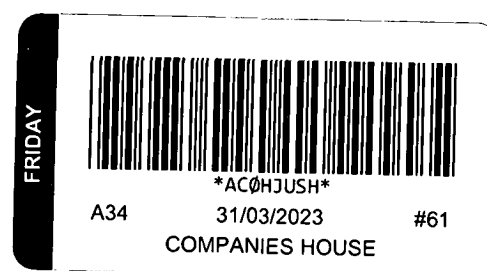


Registered number: 11427267

Jurassic Fibre Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2022**



Jurassic Fibre Limited

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Jurassic Fibre Limited

Company Information

Directors	Neil Richard Gooding Paul Robert Hellings
Company secretary	Octopus Company Secretarial Services Limited
Registered number	11427267
Registered office	6th Floor 33 Holborn London England EC1N 2HT
Independent auditors	Ernst & Young LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 16 Bedford House Belfast BT2 7DT

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2022

The directors present their Strategic report on Jurassic Fibre Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Principal activities and business review

Jurassic Fibre Limited is 100% owned by Jurassic Fibre Holdings Limited; its ultimate parent company is Fern Trading Limited. The Company's principal activities are that of building and operating an ultra-fast full fibre broadband network in the South West of England. The year saw significant progress in the expansion of the network, providing digital infrastructure to meet the needs of the region's communities and businesses. The financial year saw significant growth, in terms of both network coverage and staffing.

The results for the Company for the year ended 30 June 2022 and financial position as at that date were in line with expectations and reflects the development stage of the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Management identify, assess and manage risks associated with the Company's business objectives and strategy. Risks arise from external sources, those which are inherent commercial risks in the market, and from operational risks contained within the systems and processes employed within the business. Overall risk exposure is managed by the board of Jurassic Fibre Holdings Limited of which this Company is a subsidiary.

The principal risks that the Company is exposed to are detailed below, along with the measures in place to mitigate the potential impacts of these:

Funding Risk	The Company relies on the continued support of its ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited. Funding is provided on a long term basis, and includes the flexibility to drawdown funding to meet ongoing needs of the Company.
Market Risk	A shift in policy by Ofcom or Government could have an adverse impact on the Company where the change is more favourable to larger, incumbent operators than alternative network providers. The Company alongside Fern Trading Limited engages proactively with the Government and Ofcom to ensure the strategy and plans of the Company is well understood, and its interests are appropriately represented and protected.
Market Risk (Competition)	The Company primarily targets areas where it has first mover advantage (i.e. no Open-reach or other fibre presence). Over the last 12 months the Company has noted increased activities in the region from other similar network providers, although overbuild to date has been limited. The Company regularly reviews the competitive landscape in their target build areas to ensure build plans do not conflict with other alternative network operators.
Operational Risk	An interruption to service or issue on the network is likely to affect customers and have a negative reputational impact if service isn't resumed quickly. The Company is building resilient networks with diverse route options. This, combined with an ability to identify and resolve connectivity issues quickly, will minimise downtime of the networks.
Operational Risk (IT Systems and Data)	The Company uses a wide range of IT systems and holds data on customers and employees. Loss or misuse of data could lead to reputational damage, regulatory action under GDPR and potential fines. The Company has experienced and dedicated resource for IT and information security to ensure appropriate management of Information and compliance with relevant rules and regulations regarding data.
Counterparty Risk (Construction)	The Company partners with construction firms to deliver their network builds. This exposes the Company to the macroeconomic impacts of resource availability and cost inflation. The Company engages with several different construction partners to reduce the exposure to any single firm.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Supply Chain Risk	Access to components and materials has been impacted both by Covid and Brexit, and careful management and forward planning is required to ensure continual supplies are available. Measures to ensure this include building close relationships with our primary suppliers, continued sourcing of alternative supply chains and holding higher inventory levels.
Technology Risk	The Company is deploying high quality, fibre optic technology, which is superior in nature to existing copper infrastructure, and required for other technologies such as 5G and wireless. However, technological advances are an inherent risk. Fibre is a critical national infrastructure and given the time it will take to roll out fibre across the region, the likelihood of redundancy of this technology is low. Furthermore, other new technologies are considered still likely to require fibre backhaul solutions.
Availability of Skilled Resources	Specialist technical skills can be difficult to resource domestically. The Company recruits from both within the UK and abroad, resulting in a workforce that has developed into a wide and diverse range of nationalities and specialisms. The Company has a number of retention strategies in place to minimise staff turnover.

