Company registration number 00767708 (England and Wales)

DOMO SECURITIES LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DOMO SECURITIES LIMITED

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DOMO SECURITIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		5,326		6,266
Investment property	**5**		19,679,161		19,879,161
Investments	**6**		8,065,013		8,418,031
			27,749,500		28,303,458
Current assets					
Debtors	**7**	14,010,785		15,509,158	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,686,385		114,688	
		15,697,170		15,623,846	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(9,664,073)		(8,926,228)	
Net current assets			6,033,097		6,697,618
Total assets less current liabilities			33,782,597		35,001,076
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		(5,662,681)		(5,804,444)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,824,787)		(3,874,492)
Net assets			24,295,129		25,322,140
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**10**		264		264
Non-distributable profits reserve	**11**		14,876,807		15,028,001
Distributable profit and loss reserves			9,418,058		10,293,875
Total equity			24,295,129		25,322,140

DOMO SECURITIES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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.

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

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Jay
Director

Company registration number 00767708 (England and Wales)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Domo Securities Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Foframe House, 2nd Floor, 35-37 Brent Street, London, NW4 2EF.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rents and services.

Revenue is recognised on the commencement of and in accordance with a lease, adjusted for any incentives as required under FRS102.

A property is regarded as sold when significant risks and returns have been transferred to the buyer. For conditional exchanges, sales are recognised as the conditions are satisfied.

1.3 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% reducing balance

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.8 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

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

1.11 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.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	11	11

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	28,589
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2025	22,323
Depreciation charged in the year	940
At 31 December 2025	23,263
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	5,326
At 31 December 2024	6,266

5 Investment property

	2025 £
Fair value	
At 1 January 2025	19,879,161
Additions	1,592
Revaluations	(201,592)
At 31 December 2025	19,679,161

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by a director of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2025 £	2024 £
Other investments other than loans	8,065,013	8,418,031

Fixed asset investments revalued

The fair value of the fixed asset investments has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by a director of the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis. The historical cost of the fixed asset investments is £64 (2024 : £623,244).

6 **Fixed asset investments** **(Continued)**

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025	8,418,031
Disposals	(353,018)
At 31 December 2025	8,065,013
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	8,065,013
At 31 December 2024	8,418,031

7 **Debtors**

Amounts falling due within one year:	**2025 £**	**2024 £**
Trade debtors	66,962	178,626
Other debtors	13,943,823	15,330,532
	14,010,785	15,509,158

Included in other debtors is an amount of £11,686,876 (2024 : £12,394,017) owed in total by companies under common control with this one. These loans are interest free and are repayable on demand.

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

	2025 £	**2024 £**
Bank loans and overdrafts	973,683	1,008,228
Trade creditors	32,771	9,959
Corporation tax	-	54,303
Other taxation and social security	57,426	47,225
Other creditors	8,600,193	7,806,513
	9,664,073	8,926,228

Included in other creditors is an amount of £4,426,285 (2024 : £3,896,772) owed in total to companies under common control with this one. These loans are interest free and are repayable on demand.

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	5,662,681	5,804,444
Creditors which fall due after five years are payable as follows:		
Payable by instalments	108,296	110,009

The long-term loans are secured by a charge over the company's property investments.

10 Called up share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	240	240	200	240
A Ordinary shares of £1 each	24	24	64	24
	264	264	264	264

11 Non-distributable profits reserve

	2025	2024
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	15,028,001	15,098,862
Non distributable profits in the year	(151,194)	(70,861)
At the end of the year	14,876,807	15,028,001

12 Directors' transactions

Description	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
	£	£	£	£
Mr D Jay -	322,480	405,625	(388,813)	339,292
Mr P Jay -	322,480	405,625	(388,813)	339,292
Mr I S Jay -	322,480	405,625	(388,813)	339,292
	967,440	1,216,875	(1,166,439)	1,017,876

Dividends totalling £0 (2024 - £225,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Amounts advanced include personal tax payments totalling £325,272. Amounts repaid include offset of directors loan account credit balances totalling £913,013 from other companies controlled by the directors.

12 Directors' transactions **(Continued)**

Interest was charged at prevailing rates. The loans were repaid in September 2026.

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.