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FRANCHISE DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT
DOMINO'S PIZZA FRANCHISING LLC
A Delaware limited liability company
24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105-9484
(734) 930-3030
franchising@dominos.com
www.dominos.com

The franchisee will operate a Domino's Pizza Store selling pizza and other authorized products through delivery and carry-out services. We offer franchises for Traditional and Non-Traditional Domino's Pizza Stores and related concepts under agreements described in this disclosure document.

The total investment ranges from $156,450 to $743,500 for a Domino's Pizza Traditional Store and $107,450 to $709,500 for a Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Store. We estimate the payments made to us and our affiliates together with Initial Fee payments will range from $88,950 to $196,500 for a Domino's Pizza Traditional Store and $69,950 to $187,500 for a Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Store.

This disclosure document summarizes certain provisions of your franchise agreement and other information in plain English. Read this disclosure document and all accompanying agreements carefully. You must receive this disclosure document at least fourteen calendar-days before you sign a binding agreement with, or make any payment to, the franchisor or an affiliate in connection with the proposed franchise sale. **Note, however, that no governmental agency has verified the information contained in this document.**

You may wish to receive your disclosure document in another format that is more convenient for you. To discuss the availability of disclosures in different formats contact the Franchise Services Department at Domino's Pizza Franchising LLC at 24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105-9484, (734) 930-3030.

The terms of your contract will govern your franchise relationship. Don't rely on the disclosure document alone to understand your contract. Read all of your contracts carefully. Show your contract and this document to an advisor, like a lawyer or an accountant.

Buying a franchise is a complex investment. The information in this disclosure document can help you make up your mind. More information on franchising, such as "*A Consumers's Guide to Buying a Franchise*," which can help you understand how to use this disclosure document, is available from the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"). You can contact the FTC at 1-877-FTC-

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HELP or by writing to the FTC at 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20580. You can also visit the FTC's home page at www.ftc.gov for additional information. Call your state agency or visit your public library for other sources of information on franchising.

There may also be laws about franchising in your state. Ask your state agencies about them.

Issuance date: April 1, 2025.

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How to Use This Franchise Disclosure Document

Here are some questions you may be asking about buying a franchise and tips on how to find more information:

QUESTION	WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION
How much can I earn?	Item 19 may give you information about outlet sales, costs, profits or losses. You should also try to obtain this information from others, like current and former franchisees. You can find their names and contact information in Item 20 or Exhibit B.
How much will I need to invest?	Items 5 and 6 list fees you will be paying to the franchisor or at the franchisor's direction; Item 7 lists the initial investment to open, and Item 8 describes the suppliers you must use.
Does the franchisor have the financial ability to provide support to my business?	Exhibits C and D include financial statements. Review these statements carefully.
Is the franchise system stable, growing, or shrinking?	Item 20 summarizes the recent history of the number of company-owned and franchised outlets.
Will my business be the only Domino's Pizza business in my area?	Item 12 and the "territory" provisions in the franchise agreement describe whether the franchisor and other franchisees can compete with you.
Does the franchisor have a troubled legal history?	Items 3 and 4 tell you whether the franchisor or its management have been involved in material litigation or bankruptcy proceedings.
What's it like to be a Domino's Pizza franchisee?	Exhibit B lists current and former franchisees. You can contact them to ask about their experiences.
What else should I know?	These questions are only a few things you should look for. Review all 23 Items and all Exhibits in this disclosure document to better understand this franchise opportunity. See the table of contents.

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What You Need To Know About Franchising *Generally*

Continuing responsibility to pay fees. You may have to pay royalties and other fees even if you are losing money.

Business Model Can Change. The franchise agreement may allow the franchisor to change its manuals and business model without your consent. These changes may require you to make additional investments in your franchise business or may harm your franchise business.

Supplier restriction. You may have to buy or lease items from the franchisor or a limited group of suppliers the franchisor designates. These items may be more expensive than similar items you could buy on your own.

Operating restrictions. The franchise agreement may prohibit you from operating a similar business during the term of the franchise. There are usually other restrictions. Some examples may include controlling your location, access to customers, what you sell, how you market, and your hours of operation.

Competition from franchisor. Even if the franchise agreement grants you a territory, the franchisor may have the right to compete with you in your territory.

Renewal. Your franchise agreement may not permit you to renew. Even if it does, you may have to sign a new agreement with different terms and conditions in order to continue to operate your franchise business.

When your franchise ends. The franchise agreement may prohibit you from operating a similar business after your franchise ends even if you still have obligations to your landlord or other creditors.

