INDEX

CEMEX Latam Holdings S.A. and Subsidiaries

CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Condensed Income Statements
(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

			(Unaudited) For the six-month periods ended	
	Notes		**June 30, 2015**	**June 30, 2014**
Net sales	3	$	747,600	863,955
Cost of sales	2E		(391,636)	(444,151)
Gross profit			**355,964**	**419,804**
Administrative and selling expenses			(108,492)	(117,182)
Distribution expenses			(55,798)	(67,041)
			(164,290)	(184,223)
Operating earnings before other expenses, net			**191,674**	**235,581**
Other expenses, net	5		(7,115)	519
Operating earnings			**184,559**	**236,100**
Financial expense			(40,565)	(47,625)
Other financial expenses, net	6		(544)	(1,525)
Foreign exchange results			(1,484)	(2,781)
Earnings before income tax			**141,966**	**184,169**
Income tax	17A		(59,232)	(62,617)
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME			**82,734**	**121,552**
Non-controlling interest net income			(307)	(392)
CONTROLLING INTEREST NET INCOME		$	**82,427**	**121,160**
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE	19	$	**0.15**	**0.22**
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	19	$	**0.15**	**0.22**

The accompanying notes are part of these consolidated condensed financial statements.

Camilo González Téllez
Legal Representative

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CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Note		(Unaudited) For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME		$	**82,734**	**121,552**
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:				
Currency translation of foreign subsidiaries			(53,786)	(14,232)
Total other items of other comprehensive income for the period			(53,786)	(14,232)
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD			**28,948**	**107,320**
Non-controlling interest comprehensive income			307	392
CONTROLLING INTEREST COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD		$	**28,641**	**106,928**

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CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets
(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Notes	(Unaudited) As of June 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	$ 58,683	51,772
Trade receivables less allowance for doubtful accounts	8	124,828	122,003
Accounts receivable from related parties	9	866	270
Other accounts receivable	10A	18,487	19,523
Taxes receivable		32,857	13,959
Inventories, net	11	102,768	102,821
Other current assets	12	21,843	18,347
Total current assets		360,332	328,695
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Other investments and non-current accounts receivable	10B	20,977	24,215
Property, machinery and equipment, net	13	1,117,256	1,114,921
Goodwill, intangible assets and deferred assets , net	14	1,954,688	2,005,474
Deferred income taxes		11,786	10,635
Total non-current assets		3,104,707	3,155,245
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 3,465,039**	**3,483,940**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short-term debt	15	$ 4,443	5,259
Trade payables		101,452	103,095
Accounts payable to related parties	9	192,234	165,246
Taxes payable		56,162	71,303
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	16	84,680	62,010
Total current liabilities		438,971	406,913
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long-term debt	15	8,190	10,510
Long-term accounts payable to related parties	9	985,854	1,037,923
Employee benefits		42,360	50,769
Deferred income taxes		548,361	565,517
Other non-current liabilities	16	10,876	11,375
Total non-current liabilities		1,595,641	1,676,094
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**2,034,612**	**2,083,007**
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Controlling interest			
Common stock and additional paid-in capital	18A	1,463,537	1,463,349
Other equity reserves	18B	(748,618)	(695,574)
Retained earnings		627,396	353,998
Net income		82,427	273,398
Total controlling interest		1,424,742	1,395,171
Non-controlling interest		5,685	5,762
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,430,427**	**1,400,933**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		**$ 3,465,039**	**3,483,940**

The accompanying notes are part of these consolidated condensed financial statements.

