

Registered Number: 02153217

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc
Report of the Directors
and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2015

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Company Information

Directors and Secretary

T Healy (appointed 24 August 2015)
P. Barry (appointed 10 February 2015)
A.J.W. Donnan (appointed 11 February 2015)
S.P. Hardy MBE
J. Kehoe (appointed 10 February 2015 and resigned on the 24 August 2015)

Secretary - S.P. Hardy MBE

Registered Office

Portland House
Bickenhall Lane
Solihull
Birmingham
England
B37 7BQ

Company Number

02153217

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
16 Bedford Street
Belfast
Northern Ireland
BT2 7DT

Bankers

Citibank
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London E14 5LB

Solicitors

Hill Dickinson LLP
No.1 St. Paul's Square
Liverpool
L3 9SJ

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

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For the year ended 31 December 2015

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Strategic Report

INTRODUCTION

The Directors present their Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The company's principal activity consists of borrowing monies and lending monies to Group companies.

The directors do not anticipate any major change in the nature of the company's business in the foreseeable future.

In 2015 the company raised £400,000,000 through the issuance of sterling bonds, these bonds are listed on the Irish stock exchange.

In the year the company repaid the 2008 £250,000,000 bond on maturity on 24 April 2015.

The results for the year ended 31 December 2015 show a profit after tax of £Nil (2014 -£Nil). Net assets amount to £103,643 at 31 December 2015 (2014 £103,643).

During the year the company transitioned from UKGAAP to FRS101- Reduced Disclosure Framework and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions allowed under this standard. The company's parent undertaking, CRH plc, was notified of and did not object to the use of the EU - adopted IFRS disclosure exemptions.

There are no material recognition or measurement differences arising on the adoption of FRS 101.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks are set out below.

The financial performance of the company is affected by borrower credit quality and general conditions.

Risks arising from changes in credit quality and the recoverability of loans and amounts due from other group company's are inherent in the company's business.

Adverse changes in the credit quality of the company's borrowers or general deterioration in economic conditions or arising from the systematic risks in the financial system could affect the recoverability and value of the company's asset and require a provision for bad and doubtful debt and other provisions.

Changes in interest rates affect the company's business.

The most significant risks the company faces are interest rate risks. Changes in interest rate level, yield curves and spreads may affect the interest rate margin realised between lending and borrowing costs and could result in decreased net finance income.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company uses financial instruments throughout its business: interest bearing loans and borrowing, cash and cash equivalents are used to finance the company operations, intercompany receivables arise directly from operations.

The main risks attached to the company - financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for the prudent management of each of these risks as documented below.

Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to market risks for changes in interest rates stem predominately from its long term debt obligations.

Interest cost is managed centrally, by a centrally controlled CRH plc treasury function using a mix of fixed and floating rate debt.

Credit risk

Creditor balances give rise to credit risk on amounts due from counterparties. Credit risk is managed by limiting the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one counterparty primarily depending on its credit rating and by regular review of this rating.

The maximum exposure arising in the event of default on the part of the counterparty is the carrying value of the financial assets as reported in the balance sheet.

Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk which arises primarily from the maturing of short term and long term debt obligations.

The company's policy is to ensure that sufficient resources are available either from cash balances, cashflows from other group companies or undrawn committed bank facilities, to ensure all obligations can be met as they fall due.

To achieve this objective, the company:

- maintain cash balances and liquid investments in highly rated counterparties;
 - limits the maturity of cash balances;
 - borrows the bulk of its debt needs under committed bank lines or other term financing; and
- has surplus committed lines of credit

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GOING CONCERN

The company's business activities, together with the principal risks and uncertainties likely to affect its future performance, are described above. The company is financed by medium term sterling bonds. The company's forecast and projections, taking into account possible changes in performance, show the company is reliant on adequate financial resources being made available to enable the company to continue for the foreseeable future.

After making enquiries the Directors are confident that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

This report was approved by the board on 29 April 2016 and signed on its behalf.



A Donnan
Director

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc
Registered Number: 02153217

Directors' report

The Directors of CRH Finance (U.K) plc (the Company) present the report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2015. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Policies), including Financial Reporting Standards 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The result for the year, after taxation, amounted to £nil (2014 -£nil)

No dividends were paid during 2015 and 2014.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year are as follows:

P. Barry (appointed 10 February 2015)
A.J.W. Donnan (appointed 11 February 2015)
S.P. Hardy MBE
J. Kehoe (appointed 10 February 2015 and resigned on the 24 August 2015)
T Healy (appointed 24 August 2015)

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Directors do not anticipate any major change in the nature of the Company's business in the foreseeable future.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report and of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company auditors, each director have taken all the steps that they are obliged to take as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

There were no contributions for political purposes during the year (2014 nil).