Some States Require Registration

Your state may have a franchise law, or other law, that requires franchisors to register before offering or selling franchises in the state. Registration does not mean that the state recommends the franchise or has verified the information in this document. To find out if your state has a registration requirement, or to contact your state, use the agency information in Exhibit A.

Your state also may have laws that require special disclosures or amendments be made to your franchise agreement. If so, you should check the State Specific Addenda. See the Table of Contents for the location of the State Specific Addenda.

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Special Risks to Consider About *This* Franchise

Check the "State Specific Addenda" (if any) to see whether your state requires risks to be highlighted.

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THE FOLLOWING APPLY TO TRANSACTIONS GOVERNED BY MICHIGAN FRANCHISE INVESTMENT LAW ONLY

THE STATE OF MICHIGAN PROHIBITS CERTAIN UNFAIR PROVISIONS THAT ARE SOMETIMES IN FRANCHISE DOCUMENTS. IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS ARE IN THESE FRANCHISE DOCUMENTS, THE PROVISIONS ARE VOID AND CANNOT BE ENFORCED AGAINST YOU.

Each of the following provisions is void and unenforceable if contained in any documents relating to a franchise:

a. A prohibition on the right of a franchisee to join an association of franchisees.

b. A requirement that a franchisee assent to a release, assignment, novation, waiver, or estoppel which deprives a franchisee of rights and protection provided in this act. This shall not preclude a franchisee, after entering into a franchise agreement, from settling any and all claims.

c. A provision that permits a franchisor to terminate a franchise prior to the expiration of its term except for good cause. Good cause shall include the failure of the franchisee to comply with any lawful provision of the franchise agreement and to cure such failure after being given written notice thereof and a reasonable opportunity, which in no event need be more than 30 days, to cure such failure.

d. A provision that permits a franchisor to refuse to renew a franchise without fairly compensating the franchisee by repurchase or other means for the fair market value at the time of expiration of the franchisee's inventory, supplies, equipment, fixtures, and furnishings. Personalized materials which have no value to the franchisor and inventory, supplies, equipment, fixtures, and furnishings not reasonably required in the conduct of the franchise business are not subject to compensation. This subsection applies only if: (i) The term of the franchise is less than 5 years and (ii) the franchisee is prohibited by the franchise or other agreement from continuing to conduct substantially the same business under another trademark, service mark, trade name, logotype, advertising, or other commercial symbol in the same area subsequent to the expiration of the franchise or the franchisee does not receive at least 6 months advance notice of franchisor's intent not to renew the franchise.

e. A provision that permits the franchisor to refuse to renew a franchise on terms generally available to other franchisees of the same class or type under similar circumstances. This section does not require a renewal provision.

f. A provision requiring that arbitration or litigation be conducted outside this state. This shall not preclude the franchisee from entering into an agreement, at the time of arbitration, to conduct arbitration at a location outside this state.

g. A provision which permits a franchisor to refuse to permit a transfer of ownership of a franchise, except for good cause. This subdivision does not prevent a franchisor from exercising a right of first refusal to purchase the franchise. Good cause shall include, but is not limited to:

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(1) The failure of the proposed transferee to meet the franchisor's then current reasonable qualifications or standards.

(2) The fact that the proposed transferee is competitor of the franchisor or sub-franchisor.

(3) The unwillingness of the proposed transferee to agree in writing to comply with all lawful obligations.

(4) The failure of the franchisee or proposed transferee to pay any sums owing to the franchisor or to cure any default in the franchise agreement existing at the time of the proposed transfer.

h. A provision that requires the franchisee to resell to the franchisor items that are not uniquely identified with the franchisor. This subdivision does not prohibit a provision that grants to a franchisor a right of first refusal to purchase the assets of a franchise on the same terms and conditions as a bona fide third party willing and able to purchase those assets, nor does this subdivision prohibit a provision that grants the franchisor the right to acquire the assets of a franchise for the market or appraised value of such assets if the franchisee has breached the lawful provisions of the franchise agreement and has failed to cure the breach in the manner provided in subdivision (c).

i. A provision which permits the franchisor to directly or indirectly convey, assign, or otherwise transfer its obligations to fulfill contractual obligations to the franchisee unless provision has been made for providing the required contractual services.

If the franchisor's most recent financial statements are unaudited and show a net worth of less than $100,000.00, the franchisee may request the franchisor to arrange for the escrow of initial investment and other funds paid by the franchisee until the obligations, if any, of the franchisor to provide real estate, improvements, equipment, inventory, training or other items included in the franchise offering are fulfilled. At the option of the franchisor, a surety bond may be provided in place of escrow.