Financial key performance indicators

Performance is measured against detailed annual operating plans and financial forecast models.

The top key measures are:

- Homes Passed
- Cost per Home Passed
- Connected Customers

The Company is in the build phase of its development and results thus far have been materially in line with expectations.

This report was approved by the board on 29 March 2023 and signed on its behalf:



Paul Robert Hellings
Director

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022

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

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £22,125,324 (2021: £13,672,341) and at the year end the Company had net liabilities of £42,618,271 (2021: £20,492,947).

No dividends were declared and paid during the year (2021: £nil).

Going concern

The directors recognise the financial situation of the Company evidenced by the loss for the financial year of £22,125,324 (2021: £13,672,341) and net deficit in shareholders' funds of £42,618,271 (2021: £20,492,947).

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have assessed the Company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including a review of the effect of the ongoing Ukraine-Russia conflict, together with growing turmoil from fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates and the potential to adversely impact global economies, which has driven a sharp increase in volatility across markets.

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are expected not to have a detrimental impact on the Company's business. Further, the ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited, will continue to support the operations of the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible negative impact of these events. The Directors are satisfied that Fern Trading Limited are capable of supporting the Company for a period of 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved.

Directors of the Company

The directors who served during the financial year ended 30 June 2022 and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, are given below:

Sanjoy Bose (resigned 26 October 2021)
Isobel Mary Burlington (resigned 31 July 2022)
Neil Richard Gooding (appointed 31 July 2022)
Paul Robert Hellings (appointed 31 July 2022)
Michael Arthur Maltby (resigned 31 July 2022)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force.

Future developments

The key focus over the coming year, and into the future, will be Scalability of all systems and processes, Customer Experience and Employee Experience. Continued expansion of the network is planned, with an aim to double our build rates, with expansion in to new areas and consolidating the existing build areas. Customer acquisition and retention will be supported by a focus on providing excellent service, from first contact through to after sales service, and significant growth in the customer base is expected. Staff numbers to support these plans are expected to increase as the business grows, with a focus on providing the right kind of support, training and systems to all staff to allow them to drive the business forward and achieve personal growth.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

Matters covered in the Strategic report

As permitted by Section 414c (11) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have elected to disclose information required to be in the Directors' report by Schedule 7 of the 'Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008', in the Strategic report.

Business ethics and governance

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the activities of the Company and its various businesses are conducted in compliance with the law and applicable governance and regulatory regimes, and in adherence with prevailing best practice for the relevant industry. This includes reviewing internal controls, ensuring that there is an appropriate balance of skills and experience, and ensuring that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company. Further detail can be found in the statement of directors' responsibilities below. In the year to 30 June 2022 no areas of concern have been flagged in this regard.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" and applicable law). 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 of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising the FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

**Directors' report
for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)**

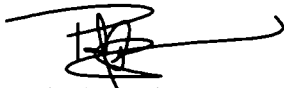
Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP were appointed as auditors to the Company and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be passed by the members of the Company.

Events since Balance sheet date

There have been no material adjusting or disclosable events since the financial year end.

This report was approved by the board on 29 March 2023 and signed on its behalf:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'P. Hellings', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

**Paul Robert Hellings
Director**

JURASSIC FIBRE LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to the members of Jurassic Fibre Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jurassic Fibre Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity, and the related notes 1 to 25, 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2022 and of its loss 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 (United Kingdom) (ISAs (United Kingdom)) 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 United Kingdom, 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

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 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

JURASSIC FIBRE LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to the members of Jurassic Fibre 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 this 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 course of 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 the 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 Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 Directors' report.

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

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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.

JURASSIC FIBRE LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to the members of Jurassic Fibre 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 (United Kingdom) 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.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 102 and Companies Act 2006) and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations in the United Kingdom in which the Company operates.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making enquires of management to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas. We corroborated our inquiries through reading board minutes and correspondence with relevant authorities.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override to be fraud risks. Our procedures also involved testing journals identified by specific risk criteria.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved testing journals identified by specific risk criteria. We read the minutes of directors' meetings to identify any non-compliance with laws and regulations. We also made enquiries with the directors and of management regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

JURASSIC FIBRE LIMITED

Independent auditors' report to the members of Jurassic Fibre 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.

DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young

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Michael Kidd (*Senior statutory auditor*)

*for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Belfast*

29 March 2023

Jurassic Fibre Limited**Statement of comprehensive income
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	4	776,991	177,364
Cost of sales		(92,321)	(99,626)
Gross profit		684,670	77,738
Administrative expenses		(20,612,096)	(10,624,412)
Other operating charges		(8,742)	(10,879)
Operating loss	5	(19,936,168)	(10,557,553)
Interest receivable	9	72	49
Interest payable and similar expenses	10	(7,442,016)	(3,174,870)
Loss before taxation		(27,378,112)	(13,732,374)
Taxation	11	5,252,788	60,033
Loss for the financial year		(22,125,324)	(13,672,341)

All activities of the Company are from continuing operations.

The Company has no items of other comprehensive income for the current financial year and preceding financial year, therefore no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jurassic Fibre Limited
Registered number: 11427267

Balance sheet
as at 30 June 2022

	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		220,002		244,675
Tangible assets	13		103,211,427		49,117,981
			<u>103,431,429</u>		<u>49,362,656</u>
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	11,707,340		2,291,185	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,856,496		10,838,420	
		<u>17,563,836</u>		<u>13,129,605</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(159,372,893)		(80,602,736)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(141,809,057)</u>		<u>(67,473,131)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(38,377,628)</u>		<u>(18,110,475)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(2,213,372)		(2,382,472)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	18		(2,027,271)		-
Net liabilities			<u>(42,618,271)</u>		<u>(20,492,947)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called-up share capital	19		2		2
Share premium account	20		9,999		9,999
Profit and loss account	20		(42,628,272)		(20,502,948)
Total shareholders' deficit			<u>(42,618,271)</u>		<u>(20,492,947)</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 29 March 2023



Paul Robert Hellings
Director

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Called-up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' deficit
	£	£	£	£
At 1 July 2020	2	9,999	(6,830,607)	(6,820,606)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(13,672,341)	(13,672,341)
At 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2021	2	9,999	(20,502,948)	(20,492,947)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(22,125,324)	(22,125,324)
At 30 June 2022	2	9,999	(42,628,272)	(42,618,271)

The notes on pages 14 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022

1. General information

Jurassic Fibre Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom, registered number 11427267. The registered office is 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, England, EC1N 2HT.

The Company's principal activities are that of building and operating an ultra-fast full fibre broadband network in the South West of England.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this Company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group.

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, required under Section 7 of FRS 102 and paragraph 3.17(d);
- from disclosing the Company's key management personnel compensation as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.7; and
- from disclosing related party transactions that are wholly owned within the same group as required by FRS 102 paragraph 33.8.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have assessed the Company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including a review of the effect of the ongoing Ukraine-Russia conflict, together with growing turmoil from fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates and the potential to adversely impact global economies, which has driven a sharp increase in volatility across markets.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern (continued)

The directors have determined that based on recent trading of the Company and revised projections, the above events are expected not to have a detrimental impact on the Company's business. Further, the ultimate controlling party, Fern Trading Limited, will continue to support the operations of the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved. The directors will continue to monitor the situation and take any necessary actions to minimise the possible negative impact of these events. The Directors are satisfied that Fern Trading Limited are capable of supporting the Company for a period of 12 months from the date on which the financial statements are approved.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue 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. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;
- and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.7 Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is the pound sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Foreign currency (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances (continued)

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income within administrative expenses.

2.8 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible 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 the Statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.9 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the period or prior periods. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Taxation (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax (continued)

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

2.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.12 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The carrying values of plant and equipment are reviewed as each statement of financial position date to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets are tested for impairment to estimate the assets' recoverable amounts. Any such impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and recognised within Statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Tangible assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Assets under construction	Not depreciated - subject to an annual impairment review
Leasehold property	3 years straight-line
Computer equipment	3 years straight-line
Fixtures and Fittings	5 years straight-line
Plant and machinery	3 years straight-line
Motor vehicles	5 years straight-line
Network assets	5 - 25 years from date of availability of services

2.13 Impairment of non financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Impairment of non financial assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.14 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 and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.15 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.16 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance sheet date.

