Registered No: 07916193

Domino's Pizza Germany Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2017

Company information

52 weeks ended 31 December 2017

Directors
D J Wild

Auditors
Ernst & Young LLP
No.1 Colmore Square
Birmingham
B4 6HQ

Bankers
Barclays Bank Plc
Frankfurt Branch
Bockenheimer Landstr. 38-40
60323 Frankfurt
Germany

Registered office
1 Thornbury
West Ashland
Milton Keynes
MK6 4BB
United Kingdom

Domino's Pizza Germany Limited is a private company registered in England and Wales, limited by shares.

Strategic report

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report and financial statements for the 53 weeks ended 31 December 2017.

Results and dividends

The loss after tax for the period amounted to €1.4m (2016: €1.3m). Ordinary dividends of €nil (2016: €nil) were paid during the period.

Business review

In previous periods all stores and operations of the Company have either been sold to the associated undertaking or closed. The operations for the period have been administration of remaining contracts within the Company. The loss after tax for the period was €1.4m (2016: €1.3m).

As a result of the change in operations, the local office in Germany closed and there was a subsequent transfer of books and records. This transition and migration process has led to limitations over the quality and completeness of the documentation available to support key balances and disclosures within the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and related notes. The Directors have provided all available documentation and evidence to the auditor.

Key performance indicators

The Company's strategic objective is now solely the winding down of its assets and liabilities for the least cost to the stakeholders.

Risk management

The Board has continued to identify, evaluate and monitor risks facing the Company. During the year under review, a particular focus has been placed on assessing the likely impact that each identified risk could have on the business.

Our approach

The Company's strategy is the winding down of the Company and therefore the risks associated with this are administrative in nature.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Board has undertaken an assessment of what it believes are the principal risks facing the Company, now primarily those that would affect the winding down of remaining contracts.

The risks have been assessed on a residual basis according to our current view of the potential severity (being the combination of impact and probability). The risks therefore represent a snapshot of what the Board believes are the principal risks and are not an exhaustive list of all risks the Company faces. The environment in which we operate is constantly evolving; new risks may arise, the potential impact of known risks may increase or decrease and/or our assessment of these risks may change.

By order of the board

D J Wild

Director

26 September 2018

Domino's Pizza Germany Limited

Director's report

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

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.

Directors and secretary
The current directors are shown on page 1. Changes during the period were as follows:

R C E Osborne – (Resigned 11 June 2018)

Financial instruments
The Company's principal financial instruments are trade payables. The Company has not entered into any derivative transactions such as interest rate swaps or financial foreign currency contracts. In view of the low level of remaining financial instruments in the Company the Board does not consider there to be any significant risks.

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.

Going concern
The company has net liabilities of €42.4m (2016: €44.5m). The company is dependent on the continued support of its ultimate parent company. The ultimate parent company Domino's Pizza Group plc has confirmed that they will provide financial support to enable the company to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Therefore they adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors' statement of disclosure of information to auditors
The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. 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.

By order of the board

D J Wild

26 September 2018

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

The director is 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 14 in accordance with applicable UK law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business;

The director is 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. He is 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 Pizza Germany Limited

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the financial statements of Domino's Pizza Germany Limited for the 53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14, 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. (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the company. Because of the significance of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for disclaimer of opinion

The audit evidence that was available to us was limited in respect of the following matters. As disclosed in the Directors' Report and note 1 to the financial statements there are limitations over the quality and completeness of the documentation available to support key balances and disclosures within the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and related notes, as a result of closure of offices in Germany and the subsequent transfer of books and records. If additional information and evidence were available to the Directors, further adjustments might have been required to the reported results for the period ended 31 December 2017 and to the associated disclosures.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Because of the significance of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we have been unable to form an opinion, whether based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Notwithstanding our disclaimer of an opinion on the financial statements, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit performed subject to the pervasive limitation described above, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

Arising from the limitation of our work referred to above:

- We have not obtained all the information and explanations that we consider necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- We were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records have been kept.

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 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of Domino's Pizza Germany Limited

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

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.

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the company's financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and to issue an auditor's report.

However, because of the matter described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

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.

