# Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and

Financial Statements for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

for

Domino's Pizza West Country Limited

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# Company Information for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

**DIRECTORS:** 

Mr D Rose Mr G Rose Mr D J Wild Mr A J Bushnell

**SECRETARY:** 

Mr A J Bushnell

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 

1 Thornbury West Ashland Milton Keynes MK6 4BB

**BUSINESS ADDRESS:** 

36 Mutley Plain

Plymouth PL4 6NA

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 

08131752 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** 

Parcell & Associates

Aldreth

Pearcroft Road Stonehouse Gloucestershire GL10 2JY

# Strategic Report for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019.

#### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The company operates 11 stores and 2 mobile units, it also employs over 400 staff throughout Devon.

The company has traded fairly successfully in the year, however sales have decreased. As a result, decreases in both food and staff cost has meant that profits before tax have increased. Profit before tax in 2019 amounted to £560,850 compared with £466,469 in 2018.

Overall, the financial position of the company is healthy with the balance sheet currently showing net assets of over £5 million.

### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

We consider that our key financial performance indicators are those that communicate the financial performance and strength of the company as a whole, these include turnover, gross profit and operating profit.

The overall sales decrease was approximately 0.73% There have also been ensuing reductions in areas such as wages and rent meaning that gross profit as a percentage of sales has actually increased slightly by 1.55%. The business cash-flow remains healthy, and the company is able to meet loan repayments.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The company plans to continue its program of improving its stores. It also intends to acquire more stores when the opportunity arises.

# Strategic Report for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

#### **Economic risk:**

Following some very challenging economic times, we are cautiously optimistic about the economic outlook. Customer confidence appears to be rising and unemployment rates continue to fall. A cautious approach is still needed as real disposable income is declining over the longer term as the cost of living increases, despite interest rates remaining at historical low. Food prices continue to rise, which will remain an area of concern for the company due to the detrimental effect on profit margins.

#### Corona virus:

Corona virus is impacting the business however delivery sales remain strong partly as a result of the temporary closure of other fast food businesses. While the company has both reserves and banking facilities sufficient to weather a lengthy downturn, it has never the less taken a number of steps to minimise impact to the company.

### Regulatory risks:

The companies operations require compliance with a wide range of regulatory requirements. In particular -

- \* health and safety
- \* hygiene procedures
- \* employment
- \* licensing

The above, along with a number of other areas, are monitored in detail as being in the fast food industry brings a high level of regulatory concerns.

#### Consumer taste:

Any material change in the way the consumer views the pizza delivery industry could have an adverse affect on the company. However, this can also work in the opposite way and could assist the company to achieve growth. As a result the company focuses, in detail, on recognising demographic trends, ensuring innovation and ensuring that the company only use the freshest and highest quality products through it stores.

#### **Competitors:**

The fast food market is a very competitive market, with a high number of large competitors trading in the sector. In order to remain as one of the main players, Dominos have dedicated teams who focus on ensuring Dominos is the leading company in the market. This will allow them to compete with other large fast food chains.

ON BEMALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr G Rose - Director

29 May 2020

# Report of the Directors for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was that of the operation of Domino's franchised restaurants

#### DIVIDENDS

The following interim dividends were paid in the year:

### A Ordinary shares

06 April 2019

- £1,900.00 per share

30 November 2019

- £700.00 per share

### B Ordinary shares

06 April 2019

- £1,900.00 per share

30 November 2019

- £700.00 per share

The total distribution of dividends for the period ended December 29th 2019 will be £1,040,000.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The company does not carry out any independent research and development. However the franchisor, Domino's Pizza UK & Ireland Limited, carries out its own research and development on behalf of all franchisees. The company makes a contribution towards this through its existing payments to the franchisor.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who have held office during the period from 01 January 2018 to the date of this report are as follows:

Mr D Rose

Mr G Rose

Ms R Osborne

Mr D Wild

#### EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PERSONS

The company operates a policy of giving full & fair consideration to employment applications from disabled persons.

#### PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO EMPLOYEES

The company has a system for providing employees with information of concern to them. It also consults employees on a regular basis so that their views can be taken into account in making decisions affecting them. It regularly to explains to employees the financial and economic factors affecting the performance of the company and makes them aware of the provision of training, career development and employment of disabled employees.

