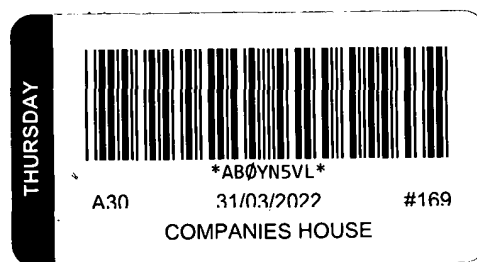


Company Registration No. 02283024 (England and Wales)

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021



Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**COMPANY INFORMATION**

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Directors | Mr LT Salmon Mr PJ Crean |
| Secretary | Mr RJ Cahill |
| Company number | 02283024 |
| Registered office | Bemrose Booth Paragon Stockholm Road Hull HU7 0XY |
| Business address | Echo Way Lanesfield Drive, Ettingshall Wolverhampton WV4 6LB |
| Auditor | Grant Thornton UK LLP 30 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1AG |
| Bankers | Lloyds Banking Group plc 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN |

Financial Statements
BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED

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Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**DIRECTORS' REPORT*****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021***

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is pick, pack for the Airline and Shipping industries.

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

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.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**DIRECTORS' REPORT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****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.


Going Concern note

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 July 2021 through to 31 March 2023, including the ability to adhere to banking covenants. In doing so, the Directors have considered the uncertain nature of the current COVID-19 pandemic, current trading trends and extensive actions already undertaken to protect profitability and conserve cash.

Four scenarios were considered by the Paragon Group in preparing their going concern assessment, being a management case and three other scenarios using a set of severe but plausible downside assumptions to that management case. All scenarios showed that the Group will continue to operate viably over the period under review. Overall the Group traded in line with the management case for the first six months of the 2022 financial year and has remained profitable and cash generative which further underlines the resilience and adaptability of the business during this difficult time.

Based on the above, the Directors have, at the date of signing of 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.

On behalf of the board


Laurent SALMON (Mar 30, 2022 18:04 GMT+1)

Mar 30, 2022

L T Salmon

Director

31 March 2022

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 30th June 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss account, Balance sheet and 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

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30th June 2021 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 Brexit and Covid-19, 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.

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.

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.

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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

Financial Statements

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

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 or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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

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.

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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Financial Statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

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 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 identified the following laws and regulations as the most likely to have a material effect if non-compliance were to occur; financial reporting legislation, distributable profits legislation, tax legislation, anti-bribery legislation, employment law and data protection legislation.
- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance 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 management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
 - journal entries that increased revenues or that reclassified costs from the income statement to the balance sheet
 - potential management bias in determining accounting estimates
 - transactions with related parties

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 based on our scoping, which included those that increase profit in the period;
- testing the completeness of the group's related party transactions and testing that these transactions had a valid business purpose;
- assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the relation financial statement line item.

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 that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery, or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Assessment 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
- understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity/regulator entity including:
 - the provisions of the applicable legislation
 - the regulators rules and related guidance, including guidance issued by relevant authorities that interprets those rules
- the applicable statutory provisions

No matters of non-compliance were communicated to the engagement team through the inquiry procedures performed

Use of our report

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED

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.



Paul Naylor
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
London

30th March 2022
31 March 2022

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT****TO THE MEMBERS OF BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**

| | Notes | Year ended 30 June 2021 £ | Year ended 30 June 2020 £ |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Turnover | 2 | 854,880 | - |
| Cost of sales | | (589,500) | - |
| Gross profit | | 265,380 | - |
| Distribution costs | | (23,930) | - |
| Administrative expenses | | (355,363) | (38,998) |
| Other operating income | | (123,051) | - |
| Operating profit/(loss) | 4 | 9,138 | (38,998) |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | - | - |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | | - | - |
| Profit/(loss) before taxation | | 9,138 | - |
| Tax on profit/(loss) | | (2,246) | - |
| Profit/(loss) for the financial year | | 11,384 | (38,998) |

Statement of other comprehensive income
for the year ended 30 June 2021

There is no other comprehensive income other than the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company for the year of £11,384 (2020: loss of £38,998).

