwise specified. Figures are in US Dollars unless otherwise specified. All figures are in US Dollars unless otherwise specified.

Account Name	2020		2019	
	Balance	Change	Balance	Change
Accounts Receivable	1,234,567	123,456	1,111,111	111,111
Accounts Payable	(567,890)	(56,789)	(511,101)	(51,101)
Inventory	345,678	34,567	311,111	31,111
Prepaid Expenses	123,456	12,345	111,111	11,111
Other Assets	789,012	78,901	710,111	71,011
Accounts Payable	(234,567)	(23,456)	(211,111)	(21,111)
Other Liabilities	(123,456)	(12,345)	(111,111)	(11,111)
Equity	2,109,876	210,987	1,898,889	189,889
Total	2,109,876	210,987	1,898,889	189,889

Kontingenzplan		Kontingenzplan	
Maßnahme	Wahrscheinlichkeit	Maßnahme	Wahrscheinlichkeit
Maßnahme 1	0,1	Maßnahme 2	0,2
Maßnahme 3	0,3	Maßnahme 4	0,4
Maßnahme 5	0,5	Maßnahme 6	0,6
Maßnahme 7	0,7	Maßnahme 8	0,8
Maßnahme 9	0,9	Maßnahme 10	1,0

Page 1 of 2	
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Income Statement		
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Revenue	\$100,000,000	
Cost of Goods Sold	(60,000,000)	
Gross Profit	\$40,000,000	
Selling Expenses	(10,000,000)	
Administrative Expenses	(8,000,000)	
Depreciation Expense	(2,000,000)	
Interest Expense	(1,000,000)	
Income Tax Expense	(6,000,000)	
Net Income	\$13,000,000	
Dividends Paid	(5,000,000)	
Retained Earnings, Beginning	\$20,000,000	
Retained Earnings, Ending	\$28,000,000	

The following table shows the results of the audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31/12/2020.									
Particulars	Amount	2020				2019			
		£	€	USD	GBP	£	€	USD	GBP
Revenue	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	900000	900000	900000	900000	900000
Cost of sales	(600000)	(600000)	(600000)	(600000)	(550000)	(550000)	(550000)	(550000)	(550000)
Gross profit	400000	400000	400000	400000	350000	350000	350000	350000	350000
Operating expenses	(200000)	(200000)	(200000)	(200000)	(180000)	(180000)	(180000)	(180000)	(180000)
Operating profit	200000	200000	200000	200000	170000	170000	170000	170000	170000
Finance income	50000	50000	50000	50000	40000	40000	40000	40000	40000
Finance expense	(30000)	(30000)	(30000)	(30000)	(20000)	(20000)	(20000)	(20000)	(20000)
Profit before tax	220000	220000	220000	220000	190000	190000	190000	190000	190000
Income tax expense	(80000)	(80000)	(80000)	(80000)	(70000)	(70000)	(70000)	(70000)	(70000)
Profit after tax	140000	140000	140000	140000	120000	120000	120000	120000	120000
Dividends paid	(50000)	(50000)	(50000)	(50000)	(40000)	(40000)	(40000)	(40000)	(40000)
Retained profit	90000	90000	90000	90000	80000	80000	80000	80000	80000

Kategori		Sub-kategori		Detail		Status	
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PPP (Public-Private Partnership)

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) is a long-term contract between a private company and a government agency for providing a public asset or service. It is a form of partnership between the public and private sectors.

Key Features of PPP:

- **Long-term contracts:** PPPs typically involve long-term contracts, often spanning 20-30 years.
- **Risk sharing:** PPPs allow for the sharing of risks between the public and private sectors.
- **Efficiency:** PPPs are designed to improve efficiency and reduce costs.
- **Flexibility:** PPPs offer more flexibility in terms of financing and management.
- **Transparency:** PPPs often involve more transparency in the bidding process.

Types of PPPs:

- **Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT):** A private company builds and operates a public asset for a fixed period of time, after which it transfers the asset back to the government.
- **Design-Build-Finance-Operate (DBFO):** A private company designs, builds, finances, and operates a public asset.
- **Lease-Ownership-Operate (LOO):** A private company leases, owns, and operates a public asset.
- **Design-Build-Finance (DBF):** A private company designs, builds, and finances a public asset.
- **Design-Build (DB):** A private company designs and builds a public asset.

Advantages of PPPs:

- **Access to private sector expertise:** PPPs allow governments to leverage the expertise of private companies.
- **Reduced risk:** PPPs can help reduce the risk of project failure.
- **Improved efficiency:** PPPs can lead to more efficient project delivery.
- **Increased transparency:** PPPs can increase transparency in the bidding process.