# Report of the Directors for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable 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 of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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.

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### **AUDITORS**

The auditors, Parcell & Associates, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Mr G Rose - Director

29 May 2020

# Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Domino's Pizza West Country Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Domino's Pizza West Country Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 29 December 2019 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 29 December 2019 and of its profit for the period 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 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. 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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Domino's Pizza West Country Limited

### 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### 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 Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page five, 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 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.

#### Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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 www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

# Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Domino's Pizza West Country Limited

#### 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

Nicholas Walker (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Parcell & Associates

Nichar Waller

Aldreth Pearcroft Road Stonehouse Gloucestershire GL10 2JY

29 May 2020

# Income Statement for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

		Period	Period
		31.12.18	1.1.18
		to	to
		29.12.19	30.12.18
	Notes	£	£
TURNOVER		11,758,264	11,844,178
Cost of sales		4,222,492	4,437,443
GROSS PROFIT		7,535,772	7,406,735
Administrative expenses		6,972,594	6,932,948
OPERATING PROFIT	4	563,178	473,787
Interest receivable and similar income		2,147	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(4,475)	(7,318)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		560,850	466,469
Tax on profit	6	152,317	133,086
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL			
PERIOD		408,533	333,383

# Other Comprehensive Income for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
Notes	£	£
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD	408,533	333,383
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>-</u>	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE		
INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	408,533	333,383
	<del></del>	

# Domino's Pizza West Country Limited (Registered number: 08131752)

## Balance Sheet 29 December 2019

		29.12	19 ·	30.12	.18
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	8		3,113,768		3,347,136
Tangible assets	9		1,415,049		944,911
Investments	10		-		-
					1 202 0 15
			4,528,817		4,292,047
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	11	44,150		59,632	
Debtors	12	169,992		500,380	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,525,776		2,453,147	
		2,739,918		3,013,159	
CREDITORS		2,739,910		3,013,139	
Amounts falling due within one year	13	2,007,467		1,489,057	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			732,451		1,524,102
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	,				
LIABILITIES			5,261,268		5,816,149
			202.50		10 ( 000
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16		203,568		126,982
NET ASSETS			5,057,700		5,689,167
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	17		4		4
Share premium	18		5,048,798		5,048,798
Retained earnings	18		8,898		640,365
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			5,057,700		5,689,167

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 29 May 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr G Rose - Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2018	4	666,982	5,048,798	5,715,784
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income  Balance at 30 December 2018	- 4	(360,000) 333,383 640,365	5,048,798	(360,000) 333,383 5,689,167
Datance at 30 December 2010				
Changes in equity Dividends Total comprehensive income	- -	(1,040,000) 408,533	- -	(1,040,000) 408,533
Balance at 29 December 2019	4	8,898	5,048,798	5,057,700

# Cash Flow Statement for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

	·	Period	Period
		31.12.18	1.1.18
		to	to
		29.12.19	30.12.18
	Notes	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	1	1,247,823	809,667
Interest paid		(4,475)	(7,318)
Tax paid		(137,176)	(30,576)
Net cash from operating activities		1,106,172	771,773
Cash flows from investing activities		(C = 2.1)	
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(6,551)	-
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(711,396)	(189,133)
Interest received		2,147	-
Net cash from investing activities		(715,800)	(189,133)
		· · ·	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Amount introduced by directors		520,000	180,000
Amount withdrawn by directors		(317,743)	(388,579)
Loans from participating interest		520,000	(412,500)
Equity dividends paid		(1,040,000)	(360,000)
Net cash from financing activities		(317,743)	(981,079)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash	equivalents	72,629	(398,439)
Cash and cash equivalents at	_		2.051.504
beginning of period	2	2,453,147	2,851,586
Cook and such as 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1			
Cash and cash equivalents at end of	2	2.525.555	0.450.145
period	2	2,525,776	2,453,147
			<del></del>

# Notes to the Cash Flow Statement for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

# 1. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

OI ERATIONS		
	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Profit before taxation	560,850	466,469
Depreciation charges	481,177	462,591
Finance costs	4,475	7,318
Finance income	(2,147)	
	1,044,355	936,378
Decrease in stocks	15,482	8,739
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other debtors	128,758	(83,406)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other creditors	59,228	(52,044)
Cash generated from operations	1,247,823	809,667

