

Company Registration No. 3247365 (England and Wales)

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

| | Notes | 2020 £ | £ | 2019 £ | £ |
|---|-------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 3 | | 3,039 | | 4,052 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 4 | 31,444 | | 19,306 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 127,539 | | 72,843 | |
| | | <u>158,983</u> | | <u>92,149</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 5 | <u>(67,018)</u> | | <u>(55,181)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 91,965 | | 36,968 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>95,004</u> | | <u>41,020</u> |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | (577) | | (770) |
| Net assets | | | <u>94,427</u> | | <u>40,250</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 94,425 | | 40,248 |
| Total equity | | | <u>94,427</u> | | <u>40,250</u> |

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 May 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Miss S Nicholson

Director

Company Registration No. 3247365

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Quite Software Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Column House, London Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY2 6NN.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fixtures, fittings & equipment | 25% on reducing balance |
| Office equipment | 25% on reducing balance |

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contribution payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 2 | 2 |
| | == | == |

QUITE SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant and machinery etc £ |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 October 2019 and 30 September 2020 | 50,604 |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 1 October 2019 | 46,552 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 1,013 |
| At 30 September 2020 | 47,565 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 30 September 2020 | 3,039 |
| At 30 September 2019 | 4,052 |

4 Debtors

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 29,303 | 16,831 |
| Other debtors | 2,141 | 2,475 |
| | 31,444 | 19,306 |

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Trade creditors | 3,795 | 3,959 |
| Corporation tax | 46,263 | 34,025 |
| Other taxation and social security | 3,656 | 3,619 |
| Other creditors | 13,304 | 13,578 |
| | 67,018 | 55,181 |

