

**Daytona JV Limited**  
(09904708)

**Directors' report and financial statements**

**For the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016**



# Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

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## **Daytona JV Limited**

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### **Officers and professional advisors**

#### **DIRECTORS**

JJ Cowin (Appointed 1 February 2016)

DJ Meij (Appointed 1 February 2016)

GB Bourke (Appointed 1 February 2016)

AC Rennie (Appointed 1 February 2016)

DJ Wild (Appointed 1 February 2016)

C Ryan (Appointed 7 December 2015/Resigned 1 February 2016)

RCE Osborne (Appointed 20 January 2017)

B Gibbes (Appointed 1 February 2016/Resigned 9 December 2016)

#### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

3rd Floor,

1 Ashley Road,

Altrincham, Cheshire,

United Kingdom, WA14 2DT

#### **BANKER**

HSBC Bank plc

8 Canada Square

London

E14 5HQ

#### **AUDITOR**

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Manchester

United Kingdom

## **Daytona JV Limited**

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### **Directors' report**

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016. The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption. The company is exempt from preparing a strategic report.

#### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the Company was special purpose financing and investing. The Company was incorporated on 7 December 2015. The Company has no branch operations.

The Company has no employees.

#### **Results and transfer from reserves**

The Company made a loss after tax for the period from incorporation to 30 June 2016 of £618,802. The results and transfers from reserves for the period are set out on page 8.

#### **Future developments**

The Directors aim to continue the current activities as a special purpose financing and investing company. The Directors anticipate that its investment and intellectual property assets will be maintained and profits earned from interest on the continued extension of loans to related parties.

#### **Going concern**

The Company has an excess of assets over liabilities. The Company intends to support its operational cost base through the receipt of interest revenue from loans extended and royalties. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks and future operations.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial report and accounts.

#### **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's activities expose it to certain financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The use of any financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives to manage these risks. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

##### ***Cash flow risk***

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company does not use foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts to hedge these exposures. Interest bearing assets and liabilities are held at fixed rate to ensure certainty of cash flows.

##### ***Credit risk***

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, related party and other receivables, and investments. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its related party receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables.

## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### Directors' report (continued)

#### ***Credit risk (continued)***

An allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because funding is made through related parties with sufficient access to credit lines and profitable operations. The Company has significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure concentrated within Group companies.

#### ***Liquidity risk***

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company uses a mixture of long-term and short-term financing obtained from the Group.

#### **Dividend**

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the period and to date are disclosed on page 1.

None of the Directors who held office at the end of the period had any disclosable interests in ordinary shares or debentures of the Company or any group companies.

#### **Approval of reduced disclosures**

The Company, as a qualifying entity, has taken advantage, in respect of its separate financial statements, of the disclosure exemptions in FRS 102 paragraph 1.12. The Company's shareholders have been notified in writing about the intention to take advantage of the disclosure exemptions and no objections have been received. The Company also intends to take advantage of these exemptions in the financial statements to be issued in the following year.

#### **Auditor**

The Company's auditor Deloitte LLP were appointed for the period ended 30 June 2016 on 29 March 2017.

In accordance with s485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution is to be proposed at the Annual General Meeting for a reappointment of Deloitte LLP as auditor of the Company.

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



AC Rennie – Director

29 May 2017

## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility 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 Daytona JV Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Daytona JV Limited for the period ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes 1 to 15. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities 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. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). These standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any material misstatements or uncertainties we consider the implications for our report.

### Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 and of the company's loss 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.

### Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report.



Tim Grogan FCA BSc (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
Manchester, United Kingdom

30 May 2017

## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### Profit and loss account

*for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>30 June 2016</b>
		<b>£</b>
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56,745</b>
Administrative expenses		<b>(620,158)</b>
Royalties paid		<b>(56,745)</b>
Amortisation	<b>3</b>	<b>(386,597)</b>
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(1,006,755)</b>
Net loan interest receivable	<b>3</b>	<b>484,941</b>
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<b>(521,814)</b>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	<b>4</b>	<b>(96,988)</b>
<b>Loss for the period</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>(618,802)</b>

In the current period there was no recognised gains or loss other than that dealt with in the profit and loss account and consequently a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

There is no difference between loss on a historical cost basis and that shown in the profit and loss account.

The Directors consider the activities of the Company to be continuing.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.



# Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

## Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 £
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments in controlled entities	5	18,809,505
Intangible assets	6	<u>26,234,820</u>
		45,044,325
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash		-
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	907,998
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	7	<u>53,142,000</u>
		54,049,998
Creditors - falling due within one year	9	(1,154,978)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>52,895,020</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Creditors – falling due after one year	10	(34,594,400)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>63,344,945</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Called up share capital	11	33,338,052
Capital contribution reserve	12	24,200,493
Share premium	13	994,821
Profit and loss account	14	<u>4,811,579</u>
<b>Equity shareholder's funds</b>		<u>63,344,945</u>

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements, company number 09904708, were approved by the board of Directors on 16 May 2017 and were signed on their behalf by:



AC Rennie  
Director

3rd Floor, 1 Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, United Kingdom, WA14 2DT