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The main risk associated with the company's financial assets and liabilities are described in the Strategic Report.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

AUDITORS

The auditors Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on the 29 April 2016 and signed on its behalf.



A Donnan

Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors's 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 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and in the financial statements.
- 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

We have audited the financial statements of CRH Finance (U.K.) plc for the year ended 31 December 2015 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive income, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 17. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including Financial Reporting Standards 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 auditors' 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 auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, 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 Strategic Report and Directors' 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 2015 and of its result for the year then ended;*
- *have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and*
- *have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and 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.*



Keith Jess (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Belfast

Date: 29 April 2016

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2015

| | Notes | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Continuing Operations | | | |
| Interest Receivable and similar Income | 5 | 7,018,261 | 22,500,000 |
| Interest Payable and Similar Charges | 5 | (7,725,713) | (20,641,873) |
| Net interest (charge)/income after interest payable and similar charges | | <u>(707,452)</u> | <u>1,858,127</u> |
| Administrative Expenses | | (880,000) | (1,875,000) |
| Other Income | 7 | 1,246,150 | - |
| Operating Loss - continuing operations | 6 | <u>(341,302)</u> | <u>(16,873)</u> |
| Loss on Ordinary Activities before Taxation | | <u>(341,302)</u> | <u>(16,873)</u> |
| Taxation on Loss on Ordinary Activities | 7 | 341,302 | 16,873 |
| Result for the Year after Taxation | | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |

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Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2015

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Loss for the financial year | - <hr/> | - <hr/> |
| Other comprehensive income | - <hr/> | - <hr/> |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | - <hr/> <hr/> | - <hr/> <hr/> |

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc
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Balance Sheet at 31 December 2015

| | Notes | £ | 2015 £ | £ | Note 16 2014 £ |
|--|---------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Current Assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 8 | 2,635,103 | | 266,589,162 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | <u>398,363,115</u> | | <u>3,607</u> | |
| | | 400,998,218 | | 266,592,769 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 9 & 16 | <u>(4,865,775)</u> | | <u>(266,489,126)</u> | |
| Net Current Assets | | | 396,132,443 | | 103,643 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after one year | 10 & 16 | | (396,028,800) | | - |
| Net Assets | | | <u>103,643</u> | | <u>103,643</u> |
| Capital and Reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 12 | 50,000 | | 50,000 | |
| Profit and loss account | | <u>53,643</u> | | <u>53,643</u> | |
| Shareholders' Funds | 13 | | <u>103,643</u> | | <u>103,643</u> |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



A.J.W. Donnan
Director:

Date: 29th April 2016

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Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31 December 2015.

| | Share Capital | Profit and Loss | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Balance at 31 December 2013 | 50,000 | 53,643 | 103,643 |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December 2014 | <u>50,000</u> | <u>53,643</u> | <u>103,643</u> |
| Total comprehensive income | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December 2015 | <u>50,000</u> | <u>53,643</u> | <u>103,643</u> |

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Notes to the Financial Statements at 31 December 2015

1. AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH FRS 101

The financial statements of CRH Finance (U.K.) plc (the company) for the year ended 31 December 2015 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29th April 2016 and the balance sheet was signed on the board's behalf by AJW Donnan. CRH Finance (U.K.) plc is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The company's financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000).

The results of CRH Finance (U.K.) plc are included in the consolidated financial statements of CRH plc which are available from 42 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2, Ireland.

The principle accounting policies adopted by the Company are as follows.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation of financial statements and going concern

The Company has adopted FRS101 for the first time in these entity financial statements, details of transition to FRS101 are disclosed in note 15.

A number of changes to IFRS became effective for the Company for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014, however, they did not have an effect on the Company financial statements or are not currently relevant for the Company.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group accounts of CRH plc.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101.

- a) the requirement of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments;
- b) the requirements of paragraph 91 - 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cashflows;
- d) the requirements of paragraph 10 (d), 111 and 134 - 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- e) the requirement of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- f) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- g) the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of the Group, provided the subsidiaries are wholly owned and
- h) the requirements of paragraphs 38A - 40D of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

2.3 Key Accounting Policies which involve Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS101, requires management to make certain estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Management believes that the estimates, assumptions and judgements upon which it relies are reasonable based on the information available to it at the time that those estimates, assumptions and judgements are made. In some cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by IFRS and does not require management's judgement in its application.

