

**ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS
PARTNERS LIMITED)**

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

RPG CROUCH CHAPMAN LLP
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COMPANIES HOUSE

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER:03672149

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	47,156	3,178
Investments	5	147,562	147,562
		<u>194,718</u>	<u>150,740</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	85,172	88,234
Cash at bank and in hand		2,105	555
		<u>87,277</u>	<u>88,789</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(111,934)	(74,318)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(24,657)</u>	<u>14,471</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>170,061</u>	<u>165,211</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(57,798)	-
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax		(8,265)	(8,265)
		<u>(8,265)</u>	<u>(8,265)</u>
Net assets		<u>103,998</u>	<u>156,946</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	179,066	179,066
Share premium account		200,212	200,212
Profit and loss account		(275,280)	(222,332)
		<u>103,998</u>	<u>156,946</u>

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER:03672149

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

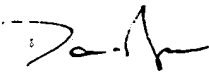
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on
29 September 2021.



D P C Berger
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 October 2018	179,066	200,212	(258,767)	120,511
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	36,435	36,435
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	36,435	36,435
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 1 October 2019	179,066	200,212	(222,332)	156,946
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	-	(52,948)	(52,948)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(52,948)	(52,948)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2020	179,066	200,212	(275,280)	103,998

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. General information

Oracle Corporate Finance Limited (03672149) (formerly Capital Plus Partners Limited) is a limited company incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office is situated at:

The London Office, First Floor, 85 Great Portland Street, London, W1W 7LT

The company's principal activity during the year continued to be provision of corporate finance advisory services.

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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

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

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 profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	10%
Fixtures and fittings	-	33%
Office equipment	-	33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 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.

2.11 Financial instruments

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.

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.

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2019 - 2).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2019	-	1,429	2,369	3,798
Additions	49,570	-	-	49,570
At 30 September 2020	49,570	1,429	2,369	53,368
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2019	-	198	422	620
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	246	389	635
Charge for the year on financed assets	4,957	-	-	4,957
At 30 September 2020	4,957	444	811	6,212
Net book value				
At 30 September 2020	44,613	985	1,558	47,156
At 30 September 2019	-	1,231	1,947	3,178

5. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2019	147,562
At 30 September 2020	147,562

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

6. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	37,823	50,398
Other debtors	6,598	13,675
Prepayments and accrued income	40,751	24,161
	<u>85,172</u>	<u>88,234</u>

Amounts owed by the connected company of £6,466 (2018: £4,075) is interest free and repayable on demand.

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	-	2,450
Other loans	21,550	-
Trade creditors	29,070	27,113
Corporation tax	11,711	23,128
Other taxation and social security	17,994	17,870
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	7,953	-
Other creditors	16,806	157
Accruals and deferred income	6,850	3,600
	<u>111,934</u>	<u>74,318</u>

Included in other creditors are loans from the directors of £16,806 (2019: £157). The loans are interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans	40,000	-
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	17,798	-
	<u>57,798</u>	<u>-</u>

ORACLE CORPORATE FINANCE LIMITED (FORMERLY CAPITAL PLUS PARTNERS LIMITED)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	-	2,450
Other loans	21,550	-
	<u>21,550</u>	<u>2,450</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	4,000	-
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	12,000	-
	<u>12,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	24,000	-
	<u>24,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>61,550</u>	<u>2,450</u>

10. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
179,066 (2019 - 179,066) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	179,066	179,066
	<u>179,066</u>	<u>179,066</u>

11. Operating Lease

At 30 September 2020 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases amounting to £20,800 (2019: £104,000).