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

28 September 2018

Statement of comprehensive income

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

	Notes	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 Total €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 Total €000
Revenue		-	1,383
Cost of sales		-	(1,101)
Gross profit		-	282
Distribution costs		-	(170)
Administrative costs		146	163
Operating profit/(loss)	2	146	275
Finance expense	5	(1,543)	(1,612)
Loss before taxation		(1,397)	(1,337)
Taxation	6	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(1,397)	(1,337)

Domino's Pizza Germany Limited

Balance sheet

At 31 December 2017

	Notes	At 31 December 2017 €000	At 25 December 2016 €000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	22	342
Cash and cash equivalents		4,001	10,530
		4,023	10,872
Total assets		4,023	10,872
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	(40)	(201)
Current tax liabilities		-	-
Provisions	11	(386)	(787)
		(426)	(988)
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	(45,337)	(53,688)
Provisions	11	(665)	(703)
Total liabilities		(46,428)	(55,379)
Net liabilities		(42,405)	(44,507)
Shareholders' equity			
Called up share capital	13	-	-
Share Premium		16,500	13,000
Retained earnings		(58,905)	(57,507)
Total equity shareholders' deficit		(42,405)	(44,507)

The financial statements of Domino's Pizza Germany Limited (Registered No: 07916193) were approved by the Board on 26 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by

D J Wild
Director
26 September 2018

Statement of changes in equity

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

	Share capital €000	Share Premium €000	Retained earnings €000	Equity shareholders' funds €000
At 27 December 2015	-	-	(56,170)	(56,170)
Loss for the period	-	-	(1,337)	(1,337)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	-	-	(1,337)	(1,337)
Proceeds from share issues	-	13,000	-	13,000
At 25 December 2016	-	13,000	(57,507)	(44,507)
Loss for the period	-	-	(1,397)	(1,397)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	-	-	(1,397)	(1,397)
Proceeds from share issues	-	3,500	-	3,500
At 31 December 2017	-	16,500	(58,905)	(42,405)

Notes to the financial statements

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies

General information

The financial statements of Domino's Pizza Germany Limited for the 53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2018. Domino's Pizza Germany Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England and Wales.

These financial statements were presented in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The Company's financial statements are presented in euro (€) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand euros (€000) except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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;
   (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
d) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) 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 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

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

As a result of the change in operations, the local office in Germany closed and there was a subsequent transfer of books and records. This transition and migration process has led to limitations over the quality and completeness of the documentation available to support key balances and disclosures within the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet and related notes. The Directors have provided all available documentation and evidence to the auditor.

Going Concern

The company is dependent on the continued support of its ultimate parent company to fulfil its liabilities during the winding up of the operations not sold to Daytona Germany GmbH. The ultimate parent company Domino's Pizza Group plc has confirmed that they will provide financial support to enable the company to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Therefore they adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Key Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgement has had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- Provisions for onerous leases

Foreign currencies

The company's financial statements are presented in euro, which is also the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held as finance leases are recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments during the lease term at the inception of the lease. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the income statement so as to achieve a constant rate of interest in the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the assets and the lease term.

Assets leased under operating leases are not recorded on the balance sheet. Rental payments are charged directly to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives, primarily up-front cash payments or rent-free periods, are capitalised and spread over the period of the lease term. Payments made to acquire operating leases are treated as prepaid lease expenses and amortised over the life of the lease.

Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

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.

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

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes *(continued)*

- 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.

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.

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.

Pensions

The Company contributes to the personal pension plans of certain staff with defined contribution schemes. The contributions are charged as an expense as they fall due. Any contributions unpaid at the balance sheet date are included as an accrual at that date. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

Revenue recognition

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 at the fair value of consideration net of returns, rebates and value-added taxes. Franchisee rebates are recognised as an expense within revenue on an accruals basis on the expected entitlement which has been earned up to the balance sheet date.

New standards and interpretations not applied

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards and interpretations that are relevant to the Company, which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective. With the exception of IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16, none are anticipated to significantly impact the Company's results or assets and liabilities and are not expected to require significant amendments to disclosure. The full financial impact and disclosure impact of IFRS 9, IFRS 15 and IFRS 16 are still to be finalised.

	Effective for periods beginning on or after:
International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs')	
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement	1 January 2018
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
IFRS 16 Leases	1 January 2019
International Accounting Standards ('IAS')	
Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses	1 January 2017
IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

2. Operating profit

This is stated after charging:

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Operating lease payments (minimum lease payments)		
– Land and buildings	-	61
– Plant, machinery and vehicles	-	34
Impairment loss recognised on non-current assets	-	65

3. Auditor's remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditor in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other services provided to the Company:

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Fees payable for the audit of the Company annual accounts*	5	5
Total audit fees	5	5

*The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the group accounts of its parent Domino's Pizza Group plc.

