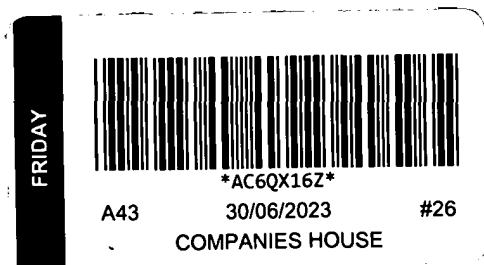


**Company Registration No. 02283024 (England and Wales)**

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**



## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****COMPANY INFORMATION**

---

<b>Directors</b>	Mr LT Salmon Mr PJ Crean Mr CJ Garvey
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr RJ Cahill
<b>Company number</b>	02283024
<b>Registered office</b>	Bemrose Booth Paragon Stockholm Road Hull HU7 0XY
<b>Business address</b>	Echo Way Lanesfield Drive, Ettingshall Wolverhampton WV4 6LB
<b>Auditor</b>	Grant Thornton UK LLP No1 Whitehall Riverside Leeds LS1 4BN
<b>Bankers</b>	Lloyds Banking Group plc 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN

---

Financial Statements  
**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**  
**CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 – 3
Independent auditor's report	4 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11 – 21

---

**Financial Statements****BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT**

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

**Profit and Loss**

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £364,856 (2021 – profit of £11,384) The directors do not recommend a final dividend, (2021 – £nil).

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is pick, pack and ship labels, boarding passes and baggage tags for the Airline and Shipping industries.

Acting on orders with a 24hr SLA, the site is responsible for around 300 stock order per day. Buralls also acts as a direct courier service delivering goods to airports around the UK.

**Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr LT Salmon

Mr PJ Crean

Mr CJ Garvey (appointed 5 May 2022)

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT**

---

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs and profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Disclosure of information to the auditor**

The directors, who are directors at the time when the Director's report is approved confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****DIRECTORS' REPORT**

---

**Re-appointment of auditor**

A resolution to reappoint Grant Thornton UK LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

**Small Companies Note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemption provided by Section 415A of the Companies Act 2016.

**Post balance sheet events**

On 1 July 2022, the airlines sector of Burall Infosmart Limited, both International and Domestic, transferred to the Paragon entity, Security Labels GmbH. As at the end of June 2022 revenue for this business totalled £2m.

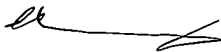
**Going Concern**

The Directors have performed an assessment of going concern, including receiving written support provided from its ultimate parent company ("the Paragon Group").

The Paragon Group have performed an assessment of going concern by reviewing the Group's cash position and forecasts to 30 June 2024. The Group has adequate financial resources together with long term contracts with several customers and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. The Group enjoys an excellent relationship, and is in regular dialogue with its bankers and finance providers. The facilities available are estimated to be adequate to meet the Group's needs. The Group has ample liquidity and a stable long-term source of funding.

The directors have therefore prepared the financial statements of the company on the going concern basis.

On behalf of the board



**CJ Garvey**  
**Director**  
**29 June 2023**

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**

---

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Burall Infosmart Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022, which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of other comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as inflationary pressures, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**Financial Statements****BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**

---

**Other information**

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



**Financial Statements****BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could be reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with management.
- The company is subject to many laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements. We have identified the following laws and regulations as the most likely to have a material effect if non-compliance were to occur; financial reporting legislation, tax legislation, anti-bribery legislation and employment law.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or noncompliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating the management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls.

Our audit procedures to address this risk include:

- evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud.
- journal entry testing with a focus on manual transactions deemed unusual or higher risk area based on our scoping, which included those that increased profit in that period.
- assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the relation financial statement line item.
- reviewing legal and professional expenditure in the year to assess for any indicators of non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations.
- completion of audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed noncompliance with laws and regulation is from events and transactions that reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

Assessment by the engagement partner of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team, included consideration of the engagement team's:

- understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
- knowledge of the industry in which the client operates

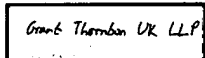
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Financial Statements****BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**

---

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

A rectangular box containing the handwritten text "Grant Thornton UK LLP".