## 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

### Period ended 29 December 2019

	29.12.19 £	31.12.18 £
Cash and cash equivalents	2,525,776	2,453,147
Period ended 30 December 2018		
	30.12.18	1.1.18
Cash and cash equivalents	± 2,453,147	± 2,851,586
Cash and Cash equivalents	2,433,147	=====

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Domino's Pizza West Country Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

### Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Domino's Pizza West Country Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of the group. The company has taken the option under Section 402, sub section 405 (2) of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. The exemption applies as none of the three subsidiary undertakings are deemed to be material as individuals or as a whole. All three companies are dormant.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiary undertakings, represents any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired.

Goodwill is being written off over twenty years on the basis that the company has the option, as stipulated in its franchise agreements, to renew the existing franchises for further ten year terms at the end of the initial ten year term. As the directors are likely to take up the option and due to the company being in a good standing with regards the terms of the franchise agreement, the directors believe amortisation over the full 20 years reflects the likely consumption of economic benefits.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Short leasehold - at varying rates on cost
Plant and machinery - at varying rates on cost
Fixtures and fittings - at varying rates on cost
Motor vehicles - at varying rates on cost

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### **Taxation**

Taxation for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

### Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

### Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated 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 each asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments 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 non-puttable ordinary shares

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment cost is measured at the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the assets effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract

For assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date

#### **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.

#### Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account 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

#### **Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they legally become payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholdersat an annual general meeting.

### Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management are required to make certain estimates and judgements. The key estimates and judgements are as follows:

#### Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and has concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate

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# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

## 3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,717,247	3,755,522
Social security costs	150,087	151,855
Other pension costs	28,374	17,920
	3,895,708	3,925,297
The average number of employees during the period was as follows:		
·	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
Hourly staff	499	465
Salaried staff	41	17
	540	482
		<del></del>
	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	119,732 ======	107,732

## 4. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	16,002	21,929
Other operating leases	277,957	230,821
Depreciation - owned assets	241,258	223,164
Goodwill amortisation	239,919	239,427
Auditors' remuneration	10,000	10,000
Other non- audit services	6,767	4,849

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

### 5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Other interest	4,475	7,318

### 6. TAXATION

### Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the period was as follows:

	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Current tax:	,	
UK corporation tax	75,731	135,472
Deferred tax	76,586	(2,386)
Tax on profit	152,317	133,086

UK corporation tax has been charged at 19% (2018 - 19%).

### Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the period is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	Period	Period
	31.12.18	1.1.18
	to	to
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Profit before tax	560,850	466,469
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK		
of 19% (2018 - 19%)	106,562	88,629
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	94	1,079
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(30,925)	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	45,764
Deferred tax charge	76,586	(2,386)
Total tax charge	152,317	133,086

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

7.	DIVIDENDS

At 30 December 2018

8.

DIVIDENDS	Period 31.12.18 to	Period 1.1.18 to
	29.12.19 £	30.12.18 £
Ordinary A shares of 1p each Interim	520,000	180,000
Ordinary B shares of 1p each Interim	520,000	180,000
	1,040,000	360,000
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		Goodwill £
COST At 31 December 2018 Additions		5,047,049 6,551
At 29 December 2019		5,053,600
AMORTISATION At 31 December 2018 Amortisation for period		1,699,913 239,919
At 29 December 2019		1,939,832
NET BOOK VALUE At 29 December 2019		3,113,768

3,347,136

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

## 9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Short leasehold £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
COST		-			
At 31 December 2018	37,095	1,091,186	968,413	79,044	2,175,738
Additions	1,929	211,301	487,381	10,785	711,396
At 29 December 2019	39,024	1,302,487	1,455,794	89,829	2,887,134
DEPRECIATION					
At 31 December 2018	18,495	805,716	354,678	51,938	1,230,827
Charge for period	3,881	100,084	120,013	17,280	241,258
At 29 December 2019	22,376	905,800	474,691	69,218	1,472,085
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 29 December 2019	16,648	396,687	981,103	20,611	1,415,049
At 30 December 2018	18,600	285,470	613,735	27,106	944,911

