Company registration number 12696607 (England and Wales)

8AM GLOBAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

8AM GLOBAL LIMITED

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8AM GLOBAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Notes	2024 £	2024 £	2023 £	2023 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**4**		26,750		32,750
Tangible assets	**5**		3,625		4,793
Investments	**6**		300		300
			30,675		37,843
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	227,668		267,583	
Cash at bank and in hand		340,870		738,143	
		568,538		1,005,726	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(113,594)		(291,410)	
Net current assets			454,944		714,316
Net assets			485,619		752,159
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			68,483		68,483
Share premium account			7,490		7,490
Profit and loss reserves			409,646		676,186
Total equity			485,619		752,159

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 October 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J J Nunn
Director

Company registration number 12696607 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

8AM Global Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Stag Gates House, 63/64 The Avenue, Southampton, Hampshire, SO17 1XS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services.

Initial fees are recognised on the transfer of investments into the fund. Management fees are recognised on a monthly basis based on the fund value at close of business on the last working day of each month. Advisory fees are recognised on delivery of service.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fund acquistions	10 years straight line

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers	33% Straight line

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

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Fixed investments represent listed investments which are stated at market value.

1.7 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

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 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Leases

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors do not consider there to be any judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty that could materially affect the financial statements.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2024 Number	2023 Number
Total	10	9

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Fund acquistions £
Cost	
At 1 July 2023 and 30 June 2024	51,500
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2023	18,750
Amortisation charged for the year	6,000
At 30 June 2024	24,750
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2024	26,750
At 30 June 2023	32,750

5 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 July 2023	6,269
Additions	1,344
At 30 June 2024	7,613
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 July 2023	1,476
Depreciation charged in the year	2,512
At 30 June 2024	3,988
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2024	3,625
At 30 June 2023	4,793

6 **Fixed asset investments**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Other investments other than loans	300	300

7 **Debtors**

	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	227,668	267,583

8 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	30,679	46,998
Corporation tax	46,877	196,556
Other creditors	36,038	47,856
	113,594	291,410

9 Audit report information

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

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Senior Statutory Auditor:	Andrew Jay FCA FCCA
Statutory Auditor:	Fiander Tovell Limited
Date of audit report:	18 October 2024

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
	3,300	6,600

11 Related party transactions

At 30 June 2024 £7,500 (2023: £7,500) was owed by a member of Key Management Personnel. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

IDAD Limited

During the year, the company traded with IDAD Limited, a company which is jointly controlled by a person who also jointly controls 8AM Global Limited.

The company made sales of £nil (2023: £10,358) to IDAD Limited. At the balance sheet date, the company was owed £nil (2023: £nil) in respect of these transactions.

The company made purchase of £26,951 (2023: £27,278) from IDAD Limited. At the balance sheet date, the company owed £474 (2023: £430) in respect of these transactions.

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.