**Daytona JV Limited**  
 Directors' report and financial statements  
 Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

**Statement of Changes in Equity**  
*for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2016 £</b>
<b>At incorporation</b>		-
<b>Loss for the period</b>	14	<b>(618,802)</b>
<b>Exchange differences on translation to presentation currency</b>	14	<b>5,430,381</b>
<b>New shares issued</b>	11	<b>33,338,052</b>
<b>Capital contributions by shareholders</b>	12	<b>24,200,493</b>
<b>Share premium</b>	13	<b>994,821</b>
<b>Net change to shareholders' funds</b>		<b>63,344,945</b>
<b>Opening equity shareholders' funds</b>		-
<b>Closing equity shareholders' funds</b>		<b>63,344,945</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

# Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

## Notes

*(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)*

### 1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

#### a) *Basis of preparation*

Daytona JV Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The Registered Office is 3rd Floor, 1 Ashley Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, United Kingdom, WA14 2DT. The Company's financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities Regime) as it applies to the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 30 June 2016.

This is the inaugural financial statements prepared by the Company. The financial statements are from the date of incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016.

#### b) *Functional currency*

The Directors have decided that the presentational currency for the company's first set of financial statements should be in Pound Sterling. The Company maintains its accounting records in Euros as this is the currency of the majority of the transactions. These financial statements are presented in UK sterling using the average rate for the period in the profit and loss account (1 Euro = 0.7837 GBP) and the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date for the balance sheet (1 Euro = 0.8336 GBP), except equity which is translated at the historical rate. Differences arising on the retranslation are accounted for as a reserve movement in the profit and loss account.

#### c) *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account.

#### d) *Debtors*

Debtors due within one year are stated in the balance sheet at estimated net realisable value. Net realisable value is the invoiced amount less provisions for bad and doubtful debtors. Provisions are made specifically against debtors where there is evidence of a dispute or an inability to pay. An additional provision is made based on an analysis of balances by age, previous losses experienced and general economic conditions.

Debtors due after one year are basic financial instruments and are initially recorded at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar loan. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### e) *Investments in controlled entities*

Investments in controlled entities are recorded at cost. Cost is the fair value of consideration provided and liabilities assumed. Investments are tested for impairment on an annual basis and impaired to their recoverable value where required.

## Notes (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are capitalised at cost. Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition of a business are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably on initial recognition. Intangible assets acquired as part of an acquisition are not recognised where they arise from legal or other contractual rights, and where there is no history of exchange transactions. Intangible assets, excluding development costs, created within the business are not capitalised and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The useful economic lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Market access rights – 27 years

If there are indicators that the residual value or useful life of an intangible asset has changed since the most recent annual reporting period previous estimates shall be reviewed and, if current expectations differ the residual value, amortisation method or useful life shall be amended. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of benefit shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

#### *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the Group estimates recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Group estimates, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating units is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is impaired and it is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss of a revalued asset is a revaluation decrease. An impairment loss recognised for all assets, including goodwill, is reversed in a subsequent period if and only if the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

#### g) Related parties

Under FRS 102 the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose transactions or balances with entities which form part of the group as the Company is ultimately controlled by Domino's Pizza Enterprises Limited, which is the ultimate parent Company (note 14).

#### h) Administrative expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Administrative expenses comprise normal business administration expenditure for book keeping and other administrative filings. Also included in administrative expenses are costs of incorporating and establishing the current business operations. These costs are expensed immediately as incurred.

## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

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### Notes (continued)

*(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)*

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### i) *Revenue recognition*

Interest revenue - Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Royalty revenue – Royalty revenue is recognised over the period for which intellectual property is licenced to the ultimate user of the intellectual property.

##### j) *Interest-bearing borrowings*

All interest-bearing loans which are basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the present value of cash payable to the lender (including interest). After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in interest expense.

##### k) *Cash flow statement*

The Company is exempt from the requirements to prepare a cash flow statement, under the requirements of FRS 102 on the grounds that it satisfies the definition of a small Company.

##### l) *Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The preparation of the 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. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

##### Recoverability of Financial Assets

At each balance date the Company assesses the recoverability of its investments and loans extended to assess whether these assets are recorded in excess of their recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognised for all assets where the assets recoverable value is below is recorded carrying value.

##### Useful Life of Intangible Assets

The Company establishes a reliable estimate of the useful life of intangible assets acquired. This estimate is based on a variety of factors such as the expected use of the acquired assets, the expected usual life of the cash generating units to which the intangible is attributed, any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that can limit useful life and assumptions that market participants would consider in respect of similar businesses.

**Notes (continued)**

*(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)*

**2 Turnover**

Turnover from operations comprises:

	2016 £
Royalties earned from licencing of intellectual property	<u>56,745</u>

**3 Operating loss**

Operating loss is stated after charging:

	2016 £
Amortisation of intellectual property	386,597
Audit fees	<u>9,500</u>

Audit fees are paid by a related entity.

Net interest expense is comprised of:

Interest received from controlled entities	853,658
Interest paid to shareholding entities	<u>(368,717)</u>
	<u>484,941</u>

The company does not have any employees and Directors remuneration is borne by another Group entity.