Financial Statements
BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED


BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

| | | 30 June 2021 | | 30 June 2020 | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 5 | | 18,083 | | - |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 110,792 | | - | |
| Debtors: Due within 1 year | 6 | 413,290 | | 275,090 | |
| Debtors: Due more than 1 year | 6 | 2,246 | | - | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 397,376 | | 42,177 | |
| | | 923,704 | | 317,267 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 7 | 613,136 | | - | |
| Net current assets | | | 310,568 | | 317,267 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 328,651 | | 317,267 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 7 | | - | | - |
| Net assets | | | 328,651 | | 317,267 |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 8 | | 34,500 | | 34,500 |
| Capital redemption reserve | | | 123,000 | | 123,000 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 171,151 | | 159,767 |
| Total equity | | | 328,651 | | 317,267 |

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 30th March 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:


 Laurent SALMON (Mar 30, 2022 18:04 GMT+1)
Mr LT Salmon
Director

31 March 2022
 Mar 30, 2022

Company Registration No. 02283024

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

| | Share capital £ | Capital redemption reserve £ | Profit and loss reserves £ | Total £ |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance at 1 July 2019 | 34,500 | 123,000 | 198,765 | 356,265 |
| Total comprehensive Loss for the period | - | - | (38,998) | (38,998) |
| Balance at 30 June 2020 | 34,500 | 123,000 | 159,767 | 317,267 |
| Total comprehensive Income for the year | - | - | 11,384 | 11,384 |
| Balance at 30 June 2021 | <u>34,500</u> | <u>123,000</u> | <u>171,151</u> | <u>328,651</u> |

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of the accounts.

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****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 convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 July 2021 through to 31 March 2023, including the ability to adhere to banking covenants. In doing so, the Directors have considered the uncertain nature of the current COVID-19 pandemic, current trading trends and extensive actions already undertaken to protect profitability and conserve cash.

Four scenarios were considered by the Paragon Group in preparing their going concern assessment, being a management case and three other scenarios using a set of severe but plausible downside assumptions to that management case. All scenarios showed that the Group will continue to operate viably over the period under review. Overall the Group traded in line with the management case for the first six months of the 2022 financial year and has remained profitable and cash generative which further underlines the resilience and adaptability of the business during this difficult time

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.

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 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)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****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)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****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)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****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)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****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***The company as a Lessee***

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives;

The lease liability is included in 'Creditors' on the Balance Sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are included in the 'Intangible Assets', 'Tangible Fixed Assets' and 'Investment Property' lines, as applicable, in the Balance Sheet.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in note 2.14.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has used this practical expedient.

Leased assets: the Company as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce

a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

No judgements or estimates were required in the preparation of the financial statements

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****2 Turnover**

The whole of turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company as disclosed in the general information section.

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

| | 2021 £000 | 2020 £000 |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United Kingdom | 820 | - |
| Rest of Europe | 24 | - |
| Rest of the World | 110 | - |
| | <u>854</u> | <u>-</u> |

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2020 – 2).

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.

| | 2021 £000 | 2020 £000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wages and salaries | 197 | - |
| Social security costs | 18 | - |
| Pension costs – defined contributions | 4 | - |
| | <u>219</u> | <u>-</u> |

4 Operating Loss

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2021 £000 | 2020 £000 |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Auditors' remuneration – audit services | 14 | 5 |
| Amortisation of intangibles | 3 | - |
| Exchange loss | 1 | - |
| | <u>18</u> | <u>5</u> |

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

| 5 Intangible fixed assets | | Software | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | £ |
| Cost | | | |
| At 1 July 2020 | | | - |
| Purchases | | | 21,000 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| At 30 June 2021 | | | 21,000 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| Amortisation and impairment | | | |
| At 1 July 2020 | | | - |
| Amortisation in the year | | | 2,197 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| At 30 June 2021 | | | 2,197 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| Carrying amount | | | |
| At 30 June 2021 | | | 18,083 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| At 30 June 2020 | | | - |
| | | | <hr/> |
| 6 Debtors | 2021 | 2020 | |
| Amount falling due after one year: | £ | £ | |
| Deferred Tax Asset | 2,246 | - | |
| | | | |
| Amounts falling due within one year: | £ | £ | |
| Trade debtors | 252,600 | - | |
| Other debtors | 69,881 | 9,119 | |
| Amount owed by Group companies | 90,809 | 265,971 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | 413,290 | 275,090 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | |

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

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021****7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Amount owed to Group companies | 49,957 | - |
| Trade Creditors | 382,316 | - |
| Other Creditors | 180,863 | - |
| | <u>613,136</u> | <u>-</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.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Other creditors | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

8 Called up share capital

| | 2021 | 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Issued and fully paid | | |
| 34,500 Ordinary shares of £1 each | <u>34,500</u> | <u>34,500</u> |
| | <u>34,500</u> | <u>34,500</u> |

9 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.

Financial Statements

BURALL INFOSMART LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)*****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021***

10 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.

11 Parent company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bemrose Booth Paragon Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Its ultimate parent undertaking is Paragon Group Limited. It has included Bemrose Booth Paragon Limited in its Group financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office at Lower Ground Floor, Park House, 16/18 Finsbury Circus, London, England, EC2M 7EB.