Registered No: 01950021

Domino's Leasing Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 December 2018

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52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

Company Information

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

Directors
D J Wild
A J Bushnell
D G Bauernfeind

Secretary
A J Bushnell

Auditors
Ernst & Young LLP
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B4 6HQ

Registered office
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West Ashland
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United Kingdom

Domino's Leasing Limited is a private company registered in England & Wales, limited by shares.

Directors' report

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period ended 30 December 2018.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year amounted to £659 (2017: £1,814). The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends (2017: £nil).

Principal activities of the business

The principal activity of the Company during the period has remained leasing.

Directors

The current directors are shown on page 2. There were the following changes during the period:

R C E Osborne	Resigned 11 June 2018
D G Bauernfeind	Appointed 9 October 2018

The directors had no interest, as defined by the Companies Act 2006, in the share capital of the company at any time during the year.

R C E Osborne and D G Bauernfeind were also directors of Domino's Pizza Group plc, the ultimate parent company and details of their interests therein are shown in the directors' report of that company for the year ended 30 December 2018.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 2. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- to the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information (that is, information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Special provisions

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 414B and 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Financial instruments

The company's principal financial instruments are finance leases and trade creditors.

The financial instruments are principally in place to finance equipment leased to customers.

The company has not entered into any derivative transactions such as interest rate swaps or financial foreign currency contracts. The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are cash flow interest rate risk, fair value interest rate risk and credit risk. In view of the low level of foreign currency transactions the Board does not consider there to be any significant foreign currency risks.

Due to the nature of customers, all of whom are franchisees, the franchisee selection process is sufficiently robust to ensure an appropriate credit verification procedure. In addition, balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. Since the Company (Domino's Pizza Group plc and its subsidiaries) trades only with franchisees that have been subject to the franchisee selection process there is no requirement for collateral.

Directors' report (continued)

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

Going Concern

The company has a surplus of current assets over current liabilities of £6,839 as at 30 December 2018 (2017: £6,180). The directors have carried out a detailed review of cash flow projections covering 12 months from the approval of these financial statements. The company is dependent on the continued support of its ultimate parent company however the directors are satisfied that the company can generate sufficient cash flow from the existing business to meet its day to day obligations as they fall due. Therefore they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors' and officers' liability insurance

The Company maintains insurance against certain liabilities, which could arise from a negligent act or a breach of duty by its directors and officers in the discharge of their duties.

Auditor

Following a tender process, a resolution to appoint PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP was passed at the 2019 Domino's Pizza Group plc AGM. Accordingly, we will appoint PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP to replace Ernst and Young LLP.

By order of the board

D G Bauernfeind
Director

4 July 2019

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 9 in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; 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 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Domino's Leasing Limited

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Domino's Leasing Limited for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 9, 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 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 30 December 2018 and of its profit for the 52 weeks 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 (UK) (ISAs (UK)) 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 below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Report and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 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 or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Independent auditor's report (Continued)

To the members of Domino's Leasing Limited

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

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 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 by the parent company, 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies régime and take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

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.

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 (UK) 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.

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.

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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Christopher Voogd
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Birmingham

4 July 2019

Statement of comprehensive income

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

	Notes	**52 weeks ended 30 December 2018 Total £**	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 Total £
Revenue		659	1,814
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		**659**	**1,814**
Administration costs		-	-
Profit before taxation		**659**	**1,814**
Taxation	4	-	-
Profit for the period		**659**	**1,814**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		659	**1,814**

Balance sheet

As at 30 December 2018

	Notes	At 30 December 2018 £	At 31 December 2017 £
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	6	28,774	29,342
Investment in finance leases	5	-	22,818
Total assets		**28,774**	**52,160**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	(21,935)	(45,980)
Total liabilities		(21,935)	(45,980)
Net assets		**6,839**	**6,180**
Shareholders' equity			
Called up share capital	9	25,000	25,000
Retained deficit		(18,161)	(18,820)
Total equity shareholders' funds		**6,839**	**6,180**

The financial statements of Domino's Leasing Limited (Registered No: 01950021) were approved by the Board on 4 July 2019 and signed on its behalf by

D G Bauernfeind
Director

Statement of changes in equity

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Equity shareholders' funds £
At 26 December 2016	**25,000**	**(20,634)**	**4,366**
Profit for the period	-	1,814	1,814
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	1,814	1,814
At 31 December 2017	**25,000**	**(18,820)**	**6,180**
Profit for the period	-	659	659
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	659	659
At 30 December 2018	**25,000**	**(18,161)**	**6.839**

Notes to the financial statements

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements of Domino's Leasing Limited were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 July 2019.

Domino's Leasing Limited ('the Company') is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is disclosed in the Company information.

These financial statements were presented in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency. The Company's financial statements are individual entity financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 in respect of:

a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
c) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
    (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38(a), 38(b), 38(c), 38(d), 40(a), 40(b), 40(c), 40(d), 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
e) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
f) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
g) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18(a) of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
h) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member ; and
i) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets
j) The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The basis for all of the above exemptions is because equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the ultimate controlling undertaking and fellow group undertakings have confirmed that they will provide financial support to enable the company to meet its financial obligations, as they fall due.

