

NT071663

Waltree Trading Ltd
Abbreviated accounts
for the year ended 28 February 2011

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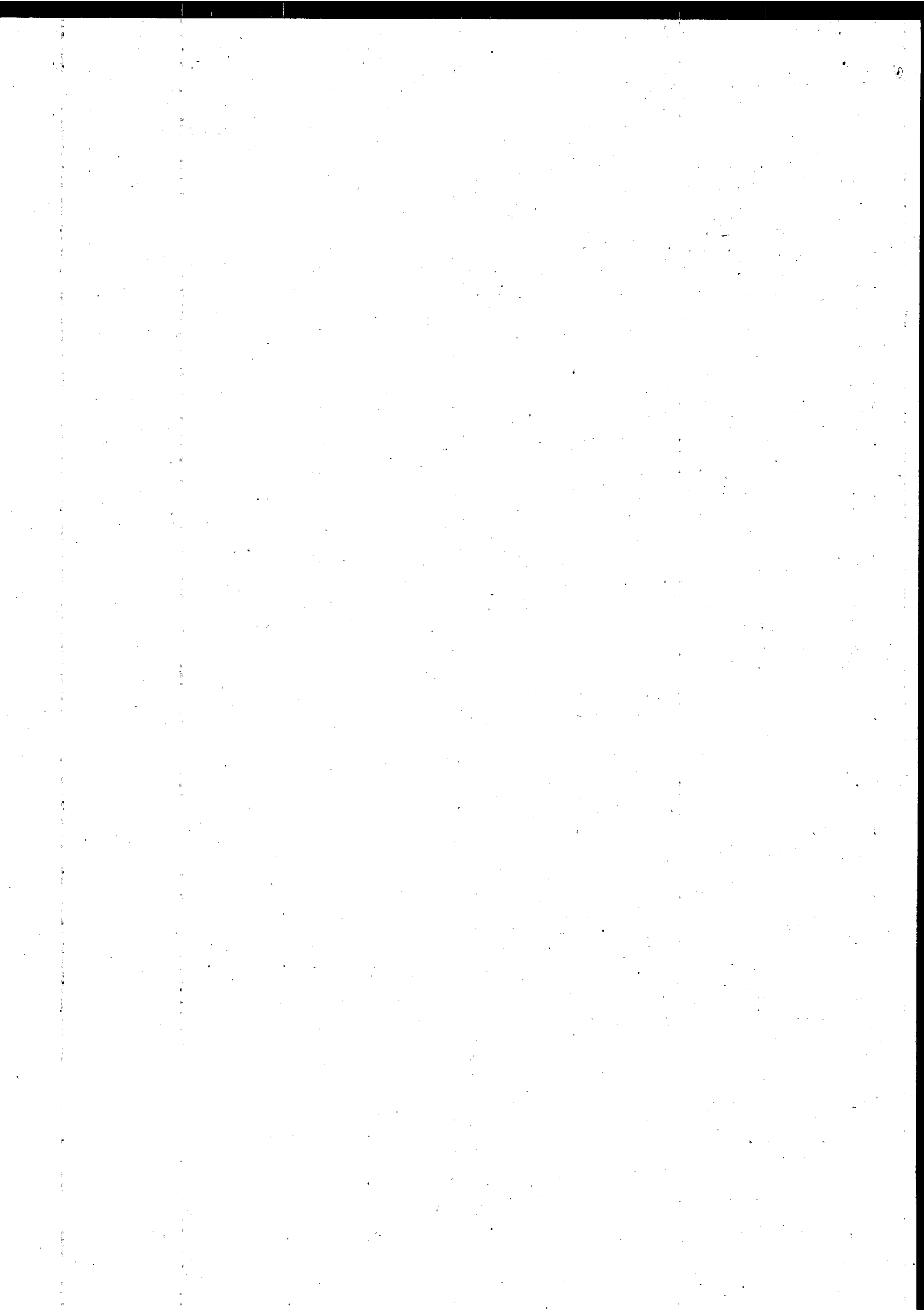
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Waltree Trading Ltd

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Waltree Trading Ltd

**Abbreviated balance sheet
as at 28 February 2011**

	Notes	2011	
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2		2,858
Current assets			
Stocks		25,863	
Debtors		18,058	
		<u>43,921</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(40,552)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>3,369</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>6,227</u>
Net assets			<u><u>6,227</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Profit and loss account			<u>6,227</u>
Shareholders' funds			<u><u>6,227</u></u>

The directors' statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3) are shown on the following page which forms part of this Balance Sheet.

