

Registration number: 12558573

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
ASTRAEA GROUP LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

Astraea Group Limited**(Registration number: 12558573)****Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	<u>4</u>	11,139	11,446
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>5</u>	1,068,897	1,029,895
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>377,789</u>	<u>38,775</u>
		1,446,686	1,068,670
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>6</u>	<u>(1,083,388)</u>	<u>(763,465)</u>
Net current assets		<u>363,298</u>	<u>305,205</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		374,437	316,651
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>7</u>	<u>(1,879)</u>	<u>(2,862)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>372,558</u></u>	<u><u>313,789</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>372,458</u>	<u>313,689</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>372,558</u></u>	<u><u>313,789</u></u>

For the financial year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 28 March 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

N Stewart
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Astraea Group Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

7 Down Street
London
W1J 7AJ
United Kingdom

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Judgements

No significant judgements have been made by management in preparing these financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Bad debt provision - due to the nature of the business, there are high levels of trade receivables at year end, and therefore a risk that some of these balances may be irrecoverable. A bad debt review is carried out at the year end where debts are assessed and provided against when the recoverability of these balances is considered uncertain. The carrying amount is £ 20,175 (2021 -£72,958).

Amounts recoverable on contracts (AROC) - the process of assessing AROC requires various estimates and judgements to be made. Fee earners are required to record time spent on client assignments and this is used as the basis for the AROC estimate. The fee earners review their work in progress balances regularly to identify likely irrecoverable amounts. The carrying amount is £555,793 (2021 -£240,435).

Revenue recognition

Fee income represents the fair value of services provided during the year on client assignments. Fair value reflects the amounts expected to be recoverable from clients based on time spent, skills provided and expenses incurred, and excludes VAT. Income is recognised as contract activity progresses and the right to consideration is secured, except where the final outcome cannot be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Income in respect of contingent fee assignments is recognised in the period when the contingent event occurs and collectability of the fee is assured.

Unbilled income on individual client assignments is included as amounts recoverable on contracts with debtors.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Astraea Group Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	25% straight line
Computer equipment	33% straight line

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from clients for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Disbursements

Disbursements are not included in income and expenses, but are netted against each other.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

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Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 8 (2021 - 6).

Astraea Group Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	14,938
Additions	5,239
Disposals	(495)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	19,682
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	3,492
Charge for the year	5,209
Eliminated on disposal	(158)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	8,543
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	<hr/> <hr/> 11,139
At 31 December 2021	<hr/> <hr/> 11,446

5 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	327,850	688,586
Other debtors	4,827	-
Prepayments	180,427	100,874
Amount recoverable on contracts	555,793	240,435
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,068,897	1,029,895
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Astraea Group Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

6 Creditors

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	148,744	361,834
Trade creditors		203,109	52,218
Social security and other taxes		28,877	64,489
Other creditors		3,983	961
Accrued expenses		258,787	185,132
Corporation tax liability		439,888	98,831
		<u>1,083,388</u>	<u>763,465</u>

7 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	2022	2021
		Liability £
Accelerated tax depreciation		<u>1,879</u>
		<u>1,879</u>
		Liability £
Accelerated tax depreciation		<u>2,862</u>
		<u>2,862</u>

8 Loans and borrowings

	2022 £	2021 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Directors' loan accounts	17,704	281,754
Other borrowings	<u>131,040</u>	<u>80,080</u>
	<u>148,744</u>	<u>361,834</u>

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £27,949 (2021 - £28,636).

10 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2022, the company owed £18,575 (2021 - £283,178) to J Ramsden and was owed £871 (2021 - £1,424) by N Stewart in the form of directors' loan accounts. No interest is charged on these loans and they are repayable on demand.

Astraea Group Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

11 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parents are JRQC Astraea Holdings Ltd and NS Astraea Holdings Ltd, incorporated in the United Kingdom.

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