

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2006

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Company Number 658390

Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2006.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company throughout the year continued to be the production and supply of building materials for use in the construction industry in its own name and through a number of group companies acting as its agents. These agent companies are listed on page 35.

Business review

CEMEX is a global building materials company with a presence in more than 50 countries. It has leading positions in aggregates, cement and ready-mixed concrete

CEMEX UK Operations Limited is the principal CEMEX trading company in the United Kingdom. It trades through a number of group companies acting as its agents (see page 35 for details) as well as in its own right, and its activities are primarily the extraction, processing and supply of building materials for use in the construction industry.

In addition to aggregates, cement and ready-mixed concrete, CEMEX UK also produces mortar, screed, asphalt, and has a significant share of the roof tile, concrete-block paving, and landscaping sectors. Additionally, the company is the leading supplier of concrete sleepers to the rail industry and a supplier of PFA cement additives, and provides specialised products, such as insulated cavity closer and texture coatings.

The principal operations of the business are extraction, processing and distribution of materials, and CEMEX has a national supply network in the UK with over 450 locations, to ensure that quality building materials are available to customers locally

Operating locations

Cement plants	3
Cement grinding mills	5
Readymixed concrete plants	269
Aggregates Quarnes	78
Asphalt plants	46
Building products manufacturing sites	28
Operational landfills	17
Marine aggregate terminals	6



Directors' report continued

Market conditions

In 2006 the annual gross domestic product growth rate for the UK was 2 7%, with total construction output growing by 1 3%. This was an improvement from the decline of 0.9% in 2005.

However, the country continued to languish near the bottom of the European league for investment in the built environment, as the Government did not deliver on its promised investment in a number of key areas, including the building of social housing, improvement of school buildings and infrastructure, modernisation of health provision and transport infrastructure improvements

As an industry, construction continued to face cost pressures, in particular for fuel, transport and energy costs

During 2006, vertical integration and consolidation continued within the construction industry. However, CEMEX retained its top three UK market positions for aggregates, cement and readymixed concrete.

Performance and focus

For the year to 31 December 2006 the company reports a loss after tax of £18m (2005 restated £56m) from turnover of £1,032m (2005 £1,080m)

Construction activity in the UK grew by 1 3% in the year, with better performance in the industrial, commercial and public-housing sectors offsetting slowdowns in the infrastructure, private residential and maintenance sectors

During 2006, CEMEX made capital investments to the value of £63 million in the UK

Productivity remained world class at each of the UK's three cement plants and within the aggregates division, CEMEX closed nine underperforming quarries and improved productivity by 8% The supply of CEMEX plants with internally-generated products was also increased, and aggregate stock piles and inventory were reduced to improve cash flow. Within the readymixed concrete sector, 21 underperforming plants were closed. Productivity across all plants improved by 8% and the consumption of internal cement and aggregates increased.

Following a rationalisation of assets within the building products sector to improve margins, a number of minor UK businesses were divested, including tile adhesives, concrete drainage, flagstones and kerb products

The streamlining and enhancing of systems, which are part of the CEMEX model used worldwide, was launched in the UK during 2006. This included back-office processes and commercial computerised systems for readymix, aggregates and asphalt products.

CEMEX UK also commenced the restructuring of its regional customer service function to improve the commercial effectiveness of its aggregates and readymix operations, with a consolidation of the current 22 sales and shipping offices into seven customer service centres

Key performance indicators

The high level financial key financial performance indicators used by management to measure the performance of the business are sales volumes, turnover, margin, profit and net cash flow. The company uses non-financial key performance indicators to monitor its health and safety performance which include the number of lost time injuries and the number of reportable incidents.



Directors' report continued

Corporate social responsibility, safety and employees

In 2006, CEMEX UK was presented with the coveted Cooper Heyman Cup at Quarry Products Association (QPA) Showcase for its restoration work at Attenborough Nature Reserve in Nottinghamshire. The company also won the Restoration Award with Special Merit for Powburn Quarry in Northumberland and developed a sustainability statement which sets out seven indicators of sustainable performance with which the company operations and behaviour are firmly aligned.

The company also invested £30 million in sustainability-related projects, which included new kiln firing systems that have helped achieve a reduction of over 30% in nitrous oxides at two of the company's cement plants, and the installation of a £6.5 million bag filter that has cut emissions of dust from a third plant by 80%. At one of the company's biggest quarries, a £13.5 million investment has also greatly reduced emissions.

Increasing the use of alternative fuels to heat cement kilns is key to improving emissions and environmental performance, and in 2006 CEMEX started trials of a new fuel, Climafuel, at two UK plants, while applying for permission to conduct a trial in 2007 at a third plant and for permission to use tyres permanently at this plant Climafuel is an alternative fuel which is made using household and commercial waste and can, therefore, substantially reduce waste being landfilled

A 24/7, out-of-hours delivery service was developed to ease pressure on congested roads and sites and ensure that customers start the day with full silos and aggregate bins. Where possible, delivenes now take place at night to reduce day time congestions and maximise utilisation of the CEMEX UK fleet.

Sophisticated planning and tracking systems were adopted to ensure vehicle efficiency and that 95% of lorries are at payload before travelling. Back haulage and fleet availability was optimised and improved for both cement and aggregates deliveries.

Throughout 2006 the drive to improve health and safety across all sites was sustained. The number of employee Lost Time Injuries reported was reduced by 67% per cent from the previous year, and 168 UK sites enjoyed 10 or more injury-free years.

Company goals and strategy

Cementitous

The UK cementitious market saw a continued displacement of cement through the increased penetration of slag during 2006. A lack of sufficient slag volumes put pressure on competitors to recover their cement share of the market. CEMEX is meeting this challenge through the increased offering of CEM3 and leveraging its European network by using German slag.

CEMEX has challenged the Government in a Judicial Review to redress the shortage of carbon credits allocated to one of its UK plants from 2008. Irrespective of the outcome, it remains a key focus for CEMEX to reduce emissions by increasing the use of alternative fuels to heat cement kilns.