Key sources of estimation and assumption uncertainty

During the period there were no judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Income Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the tax bases and the accounting bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, with the following exceptions:

- where the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or losses can be utilised.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)
Tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or to equity, in which case the income tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset against each other when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax relates to income taxes levied by the same tax jurisdiction on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

Leases
Company as lessor
Rental income, including the effect of lease incentives, is recognised on a straight-line basis using the Effective Interest method over the lease term. Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues, using the effective interest method.

Where the Company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset, the arrangement is classified as a finance lease and a receivable is recognised for the initial direct costs of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance income is recognised in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of return on the remaining investment in the lease.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables, which generally have seven to 28-day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Provision is made when it is likely that the balance will not be recovered in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is considered remote.

Interest bearing loans and borrowings
Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the Company becomes party to the related contracts and are measured initially at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or other cancellation of liabilities are recognised respectively in finance revenue and finance cost.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities
A financial asset or liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

Adoption of new and revised standards – IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
IFRS 9 has replaced IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, covering the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, together with a new hedge accounting model and the new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment. The standard has an effective date of 1 January 2018.

The new standard has had the following effects on the Company's financial statements:

The Company's impairment provision on financial assets measured at amortised cost (such as trade and other receivables) have been calculated in accordance with IFRS 9's expected credit loss model, which differs from the incurred loss model previously required by IAS 39. The Company's history of low credit losses as a result of strong franchisee profitability and cash sales for corporate store sales has resulted in no change to the provision value previously recorded and there is no change to the opening balances within equity.

Adoption of new and revised standards – IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 has replaced all existing revenue requirements in IFRS and applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers unless the contracts are within the scope of other standards. The new standard establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard has an effective date of 1 January 2018.

There has been no impact on the adoption of IFRS 15.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

2. Auditor's remuneration

Auditor's remuneration of £12,000 (2017: 12,000) has been borne by the parent company.

3. Director's remuneration

No salaries have been paid to directors during the year (2017: £nil). The directors were remunerated by Domino's Pizza UK & Ireland Limited and Domino's Pizza Group plc. The following disclosures relate to the total amounts paid to the directors of Domino's Leasing Limited for their services to this company and other Group companies. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of other fellow Group companies.

4. Taxation

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	Total	
	52 weeks ended 30 December 2018 £	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 £
Tax charged in the income statement		
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax:		
– current period	-	-
Total current income tax charge	-	-

b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the income statement for the 52 weeks ended 30 December 2018 is lower (2017: lower) than the statutory corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.26%). The differences are reconciled below:

	52 weeks ended 30 December 2018 £	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 £
Profit before taxation	659	1,814
Result multiplied by the UK statutory rate of corporation tax of 19.00% (2017: 19.26%)	125	349
Group relief claimed and not paid for	(125)	(349)
Capital Allowances in excess of depreciation	(4,083)	(912)
Group relief surrendered for nil considerations	4,083	912
Total tax expense reported in the income statement	-	-

A change to reduce the UK corporation tax rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 was substantively enacted on 26 October 2016.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

5. Finance leases

The balance shown in franchisee leasing consists of leases over store equipment granted to franchisees on terms of between one and five years bearing interest at fixed rates of an average of 6.2% (2017: 6.2%).

	At 30 December 2018 £	At 31 December 2017 £
Analysis of net investment in finance leases		
Current	-	22,818
Non-current	-	-
	-	22,818

Future minimum payments receivable:

	At 30 December 2018 £	At 31 December 2017 £
Not later than one year	-	22,818
After one year but not more than five years	-	-
	-	22,818
Less: finance income allocated to future periods	-	22,818
	-	-

6. Trade and other receivables

Included in current assets:

	At 30 December 2018 £	At 31 December 2017 £
Other receivables	28,774	29,342
	28,774	29,342

7. Trade and other payables

	At 30 December 2018 £	At 31 December 2017 £
Current		
Included in current liabilities:		
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	21,935	45,980
	21,935	45,980

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

52 weeks ended 30 December 2018

8. Financial instruments

Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by category of carrying amounts and fair values of all the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements:

	Carrying value 2018	Carrying value 2017	**Fair value 2018**	Fair value 2017
	£	£	**£**	£
Financial assets				
Investment in finance leases	-	22,818	-	22,818
Financial liabilities				
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-	-	-

The fair value of the investment in finance leases has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at the market interest rate. The fair value of fixed rate borrowings has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at a market rate of interest.

Management has determined that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and share buyback obligations approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of overdrafts and fixed rate borrowings are determined using a rate that reflects the entity's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The inputs used in these discounted cash flow calculations are at level 2 in the hierarchy.

Level 1 – *Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.*

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

9. Share capital and reserves

Authorised share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital

	At 31 December 2018		At 26 December 2017	
	Number	**£**	Number	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000