Company Registration No. 06550060

Red Dot Square Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018



Annual Report and financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

Contents	Page
Officers and professional advisers	
Strategic report	2
	.
Directors' report	3
Directors' responsibilities statement	.4
Independent auditor's report	5
Profit and loss account	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	41

Officers and professional advisers For the year ended 31 December 2018

Directors

C Guyot J Barton

Secretary

WPP Group (Nominees) Limited

Registered Office

3 Copperhouse Court Caldecotte Lake Milton Keynes MK7 8NL United Kingdom

Parent company

WPP Group (UK) Itd Sea Containers House 18 Upper Ground London United Kingdom SEI 9GL

Solicitor

WPP In House Legal Team

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor London United Kingdom

Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2018

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

Principal activities

The company is no longer trading and due to be dissolved in 2020.

Review of business

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling entity is WPP plc, which together with the company and WPP plc's other subsidiaries and associated undertakings, form the WPP plc group.

Results

The company's loss after tax for the financial year is £371,256, (2017 £371,256)

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis other than going concern. For more information, see page 3.

Key performance indicators

As the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WPP plc, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance and position of WPP plc, which includes the company, is discussed in the group's annual report, which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties:

As the company is non-trading, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with those of the Group and are not managed separately.

Further information on the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Group as a whole, can be found in the WPP ple results.

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

Jake Barton Director

というないによったのは、Tomate Tomate To

20/12/2019

Directors' report For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their annual ruport and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed below:

C Guyot

J W Barton

Going concern

The directors intend to liquidate this entity in the foreseeable future and therefore, the directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis other than going concern. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future cost of terminating the business of the company except to the extent that such were committed at the balance sheet date. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis. The winding-up of this company is expected to be complete in 2020. The company has ceased to trade and after some reviewing by the parent company we expect to liquidate the company in 2020.

Directors' indemnity

The Group to which the company belongs maintained directors' and officers' liability insurance on behalf of its directors and officers against liabilities relating to the company throughout the financial year. The Group to which the company belongs 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.

Small company provision

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

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;
- 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 Section 418 of the Companies.
Act 2006. —

Deloitte LEP/have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of the Annual General Meeting.

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

J Barton Director

20/12/ 2019

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 31 December 2018

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 Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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:

- scient suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 Red Dot Square Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Red Dot Square Holdings Limited (the company):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the
 year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of the company which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- · the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes I to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

We draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Red Dot Square Holdings Limited (Continued)

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.fie.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Red Dot Square Holdings Limited (Continued)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Helen Buridge

Helen Burridge (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

20 OCONDO 2019

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2018

Loss for the financial year			(371,256)	(371,256)
Tax		7	•	er Services
Loss before taxation	eren di dinerio en en	4	(371,256)	(371,256)
Interest payable and similar c	harges		(371,256)	(371,256)
		Notes	2018 £	2017 £

All of the activities of the company are classed as discontinued.

The company has no other income/losses and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance Sheet For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2017 £
	÷		
Non-Current assets Debtors	8	3,695,064	3,695,064
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	.9	(9,064,477)	(8,693,221)
Net assets		(5,369,413)	(4,998,157)
Total assets less current liabilities		(5,369,413)	(4,998,157)
Net liabilities		(5,369,413)	(4,998,157)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	9,469,587	9,469,587
Profit and loss account	11	(14,839,000)	(14,467,744)
Shareholders' deficit		(5,369,413)	(4,998,157)

The financial statements of Red Dot Square Holdings Limited, company registration number 06550060, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Jake Barton Director

20/12/2019

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2018

Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(371,256)	
Balance at 31 December 2017	9,469,587	(14,467,744)	(4,9 9 8,157)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(371,256)	(371,256)
Balance at 1 January 2017	9,469,587	(14,096,488)	(4,626,901)
	Share capital	Profit and loss account	Total

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting

Red Dot Square Holdings Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report on page 2.

These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. The principal accounting policies adopted are described below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions available under that standard and in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective.

The company has also taken advantage of the exemption from the requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of the group where those party to the transaction are wholly owned by a member of the group.

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the Group Financial Statements of WPP plc. The Group Financial Statements are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 13.

Impact of initial application of new and revised standards

Impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial instruments

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as revised in July 2014) and the related consequential amendments to other IFRS Standards that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2018.

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk-since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised. The application of IFSR 9 did not have a material impact on the classification, measurement or impairment of the Company's financial assets and liabilities both in the current and prior periods.

Impact of the adoption of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has reviewed and assessed its revenue contracts on a case by case basis. Due to the nature of the contracts the application of IFRS 15 has not had a significant impact on the financial position and/or the financial performance of the Company, with the company determining that its previous assessment as a principal in revenue transactions remainder the same as under IFRS 15 contracts with customers.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2018

Going concern

The directors intend to liquidate this entity in the foresceable future. As required by IAS I Presentation of Financial Statements, the directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the company is no longer a going concern. The financial statements do not include any provision for the future cost of terminating the business of the company except to the extent that such were committed at the balance sheet date. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis. The company has ceased to trade and after some reviewing by the parent company we expect to liquidate the company in October 2019.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

7 405447

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

realised and east all allegate the realist that a second second second second and the property

and the state of t

, arpag applikagigaparanar aragi, ar arag ar ar apparana argan ara pangipa salahana, sala ya ya aragi, na namanan Salahapan sar manana sa Salahayaran sa api, silahanana da dangi sa salah ki da da da sa salah salah sa

> ense, Na maria

nata nata n

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Compound instruments

The component parts of compound instruments (convertible bonds) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as 'other financial liabilities'.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. There are no significant estimates or judgements.