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

The company's investments at the Balance Sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

**DAHT Limited** 

Country of incorporation: England & Wales

Nature of business: Dormant

%

Class of shares:

holding

Ordinary

100.00

29.12.19

30.12.18 £

£

Aggregate capital and reserves

100

100

D A Hall Limited

Country of incorporation: England & Wales

Nature of business: Dormant

%

Class of shares:

holding

Ordinary

100.00

29.12.19

30.12.18

£

£

Aggregate capital and reserves

100

100

MLS Limited

Country of incorporation: England & Wales

Nature of business: Dormant

%

Class of shares:

holding

Ordinary

100.00

29.12.19 £ 30.12.18 £

Aggregate capital and reserves

100

100

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

11. <b>STOC</b>	KS
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Stocks	29.12.19 £ 44,150	30.12.18 £ 59,632
Analysis of stock	30.12.18 £	31.12.17 £
Food	44,150	59,632
	44,150	59,632

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £3,554,526 (2018: £3,773,330)

An impairment loss of £nil (2018: £nil) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year due to slow-moving and obsolete stock.

### 12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	29.12.19	30.12.18
·	£	£
Trade debtors	(23,515)	120,713
Other debtors	3,000	-
Directors' current accounts	-	201,630
Prepayments	190,507	178,037
•	169,992	500,380

## 13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

£	£
410,413	332,601
520,300	300
155,146	155,146
75,731	137,176
70,556	61,851
342,759	402,787
383,207	364,815
627	-
48,728	34,381
2,007,467	1,489,057
	410,413 520,300 155,146 75,731 70,556 342,759 383,207 627 48,728

30.12.18

29.12.19

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

### 14. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating le	eases fall due as follows:	
	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Within one year	216,738	216,738
Between one and five years	532,105	707,630
In more than five years	463,749	504,961
	1,212,592	1,429,329

Lease payments recognised as an expense in the year totalled £277,957 (2018: £230,821).

### 15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Financial Assets	29.12.19 £	30.12.18 £
	Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,505,261	2,775,489
		2,505,261	2,775,489
	Financial Liabilities	1,520,568	887,243
		1,520,568	887,243
16.	PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES  Deferred tax	29.12.19 £ 203,568	30.12.18 £ 126,982
	Balance at 31 December 2018 Charge to Income Statement during period		Deferred tax £ 126,982 76,586
	Balance at 29 December 2019		203,568

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

18.

Allotted, issu Number:	ned and fully paid: Class:	Nominal	29.12.19	30.12.18
		value:	£	£
200	Ordinary A	1p	2	2
200	Ordinary B	1p	2	2
			====	4
RESERVES				
		Retained	Share	
		earnings	premium	Totals
		£	£	£
At 31 Decem	ber 2018	640,365	5,048,798	5,689,163
Profit for the	period	408,533		408,533
Dividends	•	(1,040,000)		(1,040,000)
At 29 Decem	ber 2019	8,898	5,048,798	5,057,696

### 19. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

The following advances and credits to a director subsisted during the periods ended 29 December 2019 and 30 December 2018:

	29.12.19	30.12.18
	£	£
Mr D Rose		
Balance outstanding at start of period	201,630	-
Amounts advanced	317,951	201,630
Amounts repaid	(520,208)	-
Amounts written off	-	-
Amounts waived	-	-
Balance outstanding at end of period	(627)	201,630
-		

In 2018 the company committed to a 20 year lease agreement on a property owned by Mr and Mrs David Rose. The annual rent charged is £24,000.

The directors loan was repaid in April 2019. Interest has been paid to the company at a HMRC approved rate

# Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Period 31 December 2018 to 29 December 2019

#### 20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company acquired goods and services from Domino's Pizza UK & Ireland Limited in the year totalling £5,038,647 (2018-£5,374,211). Included in creditors is £833,833 (2018-£360,290) owed to Domino's Pizza Group Plc.

### 21. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company is a joint venture between Domino's Pizza Group plc and Mr and Mrs David Rose. The two parties to the joint venture each own 50% of the share capital and have joint control through voting rights as well as being party to the joint venture agreement. This ensures that strategic, financial and operational decisions relating to the joint venture activities require the unanimous consent of the two joint venture parties.