Aggregates

In the aggregates sector, CEMEX is continuing its operational improvement project, which already has led to £5.2 million savings, to increase efficiency

The aggregates business is facing the challenge of replacing mineral reserves to secure future volumes. The company is meeting this challenge through investment, the extension of existing sites and the acquisition of new mineral reserves. But developing new reserves is costly and has put a pressure on aggregates margins, and so in 2007 there is pressure on this sector to increase efficiency of production to mitigate this cost.



Directors' report continued

Mortar

While CEMEX is a relatively small provider of dry silo mortar, this market is seeing continued growth, and CEMEX UK aims to take advantage of this opportunity by investing in a number of new projects to grow this market and become a more prominent supplier

Asphalt

The Government has not delivered on its promised investment in transport infrastructure, and as a result the demand for asphalt has declined. However, CEMEX remains strong within the smaller customer segment and is focusing on improving service levels to maintain this position.

Customer focus

It is a priority to extend the out of hours delivery service, and develop innovative products and services for customers in 2007

Sustainability

In 2007 CEMEX is continuing the work to improve its sustainable performance across the business and focus on delivery of three high level goals

- 1 Reducing overall emissions
- 2 Ensuring the long-term supply of building materials for the UK construction industry
- 3 Ensuring that CEMEX is a good neighbour at all times

CEMEX is also looking to maximize opportunities for recycling and the reuse of materials to support the sustainable construction agenda and help ensure that high-quality products and services are provided as efficiently, cost effectively and sustainably as possible

People

Implementation of the CEMEX human resources platform is continuing in the UK, with e-learning and further development opportunities being added to improve employee productivity further

Sustainability begins at the heart of every company and in 2007 CEMEX is also focusing on the encouragement of employees to work and behave in a way that contributes to a more sustainable future. This means integrating sustainable practices, including recycling, through education and motivation in the workplace.

Although lost time injuries were reduced significantly during 2006, Health and Safety continues to be a key priority for the business. To ensure that all employees go home safe every night, the target therefore remains zero accidents.

Capital investments

In 2006, CEMEX invested £63 million in the UK operations, this spanned the entire business, including the aggregates, cement, readymixed concrete and concrete products sectors

The programme included environmental improvements and the upgrade and modernisation of equipment and plants, and demonstrates the company's commitment to the UK construction industry. Many of the projects have the latest state-of-the-art equipment incorporated to reduce dust and noise and minimise impact on neighbours.

As part of the investment, CEMEX also embarked on a two-year initiative to bring the UK into line with the corporate identity of the parent company, which consists of red and blue stripes with the blue CEMEX logotype

In 2007, CEMEX plans to continue this investment programme to improve quality and service for construction customers



Directors' report continued

Risks and uncertainties

The principal operations of CEMEX's UK Operations are extraction, processing and distribution of building materials. Many of these operations are tightly regulated by the Environment Agency, which is the public body tasked with protecting and improving the environment on behalf of the Government.

CEMEX is responsible for ensuring that the needs for minerals are balanced against the impact of the operations on people and the environment. The company depend on local communities and regulators to secure land reserves and grant planning and operational permits.

In the UK the company's three cement plants are also subject to binding caps on carbon dioxide emissions imposed by the European Union's directive implementing the Kyoto Protocol on climate change

Cement-making is energy intensive, and to mitigate rising energy and fuel costs, fossil fuels are increasingly being part-replaced with alternative fuels made from wastes, including chipped tyres and household waste

Construction activity and the demand for building products tend to decrease during periods of cold weather or when heavy or sustained rainfalls occur. Consequently, demand for our products is significantly lower during the winter.

Results and dividend

The loss for the year attributable to shareholders was £18,272,000 (2005) restated loss £55,650,000) which will be transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend to ordinary shareholders (2005) £nil)

Interests in land

In the opinion of the directors, the current open market value of the company's land interests significantly exceeds the amount at which the assets are included in the balance sheet at 31 December 2006, however it is not practicable to value these assets on an annual basis

Directors

The directors who served during and since the end of the year are as shown below

C A Leese	(appointed 31 July 2007)
G Moores	(resigned 31 August 2006)
C L Oakley	
M A Ogden	(resigned 31 October 2007)
l Ortiz	
G N Russell	(appointed 31 October 2007)
L H Russell	(appointed 31 October 2007)

Disabled persons

Employment opportunities are available to disabled persons in accordance with their abilities and aptitudes, on equal terms with other employees. Should employees become disabled during the course of their employment, every effort is made to enable them to continue employment, with re-training for alternative work where necessary. The same opportunities for training, personal development and career advancement are available to disabled persons as for other employees.



Directors' report continued

Employee involvement

The company's policy is to provide equal opportunities to all existing employees. The company has an established system of communication with employees through line management Employees regularly receive information about the financial progress and position of the CEMEX Group by means of a house journal and reports to the employees on the Group's financial results and on pension funds

Financial instruments

The company uses financial instruments, comprising borrowings, cash and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's business The company has not entered into any derivative transactions

The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are credit risk on trade debts, interest rate risk on its borrowings and exchange gains or losses on monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

Payment policy

The company has a policy to settle the terms of payment with its suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction, ensures that those suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment, and abides by the terms of payment

Donations

The company made charitable donations of £14,567 (2005 £37,000) and no political donations during the year (2005 £nil)

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

Statutory dispensation and auditors

The company has an election in force under section 379A of the Companies Act 1985 dispensing with the laying of accounts and reports before the company in a General Meeting, the holding of an Annual General Meeting and the obligation to appoint auditors annually

Approved by the board of directors on 7 February 2008 and signed on its behalf by

M L Collins Secretary

CEMEX House, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe, Egham, Surrey TW20 8TD



Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

The financial statements are required by law to 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have 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 proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



Independent auditors' report to the members of CEMEX UK Operations Limited

We have audited the financial statements of CEMEX UK Operations Limited for the year ended 31 December 2006 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the reconciliation of shareholders' funds and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Practice) are set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 8

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition, we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions is not disclosed

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

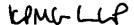
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs at 31 December 2006 and of its loss for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985,
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements



KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors
BIRMINGHAM

7 February 2008



Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2006

	Notes		2006		Restated 2005
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Turnover	3		1,031,987		1,079,558
Cost of sales Exceptional cost of sales	4	(718,792)		(721,469) (18,810)	
Exceptional cost of sales	7		(718,792)	—————	(740,279)
Gross profit			313,195		339,279
Distribution costs			(182,873)		(211,259)
Administrative expenses Exceptional administrative expenses	4	(183,791)		(134,068) (22,255)	
			(183,791)		(156,323)
Other operating income	6		2,716		3,337
Operating loss			(50,753)		(24,966)
Exceptional items (Loss)/Profit on sale or termination of operations Profit on disposal of fixed assets	7	(37) 20,783		2,005 11,004	
·			20,746		13,009
Income from shares in group undertakings and participating interests			1,720		1,098
Interest receivable and similar income	8		10,062		2,893
Interest payable and similar charges	9		(26,877)		(22,980)
Amounts written off investments	13,14		-		(8,837)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	4		(45,102)		(39,783)
Tax credit/(charge) on loss on ordinary activities	10		26,830		(15,867)
Retained loss for the financial year	24		(18,272)		(55,650)

These results are derived wholly from continuing operations



Balance sheet as at 31 December 2006

	Notes		2006		2005
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11	261		4,784	
Tangible assets	12	672,443		678,951	
Investments in group undertakings	13	80,800		80,800	
Investments in participating interests	14	527		927	
		 _	754,031		765,462
Current assets					
Stocks	15	62,677		66,843	
Debtors	16	228,990		210,217	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,499		69,287	
		296,166		346,347	
Oneddana					
Creditors.	17	(235,436)		(251,210)	
amounts falling due within one year	,,	(235,430)		(231,210)	
Net current assets			60,730		95,137
Het Current dosets			35,735		00,
Total assets less current liabilities			814,761		860,599
			ŕ		
Creditors:					
amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(261,700)		(255,325)
Provisions for liabilities and charges					
Deferred tax	20	(83,250)		(109,157)	
Other provisions	21	(148,334)		(150,012)	
			(231,584)		(259,169)
					
Net assets before net pension liability			321,477		346,105
	00		(70.400)		(EE 220)
Net pension liability	22		(79,100)		(55,230)
			040.077		200 975
Net assets			242,377		290,875
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		345,100		345,100
Profit and loss account	24		(102,723)		(54,225)
i ront and 1035 account	~7		(102,120)		(01,220)
Equity shareholders' funds			242,377		290,875
Equity officialities funds			L-12,011		200,070

The financial statements on pages 10 to 35 were approved by the Board of Directors on 7 February 2008 and signed on its behalf by

C A Leese Director



Statement of total recognised gains & losses for the year ended 31 December 2006

	2006 £000	Restated 2005 £000
Loss for the financial year Actuarial (loss)/gain on pension scheme Deferred tax on actuarial (loss)/gain	(18,272) (44,600) 13,380	(55,650) 1,300 (390)
Total gains and losses recognised since last annual report	(49,492)	(54,740)



Reconciliation of shareholders' funds for the year ended 31 December 2006

2006 £000	Restated 2005 £000
(18,272)	(54,909)
-	(741)
(18,272)	(55,650)
(44,600) 13,380 994	1,300 (390) 741
(48,498)	(53,999)
290,875	344,874
242,377	290,875
	£000 (18,272) - (18,272) (44,600) 13,380 994 - (48,498) - 290,875



Notes to the accounts

1. Principal accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements, except as noted below

In these financial statements the following new standard has been adopted for the first time

FRS 20 'Share based payments'

The accounting policy under this new standard is set out below and an indication of the material effects of its adoption is included in note 2

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, and under the historical cost accounting rules

Turnover

Turnover comprises sales of materials for use in the construction industry at invoiced values excluding value added tax but inclusive of aggregate levy where applicable. Turnover is recognised at the point that goods are despatched and invoiced.

Consolidated financial statements

As the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CEMEX España S A and is included in its consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available, the company has taken advantage of section 228 of the Companies Act 1985 and consolidated financial statements have not been prepared

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets over their expected useful lives using the straight-line basis. The expected useful lives of the assets of the business are reassessed periodically in the light of experience. The straight-line annual rates of depreciation most widely used are

Freehold buildings 2%

Leasehold land & buildings 2% or over the life of the lease if shorter

Plant, machinery, equipment & ships 3 3% to 20% Information systems 10% to 33 3% Motor cars and vans 20%

Motor cars and vans 20% Commercial vehicles 12 5%

Freehold land is not depreciated. The cost of mineral deposits is depleted in the proportion which the production for the year bears to the latest estimates of mineral reserves.

Disposals of land and buildings

Disposals of properties are included when contracts have been exchanged and completed before the end of the financial year

Share based payments

Share based incentive arrangements are provided to certain employees under group savings related and executive share option schemes. Share options granted to employees and other share based arrangements put in place since 7 November 2002 are valued at the date of grant or award using an appropriate pricing model and are charged in the profit and loss account over the vesting period of the scheme. The annual charge is modified to take account of shares forfeited by employees who leave during the vesting period.



Notes to the accounts continued

1. Principal accounting policies continued

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill (representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the separable net assets acquired) arising on business combinations in respect of acquisitions since 1 January 1998 is capitalised in the balance sheet and amortised on the straight-line basis through the profit and loss account over 20 years or the estimated useful life of the businesses acquired if lower

Investments

Investments are held at cost less provisions required to reduce their carrying values to their recoverable amounts

Operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term

Finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are included in fixed assets and the capital elements of the commitments are shown as obligations under finance leases. Payments under such leases are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest element is charged to the profit and loss account over the lease term in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their useful lives or the lease term if shorter

Leasing income and receivables

Income from leasing contracts, being the excess of total rentals received over the cost of the net investment in leases, is taken to the profit and loss account according to the investment period method of accounting in direct relationship to the reducing capital invested during the primary lease period. Finance lease receivables represent the amounts due under these contracts less finance charges allocated to future periods.

Provisions

Land reinstatement provisions represent the current estimated cost of reinstating aggregate-bearing, landfill and other land and are provided over the lives of the sites. The costs of monitoring landfill sites are provided at discounted net present value. Provisions are made on a site-by-site basis.

