TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 03132032
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

DIRECTORS’ REPORT

The Directors present the Annual Report and the audited financial statements of Tarmac Topmix Limited ("the Company"), a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006, for the year ended 31 December 2016. The Directors’ Report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies exemption under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006, which also provides an exemption from the preparation of a strategic report under section 414.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company was that of an investment holding company.

The Company is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of Tarmac Holdings Limited. Tarmac Holdings is also part of the CRH group. Tarmac Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries are referred to throughout as Tarmac, and CRH plc and its subsidiaries are referred to as the Group.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

During the year 2,805 ordinary shares were issued at par of £1 per share. At the same time the Company’s investment was written off. The Company is now dormant

GOING CONCERN

The Company is in a net assets position with a minimal balance sheet and no liabilities following the transactions during 2016. The Directors consider the Company to have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS TO RESERVES

The Company’s loss of £2,807 (2015: £nil) was transferred to reserves. The Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £nil).
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS
The Directors who held office throughout the year and to the date of signing this report, except as noted were as follows:

Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited (appointed 15 August 2016)
F P Penhallurick (resigned 15 March 2016)
M J Choules

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES
The Articles of Association of the Company contain an indemnity in favour of all of the Directors of the Company that, subject to law, indemnifies the Directors from the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by them in defending any proceedings in which judgement is given in their favour (or otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on their part).

AUDITOR
Disclosure of information to auditors
Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

• so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware;
  and

• the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself
  aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

Re-appointment of auditors
Ernst & Young LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed as auditor. No notice in accordance with section 488 of the Companies Act 2006 (which would operate to prevent the deemed reappointment of auditors under s487(2) of that Act) has been or is expected to be received and accordingly the necessary conditions are in place for the deemed reappointment of the auditors to take place in absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

[Signature]

A Parris
for and on behalf of
Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
Director
26 July 2017
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

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 Financial Reporting Standard 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:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company’s transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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 TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Tarmac Topmix Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 14. 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 Standard 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 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 2016 and of its loss 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Directors, Report. 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; or
- the Directors' were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a Strategic Report or in preparing the Directors' Report.

Andrew Merrick (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
Birmingham 22.7.17
## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write off of investment</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax charge on loss on ordinary activities</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All activities derive from discontinued operations.
# TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive expense for the year</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2016 £</th>
<th>2015 £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments held as fixed assets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debtors – amounts falling due within one year</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets/(liabilities)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital and reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Called-up share capital</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share premium account</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit and loss account</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholder’s funds</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements of Tarmac Topmix Limited, registered number, 03132032, prepared in accordance with the small companies’ regime, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 July 2017. They were signed on its behalf by:

A Parris
for and on behalf of
Tarmac Directors (UK) Limited
Director
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
As at 31 December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Share Capital</th>
<th>Profit and loss account</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1 January and 31 December 2015</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss for the year</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue of shares</td>
<td>2,805</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 31 December 2016</td>
<td>2,807</td>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2016

1. General information

Tarmac Topmix Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is Portland House, Bickenhill Lane, Solihull, Birmingham B37 7BQ. The nature of the Company’s operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors’ Report on page 1.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out in note 3. These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard including:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures,
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’ to present comparative information in respect of: (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 and (ii) paragraph 73(c) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of CRH plc. The group accounts of CRH plc are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 14.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as discussed in the Directors’ Report on page 1.

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

In the current year, the following new standards or amendments became effective and required adoption by the Company:

- Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)
- Investment entities: Applying the consolidation exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)
- Clarification of acceptable methods of Depreciation and Amortisation (Amendments to IFRS 16 and IAS 3)
- Equity methods in separate financial statements (Amendments to IAS 27)
- Disclosure initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 cycle – various standards

None of the above has had a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2016

3. Significant accounting policies
The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

Revenue recognition

Dividend and interest revenue
Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders’ rights to receive payment have been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).
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.

Investments
Fixed asset investments, including investments in subsidiaries and associates, are shown at cost less provision for impairment. Current asset investments are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.
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 income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited in other comprehensive income, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.
3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Taxation (continued)

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Financial Assets

The Company’s classes of financial assets are cash and other financial assets, and these are classified as ‘loans and receivables’.

Loans and receivables

Trade debtors, loans, and other debtors that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as ‘loans and receivables’. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term debtors when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flow from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognise a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The Company has financial liabilities that are classified as ‘other financial liabilities’, and these relates to borrowings from shareholders and trade and other payables.

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 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 in initial recognition.
3. Significant accounting policies (continued)
   Financial liabilities (continued)
   Derecognition of financial liabilities
   The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
   In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, 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. 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.
   The Directors believe that there are no accounting policies that are critical due to the degree of estimation required and / or the potential material impact they may have on the Company's financial position and performance.

5. Information regarding employees and Directors
   The Company had no employees during the year (2015: nil). No Director received any remuneration from the Company (2015: nil). They are regarded as group employees and paid by a fellow group companies.

6. Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements
   Audit fees for the audit of the Company of £2,500 (2015: £nil) are borne by a fellow group company, Tarmac Trading Limited. There were no non audit fees in the current or prior year.
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2016

7. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current tax:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current tax on profits for the year</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total tax charge for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corporation tax is calculated at 20.00% (2015: 20.25%) of the estimated taxable loss for the year. The total tax charge for the year can be reconciled to the loss in the profit and loss account as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss on ordinary activities before tax</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2,807)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax at the standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(561)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effects of:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses not deductible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total tax charge for the year</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 26 October 2015, Finance No.2 Bill 2015 enacted reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. The latter reduction was subsequently reduced further from 18% to 17% upon enactment of the Finance Bill 2016 on 15 September 2016.
8. Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsidiary companies</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost or valuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January 2016</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written off to profit and loss</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for impairment</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 1 January and 31 December 2016</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At 31 December 2015</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Debtors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due within one year:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts owed by group companies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£</td>
<td>£</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts owed to group companies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,807</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TARMAC TOPMIX LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
For the year ended 31 December 2016

11. Share capital

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allotted, called-up and fully-paid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,807 ordinary shares of £1 (2015: 2 ordinary shares of £1 each)</td>
<td>2,807</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 2,805 ordinary shares were issued at par of £1 per share.

12. Reserves

Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.
Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.
Details of all movements in reserves are shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity on page 8.

13. Related party transactions

Under Financial Reporting Standard 101, the Company is exempt from the requirement to disclose transactions with other group undertakings on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of CRH plc and its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of CRH plc.

14. Ultimate parent undertaking

At the balance sheet date the immediate parent company was Tarmac Trading Limited, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales.
The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling entity was CRH plc, a company incorporated and registered in Ireland. The smallest and largest group that publishes consolidated financial statements incorporating the results of this Company is CRH plc. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate parent company are available from the Company Secretary, 42 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, D02 R279, Ireland.