Disadvantages of PPPs:

- **High initial costs:** PPPs often involve high initial costs.
- **Complex contracts:** PPP contracts are often complex and difficult to negotiate.
- **Limited competition:** PPPs can limit competition in the bidding process.
- **Long-term commitments:** PPPs involve long-term commitments from both parties.

Conclusion:

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are a complex and evolving area of public procurement. They offer a range of advantages and disadvantages, and their success depends on a variety of factors, including the quality of the contract, the transparency of the bidding process, and the ability of both parties to manage the project effectively.

Abstract: This paper discusses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy. It examines the economic challenges faced by various countries and the role of international organizations in providing support. The paper also explores the potential for a global recovery and the need for coordinated action.

Keywords: COVID-19, global economy, economic challenges, international organizations, global recovery.

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the global economy, leading to a global recession. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the virus a global health emergency in January 2020. The economic impact has been severe, with many countries experiencing a sharp decline in GDP and a rise in unemployment. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that the global economy contracted by 3.5% in 2020, with a projected recovery of 5.9% in 2021.

2. Economic Challenges

The pandemic has exposed the vulnerabilities of the global economy. Many countries have experienced a sharp decline in demand for goods and services, leading to a rise in unemployment and a decline in government revenues. The IMF estimates that the global economy contracted by 3.5% in 2020, with a projected recovery of 5.9% in 2021.

3. Role of International Organizations

International organizations such as the WHO, IMF, and World Bank have played a crucial role in providing support to countries affected by the pandemic. The WHO has provided technical assistance and financial support to countries in need. The IMF has provided financial assistance to countries facing a balance of payments crisis. The World Bank has provided financial assistance to countries facing a liquidity crisis.

4. Potential for a Global Recovery

There is a potential for a global recovery, but it will require coordinated action. The IMF estimates that the global economy will grow by 5.9% in 2021, but this will depend on the success of vaccination efforts and the implementation of economic stimulus packages. The WHO estimates that the global economy will grow by 5.9% in 2021, but this will depend on the success of vaccination efforts and the implementation of economic stimulus packages.

5. Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on the global economy, leading to a global recession. The WHO declared the virus a global health emergency in January 2020. The economic impact has been severe, with many countries experiencing a sharp decline in GDP and a rise in unemployment. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that the global economy contracted by 3.5% in 2020, with a projected recovery of 5.9% in 2021.













Table 1: List of Parameters (Page 1 of 1)

Parameter Name	Unit	Value
Parameter 1	Unit 1	Value 1
Parameter 2	Unit 2	Value 2
Parameter 3	Unit 3	Value 3
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/10/2011

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1. **QUESTION**
The following information is taken from the financial statements of a company for the year ended 31st December 2018:

	£
Revenue	1,000,000
Cost of sales	(400,000)
Gross profit	600,000
Administrative expenses	(100,000)
Finance charges	(20,000)
Income tax	(50,000)
Profit before tax	430,000
Income tax	(86,000)
Profit after tax	344,000

2. **REQUIRED**
Calculate the following ratios for the year ended 31st December 2018:

1. Gross profit ratio
2. Operating profit ratio
3. Return on capital employed ratio

3. **ANSWERS**
1. Gross profit ratio = $\frac{\text{Gross profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100 = \frac{600,000}{1,000,000} \times 100 = 60\%$
2. Operating profit ratio = $\frac{\text{Operating profit}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100 = \frac{530,000}{1,000,000} \times 100 = 53\%$
3. Return on capital employed ratio = $\frac{\text{Profit after tax}}{\text{Capital employed}} \times 100 = \frac{344,000}{1,000,000} \times 100 = 34.4\%$

1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of publication. The title is "The History of the United States" and the author is "John Adams". The date is "1776".

2. The second part of the document is the preface. It contains a short introduction to the document and explains the purpose of the document. The preface is written by John Adams and is dated "1776".

3. The third part of the document is the main body of the document. It contains the text of the document, which is a historical account of the United States. The text is written in a formal, legalistic style and is organized into several sections. The sections are: "The Declaration of Independence", "The Constitution", "The Bill of Rights", and "The Federal Government".

4. The fourth part of the document is the conclusion. It contains a short summary of the document and a final statement. The conclusion is written by John Adams and is dated "1776".

5. The fifth part of the document is the index. It contains a list of the topics covered in the document and the page numbers where they can be found. The index is written by John Adams and is dated "1776".

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