3. Interest payable

proprieta da proprieta da francespa, q	भूति भागः वर्षान्यः वसूनकार्याः सम्ब	ayaran e dalah dalah karpada	2018 2017
and the contract of the contra			
สิงส์ที่สี สายสมสัยสมสัยสมสัยสม		a arangan a anakila .	a addition in a care
Interest on long-term liability		is turn to receive in	William and address of Trades
instrument			
		and the second of the second o	3-17 - 13-17
		Mandan Jani	

เดิม สุดเดิมสุดเดิมเดิม แบบแบบเวลาโดย แบบเขาแบบเขา ความสาให้เป็นแบบเหมื่อโดยสามเดิมและสามาธิโดย

4. Loss before taxation

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements was £3,500 for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017; £3,500) and have been home by Kantar Retail Virtual Reality Limited, a fellow group undertaking without recharge.

5. Employees

There are no employees during the current or previous financial year.

6. Directors' remuneration

No emoluments were received by the directors in the current or prior years. No advances or credits were granted by the company to its directors and no guarantees were entered into by the company on behalf of its directors (2017: none).

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

7. Tax

The difference between the total tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the loss before tax is as follows:

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss before taxation	(371,256)	(371,256)
Loss before (axation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax 19% (2017: 19.25%)	(70,539)	(71,447)
Effects of: Group relief for nil consideration	70,539	74,252
Total 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 from another Group company under the Group relief provisions, without corresponding payment by the claimant company.

The company has no deferred tax asset (either recognised or unrecognised) as at 31 December 2018 (2017; £nil).

Finance Act 2015 included legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020. These rates had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Further changes to the main rate of UK corporation tax were enacted in the Finance Act 2016. The UK corporation tax rate was reduced to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. There is no impact arising from these future rate changes in the period.

8. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed by other group undertakings	3,695,064	3,695,064
	-3,695,064	3,695,064

Amounts owed by other group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

9. Creditors

2000年1900年1900年			法已经已经的执行权的	经外数 证例 医肾髓管				400
Takakak						2018	2017	4.77
						\$	£	4.
				\$1.3×.\$7				
Interest	payable on li	ability portion (of Preferred					2.5
Ordina	ry Share*			Alternative surface		684,042	3,312,786	
				e.	`i:	afideathlaeathlaea Teannaigh	The ville tribets	
		pound instrument		ji.				
cumula		able preference si	nares		4	5,380,435	5,380,435	
1.444.4	and observables on the			4,30,400,20,20		era eta era era eta eta eta eta eta eta eta eta eta et	anga Merikabah sabatah. Kabupatèn Sabah Sabah	
	4 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1			Miller Andrew Miller and Const	Q	064,477	8.693.221	
ter dij						<u> </u>	0,07.7,221	
٠,					- 377 (+ 257) -	organization in the con-	ja senja Bijiranjense	

^{*}Accrual of interest payable on the liability portion of compound instrument issued in the form of Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares. The interest is computed based on market rate of interest of 6.9% used to evaluate the fair value of the liability.

10. Called up share capital

	urbija Mejo Beja baranta	en en en en egg en en en en en egg	og menggel a gjenter e	2018 2017 £ £
Allotted, called up and fully paid 22 Ordinary shares of £1 each	A di Sala	•	4.5	22 22
14,850,000 Preference shares	gar sega vi	and the second second	9,469	,565 9,469,565
esta la differencia disentada in escala de la Carlo de Oras la Carlo de la Carlo Carlo de la Carlo de	a a a	\$.	9,469	9,469,587

Since the Preferred Ordinary Shares carry non-discretionary dividend and are redeemable on liquidation or reduction of capital of the company, they have been treated as compound instrument as per IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Preferred Ordinary Shares carry voting rights and right of dividend accrued on a cumulative basis computed based on a base rate of National Westminster Bank plus 2% per annum. The fair value of the liability recognised amount to £5,380,435 and the remaining portion of the Preferred Ordinary shares amounting to £9,469,565 has been classified under Equity in the balance sheet.

11. Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents the cumulative profits and losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Related party transactions

The company is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of WPP plc, the consolidated financial statements of which are publicly available. Consequently, the company is exempt under the terms of FRS 101 paragraph 8(k) from disclosing transactions with companies that are wholly owned by the Group or investors of the Group that qualify as related parties.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2018

13. Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors regard 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 Lexington International B.V. registered in the Netherlands.

Copies of the financial statements of WPP plc are available at www.wppinvestor.com, the registered address of WPP plc is 27 Farm Street, Mayfair, London, W11 5RJ.

Copies of the financial statements of Lexington International B.V.can be obtained from Laan op Zuid 167, 3072. DB Rotterdam, The Netherlands or 27 Farm Street, London W1J 5RJ, UK.

The registered address of Lexington International B.V is the address stated above.

14. Parent company information

WPP Group (UK) Ltd is registered in England and Wales, company registration number 2670617, is a private company limited by shares.

15. Post balance event

The directors can confirm that we have incorporated a comprehensive post balance sheet date review to identify events that may require adjusting, no such events arose.

In October 2018, the WPP Group announced its intention to dispose of a controlling interest in Kantar. In July 2019 the group agreed this sale to Bain Capital, with the transaction expected to complete in late 2019 or early 2020. Red Dot Square Solutions Holdings Ltd forms part of this disposal group.