Company Registration No 2956243

RLM Finsbury Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2014

FRIDAY

I 4GOMYGW

LD4

25/09/2015 COMPANIES HOUSE #305

Report and financial statements 2014

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	3
Directors' responsibilities statement	5
Independent auditor's report	6
Profit and loss account	7
Balance sheet	8
Notes to the financial statements	9

Report and financial statements 2014

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

R Rudd

R Younger

J Murgatroyd

R Chisholm

R Head

F Birch

W Tanner

Company Secretary

WPP Group (Nominees) Ltd

Registered Office

Tenter House 45 Moorfields London EC2Y 9AE

Bankers

HSBC Bank plc The Helicon 2 South Place London EC2M 2UP

Solicitors

Squire Sanders (UK) LLP 7 Devonshire Square London EC2M 4YH

Auditor

Deloitte LLP London EC4A 3BZ

Strategic report

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Review of the business

The Company is a financial communications firm with three principal areas of operation – financial public relations, investor relations and regulatory affairs. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities in the year under review.

The profit on ordinary activities after taxation for the year is £7,190,128 (2013: £6,800,372). Turnover for the year ended 31 December 2014 was £30,069,831 (2013: £27,922,385). The net assets at 31 December 2014 were £12,365,313 (2013: £13,540,434).

Key Performance Indicators

As shown above, the Company's revenue grew by 7.7% in the year as compared to an increase of 15.8% in 2013. This is primarily the result of increased project fees, a function of improving market conditions for advisory work in 2014. The Company was also pleased to grow its business in non-core geographies and, also in line with one of the Company's strategic aims, from clients looking to benefit from and leverage RLM Finsbury's global offering and expertise.

Operating profit for the year is reported at £7,119,875, up 4.6% on 2013. This is a function of increased turnover as above and the Company's continued efforts to review and control costs.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and execution of the Company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the Company are considered to be:

- competition;
- level of financial market activity;
- risks arising from current credit arrangements (including the availability of insurance) with clients;
- a dependency on key staff, suppliers and clients; and
- uncertainties posed by the potential impact of the economic outlook on business activities.

The Company has considerable financial resources together with contracts with a number of clients and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to remain consistent with 2014 in the forthcoming year. Recovering markets should help boost project spend through the year but this is expected to be tempered by increasing scrutiny on new and existing fees by increasingly procurement-savvy clients.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

R Rudd Director

23 September 2015

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Financial risk management

The Company does not use derivatives to manage its financial risks. The most important components of financial risk are interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, cash flow risk and price risk. Due to the nature of the Company's business and the assets and liabilities contained within the Company's balance sheet the only financial risk the directors consider significant to this Company is credit risk. This risk is mitigated by the Company's credit controls policies.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources taking into account the available cash to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in note 1.

Dividends

A dividend payment of £10,000,000 was approved and paid by the Board for the year 2014 (2013: £10,000,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year and to date were:

R Rudd

R Younger

J Murgatroyd

R Chisholm

R Head

F Birch

W Tanner

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of the 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.

Directors' report

Supplier payment policy

The Company's policy is to settle terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction, ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment and abide by the terms of payment. Trade creditors of the Company at 31 December 2014 were equivalent to 10 (2013: 3) days' purchases, based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings.

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

R Rudd Director

23 September 2015

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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). 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities

Independent auditor's report to the members of RLM Finsbury Limited

We have audited the financial statements of RLM Finsbury Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes 1 to 21. 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).

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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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 and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those 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 annual report 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 apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its profit for the year 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 Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year 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, 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.

Kevin Thompson (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom

23 September 2015

Profit and loss account Year ended 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
Turnover	•	30,069,831	27,922,385
Cost of sales		(1,916,978)	(2,636,554)
Gross profit		28,152,853	25,285,831
Administrative expenses		(21,032,978)	(18,478,169)
Operating profit	2	7,119,875	6,807,662
Dividend receivable		84,765	-
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets		(17,021)	-
Interest receivable	6	3,858	800
Interest payable	7	(1,348)	(8,090)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		7,190,129	6,800,372
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	<u> </u>	
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation		7,190,129	6,800,372

All operations relate to continuing operations.

There are no other recognised gains and losses for the current and prior years other than those presented above. Accordingly no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses is presented.