THE FACT THAT THERE IS A NOTICE OF THIS OFFERING ON FILE WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL, RECOMMENDATION, OR ENFORCEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Any questions regarding this notice should be directed to:

Consumer Protection Division
Antitrust and Franchise Unit
Michigan Department of Attorney General
670 G. Mennen Williams Building
525 West Ottawa
Lansing, Michigan 48933
(517) 373-7177

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Exhibits

Exhibit A	—	List of State Agencies/Agents for Service of Process
Exhibit B	—	List of Domino's Pizza Traditional Franchisees
Exhibit B-1	—	List of Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Franchisees
Exhibit B-2	—	List of Franchisees Who Have Left the System
Exhibit C	—	DPF Financial Statements
Exhibit D	—	DPL Financial Statements
Exhibit E	—	Traditional Store Standard Franchise Agreement
Exhibit F	—	Non-Traditional Store Franchise Agreement
Exhibit G	—	Development Agreement
Exhibit H	—	Domino's Pizza Help Desk Services Agreement
Exhibit I	—	Sale of Assets Agreement
Exhibit J	—	Domino's PULSE Software License Agreement
Exhibit K	—	Rider to Lease
Exhibit L	—	Rider to Purchase Agreement
Exhibit M	—	Operating Manual Table of Contents
Exhibit N	—	Application for Franchise (Renewal)
Exhibit O	—	Domino's Pizza Online Ordering Franchisee Services Agreement
Exhibit P	—	Term Sheet
Exhibit Q	—	Global Positioning System Technology Platform Agreement
Exhibit R	—	Domino's Rider to Services Agreement

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Item 1: The Franchisor, and any Parents, Predecessors, and Affiliates

The Franchisor

The franchisor is Domino's Pizza Franchising LLC. To simplify the language in this disclosure document "we", "us" or "DPF" means Domino's Pizza Franchising LLC. "You" means the person who is buying a franchise. If you are an approved corporation, partnership, limited liability company or other entity, your owners must guarantee and be bound by the Franchise Agreement or other agreement with us as more fully described in this disclosure document. In addition, certain provisions in the Franchise Agreement or other agreement with us apply to your affiliates. You should take this into account when purchasing a franchise.

We are a Delaware limited liability company organized on March 2, 2007. Our principal business address is 24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105-9484. Our agents for service of process are disclosed in Exhibit A, as applicable.

Parents and Predecessors

We are a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Domino's Pizza Master Issuer LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("DPMI"). Its principal business address is 24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105-9484. We are an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Domino's Pizza LLC ("DPL"), a Michigan limited liability company. Its principal business address is 30 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106-0997. DPL was the franchisor of Domino's Pizza franchises before the closing of the 2007 Securitization Transaction described below. DPL is the indirect parent company of DPMI and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Domino's Pizza, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Domino's" or "DPI"). Domino's is the parent company, directly or indirectly, of all Domino's Pizza related entities.

We and our affiliates are the successors to the business founded by Mr. Thomas S. Monaghan in 1963. In December 1998, Mr. Monaghan sold a substantial portion of his ownership interest in DPI, to investment funds affiliated with Bain Capital, LLC, a private equity firm based in Boston, Massachusetts and retired from the active management of the business. In July 2004, Domino's and certain of its shareholders sold shares in an initial public offering and since that date, Domino's has been a publicly traded company.

Affiliates

We became the franchisor of U.S. franchise agreements entered into after April 2007 as well as other agreements described below as a result of a securitization financing transaction that closed in April 2007 (the "2007 Securitization Transaction"). At the time of the closing of the 2007 Securitization Transaction, DPL entered into a management agreement with DPF and DPMI to provide the required support and services to franchisees under their franchise agreements. DPL also acts as DPF's franchise sales agent. If DPL fails to perform its obligations under its franchise management agreement, then DPL may be replaced as the franchise servicer. However, as the franchisor, DPF is responsible and accountable to you to make sure that all services DPF promises to perform under your franchise agreement, or other agreement you sign with us are performed in

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compliance with the applicable agreement, regardless of who performs those services on DPF's behalf.

All U.S. Domino's Pizza trademarks and certain other intellectual property, including substantially all intellectual property related to the operation of Domino's Pizza stores in the United States, are owned by Domino's IP Holder LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("DP IP Holder") and wholly-owned subsidiary of DPMI. In April 2007 DP IP Holder entered into license agreements with DPF and DPMI for a term of 99 years authorizing these companies to use and sublicense the use of the applicable trademarks and intellectual property in the operation of their respective businesses.