**4 Tax on loss on ordinary activities**

*(a) Analysis of charge in the period*

	2016 £
<b>Profit and Loss Account</b>	
Current tax	
UK corporation tax at 20.00%	<u>96,988</u>
Total current tax	<u>96,988</u>

**Balance Sheet**

UK corporation tax payable in less than one year	<u>96,988</u>
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*(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the period*

	2016 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(521,814)</u>

## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### Notes (continued)

*(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)*

#### 4 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)

	2016 £
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of UK corporation tax	(104,363)
Tax at 20.00%	
Effects of:	
Expenses not deductible	201,351
	<hr/>
Current tax charge for the year	96,988
	<hr/>

Included within "expenses not deductible" is the tax effected value of amortisation of intangible assets of £77,319. This asset is not amortised for tax purposes. A deferred tax asset has not been recorded for the difference between the amortised accounting carrying value and the tax base of this asset as its recovery is not probable.

#### 5 Investments in controlled entities

	2016 £
Daytona Germany HRB	18,809,505

The Company holds 100% of the issued capital stock in Daytona Germany HRB, a German registered Company. The investment was acquired in the period ended 30 June 2016 via cash and marketable securities.

#### 6 Intangible assets

	2016 £
German Market Access Rights - cost	26,646,024
German Market Access Rights – accumulated amortisation	(386,597)
Foreign exchange movements	(24,607)
	<hr/>
	26,234,820
	<hr/>

During the period the shareholders contributed an intangible asset which allows access to operate a franchise system in the geography of Germany. The initial recognition of this asset was recorded against the capital contribution reserve. The intangible has been licenced for a royalty return to a controlled entity. The useful life of the intangible has been assessed as 27 years. There were no impairment adjustments assessed as being required by the Directors.

## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

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### Notes (continued)

*(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)*

#### 7 Debtors – Amounts falling due after one year

2016  
£

Amounts owing by group companies	53,142,000
----------------------------------	------------

Interest is charged at 4.5% per annum on amounts outstanding. The Directors expect recovery of the loan to remain outstanding for a period in excess of 12 months from 30 June 2016. The loan is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate used for loans currently outstanding was 4.5% as the Directors determined that the interest charged in cash on the loan represented the effective interest rate. For the period to 30 June 2016 interest of £853,658 accrued.

#### 8 Debtors – Amounts falling due within one year

2016  
£

Amounts owing by group companies	907,998
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Amounts owing by group companies are unsecured and are repayable upon demand. No interest is charged on these amounts.

#### 9 Creditors: falling due within one year

2016  
£

Corporation tax	96,988
Accruals and other creditors	349,480
Amounts owed to group companies	708,510
	<hr/>
	1,154,978
	<hr/>

#### 10 Creditors: Non-Current

2016  
£

Amounts owing to shareholders	34,594,400
-------------------------------	------------

Interest is charged at 3% per annum on amounts outstanding. The maturity date is the earlier of the shareholder no longer holding shares in the Company, 8 years, or an earlier date in accordance with the agreement. The loan is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate used for loans currently outstanding was 3% as the Directors determined that the interest charged in cash on the loan represented the effective interest rate. For the period to 30 June 2016 interest of £389,165 accrued.



## Daytona JV Limited

Directors' report and financial statements

Period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016

### Notes (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the period from incorporation on 7 December 2015 to 30 June 2016)

#### 11 Called up share capital

	2016 £
<i>Authorised</i>	
33,338,052 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<b>33,338,052</b>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	
33,338,052 Ordinary share of £1 each	<b>33,338,052</b>

#### 12 Capital Contribution Reserve

	2016 £
At 7 December 2015	-
Asset contributed	<b>24,200,493</b>
At 30 June 2016	<b>24,200,493</b>

During the period ended 30 June 2016 assets were contributed to the Company from shareholders. Payment for this asset is based on future earning of the consolidated Daytona JV Limited group and is payable by instalments which become due annually up to 6 years from 2 February 2016. The ultimate parent is liable for the extinguishment of this liability with the corresponding asset being contributed to the Company as a capital contribution.

#### 13 Share premium

	2016 £
At 7 December 2015	-
Created in the period	<b>994,821</b>
At 30 June 2016	<b>994,821</b>

During the period ended 30 June 2016 share capital was subscribed for through the contribution of equity securities in other entities and not cash. The fair value of the equity received exceeded the nominal value of the shares issued by £994,821.

## Daytona JV Limited

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### 14 P&L reserve

	2016 £
At 7 December 2015	-
Translation adjustment	5,430,381
Retained Loss	(618,802)
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2016	<u>4,811,579</u>

### 15 Ultimate parent Company and parent undertaking of larger group

The Company's immediate parent is Daytona Holdco Limited. Daytona Holdco Limited holds 66.6% of the issued capital. The remaining capital is held by Domino's Pizza Group Limited a company registered in the United Kingdom.

The consolidated accounts of the group are available to the public and may be obtained from Domino's Pizza Enterprises Limited, Kingsford Smith Drive, Hamilton, Queensland, Australia.