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2014

	Notes	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	123,152	155,145
Fixed asset investments	10	100	100
		123,252	155,245
Current assets			
Work in progress		320,699	48,433
Debtors	11	12,788,362	11,593,115
Cash at bank and in hand		9,142,614	10,917,854
		22,251,675	22,559,402
Creditors: amounts falling due			
within one year	12	(10,009,615)	(9,174,213)
Net current assets		12,242,061	13,385,189
Total assets less current liabilities		12,365,313	13,540,434
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			
than one year	13		
Net assets		12,365,313	13,540,434
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	36,603	36,603
Profit and loss account	15	12,328,710	13,503,831
Shareholders' funds	16	12,365,313	13,540,434

The financial statements of RLM Finsbury Limited (registered number 2956243) were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 September 2015.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

R Rudd Director

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted and applied consistently throughout the current and preceding year are described below.

Going concern

The directors have identified risks and uncertainties facing the Company, arising from the current economic conditions and other factors, as set out in the Directors' Report. The Company has considerable financial resources together with contracts with a number of clients and suppliers across different geographical areas and industries. As a consequence, the directors believe the Company is well placed to manage these risks and uncertainties into the foreseeable future. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by \$401 of the Companies Act 2006, not to consolidate its subsidiary as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of WPP plc, which prepares consolidated accounts which are publicly available.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (revised) not to prepare a cash flow statement as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WPP plc, which prepares consolidated accounts, including a cash flow statement, which are publicly available.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Computers - 33% per annum
Motor vehicles - 20% per annum

Short-term leasehold improvements - over the term of the lease

Fixtures and fittings - 20% per annum

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any impairment.

Work in progress

Work in progress represents third party costs billable to clients and is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Debtors

Debtors are stated net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax is provided on taxable profits at the current rate except to the extent that the losses are transferred from another group company under group relief provisions, without corresponding payment by the claimant company.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Group's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements. Neither is deferred tax recognised when fixed assets are sold and it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over, being charged to tax only if and when the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries and associates only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable or a binding agreement to distribute past earnings in future has been entered into by the subsidiary or associate.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and actually paid are shown either as accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transactions, or, if hedged, at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Differences arising from movements in rates of exchange are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, excluding value added tax. Revenue is typically derived from retainer fees and services to be performed subject to specific agreement. Revenue is recognised when the service is performed, in accordance with the terms of the contractual agreement. Revenue is recognised on project-based work, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the profit and loss account revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses. The turnover and pre-tax profit, all of which arises in the United Kingdom, are attributable to one activity, the provision of communications advice.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the inception of the lease at the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Depreciation on leased assets is charged to the profit and loss account on the same basis as owned assets. Leasing payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account as it is incurred.

Share-based payments

The Company has applied the requirements of FRS 20 to all unvested share-based payments. Certain employees of the Company benefit from equity-settled share-based payments through participation in stock option and restricted stock incentive schemes. Such awards are satisfied by the delivery of shares in WPP plc, the ultimate parent undertaking.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the impact of non market-based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. Fair value is determined by the market price on that date or the application of a Black Scholes model, depending on the characteristics of the scheme concerned. For the years presented, the majority of the charge to the profit and loss account related to schemes where fair value equalled market price since the equity instrument had no restrictions that impact valuation. Market price on any given day is obtained from external, publicly available sources.

The fair value determined at the grant date is recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense on a straight-line basis over the relevant vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of shares that will ultimately vest and adjusted for the effect of any other non-market based vesting conditions.

2. Operating profit

	2014	2013
	£	£
Operating profit is after charging:		
Depreciation		
- owned assets	58,322	39,869
- assets held under finance leases	8,000	32,000
Operating lease rentals		
- plant and machinery	12,556	18,866
- other	225,889	202,956
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the		
Company's annual accounts	57,600	57,600
• •		

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

3. Directors' remuneration

The remuneration of the directors was as follows:

	2014 £	2013 £
Emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	6,790,781 88,667	5,763,015 98,235
	6,879,448	5,861,250
Pensions		
The number of directors who were members of pension schemes was as follows:		
	2014 No.	2013 No.
Money purchase schemes	6	8
·	2014 £	2013 £
Remuneration of the highest paid director Emoluments Company contributions to money purchase schemes	4,374,468 -	3,237,022
	4,374,468	3,237,022

During 2014 and 2013 the highest-paid director received shares in respect of qualifying services under a long-term incentive scheme.