Other provisions are reviewed annually based on best estimates available at the time

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the loss/profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised without discounting in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required by FRS 19

Grants received

Grants received from government and similar agencies, where they relate to expenditure on fixed assets or are to finance the activities of the company over a number of years, are recognised in the profit and loss account over the expected useful economic lives of the related assets or over the number of years of the activity. The amount still to be recognised is treated as deferred income

Income from shares in group undertakings

Income from shares in group undertakings comprises dividends received and receivable. Dividends are recognised where approved by shareholders or received in cash.



Notes to the accounts continued

1. Principal accounting policies continued

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and appropriate production overheads. Net realisable value comprises the estimated selling price, less further production costs to completion, and appropriate selling and distribution costs. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stocks.

Debtors

All known bad debts in respect of trade debtors are written off or fully provided for and, in addition, further provisions are made where considered appropriate

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates pension schemes providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company. Pension scheme assets are measured using market values. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using a projected unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term and currency to the liability. The pension scheme deficits are recognised in full. The movement in the schemes' combined deficit is split between operating charges, finance items and, in the statement of total recognised gains and losses, actuarial gains and losses.

The company also operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Participating interests

Participating interests are interests in which the company owns at least 20% of the equity and, in the opinion of the directors, the company exercises a significant influence on management. Income from these investments is included in the profit and loss account where dividends are approved by shareholders or received in cash

Financial instruments

Following the adoption of the disclosure requirements of FRS 25, financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity (i.e. forming part of shareholders' funds) only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions

- they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company, and
- b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Finance payments associated with financial liabilities are dealt with as part of interest payable and similar charges Finance payments associated with financial instruments that are classified as part of shareholders' funds, are dealt with as appropriations in the reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds



Notes to the accounts continued

2. Prior period restatements

In these financial statements, FRS20 "Share based payments" has been adopted for the first time. Details of the share based payments made in 2006 and 2005 are shown in note 5. The effect has been increase the loss before tax by £994,000 in 2006 and by £741,000 in 2005. There is no effect on shareholders' funds.

3. Turnover

All turnover anses in the United Kingdom and from one class of business

4. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		
to the control of the cont	2006	2005
	£000	£000
The loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after		
charging/(crediting)		
Depreciation and depletion of tangible fixed assets		
Depreciation - owned assets	38,709	43,854
Depreciation - assets held under finance leases	9,431	10,684
	48,140	54,538
Impairment of tangible fixed assets	11,266	-
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets (excluding land and buildings)	1,214	1,446
Amortisation of goodwill	365	365
Impairment of goodwill	4,158	_
Hire of plant and machinery under operating leases	10,471	17,208
Other operating lease rentals	1,607	1,071
Auditors' remuneration - for audit of these financial statements	807	305
- other services	750	-
Government grants	(202)	(187)
Exceptional cost of sales		
Redundancy and reorganisation costs	-	18,810
Exceptional administrative expenses		
Redundancy and reorganisation costs	-	22,255

Following the acquisition of the RMC Group by CEMEX, the company embarked on a major reorganisation programme to restructure and rationalise its operations and systems in line with those adopted by CEMEX internationally. Exceptional costs amounting to £41,065,000 were incurred in 2005 as a result, which included staff terminations, site closures and stock provisions.



Notes to the accounts continued

5. Employees and directors

Staff are employed by the company and by the group undertakings that act as agents for the company Their costs, which are borne by this company, and the average number of employees are shown below

D. #		Restated
Staff costs	2006 £000	2005 £000
	2000	2000
Wages and salanes	200,548	167,932
Social security costs	18,256	13,940
Pension costs	20,000	22,643
Share based payments	1,537	932
	240,341	205,447
Wages and salanes include redundancy costs of £3,202,000 (2005 £12,354,000)		
Average number of persons employed by the company during the year	2006	2005
Average number of persons employed by the company during the year	Number	Number
	Halliber	Hamber
Sales and distribution	2,423	1,742
Production	2,366	3,318
General and administration	920	1,331
	5,709	6,391
		
Directors	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Aggregate emoluments	1,384	1,192
Company pension contributions to money purchase schemes	5	4
Company pension contributions to defined benefit schemes	16	130
Compensation for loss of office	95	328
	1,500	1,654
	2006	2005
	Number	Number
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing under		
defined benefit schemes during the year	1	4
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing under	_	_
money purchase schemes during the year	1	2 5
The number of directors exercising share options during the year		
Highest paid director	2006	2005
	000£	£000
Aggregate emoluments	748	521
		

The highest paid director did not exercise any share options during the year



Notes to the accounts continued

5. Employees and directors continued

Share based payments

The immediate parent company, CEMEX Investments Limited has granted options over shares to employees under share option schemes. Where grants were made after 7 November 2002 they have been accounted for as required by FRS 20 "Share based payments". As permitted by the transitional arrangements of that standard, awards made before that date have not been so accounted. All options have been valued at the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

Details of Savings Related Share Options granted since 7 November 2002

Grant date Share price at grant date Exercise price Shares under option Vesting period Expected volatility Option life Risk free rate Expected dividend yield Fair value per option The movements on these options over the year a	10 Oct 2003 £6 66 £4 97 374,704 3 yrs 50% 3 5 yrs 3 75% 4 68% £2 46	10 Oct 2003 £6 66 £4 97 290,752 5 yrs 50% 5 5 yrs 3 75% 4 68% £2 60	8 Oct 2004 £8 50 £5 06 373,636 3 yrs 33% 3 5 yrs 4 75% 3 67% £3 50	8 Oct 2004 £8 50 £5 06 389,923 5 yrs 33% 5 5 yrs 4 75% 3 67% £3 50
,	2006 Number	2006 Weighted average exercise price	2005 Number	2005 Weighted average exercise pnce
At 1 January Lapsed Exercised	1,127,074 (121,487) (63,831)	£3.04 £3 16 £2 81	1,335,858 (196,555) (12,230)	£3 01 £2 86 £2 61
At 31 December	941,756	£3.04	1,127,074	£3 04
Exercisable at 31 December	236,864	£2 46	-	-

The share based payment charge for Savings Related Share Options in 2006 was £653,000 (2005 £831,000)