Domino's Pizza Distribution LLC ("DPD"), a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of DPMI, sells food products, ingredients, supplies and equipment, and licenses software to Domino's Pizza franchisees and company-owned stores located in the U.S. DPD purchases certain products and items from DPL and certain other affiliated companies for resale to franchisees.

Domino's National Advertising Fund Inc. ("DNAF"), a not-for-profit corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of DPL, administers the collections and expenditures of the Advertising Fund. See Item 11. DPL also provides services to DNAF relating to the administration of advertising funds.

Domino's GC Inc., a Florida corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of DPL, is in the business of managing the Domino's Pizza gift card program. Its principal business address is 30 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-0997.

Domino's Pizza International Franchising Inc. ("DP International Franchising"), a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of DPMI, acts as franchisor in countries and territories outside of the U.S. As of December 29, 2024, DP International Franchising (directly or through its Master Franchisees) has granted 14,352 franchises.

Domino's Pizza International Franchising of Michigan LLC ("DP International Franchising – Belarus"), a Michigan limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of DP International Franchising, acts as franchisor in Belarus. As of December 29, 2024, DP International Franchising – Belarus has granted 35 franchises to or through its Master Franchisee.

Various entities affiliated with Domino's entered into several additional secured financing transactions subsequent to the 2007 Securitization Transaction. However, there have been no material changes to the structure of Domino's and its affiliates described in this Item 1 as a result of these subsequent transactions.

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Franchise Offering

We are in the business of franchising Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores and Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores. In certain of our branding campaigns, we may reference the brand as "Domino's".

Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores are retail outlets located primarily in shopping centers, strip centers and similar retail locations with appropriate parking for delivery vehicles and customers of the store. In addition, Domino's has entered into an agreement with Walmart which allows for the opening of Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores in select Walmart locations. Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores sell pizza and other authorized products through delivery and carry-out services.

Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores sell pizza and other authorized products and services at non-traditional locations like office buildings, shopping malls, stadiums, toll roads, airports, zoos, convenience stores and similar retail locations. Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores ordinarily offer only carry-out service.

Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores and Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores (collectively referred to as "Store" or "Stores" unless otherwise stated) operate under a unique system which includes special recipes and menu items; distinctive design and furnishings; standards and operating procedures; quality control procedures; training and advertising programs (the "System" or "Domino's Pizza System"). These Stores are also identified with certain trade names, service marks, trademarks, logos and emblems, including, the mark "Domino's Pizza" and other names and marks which we designate (the "Marks").

If you are acquiring a Domino's Pizza Traditional Store or a Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Store selling pizza and other authorized products through delivery and/or carry-out service, you will sign our Traditional Store Franchise Agreement attached as Exhibit E ("Standard Franchise Agreement") or our Non-Traditional Store Franchise Agreement attached as Exhibit F ("Non-Traditional Store Franchise Agreement"), as applicable. Unless otherwise stated, the Standard Franchise Agreement and Non-Traditional Franchise Agreement are collectively referred to as "Franchise Agreement".

In appropriate circumstances, we may give you the right to open a limited number of Domino's Pizza Stores within a development area under our Development Agreement attached as Exhibit G ("Development Agreement"). You must sign our then current form of Franchise Agreement for Domino's Pizza Stores you open within your development area.

Experience

We or our predecessors or affiliates have operated Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores since 1960 and Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores since 1990. As of December 29, 2024, there were 7,043 Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores (292 company-owned and 6,751 franchisee-owned). There were 25 Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores, all of which are franchised. DPL granted franchises for Domino's Pizza Traditional Stores beginning in 1967 and granted franchises for

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Domino's Pizza Non-Traditional Stores beginning in 1990. Company-owned stores are owned and operated by DPL.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates or predecessors have granted franchises in any other lines of business. Unless otherwise noted, the principal business address of our parents, affiliates and predecessors described above is or were 24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105 or 30 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Franchisee Qualifications

A franchise applicant must have been a Store general manager for at least 12 months to be eligible for a single Store franchise and must also have attended certain classes on operating a Store. Multi-unit franchises can be granted to candidates who have been a successful Store supervisor or above for at least 12 months, at our sole discretion. These requirements apply whether he/she is building a new Store or buying a company-owned or franchised Store. We may from time to time accelerate or modify the basic eligibility and training requirements at our discretion based on your operational experience, business acumen and other factors, such as your agreement to open Stores in designated markets where few Domino's Pizza Stores are open. There are also minimum net worth and liquidity requirements depending on the number of Stores to be developed or purchased. We require that an individual owns 51% or more of the legal entity (the "Controlling Person"). The Controlling Person of a Domino's Pizza franchise may not have financial or operational involvement in another business outside of the Domino's Pizza System without our written approval which may be withheld in our sole judgment. There are additional factors that will be considered when reviewing a franchise application to the extent permissible under applicable law, including, but not limited to, the review of credit reports, criminal background history, reputation in the community, motor vehicle records, and, unless prohibited by applicable state law, the ability to speak the English language fluently.