Richard Woodward BA FCA  
Senior Statutory Auditor  
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP  
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants  
Leeds  
29 June 2023

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,137,772</b>	<b>854,880</b>
Cost of sales		(2,158,124)	(589,500)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>979,648</b>	<b>265,380</b>
Distribution costs		(123,540)	(23,930)
Administrative expenses		(483,606)	(355,363)
Other operating income		-	123,051
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>372,502</b>	<b>9,138</b>
Interest payable and similar expenses		(5,240)	-
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>367,262</b>	<b>9,138</b>
Tax (charge)/credit on profit		(2,406)	2,246
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>364,856</b>	<b>11,384</b>

**Statement of other comprehensive income  
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

There is no other comprehensive income other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company for the year of £364,856 (2021: profit of £11,384).

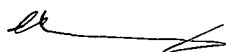
## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****At 30 June 2022**

		<b>30 June 2022</b>		<b>30 June 2021</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible Assets	<b>6</b>		5,069		-
Intangible assets	<b>5</b>		13,334		18,083
			<u>18,403</u>		<u>18,083</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		136,993		110,792	
Debtors: Due within 1 year	<b>7</b>	756,867		413,290	
Debtors: Due more than 1 year	<b>7</b>	-		2,246	
Cash at bank and in hand	<b>12</b>	<u>1,031,978</u>		<u>397,376</u>	
		1,925,838		923,704	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>8</b>	<u>(1,250,574)</u>		<u>(613,136)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>675,264</u>		<u>310,568</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>693,667</u>		<u>328,651</u>
<b>Provision for liabilities</b>					
Deferred tax			(160)		-
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>693,507</u></u>		<u><u>328,651</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>9</b>		34,500		34,500
Capital redemption reserve			123,000		123,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>536,007</u>		<u>171,151</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>693,507</u></u>		<u><u>328,651</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared 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 29 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:



**CJ Garvey**  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02283024**

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**


---

	Share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 July 2020</b>	34,500	123,000	159,767	317,267
Total comprehensive profit for the period	-	-	11,384	11,384
<b>Balance at 30 June 2021</b>	34,500	123,000	171,151	328,651
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	364,856	364,856
<b>Balance at 30 June 2022</b>	34,500	123,000	536,007	693,507

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of the accounts.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

---

**1 Accounting policies****Company information**

Burall InfoSmart Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Bemrose Booth Paragon, Stockholm Road, Hull, HU7 0XY.

**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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

**1.2 Going concern**

The Directors have performed an assessment of going concern, including receiving written support provided from its ultimate parent company ("the Paragon Group"). The Paragon Group have performed an assessment of going concern by reviewing the Group's cash position, available banking facilities and financial forecasts for the period under review being to 30 June 2024, including the ability to adhere to banking covenants. In doing so, the Directors have considered the uncertain nature of the current economic environment, current trading trends and extensive actions already undertaken to protect profitability and conserve cash.

Based on the above, the Directors have, at the date of signing the accounts, a reasonable expectation that, with the support provided from Paragon Group, the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, consider that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

**1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding value added tax and taking into account trade discounts, prompt settlement discounts and volume rebates. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the ownership of the goods have passed to the customer, which is usually on receipt of the goods by the customer.

**1.4 Research and development expenditure**

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

---

**Accounting Policies (Continued)****1.5 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Computer software that is not integral to an item of property, plant or equipment is classified as an intangible asset and is held on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at cost. These assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which is generally three years.

**1.6 Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period, 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.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

---

**Accounting Policies (Continued)****1.7 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.

**1.8 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

**1.9 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.



## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****Accounting Policies (Continued)*****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.

**1.10 Equity instruments**

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

**1.11 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

**Employee benefits****1.12** 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.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

---

**Accounting Policies (Continued)****1.13 Retirement benefits**

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

**1.14 Leases**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term

**1.15 Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

No significant judgements or estimates where required in the preparation of the financial statements.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****2 Turnover**

The whole of turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company as disclosed in the Director's Report.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2022 £	2021 £
United Kingdom	2,941,265	820,880
Rest of Europe	196,507	24,000
Rest of the World	-	10,000
	<u>3,137,772</u>	<u>854,880</u>

All turnover relates to the sale of goods.