Notes to the accounts continued

5. Employees and directors continued

Share based payments continued

Details of Executive Share Options granted since 7 November 2002

Grant date	14 Apr 2003	13 Арг 2004
Share price at grant date	£3 64	£6 16
Exercise price	£3 64	£6 16
Shares under option	542,400	379,000
Vesting period	3 yrs	3 yrs
Expected volatility	50%	33%
Option life	10 yrs	10 yrs
Risk free rate	3 75%	4 00%
Expected dividend yield	8 57%	5 06%
Fair value per option	£0 81	£1 12
		

The movements on these options over the year are as follows

	2006	2006	2005	2005
	Number	Weighted	Number	Weighted
		average		average
		exercise		exercise
		рпсе		price
At 1 January	5,112	£0.84	760,642	£0 96
Cash cancelled	•	-	(751,856)	£0 96
Exercised	(1,975)	£0.81	(3,674)	£0 89
At 31 December	3,137	£0 85	5,112	£0 84
Francischie et 24 December				 _
Exercisable at 31 December	2,713	£0.81	-	-

The share based payment charge for Executive Share Options in 2006 was £1,000 (2005 £274,000 credit)

Senior executives of the company participate in a loyalty scheme whereby they are made an allocation of stocks in the ultimate parent company, CEMEX S A B de C V. These allocations are released to the employees in 4 equal tranches on the first 4 anniversaries of the allocations being granted. These have been accounted for as equity settled share based payments under FRS 20.

	2006	2006	2005	2005
	Number	£000	Number	£000
Total stocks awarded in year for releasing to employees over the following 4 years	461,973	1,410	125,192	763

The share based payment charge for this scheme in 2006 was £883,000 (2005 £375,000)



Notes to the accounts continued

6.	Other operating income	2006 £000	2005 £000
	Net rent from land and property management Other	1,561 1,155	3,337 -
		2,716	3,337

7. Disposal of operations

The company's Lytag and Masonry businesses were disposed of in 2006 for a net loss of £37,000 and the businesses of Biscem and DME Tyres were disposed of in 2005 for a profit of £2,005,000

The results of these businesses were not material to the company overall and no reclassification to discontinued activities has been made

8.	Interest receivable and similar income		
U.	interest receivable and similar income	2006	2005
		£000	£000
	Other interest receivable	11	979
	Gains on foreign currency conversion	3,550	14
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	1	-
	Other finance income (see note 22)	6,500	1,900
		10,062	2,893
9.	Interest payable and similar charges	2006	2005
		0003	£000
	Bank overdrafts and bank loans	1,004	98
	Loans from parent company	19,098	16,164
	Finance leases	2,154	2,267
	Unwinding of discounts	4,610	4,440
	Preference shares	11	11
		26,877	22,980



Notes to the accounts continued

10.	Taxation	2006 £000	Restated 2005 £000
	Analysis of tax charge on ordinary activities	2000	2000
	Current tax		
	United Kingdom Corporation tax at the rate of 30% (2005 30%)		
	on the loss on ordinary activities for the year	-	-
	Prior year adjustments	(4,073)	4,174
		(4,073)	4,174
	Deferred tax		
	Deferred tax on timing differences for the current year	(7,070)	1,289
	Prior year adjustments	(18,837)	8,454
	Deferred tax on defined benefit pension schemes	3,150	1,950
		(22,757)	11,693
	Tax (credit)/charge on loss on ordinary activities	(26,830)	15,867
	Reconciliation of current tax charge		
	The current tax (credit)/charge for the year is greater (2005 greater) than the rate of 30% (2005 30%). The reasons for the difference are explained below		
	Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(45,102)	(39,783)
	Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate		
	of Corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005 30%)	(13,531)	(11,935)
	Adjustments for the effects of		
	Disallowable expenditure	1,653	4,371
	Non-taxable income	-	(329)
	Amortisation of goodwill	1,357	110
	Difference between book profits on fixed assets sold and chargeable gains	2,547	671
	Other timing differences	3,286	2,360
	Difference between capital allowances and depreciation for the year	4,287	(7,906)
	Movements on provisions	(503)	4,257
	Movement on defined benefit pension schemes	•	(1,950)
	Depreciation of assets not qualifying for capital allowances	(3,150)	1,624
	Prior year adjustments	(4,073)	4,174
	Group relief given for no payment	4,054	8,727
	Current tax (credit)/charge for the year	(4,073)	4,174

A number of changes to the UK corporation tax system have been substantively enacted since the balance sheet date. The changes relate to the reduction in the corporation tax rate from 30 per cent to 28 per cent with effect from 1 April 2008 and to the abolition of balancing adjustments for industrial buildings allowances. If these changes had been substantively enacted before the balance sheet day they would have reduced the deferred tax liability recognised in the company. Given uncertainties around which period the timing differences which make up the deferred tax balance will reverse, it is not possible to calculate the full financial impact of these changes. The current tax rate applicable to the company from 1 April 2008 will be 28%.



Notes to the accounts continued

11.	Intangible assets	Goodwill
	Cost	2000
	At 1 January 2006 and at 31 December 2006	7,139
	Amortisation	
	At 1 January 2006	2,355
	Charge for the year	365
	Impairment	4,158
	At 31 December 2006	6,878
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2006	261
	At 31 December 2005	4,784



Notes to the accounts continued

12. Tangible assets

rangible accets	Land & buildings		Plant	Motor	Total	
	Freehold	Long leasehold		machinery & equipment	vehicles	Total
	£000	£000	000£	2000	£000	£000
Cost						
At 1 January 2006	229,853	44,289	45,736	813,745	88,668	1,222,291
Reclassifications Transfers from other	408	1,179	-	(1,587)	-	-
group undertakings Additions	7.065	- 21	-	44	- -	44
Disposals	7,365 (10,945)	(3,398)	10 (5,050)	48,692 (26,526)	6,489 (2,180)	62,577 (48,099)
Transfers to other	(10,545)	(3,330)	(3,030)	(20,320)	(2,100)	(46,055)
group undertakings	-	•	-	(297)	-	(297)
At 31 December 2006	226,681	42,091	40,696	834,071	92,977	1,236,516
Depreciation and depletion		-				
At 1 January 2006	68,324	10,666	23,711	394,828	45,811	543,340
Reclassifications Transfers from other	•	1,160	, <u>-</u>	(1,160)	-	•
group undertakings	-	•	-	5	-	5
Charge for the year	20,305	1,523	1,657	14,796	9,859	48,140
Impairment	-	-	-	11,266	-	11,266
Disposals Transfers to other	(6,610)	(317)	(3,975)	(25,916)	(1,830)	(38,648)
group undertakings	-	-	-	(30)	-	(30)
At 31 December 2006	82,019	13,032	21,393	393,789	53,840	564,073
Net book value	<u>-</u>					
At 31 December 2006	144,662	29,059	19,303	440,282	39,137	672,443
At 31 December 2005	161,529	33,623	22,025	418,917	42,857	678,951
			7			