Competition

Domino's Pizza Stores compete with national and regional "chains" and local businesses which sell similar products and offer carry-out or delivery services. The products Domino's Pizza Stores sell can also be prepared at home. However, we believe that customers purchase from Domino's Pizza Stores because of the timeliness of delivery and/or carry-out services, including our online ordering, the difficulty of duplicating the taste and texture of our products, convenience and the service we offer.

Government Regulation

There are no regulations specific to operating a Store. However, you must comply with all local, state and federal health and sanitation laws in operating your Store and other laws applicable to businesses generally, such as federal and state wage and hour and related laws, including laws that regulate mileage reimbursement paid to delivery drivers. DPL has been involved in litigation over whether the managers of Domino's Pizza stores are exempt employees under wage and hour laws. Certain franchisees pay store managers on a non-exempt basis. Whether store managers are classified as exempt or non-exempt employees under applicable law may affect store profitability

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because of overtime and other benefits due non-exempt employees. There may be local laws regulating delivery service, including laws which may prohibit businesses offering delivery service or from refusing to provide delivery service to certain customers or areas. In addition, DPL entered into an agreement with the Department of Justice in June 2000 to ensure that decisions affecting delivery service will not be based on factors such as race, national origin, age or other characteristics protected by law. At the time, DPL adopted, on a system-wide basis, limited delivery service standards which applied to all company-owned and franchised Stores. DPL also adopted procedures for implementing these standards which are applicable to all Domino's company-owned Stores and provided to all franchisees as guidelines which franchisees may adopt to comply with these standards. These standards and procedures relate, in part, to the circumstances under which stores may limit delivery in certain areas for safety of store employees. All of these standards and procedures are applicable to all new and existing Domino's Pizza franchisees and company-owned Stores. There may be other laws which apply to your business. You should investigate these laws and their impact on your business.

Item 2: Business Experience

Manager and Chief Executive Officer of DPF and Manager and Chief Executive Officer of DPL: Russell Weiner

Mr. Weiner has served as Manager and Chief Executive Officer of DPF and Manager and Chief Executive Officer of DPL since May 2022. Mr. Weiner previously served as Chief Operating Officer and President, Domino's U.S. of DPL from July 2020 to April 2022. He served as Chief Operating Officer and President of the Americas of DPL from July 2018 to July 2020.

Manager of DPF: Linda Ciaramella

Ms. Ciaramella has served as a Manager of DPF since April 2022. Ms. Ciaramella is a Director of Lord Securities Corporation, a TMF-Group company based in New York, New York having been with the company from October 2001 to present.

Manager of DPF: Albert J. Fioravanti

Mr. Fioravanti has served as a Manager of DPF since May 2014. Mr. Fioravanti is Managing Director of Lord Securities Corporation, a TMF-Group company based in New York, New York having been with the company from December 1999 to present.

Chief Operating Officer and President of DPL: Joe Jordan

Mr. Jordan has served as Chief Operating Officer and President of DPL since March 2025. Mr. Jordan served as President, U.S. & Global Services of DPL from May 2022 to March 2025 and Executive Vice President – International in Amsterdam, The Netherlands from April 2018 to May 2022.

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Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary of DPF and DPL: Ryan Mulally

Mr. Mulally has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel & Corporate Secretary of DPF and DPL since March 2025. He served as Vice President, Assistant General Counsel of DPL from October 2018 to March 2025.

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of DPF and DPL: Sandeep Reddy

Mr. Reddy has served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of DPF and DPL since April 2022. Mr. Reddy served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Six Flags in Arlington, Texas from July 2020 to April 2022. Mr. Reddy was in between positions from January 2020 to July 2020.

Executive Vice President, Chief Restaurant Officer of DPL: Frank Garrido

Mr. Garrido has served as Executive Vice President, Chief Restaurant Officer of DPL since March 2023. From March 2021 to March 2023, Mr. Garrido served as Executive Vice President – U.S. Operations and Support of DPL. He served as Senior Vice President – Team USA of DPL from June 2020 to March 2021. He has also served as Vice President – Franchise Operations – East of DPL in Atlanta, Georgia from January 2018 to June 2020.