(ii) 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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such on the Balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the Statement of comprehensive income. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.17 Employee benefits

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.18 Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

(i) Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of intangible and tangible assets.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Jurassic Fibre Limited**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)****4. Turnover**

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue from operations	776,991	177,364
	<u>776,991</u>	<u>177,364</u>

During the year, the Company's revenue was earned from the sale of services in the United Kingdom and is recognised over the period of the services.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,215,310	1,743,566
Foreign exchange loss	9,591	10,879
Gain on disposal of assets	(849)	-
Amortisation on intangible assets	24,673	4,147
Operating lease	557,027	339,486
	<u>557,027</u>	<u>339,486</u>

6. Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	12,000	7,598
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>7,598</u>

Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:

Taxation and Statutory compliance services	3,800	-
	<u>3,800</u>	<u>-</u>

Jurassic Fibre Limited**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)****7. Employees**

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	4,984,294	3,580,710
Social security costs	621,609	380,795
Cost of defined contribution scheme	216,386	164,582
	<u>5,822,289</u>	<u>4,126,087</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Employees	<u>311</u>	<u>207</u>

8. Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Directors' emoluments	432,268	629,473
	<u>432,268</u>	<u>629,473</u>

The highest paid director received remuneration of £312,309 (2021: £322,777).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £18,768 (2021: £18,902).

9. Interest receivable

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank interest receivable	72	49
	<u>72</u>	<u>49</u>

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Loans from group undertakings	7,431,750	3,171,214
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	10,266	3,656
	<u>7,442,016</u>	<u>3,174,870</u>

Jurassic Fibre Limited**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)****11. Taxation**

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax:		
United Kingdom corporation tax on profit for the year	(5,126,948)	(60,033)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(2,153,111)	-
Total current tax	<u>(7,280,059)</u>	<u>(60,033)</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,540,726	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	486,545	-
Total deferred tax	<u>2,027,271</u>	<u>-</u>
Total tax credit for the year	<u>(5,252,788)</u>	<u>(60,033)</u>
Factors affecting tax credit for the year		

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss before taxation	<u>(27,378,112)</u>	<u>(13,732,374)</u>
Tax on loss at standard corporation tax rate of 19% (2021: 19%)	(5,201,841)	(2,609,151)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible	147,719	61,324
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(2,153,111)	-
Effect of changes in tax rates	486,545	-
Unrecognised deferred tax	-	15,779
Group relief surrendered	2,791,886	-
Deferred tax not provided	(1,323,986)	(10,303)
Unrecognised tax losses carried forward	-	(458,263)
Unrecognised FATDs	-	2,940,581
Total tax credit for the year	<u>(5,252,788)</u>	<u>(60,033)</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%.

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

12. Intangible assets

	Technology assets £
Cost	
At 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022	248,822
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 July 2021	4,147
Charge for the year	24,673
At 30 June 2022	28,820
Net book value	
At 30 June 2022	220,002
At 30 June 2021	244,675

13. Tangible assets

	Assets under construction £	Land and buildings £	Motor vehicles £	Network assets £	Other fixed assets £	Total £
Cost						
At 1 July 2021	22,361,339	2,068,887	1,503,704	23,908,407	1,302,272	51,144,609
Additions	44,545,212	19,997	930,014	13,033,527	622,243	59,150,993
Reclass	2,605,378	-	-	(2,272,026)	(333,352)	-
Transfers	(31,450,730)	-	-	31,450,730	-	-
Write off	(492,369)	-	-	(571,157)	-	(1,063,526)
At 30 June 2022	37,568,830	2,088,884	2,433,718	65,549,481	1,591,163	109,232,076
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 July 2021	-	35,044	257,473	1,468,659	265,452	2,026,628
Charge for the year	-	68,284	412,924	3,348,492	385,610	4,215,310
Write off	-	-	-	(221,289)	-	(221,289)
At 30 June 2022	-	103,328	670,397	4,595,862	651,062	6,020,649
Net book value						
At 30 June 2022	37,568,830	1,985,556	1,763,321	60,953,619	940,101	103,211,427
At 30 June 2021	22,361,339	2,033,843	1,246,231	22,439,748	1,036,820	49,117,981