Management consider that their use of estimates, assumptions and judgements in the application of the accounting policies are inter-related and therefore discuss them together below. The critical accounting policies which involve significant estimates, assumptions or judgements, the actual outcome of which could have a material impact on the company's results and financial position outlined below, are as follows:

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the interest rate applicable.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling denominated by the symbol "£". Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rates at the date of transaction. At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to pound sterling at the closing rate. Non monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation of exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Taxation – current and deferred

Current tax represents the expected tax payable (or recoverable) on the taxable profit for the year using tax rates enacted for the period. Any interest or penalties arising are included within current tax. Where items are accounted for outside of profit or loss, the related income tax is recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity as appropriate.

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not subject to discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are subject to review at each balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that future taxable profits are considered to be inadequate to allow all or part of any deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The determination of the Company's provision for income tax requires certain judgements and estimates in relation to matters where the ultimate tax outcome may not be certain. The recognition or non-recognition of deferred tax assets as appropriate also requires judgement as it involves an assessment of the future recoverability of those assets. In addition, the Company is subject to tax audits which can involve complex issues that could require extended periods for resolution. Although management believes that the estimates included in the Financial Statements and its tax return positions are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final outcome of these matters will not be different than that which is reflected in the Company's historical income tax provisions and accruals. Any such differences could have a material impact on the income tax provision and profit for the period in which such a determination is made.

Debtors

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for potentially uncollectible debts. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be in a position to collect the associated debts. Bad debts are written-off to the Profit and Loss Account on identification.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments and investments which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts are included within current interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the Balance Sheet.

Creditors

All loans and borrowings are initially recorded at the fair value of the consideration received net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, current and non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings are, in general, measured at amortised cost employing the effective interest methodology.

Capital Management

The CRH plc group corporate treasury function provides services to its business units, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, and monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the CRH Group. A number of these services are provided through CRH Finance (U.K.) plc.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital with a focus on net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short-term deposits.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches of the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowing in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014.

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Financial instruments

The Company uses financial instruments throughout its businesses: interest-bearing loans and borrowings and cash and cash equivalents used to finance the Company's operations; intercompany receivables and payables arise directly from the business operations. The Company does not trade in financial instruments nor does it enter into any leveraged derivative transactions.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as cash and cash equivalents or as intercompany receivables. Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as overdrafts, loans and borrowings or as intercompany payables. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or liability.

Subsequent Measurement

Cash and cash equivalents and overdrafts are short term assets and liabilities and are recorded at book value. Subsequent to initial recognition, current and non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings are, in general, measured at amortised cost employing the effective interest methodology. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs and any discount or premium materialising on settlement.

3. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their inconsequential services to the company for the year ended 31 December 2015 and the year ended 31 December 2014.

4. EMPLOYEES

There were no paid employees employed by the Company during the year (2014: none).

5. INTEREST

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| Interest receivable and similar income | | |
| Bank interest receivable | 52,508 | - |
| Interest receivable from group undertakings | 6,965,753 | 22,500,000 |
| | <u>7,018,261</u> | <u>22,500,000</u> |
| Interest payable & similar charges | | |
| Interest payable on bonds | (7,718,449) | (20,625,000) |
| Bond fees | (7,264) | (16,873) |
| | <u>(7,725,713)</u> | <u>(20,641,873)</u> |

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

6. OPERATING LOSS

Auditors' remuneration costs are borne by CRH plc. Non audit services have not been provided during the current and prior year. Administration expense during the year relates to bond guarantee fees paid to the parent.

7. TAXATION ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| The tax credit is made up as follows: | | |
| Current tax: | | |
| Group relief receivable | (341,302) | (16,873) |
| Tax on loss on ordinary activities | <u>(341,302)</u> | <u>(16,873)</u> |

Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the loss on ordinary activities for the year is higher (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The differences are reconciled below:

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| Loss on ordinary activities before taxation | (341,302) | (16,873) |
| Group relief shown as other income | <u>(1,246,150)</u> | <u>-</u> |
| | <u>(1,587,452)</u> | <u>(16,873)</u> |
| Standard rate of corporation tax in the UK | 21.50% | 21.50% |
| Subtotal above multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax (current tax credit) | (341,302) | (3,628) |
| Group relief received at higher rate of tax (shown as Other Income) | <u>(1,246,150)</u> | <u>(13,245)</u> |
| | <u>(1,587,452)</u> | <u>(16,873)</u> |

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Directors believe there are no significant factors affecting future tax charges.