Executive Vice President, Chief Supply Chain Officer of DPL: Cindy Headen

Ms. Headen has served as Executive Vice President, Chief Supply Chain Officer of DPL since March 2023. From August 2020 to March 2023, Ms. Headen served as Executive Vice President of Supply Chain Services of DPL. She served as Senior Vice President of Global Procurement and Supply Chain Operations of DPL from December 2018 to August 2020.

Executive Vice President, Chief Technology & Data Officer of DPL: Kelly Garcia

Mr. Garcia has served as Executive Vice President, Chief Technology & Data Officer of DPL since March 2025. He served as Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer of DPL from October 2020 to March 2025. He served as Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of DPL from April 2019 to October 2020.

Senior Manager - Regulatory Affairs and Contracts of DPL: Colleen McCormick

Ms. McCormick has served as Senior Manager – Regulatory Affairs and Contracts of DPL since May 2024. She served as Manager – Regulatory Affairs and Contracts of DPL from October 2021 to May 2024. Ms. McCormick served as Team Leader – Regulatory Affairs and Contracts of DPL from January 2019 to October 2021.

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Vice President – Franchise Business – Central of DPL: Sarah Beals

Ms. Beals has served as Vice President – Franchise Business – Central of DPL since January 2025. She served as Director – Corporate Operations – Michigan of DPL from August 2022 to December 2024. She served as Director – Franchise Marketing – Central of DPL from October 2021 to August 2022. Ms. Beals served as Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL from January 2018 to October 2021.

Vice President – Franchise Business – East of DPL: Erick Ortiz Sr.

Mr. Ortiz has served as Vice President – Franchise Business – East of DPL in Blackwood, New Jersey since March 2023. From August 2022 to March 2023, Mr. Ortiz served as Vice President – Franchise Business – Northeast of DPL in Blackwood, New Jersey. He served as Director – Franchise Business – Northeast of DPL in Blackwood, New Jersey from November 2017 to August 2022.

Vice President – Franchise Business – West of DPL: Mike Hardin

Mr. Hardin has served as Vice President – Franchise Business – West of DPL in Plano, Texas since December 2022. He served as Director – International Business – Canada, UK and Americas of DPI in Plano, Texas from May 2019 to December 2022.

Vice President – Global Development of DPL: Diane Porter

Ms. Porter has served as Vice President – Global Development of DPL since March 2023 in Apollo Beach, Florida. From August 2022 to March 2023, Ms. Porter served as Vice President – Franchise Business – Southeast of DPL in Apollo Beach, Florida. Ms. Porter served as Vice President – Franchise Business – East of DPL in Apollo Beach, Florida from June 2020 to August 2022. She served as Vice President – Corporate Operations from October 2014 to June 2020.

Senior Vice President – Franchise Relations and System Engagement of DPL: Debbie Sweeney

Ms. Sweeney has served as Senior Vice President – Franchise Relations and System Engagement of DPL since January 2020.

Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL: Brenda Seroka

Ms. Seroka has served as Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL in Milwaukee, Wisconsin since August 2023. She served as a Franchise Business Consultant of DPL in Milwaukee, Wisconsin from August 2022 to August 2023. Ms. Seroka served as a Franchise Development Consultant of DPL in Milwaukee, Wisconsin from November 2021 to August 2022. Ms. Seroka held the position of Franchise Business Consultant of DPL in Milwaukee, Wisconsin from October 2013 to November 2021.

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Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL: Eric Osterheldt

Mr. Osterheldt has served as Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL since January 2022. He served as Director – International Business of DPL in Chesapeake, Virginia from June 2019 to January 2022.

Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL: Jennifer Floyd

Ms. Floyd has served as Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL in Austin, Texas since August 2022. She served as Director – Field Marketing – Central of DPL in Austin, Texas from January 2016 to July 2022.

Director – Franchise Business – East of DPL: Kristen Finnerty

Ms. Finnerty has served as Director – Franchise Business – East in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania since March 2023. From August 2022 to March 2023, Ms. Finnerty served as Director – Franchise Business – Northeast of DPL in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania. She served as Director – Field Marketing – East of DPL in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania from October 2021 to August 2022. Ms. Finnerty held the position of Franchise Marketing Consultant of DPL in Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania from January 2012 to October 2021.