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

13. Tangible assets (continued)

Assets under construction represent costs to date of areas of the unfinished Network asset and the development of support systems. These costs are reviewed on an ongoing basis to assess whether they will eventually convert to a finished asset, and provisions made accordingly where it is felt that this is not the case. The review in the current year recognised components of £16,219 that were no longer of use, £349,868 of redundant electronic equipment, and £657,036 of other development that is no longer of economic benefit.

Other fixed assets include leasehold property, fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and plant and machinery with additions in the year of £nil (2021: £40,829), £73,113 (2021: £169,784), £344,442 (2021: £290,989) and £nil (2021: £333,351) respectively. The closing net book values were £6,548 (2021: £6,989), £175,668 (2021: £148,992), £469,961 (2021: £362,629) and £287,924 (2021: £518,211) respectively.

14. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	40,687	24,164
Amounts owed by group undertakings	395,898	356,919
Prepayments and accrued income	1,670,409	384,001
Corporate tax receivable	7,340,092	60,033
Other debtors	2,260,254	1,466,068
	11,707,340	2,291,185

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Trade debtors are net of provision £2,579 (2021: nil).

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	3,673,039	1,746,473
Amounts owed to group undertakings	147,875,134	73,943,385
Finance leases	166,059	171,041
Accruals and deferred income	7,114,970	4,380,204
Other creditors	543,691	361,633
	159,372,893	80,602,736

Amounts owed to group undertakings is an unsecured loan with a year end balance totalling £147,875,134 (2021: £73,943,385). The loan bears interest at 7% (2021: 7%) and is repayable on demand.

Jurassic Fibre Limited**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)****16. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2022 £	2021 £
Finance leases	2,213,372	2,382,472
	<u>2,213,372</u>	<u>2,382,472</u>

17. Finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Within one year	166,059	171,041
Between 1-5 years	617,257	635,775
Over 5 years	1,596,115	1,746,697
	<u>2,379,431</u>	<u>2,553,513</u>

18. Deferred tax

	2022 £	2021 £
At 1 July 2021	-	-
Charge to Statement of income and retained earnings (note 11)	2,027,271	-
	<u>2,027,271</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>2,027,271</u>	<u>-</u>

The provision for deferred tax is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed asset timing differences	3,263,585	-
Short term timing differences - trading	(16,822)	-
Losses	(1,219,492)	-
	<u>2,027,271</u>	<u>-</u>

Jurassic Fibre Limited**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)****19. Called-up share capital**

	2022 £	2021 £
Allotted, Called-up and fully paid		
2,000 (2021: 2,000) ordinary shares of £0.001 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

20. Other reserves

	2022 £	2021 £
Balance as at 30 June		
Profit and loss account	(42,628,272)	(20,502,948)
Share premium account	9,999	9,999
	<u>(42,618,273)</u>	<u>(20,492,949)</u>

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represent cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid.

Share premium account

Share premium originated as a result of allotment of shares and related share premium.

21. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £195,314 (2021: £164,582). Contributions totalling £(1401) (2021: £67,287) were receivable from/payable to the fund at the Balance sheet date and are included in debtors/creditors.

22. Operating leases commitments

At 30 June 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	185,153	546,529
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	300,830	79,076
	<u>485,983</u>	<u>625,605</u>

Jurassic Fibre Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

23. Related party transactions

The Company has identified the following transactions which are to be disclosed under the terms of FRS 102 "Related party transactions".

Fern Trading Limited

During the year, the Company has paid an amount of £37,988 (2021: £13,566) to Fern Trading Limited, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking. At the year end, a balance of £nil (2021: £62,029) was outstanding.

24. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Jurassic Fibre Holdings Limited a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent undertaking as at the year ended 30 June 2022 was Fern Trading Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. Fern Trading Limited is the smallest and largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Fern Trading Limited's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, 6th Floor, 33 Holborn, London, EC1N 2HT.

25. Events since Balance sheet date

There have been no material adjusting or disclosable events since the financial year end.