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Waltree Trading Ltd

Abbreviated balance sheet (continued)

**Directors' statements required by Sections 475(2) and (3)
for the year ended 28 February 2011**

In approving these abbreviated accounts as directors of the company we hereby confirm:

- (a) that for the year stated above the company was entitled to the exemption conferred by Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 ;
- (b) that no notice has been deposited at the registered office of the company pursuant to Section 476 requesting that an audit be conducted for the year ended 28 February 2011 ; and
- (c) that we acknowledge our responsibilities for:
 - (1) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Section 386 ; and
 - (2) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Section 393 and which otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies .

The abbreviated accounts were approved by the Board on 25 November 2011 and signed on its behalf by



Conal Treacy
Director

Registration number NI071663

The notes on pages 3 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

2010年12月10日

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (100%)

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

11. The following table shows the number of people who attended the concert in each age group.

1992

^a $\chi^2 = 0.76$, d.f. = 1, $p = .38$. $\chi^2 = 0.91$, d.f. = 1, $p = .34$.

On 11/11/1963, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census:

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

1. The following information is for your information only:

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978-1997
© The Author(s) 2011
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6.12. The above-mentioned provisions of the law are not applied to the following:

It is not possible to determine the exact date of the first appearance of the word "computer" in the English language. However, the word "computer" has been used in various contexts since the 17th century. In the 17th century, the word "computer" was used to describe a person who calculated or counted. In the 18th century, the word "computer" was used to describe a machine that calculated or counted. In the 19th century, the word "computer" was used to describe a person who calculated or counted. In the 20th century, the word "computer" was used to describe a machine that calculated or counted. In the 21st century, the word "computer" is used to describe a machine that calculates or counts.

1997年12月15日

06/08/2007

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem clearly. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that have been identified in the plan and putting them into practice. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any areas for improvement.

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Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total energy expenditure (TEE) for different activities over a 24-hour period. The Y-axis is 'Percentage of TEE' (0-100) and the X-axis is 'Time of Day' (0-24). Activities include Sleeping (blue), Resting (green), Sitting (red), Standing (orange), Walking (yellow), and Running (purple). Sleeping is highest at night (~80%), while Running is highest during the day (~10%).

[illegible]

5. *Conclusions*—The results of this study indicate that the use of a
 6.

Waltree Trading Ltd

**Notes to the abbreviated financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2011**

1. Accounting policies

1.1. Accounting convention

The accounts are prepared under the historical cost convention and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

1.3. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	20% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% Straight line

1.4. Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.5. Deferred taxation

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Waltree Trading Ltd

**Notes to the abbreviated financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2011**

..... continued

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

Provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

2. Fixed assets	Tangible fixed assets £
Cost	
Additions	3,510
At 28 February 2011	<u>3,510</u>
Depreciation	
Charge for year	652
At 28 February 2011	<u>652</u>
Net book value	
At 28 February 2011	<u><u>2,858</u></u>

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, has a history of more than three centuries. It was first settled by a band of Puritan emigrants in 1630, and has since that time been a center of political, commercial, and intellectual activity. The city has grown from a small fishing village to a metropolis of over a million inhabitants. Its history is marked by significant events, including the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and the American Revolution. The city has also been a center of education, with the founding of Harvard University in 1636 and the establishment of many other schools and colleges. The city's architecture is a blend of old and new, with many historic buildings still standing. The city's culture is a mix of traditional and modern, with a vibrant arts and music scene. The city's economy is diverse, with a strong base in finance, technology, and education. The city's location on the water has made it a major port and a center of trade. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
BY
J. B. HARRIS
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