Director – Franchise Business – East of DPL: Suha Unal

Mr. Unal has served as Director – Franchise Business - East of DPL in Boston Massachusetts since March 2023. From October 2022 to March 2023, Mr. Unal served as Director – Franchise Business – Northeast of DPL in Boston, Massachusetts. He served as Director – International Business in Schiphol, The Netherlands from February 2019 to October 2022.

Director – Franchise Business – East of DPL: Nelson Hertzog

Mr. Hertzog has served as Director – Franchise Business – East of DPL in Punta Gorda, Florida since September 2024. From October 2021 to August 2024, Mr. Hertzog served as Business Consultant of DPL in Punta Gorda, Florida. He served as a Business Consultant of DPL in Manchester, New Hampshire from January 2019 to September 2021.

Director – Franchise Business – East of DPL: Katie Clough

Ms. Clough has served as Director – Franchise Business – East of DPL in Pensacola, Florida since March 2023. From August 2022 to March 2023, Ms. Clough served as Director – Franchise Business – Southeast of DPL in Pensacola, Florida. She served as Director – Training – Team USA of DPL from March 2020 to August 2022.

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Director – Franchise Business – West of DPL: Brian O'Hearn

Mr. O'Hearn has served as Director – Franchise Business – West of DPL in San Antonio, Texas since July 2021. He served as Director – Corporate Operations of DPL in Las Vegas, Nevada from August 2018 to June 2021.

Director – Franchise Business – West of DPL: Chloe Sosenko

Ms. Sosenko has served as Director – Franchise Business – West of DPL in Los Angeles, California since August 2022. Ms. Sosenko served as Director – Franchise Development of DPL in Austin, Texas from April 2021 to August 2022. She was a Franchise Development Consultant of DPL in Austin, Texas from March 2020 to April 2021.

Director – Franchise Business – West of DPL: Jeffrey Musser, Jr.

Mr. Musser has served as Director – Franchise Business – West of DPL in Garden Valley, Idaho since August 2023. Mr. Musser served as Director – Franchise Business – Central of DPL from February 2020 to August 2023.

Senior Director – Global Development of DPL: Corey Pettyjohn

Mr. Pettyjohn has served as Senior Director – Global Development of DPL since December 2022. He served as Director – International Development of DPI in St. Louis, Missouri from January 2020 to November 2022.

Manager – New Franchisee Development: Jessica Arnal

Ms. Arnal has served as Manager – New Franchisee Development of DPL since August 2023. She served as Lead Specialist Ops Training from December 2022 to August 2023. Ms. Arnal served as Manager – Strategic Real Estate from November 2020 to December 2022. She served as Specialist – New Franchisee Development from May 2019 to November 2020.

Item 3: Litigation

Unless otherwise noted, all references to Domino's Pizza, Inc., Domino's or DPI in the legal proceedings described below refer to DPL prior to the time it was converted to a limited liability company in 2000.

Pending Actions

State of Rhode Island Office of the General Treasurer, individually and on behalf of all similarly situated persons v. Domino's Pizza, Inc., Russell J. Weiner, and Sandeep Reddy (Case No. 2:24-CV-12477-LVP-APP, United States District Court for the Eastern District of

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Michigan). On September 20, 2024, plaintiff Scott Bender filed a putative federal securities class action against Domino's, its Chief Executive Officer, Russell Weiner ("Weiner"), and its Chief Financial Officer, Sandeep Reddy ("Reddy" and, together with Domino's and Weiner, collectively, "Defendants") on behalf of a class consisting of all persons and entities that purchased or otherwise acquired Domino's securities between December 7, 2023 and July 17, 2024. Bender alleges that, throughout the putative class period, Defendants made materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose materially adverse facts concerning Domino's likelihood of meeting its previously issued long-term guidance for annual global net store growth. Bender further alleges that, following the news of downwardly revised net store growth guidance and the decline in the market value of Domino's securities, the members of the purported class suffered losses and damages. The complaint asserts the following causes of action: (i) violations of Section 10(b) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated under the Exchange Act, against all Defendants; and (ii) violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, against Weiner and Reddy. On February 10, 2025, following competing motions to be named as lead plaintiff, the Court issued an order naming the State of Rhode Island Office of the General Treasurer as the lead plaintiff in this action, and naming Rhode Island's counsel as lead plaintiffs' counsel. This matter is currently in the pleading phase and an amended complaint is due to be filed on April 11, 2025. Defendants intend to vigorously defend these claims.