4. Staff costs and directors' remuneration

(a) Staff costs

No salaries have been paid to employees, including directors, during the year. The directors were remunerated by Domino's Pizza Group plc. The following disclosures relate to the total amounts paid to the directors of Domino's Pizza Germany 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.

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Wages and salaries	-	373
Social security costs	-	92
Other pension costs	-	(9)
	-	456

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Production and distribution	-	3
Corporate store staff	-	51
Administration	-	6
	-	60

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

4. Staff costs and directors' remuneration (continued)

(b) Directors' remuneration

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Directors' remuneration	1,458	1,330
Aggregate contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	112	76
Number of directors accruing benefits under:		
- defined benefit schemes	2	2

The amounts in respect of the highest paid director are as follows:

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Directors' remuneration	883	1,159
Company contributions paid to individual personal pension plan	57	64

5. Finance expense

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Shareholder loan interest payable	1,543	1,612
Total finance expense	1,543	1,612

6. Taxation

(a) Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Tax charged in the income statement		
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax:		
– current period	-	-
– adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	-
Total current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	
Tax charge in the income statement	-	-
The tax charge in the income statement is disclosed as follows:		-
Income tax expense	-	-

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

6. Taxation (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense in the income statement for the 53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 is lower (2016: lower) than the statutory corporation tax rate of 20.0% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are reconciled below:

	53 weeks ended 31 December 2017 €000	52 weeks ended 25 December 2016 €000
Loss before taxation	(1,397)	(1,337)
Accounting loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax of 19.26% (2016: 20.00%)	(269)	(268)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes/(income not taxable)	-	429
Group relief surrendered for no charge	269	(161)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	-	-
Total tax expense reported in the income statement	-	-

(c) Factors effecting future tax charge

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 2015. Following the substantive enactment of Finance Act 2016 on 6 September 2016 the UK corporation tax rate was further reduced to 17% from 1 April 2020.

9. Trade and other receivables

	At 31 December 2017 €000	At 25 December 2016 €000
Trade receivables	-	48
Other receivables	22	294
	22	342

10. Trade and other payables

	At 31 December 2017 €000	At 25 December 2016 €000
Included in current liabilities:		
Trade payables	-	130
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	71
Other payables	40	-
	40	201

	At 31 December 2017 €000	At 25 December 2016 €000
Included in non-current liabilities:		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	45,337	53,688
	45,337	53,688

Within amounts owed to group undertakings is a balance of €45,337,000 (2016: €53,227,000) which are repayable on demand and incur interest at 3.5% above EURIBOR.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

11. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Onerous lease provisions €000	Restructuring provisions €000	Total €000
At 25 December 2016	990	500	1,490
Arising during the period	-	-	-
Utilised during the period	(269)	(170)	(439)
Released during the period	-	-	-
At 31 December 2017	721	330	1,051

	At 31 December 2017 €000	At 25 December 2016 €000
Current	386	787
Non-current	665	703
	1,051	1,490

Onerous lease provision

The onerous lease provision relates to the outstanding rent obligation for properties. These properties include stores which it is not believed will be transferred to the new strategic associated arrangement, along with stores for which any subtenant is paying reduced rent and the Company expects to make a loss in relation to the lease. The provision will be utilised over the remaining lease term on the properties identified which range between one and seven years.

Restructuring provisions

This provision relates to the discontinuation of Germany operations and relates to closure costs of the head office and some stores. The total restructuring provision will be utilised within two years.

12. Obligations under operating leases

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	At 31 December 2017 €000	At 25 December 2016 €000
Not later than one year	259	250
After one year but not more than five years	999	999
After five years	60	193
	1,318	1,442

13. Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital

	At 31 December 2017		At 25 December 2016	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	Number	£	Number	£
At the start of the period	200	200	100	100
Issued in the period	25	25	100	100
At the end of the period	225	225	200	200

During the period 25 (2016: 100) ordinary shares of £1 each with a nominal value of £25 (2016: £100) were issued for £123,424.12 each (2016: £116,096.50 each) for a total consideration of £3,085,603 (2016: £11,609,650) to capitalise the company to enable payment of liabilities as they fall due in winding up the company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

53 weeks ended 31 December 2017

14. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

In the opinion of the directors the immediate parent company and controlling party is Domino's Pizza Germany (Holdings) Limited incorporated in England and Wales, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Domino's Pizza Group plc, the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party.

The smallest and largest group and for which group financial statements are drawn up, and of which the company is a member, is Domino's Pizza Group plc. Copies of the financial statements of Domino's Pizza Group plc may be obtained from its registered office, 1 Thornbury, West Ashland, Milton Keynes, MK6 4BB.