Deferred taxation

There is no provided or unprovided deferred tax asset or liability (2014: £nil).

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

| 8. DEBTORS | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| (Amounts falling due within one year) | £ | £ |
| Other debtors | - | 7,264 |
| Amounts due from group undertakings | 2,635,103 | 266,581,898 |
| | <u>2,635,103</u> | <u>266,589,162</u> |

| 9. CREDITORS: | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| (Amounts falling due within one year) | £ | £ |
| Accruals and deferred income | (403,200) | - |
| Amounts due to other group undertakings | (3,129,079) | (2,249,079) |
| Medium Term loan repayable (note 11) | - | (250,000,000) |
| Accrued interest | (1,333,496) | (14,240,047) |
| | <u>(4,865,775)</u> | <u>(266,489,126)</u> |

| 10. CREDITORS: | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|----------------------|----------|
| (Amounts falling due after one year) | £ | £ |
| Amounts due to other group undertakings | - | - |
| Medium Term loan repayable (note 11) | (396,028,800) | - |
| | <u>(396,028,800)</u> | <u>-</u> |

11. LOANS AND BORROWING

Medium Term loan

On 24 April 2015 the Company repaid the outstanding £250 million 8.25 per cent Sterling bonds. On the 2nd December 2015 the Company raised £400 million through the issuance of sterling bonds with a fourteen year term under the issuers Euro Medium Term note programme established in 2007 guranteed by CRH plc. The notes pay a fixed interest rate of 4.125% payable annually in arrears. The use of the funds is for general corporate business purposes.

Maturity profile of available and undrawn committed facilities

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | € | € |
| Undrawn committed facilities | | |
| Within one year | - | - |
| Between one and two years | - | - |
| Between two and three years | - | - |
| Between three and four years | - | - |
| Between four and five years | 2,837,200 | 2,641,200 |
| After five years | - | - |
| Total | <u>2,837,200</u> | <u>2,641,200</u> |

| 12. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Authorised, called up, allotted and fully paid: 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | <u>50,000</u> | <u>50,000</u> |

CRH FINANCE (U.K.) plc

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

13. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

| | 2015 £ | 2014 £ |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Opening shareholders' funds | 103,643 | 103,643 |
| Result for the financial year | - | - |
| Closing shareholders' funds | <u>103,643</u> | <u>103,643</u> |

14. PARENT UNDERTAKINGS, CONTROLLING PARTIES AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The immediate holding company is CRH (U.K.) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up, and of which the Company is a member, is CRH plc, a Company incorporated in the Ireland, with a registered office at 42 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2, Ireland. The ultimate controlling party is CRH plc. Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from CRH plc, Stonemason Way, Rathfarnham, Dublin 16, Ireland.

15. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 101

There are no differences arising from the first time adoption of FRS 101.

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2015, are the first the company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the financial year ended 31 December 2014. The company's date of transition to FRS 101 is 1 January 2014. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in transitioning its financial statements to FRS 101.

There are no adjustments to the total equity of the company at the 1st January 2014 or 31st December 2014 and profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 prepared under previously extant UK GAAP and its previously published UK GAAP financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

16. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET ADJUSTMENTS

Creditors of £2,249,079 (1 January 2014: £2,266,260) were reclassified from amounts falling due after one year to amounts falling due within one year. These relate to amounts due to group undertakings to which are considered repayable on demand. See details below:

| | Per 2014 Accounts | Reclass | 2014 Reclassed |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Current Assets | | | |
| Debtors amounts falling due within one year | 266,589,162 | | 266,589,162 |
| Cash at bank | 3,607 | | 3,607 |
| | <u>266,592,769</u> | | <u>266,592,769</u> |
| Creditors | | | |
| Creditors amounts falling due within one year | (264,240,047) | (2,249,079) | (266,489,126) |
| Net Current Assets | 2,352,722 | | 103,643 |
| Creditors | | | |
| Creditors amounts falling due after one year | (2,249,079) | 2,249,079 | - |
| Net Assets | <u>103,643</u> | | <u>103,643</u> |

17. BOARD APPROVAL

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on 29th April 2016