Patrick Ayers, Derivatively on behalf of Domino's Pizza, Inc. v. Russell Weiner, David A. Brandon, C. Andrew Ballard, Andrew B. Balson, Corie S. Barry, Diana F. Cantor, Richard L. Federico, James A. Goldman, Patricia E. Lopez, and Sandeep Reddy, and Domino's Pizza, Inc. (Case No. 2:25-cv-10289-SJM-APP, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan) ("*Ayers* Derivative Lawsuit ") and Daran Joshi, Derivatively on behalf of Nominal Defendant Domino's Pizza, Inc. v. C. Andrew Ballard, Andrew B. Balson, Corie S. Barry, David A. Brandon, Diana F. Cantor, Richard L. Federico, James A. Goldman, Patricia E. Lopez, Sandeep Reddy, and Russell Weiner, and Domino's Pizza, Inc. (Case No. 2:25-cv-10704-GAD-EAS, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan) ("*Joshi* Derivative Lawsuit ") (together, the "Derivative Lawsuits"). On January 30, 2025 and March 12, 2025, respectively, the plaintiffs in the *Ayers* and *Joshi* Derivative Lawsuits filed complaints derivatively on behalf of nominal defendant Domino's, against the company's directors and certain executive officers of Domino's, including Weiner and Reddy (together with the other directors of Domino's, the "Individual Defendants"). Both derivative actions are follow-on lawsuits arising from the allegations made in the *Rhode Island* securities action and allege, among other things, breaches of fiduciary duties owed to Domino's, and that the Individual Defendants were unjustly enriched by breaching their fiduciary duties. The Derivative Lawsuits further allege that Weiner engaged in unlawful insider trading before non-public information could be publicly disclosed. The *Joshi* Derivative Lawsuit also alleges that, should Domino's be found liable for violations of federal securities laws on account of Weiner's and Reddy's alleged actions, both Weiner and Reddy are liable to Domino's for contribution under the Exchange Act. The plaintiffs in the Derivative Lawsuits seek damages in unspecified amounts from the Individual Defendants, restitution from the Individual Defendants, and disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by the Individual Defendants, as well as costs and disbursements incurred in the lawsuits, including reasonable attorneys', accountants', and experts' fees. The *Ayers* Derivative Lawsuit has been stayed pending the outcome of a motion

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to dismiss the Defendants anticipate filing in the *Rhode Island* securities action. Defendants also anticipate obtaining a stay of the *Joshi* Derivative Lawsuit. Defendants intend to vigorously defend against these claims.

Additionally, DPL has been named as a defendant in several labor and employment lawsuits brought by employees of our franchisees, alleging that we are joint employers with our franchisees. These lawsuits allege employment and wage and hour violations. We strongly disagree with the joint employment allegations and intend to vigorously defend these actions.

Concluded Actions

Domino's Pizza International Franchising Inc. v. Rutger-Jan Van Spaandonk, (Case No. 4:14-cv-11289-MAG-MJH (United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan) and Rutger-Jan Van Spaandonk, Rodney Ichikowitz, Keith Warren and International Food Service Concepts Limited v. Domino's Pizza International Franchising Inc., Taste Holdings Limited and Abraham Carel Viljoen, Case No. 17846/14 (High Court of South Africa, Gauteng Local Division, Johannesburg). In March 2014, Domino's Pizza International Franchising Inc. ("International") filed a lawsuit against Van Spaandonk, an individual with whom it had been negotiating regarding the possible execution of a Master Franchise Agreement for certain countries in Africa. International sought a declaration that no contract existed between it and Van Spaandonk, an injunction enjoining Van Spaandonk from interfering with Domino's dealings with its actual master franchisee, and damages for interference with those dealings. In May 2014, Van Spaandonk, Rodney Ichikowitz, Keith Warren and International Food Service Concepts Limited (collectively, the "Applicants') commenced a proceeding against International, Taste Holdings Limited (an affiliate of International's master franchisee for South Africa and certain other countries in Africa), and Abraham Carel Viljoen (collectively, the "Respondents") in the High Court of South Africa. The Applicants sought an order enjoining the Respondents from implementing a master franchise agreement in South Africa, Swaziland or Lesotho with Taste Holdings Limited, declaring that an agreement existed between them and International, and directing International to execute the Master Franchise Agreement, as well as costs incurred. In October of 2015, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement under which International paid the Applicants $400,000 and Applicants filed a Notice of Withdrawal with the High Court of South Africa and International voluntarily dismissed its Michigan lawsuit.

Actions Commenced Against Franchisees During Last Fiscal Year

No other actions are required to be disclosed in this Item.

Item 4: Bankruptcy

No bankruptcy is required to be disclosed in this Item.

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