Buildings situated on land owned by other group undertakings have been classified according to the tenure from the group point of view. Tangible fixed assets have been transferred during the year to and from fellow group undertakings at the original cost or valuation to the group together with the accumulated depreciation to the date of transfer. Plant, machinery and equipment includes fixtures, fittings and tools

A reclassification of depreciation has been made between freehold land and plant and machinery to correct for brought forward depreciation misclassification

Capital commitments	2006 £000	2005 £000
Contracts placed for future capital expenditure not provided for in the financial	2000	2000
statements	758	3,818



Notes to the accounts continued

12. Tangible fixed assets continued

Assets held under finance leases	2006 £000	2005 £000
Assets held under finance leases, capitalised and included in freehold land and buildings, plant, machinery and equipment	2000	1000
Cost Cumulative depreciation	83,736 (47,895)	84,830 (37,902)
Net book value	35,841	46,928

Depreciation of £9,431,000 (2005 £10,684,000) was charged in the year on assets held under finance leases

13. Investments in group undertakings

£000 Cost At 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2006 134,063 **Provisions** At 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2006 53,263 Net book value At 1 January 2006 and 31 December 2006 80,800

Names of group undertakings	Country of incorporation	Business activity	Percentage of equity held	
	& operation		2006 %	2005 %
C C P Limited	Great Britain	Concrete Products	100	100
RMC Dormant No 2 Limited	Great Britain	Non-trading	100	100
Reservoir Aggregates Limited	Great Britain	Aggregates	49	49
CEMEX Seament Limited	Great Britain	Cement agent	100	100
Seament Limited	Great Britain	Cement	100	100
RMC Russell Limited	Great Britain	Non-trading	100	100
Processing Ash LLP	Great Britain	Ash	65	75

All investments are in the respective companies' ordinary share capital



Notes to the accounts continued

14. Investments in participating interests

missions in parasipating intorcots	Shares £000	Loans £000	Total £000
Cost			
At 1 January 2006 Disposals	1,451 (1,335)	411 -	1,862 (1,335)
At 31 December 2006	116	411	527
Provisions			
At 1 January 2006 Disposals	935 (935)	:	935 (935)
At 31 December 2006		-	
Net book value			
At 31 December 2006	116	411	527
At 31 December 2005	516	411	927

Names of participating interests	Called up ordinary	Percentage of equity held	
	share capital	2006	2005
		%	%
Atlantic Aggregates Limited	£1,000	-	49
Blackwater Aggregates Limited	£2	50	50
Brett Hall Aggregates Limited	£1,000	50	50
Buxton Rail Limited	£100	50	50
Eton Aggregates Limited	£384	25	25
Havering Aggregates Limited	£100	50	50
Humber Sand & Gravel Limited	£100	50	50
Island Barn Aggregates Limited	£200,000	50	50
Isle of Wight Aggregates Limited	£2	50	50
Purfleet Aggregates Limited	£100	50	50
West London Aggregates Limited	£100	50	50

The investment in Atlantic Aggregates Limited was disposed of during 2006

All of the above undertakings are registered in England and Wales and are involved in the production and sale of aggregates

15. Stocks

Stocks	2006 £000	2005 £000
Raw materials and consumables	22,399	27,043
Work in progress	2,519	6,606
Finished goods and goods for resale	37,759	33,194
	62,677	66,843



Notes to the accounts continued

16.	Debtors		2025
		2006 £000	2005 £000
	Amounts falling due within one year	2000	2000
	Amounts failing due within one year		
	Trade debtors	137,639	139,307
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	33,997	6,368
	Amounts owed by participating interests	3,776	352
	Finance lease receivables	-	3,234
	Capital debtors	10,244	7,668
	Other debtors	7,704	10,402
	Prepayments and accrued income	26,312	22,119
		219,672	189,450
	Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Amounts family due after more than one year		
	Trade debtors	1,270	472
	Finance lease receivables	-	3,858
	Other debtors	-	669
	Capital debtors	7,349	15,768
	Prepayments and accrued income	699	-
		9,318	20,767
		228,990	210,217
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and free of interest		
	The cost of assets acquired in the year for onwards finance leasing was £nil (2005 £	1,780,000)	
47	Cuaditara amaunta fallina dua within ana was		
17.	Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	2006	2005
		£000	£000
	Overdrafts	14,710	31,902
	Trade creditors	3,000	100
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	208,007	200,474
	Amounts owed to gardicipating interests	200,007 611	200,474
	Obligations under finance leases	8,779	10,005
	Other creditors	19	3,021
	Corporation tax	1 <i>3</i>	3,021 4,174
	Accruals and deferred income	310	1,534
		235,436	251,210
		200,700	201,210

The overdrafts are guaranteed by certain other group companies as part of a joint and several guarantee

Third party liabilities incurred by the company's agents are accounted for by the agents and reimbursed by the company through amounts owed to group undertakings

Amounts owed by group undertakings are free of interest



Notes to the accounts continued

18. Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year

	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Amounts owed to parent company		
Loan	75,575	69,658
Loan Note	162,892	151,496
	238,467	221,154
Finance leases	19,149	29,531
Preference shares	215	212
Accruals and deferred income	3,869	4,428
	261,700	255,325

The loan from the parent company is unsecured and has no fixed date of repayment. Interest is payable at 1% above base rate.