**3 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year is 8 (7 in 2021).

No remuneration was paid to the Directors in respect of their services to the Company during the year. The Directors do not believe it is practical to apportion their remuneration received for services to the Group, across subsidiaries. The Directors are considered to be the only key management personnel of the Company.

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	199,782	197,000
Social security costs	17,154	18,000
Pension costs – defined contributions	4,243	4,000
	<u>221,179</u>	<u>219,000</u>

Pension contributions totalling £344 (2021: £368) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

**4 Operating Profit**

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022 £	2021 £
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	25,000	14,000
Amortisation of intangibles	7,544	2,917
Exchange loss	<u>17,313</u>	<u>668</u>

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****5 Intangible fixed assets****Software**

£

**Cost**

At 1 July 2021

21,000

Additions

2,795

At 30 June 2022

23,795

**Amortisation**

At 1 July 2021

2,917

Amortisation in the year

7,544

At 30 June 2022

10,461

**Carrying amount**

At 30 June 2022

13,334

At 30 June 2021

18,083

**6 Tangible fixed assets****IT Hardware****Total**

£

£

**Cost**

At 1 July 2021

-

-

Additions

6,292

6,292

At 30 June 2022

6,292

6,292

**Depreciation**

At 1 July 2021

-

-

Depreciation in the year

1,224

1,224

At 30 June 2022

1,224

1,224

**Carrying amount**

At 30 June 2022

5,069

5,069

At 30 June 2021

-

-

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

<b>7 Debtors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Amount falling due after one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	(160)	2,246
	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	398,725	252,600
Prepayments and accrued income	28,510	69,881
Amount owed by Group companies	329,632	90,809
	<u>756,867</u>	<u>413,290</u>

Intercompany terms for trading balances are 45 days end-of-month. No interest is charged.

The company is party to a factoring arrangement where advances received are without recourse. Where receivable balances have been sold and the risk and rewards have been transferred to the factorer, the receivable balance is derecognised.

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Amount owed to Group companies	593,230	49,957
Trade Creditors	389,050	382,316
Other taxes and social security	125,182	-
Accruals and deferred income	143,112	180,863
	<u>1,250,574</u>	<u>613,136</u>

The company's bankers hold a debenture over the company's assets in respect of an overdraft facility. No amounts were owing to the bank at the year end.

The amounts owed to group companies have no set repayment date and do not incur interest.

**9 Called up share capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
34,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each	34,500	34,500
	<u>34,500</u>	<u>34,500</u>

## Financial Statements

**BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022****10 Reserves**

## Share premium account

This reserve records the amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less any transaction costs.

## Capital redemption reserve

This reserve records the nominal value of shares redeemed by the company.

## Profit and loss account

This reserve comprises all current and prior years' retained profits and losses.

**11 Commitments**

	Other £	2022 Total £	Other £	2021 Total £
Within one year	57,000	57,000	-	-
Between one and five years	184,000	184,000	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-	-

This lease commitment relates to the Wolverhampton site, Unit 6 Echo way, Wolverhampton

**12 Cash at bank and in hand**

Include within cash at bank and in hand is £154,806 that is restricted funds. This is cash collected by the company from its factored debts and is periodically paid to the factoring company.

**13 Related party transactions**

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The financial reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

**Financial Statements****BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

---

**14 Parent company**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bemrose Booth Paragon Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Paragon Group Limited. It has included the Company's results in its group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office, Lower Ground Floor, Park House, 16/18 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2M 7EB. This is the largest group that the company's results are consolidated into.

The company is also a wholly owned subsidiary of Paragon ID SA, a company listed on the Euronext exchange Paris. The smallest group that the results are consolidated into are Paragon ID SA.

The ultimate controlling party is Patrick James Crean, by virtue of his shareholding.

**15 Post balance sheet events**

On 1 July 2022, the airlines sector of Burall Infosmart Limited, both International and Domestic, transferred to the Paragon entity, Security Labels GmbH. As at the end of June 2022 revenue for this business totalled £2m.