

Company Registration No. NI630499 (Northern Ireland)

**FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

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**FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		13,680		18,439
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		707,451		735,995	
Debtors	4	923,565		1,019,272	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,630		11,964	
		<u>1,640,646</u>		<u>1,767,231</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(993,416)</u>		<u>(1,205,946)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			647,230		561,285
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>660,910</u>		<u>579,724</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			660,810		579,624
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>660,910</u>		<u>579,724</u>

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 August 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr B Flynn  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. NI630499**

# **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

Fortus Hardware Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 26-30 Rydalmere Street, Belfast, BT12 6GF.

##### **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 Going concern**

Following the year end the company has been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. The company and its fellow subsidiaries have obtained additional funding and government support to assist with the short term financial impact of the pandemic. The directors have prepared financial projections that indicate that this support, together with the existing resources of the Profast Group, are sufficient to enable the company and all other companies in Profast Group to continue in operation following the pandemic.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### **1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

##### **1.4 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.

## **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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##### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

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:

Plant and equipment	20% per annum straight line
Fixtures and fittings	20% per annum straight line
Computers	25% per annum straight line
Motor vehicles	25% per annum straight line

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.

##### **1.5 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

##### **1.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

##### **1.7 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.

## **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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#### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

##### **1.8 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.

##### ***Basic financial assets***

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### ***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### **1.9 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.

##### **1.10 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.

## **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

#### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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#### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

##### ***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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

##### **1.11 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.

##### **1.12 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

##### **1.13 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

##### **1.14 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 are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

#### **2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2018 - 9).

# **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

### **3 Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2019	32,635	880	17,371	7,350	58,236
Additions	-	-	667	-	667
	<u>32,635</u>	<u>880</u>	<u>18,038</u>	<u>7,350</u>	<u>58,903</u>
At 31 December 2019	32,635	880	18,038	7,350	58,903
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 January 2019	15,969	630	16,160	7,038	39,797
Depreciation charged in the year	4,337	180	597	312	5,426
	<u>20,306</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>16,757</u>	<u>7,350</u>	<u>45,223</u>
At 31 December 2019	20,306	810	16,757	7,350	45,223
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2019	12,329	70	1,281	-	13,680
	<u>12,329</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,680</u>
At 31 December 2018	16,666	250	1,211	312	18,439
	<u>16,666</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>1,211</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>18,439</u>

### **4 Debtors**

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	470,729	711,730
Amounts owed by group undertakings	449,222	303,419
Other debtors	3,614	4,123
	<u>923,565</u>	<u>1,019,272</u>



**FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019****5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	140,265	42,815
Other borrowings	1,250	1,391
Trade creditors	409,719	553,796
Amounts owed to group undertakings	37,036	19,626
Corporation tax	-	15,047
Other taxation and social security	43,793	36,100
Other creditors	348,467	525,226
Accruals and deferred income	12,886	11,945
	<u>993,416</u>	<u>1,205,946</u>

The company's bank facilities are secured by a floating charge over the company's assets and undertakings, and a cross company guarantee between the company, Profast (NI) Limited, Profast Limited, Profast Group Limited, Aptus Fastener Systems Limited and Profast (UK) Limited.

Other creditors includes debtor finance of £348,467 (2018 - £525,226), which is secured on the book debts of the company.

**6 Called up share capital**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities**

The company has entered into an all monies cross guarantee as security for certain borrowings of its parent company Profast Group Limited and its fellow subsidiaries Profast Limited, Aptus Fastener Systems Limited, Profast (NI) Limited and Profast (UK) Limited.

## **FORTUS HARDWARE LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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#### **8 Related party transactions**

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary the directors have taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with other wholly owned group companies, in accordance with FRS 102.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken that are required to be disclosed under FRS 102, Section 1A.

#### **9 Parent company**

The company's parent company is Profast Group Limited. Profast Group Limited is the smallest group from which consolidated financial statements have been prepared, copies of which are available from its registered office at 26-30 Rydalmere Street, Belfast, BT12 6GF.

The company's controlling party and ultimate parent company is Profast Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland.

#### **10 Audit report information**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mr Nigel Moore FCA.  
The auditor was GMcG BELFAST.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.