At the option of the company, the Loan Note may be repaid between 2006 and 2011 or may be converted into Preference shares. Interest is payable on the principal amount at the Retail Price Index + 2 94%

Finance leases

	2006	2005
	£000	£000
The minimum lease payments under finance leases fall due as follows		
Within 1 year	9,255	11,727
Within 2-5 years	21,811	29,908
After 5 years	193	2,717
	31,259	44,352
Less future finance charges	(3,331)	(4,816)
	27,928	39,536

Obligations under finance leases are secured on the assets to which they relate

19. Financial instruments

The company uses financial instruments, comprising borrowings, cash and various items such as trade debtors and trade creditors that anse directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's business.

The company has not entered into any derivative transactions

The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are credit risk on trade debts, interest rate risk on its borrowings and exchange gains or losses on monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies

There is no material difference between the book values and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities



Notes to the accounts continued

19. Financial instruments continued

The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities

		Overdrafts £000	Finance leases £000	Other £000	Total 2006 £000
	Less than 1 year In more than 1 year but not more than 2 years In more than 2 years but not more than 5 years In more than 5 years	14,710 - - -	8,779 7,786 11,238 125	- - 238,467 215	23,489 7,786 249,705 340
		14,710	27,928	238,682	281,320
		Overdrafts £000	Finance leases £000	Other £000	Total 2005 £000
	Less than 1 year In more than 1 year but not more than 2 years In more than 2 years but not more than 5 years In more than 5 years	31,902	10,005 8,230 18,664 2,637 39,536	221,366	41,907 8,230 18,664 224,003 292,804
	All the above are floating rate financial liabilities				
20.	Deferred tax Deferred tax has been calculated at the rate of 30% (2005)	5 30%)		2006 £000	2005 £000
	on the following timing differences Accelerated capital allowances and expense provisions Chargeable gains held over			35,512 47,738 83,250	58,847 50,310 109,157
	Movement in the year			£000	
	At 1 January 2006 Released in the year			109,157 (25,907)	
	At 31 December 2006		_	83,250	

No provision has been made for deferred tax on gains recognised on the sale of properties where potentially taxable gains have been rolled over into replacement assets. Such tax would become payable only if the properties were sold without it being possible to claim rollover relief. The total amount unprovided is £34,185,000 (2005 £34,185,000). At present it is not envisaged that any tax will become payable in the foreseeable future.



Notes to the accounts continued

21.	Other provisions	Land reinstatement	Landfill monitoring	Claims and quarantees	Onerous contracts	Re- structuring	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	000£	£000
	At 1 January 2006	11,065	114,730	10,000	3,278	10.939	150,012
	Transfers	(1,444)	1,444	-	-,	-	-
	Provided/(released) in the ye	, , ,	1,688	_	3,829	-	5,612
	Unwinding of discount	-	4,610	-	-	-	4,610
	Utilised in the year	(2)	(15)	-	(944)	(10,939)	(11,900)
	At 31 December 2006	9,714	122,457	10,000	6,163	-	148,334

The land reinstatement and monitoring provisions are estimated and reviewed annually. The timing of utilisation will differ for each site between 1 and 60 years

A provision for claims and guarantees has been created to cover legal claims made against the company in the course of its business and for guarantees that the company has contractually provided to third parties. Utilisation is expected within the next 2 years.

Onerous contracts include obligations under leases These provisions will be utilised over the next 8 years

22. Pensions

The company is the main participant in defined benefit pension schemes operated by CEMEX Investments Limited for the employees of its UK subsidiaries, which are now closed to new members

A full actuarial valuation was carried out by a qualified actuary as at 31 December 2006. The major assumptions used for the actuarial valuation were

	2006	2005	2004	2003
Price inflation	2.9%	2 6%	2 6%	2 5%
Rate of increase in salaries	3.9%	3 6%	3 6%	3 5%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	2.9%	2 6%	2 6%	2 5%
Rate of increase for deferred pensioners	2.9%	2 6%	2 6%	2 5%
Discount rate	5.2%	4 9%	5 4%	5 5%



Notes to the accounts continued

22. Pensions continued

The fair value of the assets and the expected rate of return at each balance sheet date were

	Rate of return 2006 %	Fair value 2006 £000	Rate of return 2005 %	Fair value 2005 £000	Rate of return 2004 %	Fair value 2004 £000	Rate of return 2003 %	Fair value 2003 £000
Equities Domestic Overseas	7.6 7.9	162,000 243,000	7 5 7 8	167,000 232,000	7 5 7 8	154,000 190,000	7 5 7 8	162,000 162,000
Bonds Fixed interest	4.5	120,000	45	113,000	48	163,000	50	141,000
Index linked	4.0	120,000	40	118,000	43	32,000	48	34,000
Property	6.3	90,000	6.5	64,000	66	42,000	-	-
Other (insured annuities)	3.9	34,000	36	6,000	3 6	15,000	70	37,000
		769,000		700,000		596,000		534,000
Reconciliation to be	alance she	et					2006	2005
						;	£000	£000
Fair value of fund as Actuanal value of fur							9,100 2,100)	699,800 (778,700)
Gross deficit in the fi Deferred tax asset	und						3,000) 3,900	(78,900) 23,670
Net liability						(79	9,100)	(55,230)
Movements in the c	deficit							
							2006 £000	2005 £000
At 1 January						(78	3,900)	(86,700)
Contributions paid							1,000	26,400
Current service cost Curtailment cost),000) -	(18,000) (3,800)
Other finance income	е					€	5,500	1,900
Actuanal gain/(loss)						(44	1,600)	1,300
At 31 December						(113	3,000)	(78,900)
Analysis of the amo	ount charg	ed to operati	ing profit					
							2006 £000	2005 £000
Current service cost						20	0,000	18,000
Curtailment cost							-	3,800
						20	0,000	21,800