4. Staff costs

	2014	2013
	£	£
Particulars of employees (including executive directors) are shown below:		
Employee costs during the year amounted to:		
Wages and salaries	13,795,273	12,519,268
Social security costs	2.860.560	1,779,101
Other pension costs (see note 18)	484,673	442,514
	17,140,506	14,740,883
Average monthly number of persons employed by the Company during the		
year including executive directors:	No.	No.
Operations	75	60
Administration	24	22
	99	82

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

5. Share-based payments

The Company charged £1,634,750 to the profit and loss account in the year ended 31 December 2014 (2013: £1,043,563) in relation to equity-settled share-based payments.

Stock option plans

Company employees participate in the Worldwide Share Ownership Programme which is open to employees with at least two years' employment in a company owned by WPP plc. The vesting period for each grant is three years and there are no performance conditions other than continued employment with a WPP company.

Stock options have a life of ten years, including the vesting period and automatically expire if not exercised within this time. Stock options are satisfied out of newly issued shares in WPP plc.

The number of options granted in 2014 and 2013 was not material.

The inputs into the Black-Scholes model are as follows:

	2014	2013
Weighted average assumptions:		
UK Risk-free interest rate	1.12%	1.20%
Expected life (months)	48	48
Expected volatility	20%	20%
Dividend yield	2.8%	2.8%

Expected volatility is sourced from external market data and represents the historic volatility in the Group's share price over a period equivalent to the expected option life.

The weighted average share price of WPP plc for the year ended 31 December 2014 was £12.65 (2013: £11.63)

Restricted stock scheme

Certain employees participate in restricted stock schemes, which are in most cases satisfied by the delivery of stock from one of the WPP plc ESOP Trusts. The most significant scheme is the Performance Share Award (PSA). Grants of stock under the PSA are dependent upon annual performance targets, typically based on one or more of: operating profit, profit before taxation and operating margin. Grants are made in the year following the year of performance measurement, and will vest equally one and two years after grant provided the individual concerned is continually employed by a WPP Company throughout this time.

Grant details:

For restricted stock awards, the number of shares granted for the most significant schemes and the weighted average fair value of these grants was as follows:

	2014	2013
PSA:		
Number of shares granted	103,208	93,569
Weighted average fair value at grant date	£15.84	£10.60

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

6. Interest receivable

			2014 £	2013 £
	Bank	cinterest	3,858	800
7.	Inte	rest payable		
			2014 £	2013 £
	Inter	est payable on finance leases	(1,348)	(8,090)
8.	Tax	on profit on ordinary activities		
	(i)	Analysis of tax charge on profit on ordinary activities		
			2014 £	2013 £
		United Kingdom corporation tax	-	
	(ii)	Factors affecting the charge for the current year		
		The terror of for the constitution that we still form and the		

The tax assessed for the year is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2014 £	2013 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	7,190,129	6,800,372
Tax at 21.50 % (2013: 23.25%)	(1,545,878)	(1,581,086)
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Deductions for the exercise of employee share options Movement in short term timing differences Depreciation in excess of capital allowances Group relief	(147,496) 346,925 (362,367) (15,521) 1,724,337	(144,146) 466,515 (217,735) (16,710) 1,493,162
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

Corporation tax payable is provided on taxable profits at the current rate, except to the extent that the losses are transferred to another group company under the group relief provisions without corresponding payment by the claimant company.

A deferred tax asset of £592,336 (2013: £668,439) has not been recognised as it is uncertain that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which the asset will reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

9. Tangible fixed assets

			Short-term		
		Motor	leasehold	Fixtures	
	Computers	vehicles	improvements	and fittings	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2014	254,716	181,874	616,650	344,635	1,397,875
Additions	71,687	-	5,970	26,006	103,663
Disposals	-	(181,874)	-	-	(181,874)
At 31 December 2014	326,403	-	622,620	370,641	1,319,664
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2014	219,551	104,541	586,667	331,972	1,242,731
Charge for the Year	40,638	8,000	11,152	6,532	66,322
Disposals	-	(112,541)	-	-	(112,541)
At 31 December 2014	260,189		597,819	338,504	1,196,512
Net book value					
At 31 December 2014	66,214		24,801	32,137	123,152
At 31 December 2013	35,165	77,333	29,984	12,663	155,145

Assets above include £nil motor vehicles held under finance leases (2013: £77,333), for which there was a depreciation charge of £8,000 for the year (2013: £32,000).