Notes to the accounts continued

22. Pensions continued

Analysis of the amount credited to other finance income			
Thin you of the amount of barter to other interior modific		2006	2005
		£000	£000
Expected return on pension scheme assets		(44,800)	(38,800)
Interest on pension scheme liabilities		`38,300	36,900
		(6,500)	(1,900)
		(6,500)	(1,900)
Analysis of the amounts recognised in the statement of total and losses	recognised gains	2006	2005
1114 100000		£000	£000
		£000	2000
Actuarial return less expected return on pension scheme assets		31,400	66,400
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities		-	-
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the sche	eme liabilities	(76,000)	(65,100)
		(44,600)	1,300
History of experience gains and losses	2006	2005	2004
•	£000	£000	£000
Difference between the expected and actual return on scheme			
assets Amount	04 400	00.400	00.000
* *************************************	31,400	66,400	23,900
Percentage of scheme assets	4 1%	9 5%	4 0%
Experience losses on scheme liabilities			
Amount	-	-	(6,200)
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	-	-	0 9%
Total actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in the statement of total			
recognised gains and losses			
Amount	(44,600)	1,300	(3,500)
Percentage of the present value of scheme liabilities	5 1%	0 2%	0 5%

Defined contribution scheme

The defined benefit pension schemes shown above are no longer admitting new members. New members may join a defined contribution scheme. The contributions payable by the company to that scheme amounted to £1,209,000 (2005 £843,000).



Notes to the accounts continued

23.

,	Called up share capital	2006 £000	2005 £000
	Authorised share capital	£000	2,000
	345,100,000 £1 Ordinary shares, 127,700,000 £1 Preference shares and 527,200,000 unclassified £1 shares	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Share capital allotted, called up and fully paid		
	345,100,000 £1 Ordinary shares	345,100	345,100
	200,000 £1 Preference shares	200	200
	Shares classified as shareholders' funds	345,100	345,100
	Shares classified as liabilities	200	200

The Preference shares are redeemable in 2016 at £1 28 each, uplifted by the increase in RPI since 2001, and carry a variable cumulative preference dividend of 2 65% above the prospective real redemption rate of 2016 UK gilts. The preference shareholders are entitled to return of capital in priority to other shareholders in the event of a winding-up, and may only vote at a general meeting of the company on resolutions affecting the rights of preference shareholders.

The classification of the unclassified shares is determined at the point of allotment

24.	Heserves	Profit and loss account £000
	At 1 January 2006	(54,225)
	Retained loss for the financial year	(18,272)
	Actuanal loss on pension scheme	(44,600)
	Deferred tax on actuarial loss	13,380
	Share based payments	994
	At 31 December 2006	(102,723)

Goodwill eliminated directly against reserves relating to acquisitions made prior to 1998 amounts to £7,111,000 (2005 £7,111,000)



Notes to the accounts continued

25. Obligations and commitments under leases

	2006		2006		
	Land & buildings	Other	Land & buildings	Other	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
At 31 December the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring					
Within 1 year	-	580	-	1,197	
Within 2-5 years	356	1,402	96	2,051	
After 5 years	404	•	812	72	
	760	1,982	908	3,320	

26. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a joint and several guarantee with certain group companies, guaranteeing a group bank overdraft facility of £100,000,000 for the CEMEX Investments Limited group

The company is registered with H M. Revenue & Customs as a member of the CEMEX Investments Limited group for value added tax purposes and is therefore jointly and severally liable on a continuing basis for amounts owing by other members of the group in respect of their value added tax liabilities.

There are claims outstanding at 31 December 2006 amounting to £1,616,000 (2005 £1,669,000) in connection with the supply of goods for which no provision has been made in the accounts, as in the opinion of the directors, no loss will arise

27. Cash flow statement

As the company was a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of CEMEX España, S A, for which consolidated financial statements are produced including this company, it is exempted by FRS 1 (revised 1996) from preparing a cash flow statement. The consolidated accounts of CEMEX España, S A are available from Hernandez de Tejada1, Madrid 28027, Spain

28. Related parties

As the company was a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of CEMEX España, S.A., for which consolidated financial statements are produced including this company, it is exempted by FRS 8 from disclosing transactions with entities that are part of that Group or investees of that Group qualifying as related parties

Transactions with others whom the company considers to be related parties are summansed as follows

Transactions with pension funds

The company makes pension contributions to the pension funds of the CEMEX pension funds managed by fellow subsidiary undertakings acting as trustees for those funds. The company is not directly concerned in the administration of the funds.

The details of the fund and the latest actuanal valuation are set out in note 22



Notes to the accounts continued

28. Related parties continued

Transactions with participating interests

The company trades with its participating interests (see note 14) in the normal cours of these transactions is shown below	se of business	The aggregate
	2006	2005
	£000	£000
Sales to participating interests	1,778	2,618
Purchases from participating interests	5,270	7,590
Management charges to participating interests	123	123
Loans advanced to participating interests	411	411
Amounts owed by participating interests	3,776	352
Amounts owed to participating interests	611	-

29. Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the company is a member

The company's immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is CEMEX Investments Limited, which is incorporated in Great Britain

The largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by CEMEX, S A B de C V, the ultimate parent company and controlling party, which is incorporated in Mexico. Its address is Av. Ricardo Margain Zozaya 325, CP 66265, San Pedro Garza Garcia, N L. Mexico.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by CEMEX España, S.A., incorporated in Spain. Its address is Hernandez de Tejada 1, Madrid 28027, Spain.

The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from the above addresses

30. Agent companies

The following companies act as agents of this company

Name	Activity
CEMEX UK Materials Limited	Aggregates, building products, ready mixed concrete, mortar and screed
CEMEX UK Logistics Limited	Logistics
CEMEX Logistics Eastern Limited	Logistics
CEMEX Logistics North East Limited	Logistics
CEMEX Logistics North West Limited	Logistics
CEMEX Logistics Scotland Limited	Logistics
CEMEX Logistics South East Limited	Logistics
CEMEX Logistics Western Limited	Logistics
CEMEX UK Marine Limited	Aggregates
CEMEX UK Construction Services Limited	Contracting
C C P Limited	Building products
CEMEX UK Trading Limited	Cement
CEMEX UK Cement Limited	Cement
CEMEX Seament Limited	Cement
RMC Environmental Services Limited	Waste control
RMC (HW) No 1 Limited	Waste control
Rombus Leasing Limited	Leasing

The company indemnifies its agent companies against all losses and liabilities they may incur in pursuing their activities as agents