10. Fixed asset investments

Cost and net book value At 1 January 2014 and at 31 December 2014		Shares in subsidiary undertaking £
	Cost and net book value At 1 January 2014 and at 31 December 2014	100

Investments in subsidiary undertakings comprise ordinary shares of the following companies all of which are dormant and are registered in England and Wales.

Name of company	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holding
Subsidiary FIPRA UK Limited Finsbury.com Limited FIPRA EU Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	100%
	United Kingdom	Dormant	100%
	United Kingdom	Dormant	100%

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

All classes of share rank pari passu.

11.	Debtors		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	6,318,228 124,583 1,635 6,343,917	6,198,227 67,876 8,743 5,318,269
		12,788,362	11,593,115
12.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxes and social security Accruals and deferred income Other creditors Obligations under finance leases	38,777 233,672 1,810,030 7,672,067 255,068	54,064 10,043 944,648 7,891,752 217,163 56,543 9,174,213
13.	Finance leases		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Finance leases		
	On demand or within one year		56,543
14.	Share capital		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,052,631 ordinary shares of £0.01 each 1,352,463 A ordinary shares of £0.01 each 202,631 B ordinary shares of £0.01 each 1,052,631,000 ordinary shares of £0.00001 each	10,526 13,525 2,026 10,526	10,526 13,525 2,026 10,526
		36,603	36,603
			

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

15. Profit and loss account

15.	Front and loss account		
			2014 £
	Balance at 1 January 2014 Profit for the financial year Credit for equity settled share-based payment Dividend payable on equity shares		13,503,831 7,190,129 1,634,750 (10,000,000)
	At 31 December 2014		12,328,710
16.	Reconciliation of movements in Shareholders' funds		
		2014 £	2013 £
	Profit for the financial year Credit for equity settled share-based payments	7,190,129 1,634,750	6,800,372 1,043,563
	Dividend payable on equity shares	8,824,879 (10,000,000)	7,843,935 (10,000,000)
	Net (reduction)/addition to shareholders' funds	(1,175,121)	(2,156,065)
	Opening shareholders' funds	13,540,434	15,696,499
	Closing shareholders' funds	12,365,313	13,540,434

Notes to the financial statements Year ended 31 December 2014

17. Operating lease commitments

Annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Land and buildings	Other	Land and buildings	Other
	£	£	£	£
Commitment expiring:				
- within one year	-	8,028	-	2,529
- within two to five years	175,616	5,944	175,616	16,057
				5,

18. Pension costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund, which amounted to £484,673 (2013: £442,514). As of 31 December 2014 pension costs payable totalled £39,356 (2013: £41,129).

19. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 8 not to disclose the details of transactions with other WPP companies as it is wholly-owned by WPP plc, the consolidated accounts of which are publicly available.

Transactions with directors

The following transactions have taken place with directors:

Quasi-loan to directors:

The Company made unsecured non-interest-bearing quasi-loans to Mr Rudd at various times throughout the year, in respect of personal costs incurred by him and initially paid by the Company. At the balance sheet date there was a balance of £Nil (2013: £Nil) outstanding. The maximum outstanding at any point in the year was £12,715 (2013: £28,109).

20. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The directors regard WPP Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, as the immediate parent company and WPP plc, a company incorporated in Jersey, as the ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party.

At the year end the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is WPP plc, registered in Jersey. The parent undertaking of the smallest such group is WPP Jubilee Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

Copies of the financial statements of WPP plc are available at www.wppinvestor.com. Copies of the financial statements of WPP Jubilee Limited can be obtained from 27 Farm Street, London W1J 5RJ.

21. Guarantees and other financial commitments

RLM Finsbury Limited participates in group banking arrangements with its parent company, WPP plc, and has access to a group cash management facility. RLM Finsbury Limited guarantees the facility to the extent of its cash deposited in the UK with its clearing bank. The Company, together with its parent, WPP plc, and certain other subsidiary undertakings, is party to the group's syndicated banking arrangements. The Company has jointly and severally guaranteed the borrowings under these arrangements. Details of these arrangements are included in the financial statements of WPP plc.