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CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Notes		(Unaudited) For the six-month periods ended As of June 30, 2015	As of June 30, 2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Consolidated net income		$	82,734	121,552
Non-cash items:				
Depreciation and amortization of assets	4		44,675	47,489
Provisions and others expenses			2,120	42
Financial expense, other financial income and foreign exchange results			42,593	51,931
Income taxes	17A		59,232	62,617
Loss on the sale of fixed assets			4,058	416
Changes in working capital, excluding income taxes			25,748	(9,156)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities before interest and income taxes			**261,160**	**274,891**
Financial expense paid in cash			(36,059)	(50,413)
Income taxes paid in cash			(63,075)	(58,925)
Net cash flows provided by operating activities			**162,026**	**165,553**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Property, machinery and equipment, net			(82,261)	(35,882)
Financial income			975	1,123
Intangible assets and other deferred charges			(7,546)	(3,122)
Long term assets and others, net			2,578	189
Net cash flows used in investing activities			**(86,254)**	**(37,692)**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Related parties debt payments			(339,592)	(718,582)
Related parties debt			283,992	575,547
Non-current liabilities, net			(10,708)	(3,161)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			**(66,308)**	**(146,196)**
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			9,464	(18,335)
Cash conversion effect, net			(2,553)	947
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period			51,772	76,691
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	7	$	**58,683**	**59,303**
Changes in working capital, excluding income taxes:				
Trade receivables, net		$	(4,922)	(1,678)
Other accounts receivable and other assets			(4,034)	(3,271)
Inventories			31	(11,097)
Trade payables			(1,644)	2,175
Short-term related parties, net			20,214	16,342
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses			16,103	(11,627)
Changes in working capital, excluding income taxes		$	**25,748**	**(9,156)**

The accompanying notes are part of these consolidated condensed financial statements.

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CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Condensed Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

(Unaudited)

	Notes		Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Other equity reserves	Retained earnings	Total controlling interest	Non-controlling interest	Total stockholders' equity
Balance as of December 31, 2013		**$**	**718,124**	**744,689**	**(473,821)**	**353,998**	**1,342,990**	**14,989**	**1,357,979**
Net income for the period			–	–	–	121,160	121,160	392	121,552
Total other items of comprehensive income for the period			–	–	(14,232)	–	(14,232)	–	(14,232)
Changes in non-controlling interest	18C		–	–	–	–	–	(9,271)	(9,271)
Stock-based compensation	18D		–	41	994	–	1,035	–	1,035
Balance as of June 30, 2014		**$**	**718,124**	**744,730**	**(487,059)**	**475,158**	**1,450,953**	**6,110**	**1,457,063**
Balance as of December 31, 2014		**$**	**718,124**	**745,225**	**(695,574)**	**627,396**	**1,395,171**	**5,762**	**1,400,933**
Net income for the period			–	–	–	82,427	82,427	307	82,734
Total other items of comprehensive income for the period			–	–	(53,786)	–	(53,786)	–	(53,786)
Changes in non-controlling interest	18C		–	–	–	–	–	(384)	(384)
Stock-based compensation	18D		–	188	742	–	930	–	930
Balance as of June 30, 2015		**$**	**718,124**	**745,413**	**(748,618)**	**709,823**	**1,424,742**	**5,685**	**1,430,427**

The accompanying notes are part of these consolidated condensed financial statements.

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1) DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A., was constituted under the laws of Spain on April 17, 2012 as capital stock corporation (S.A.) for an undefined period of time. The entity is a subsidiary of CEMEX España, S.A. ("CEMEX España"), also organized under the laws of Spain, as well as an indirect subsidiary of CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., a public stock corporation with variable capital (S.A.B. de C.V.) organized under the laws of Mexico. The statutory purpose and main activities of CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. consist of the subscription, acquisition, tenure, enjoyment, management or sale of securities and share holdings, as well as the management and administration of securities representing the stockholders' equity (own funds) of non-resident entities in Spanish territory through the corresponding organization of material and human resources. Based on its statutory purpose, CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. is the indirect holding company (parent) of entities whose main activities located in Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Brazil, are all oriented to the construction industry through the production, marketing, distribution and sale of cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates and other construction materials.

The common shares of CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A., are listed in the Colombian Stock Exchange S.A. ("BVC") since November 2012 under the symbol CLH.

The term the "Parent Company" used in these accompanying notes to the financial statements refers to CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. without its subsidiaries. The terms the "Company" or "CEMEX Latam" refer to CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. together with its consolidated subsidiaries. When the term "CEMEX" is used, refers to CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V. and/or some of its subsidiaries, which are not direct or indirect subsidiaries of the Parent Company.

The issuance of these consolidated financial statements was authorized by the management and the Board of Director of the Parent Company on July 30, 2015.

2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied to these consolidated condensed financial statements as of June 30, 2015, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2014.

2A) BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND DISCLOSURE

The consolidated condensed financial statements and the accompanying notes were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") effective as of June 30, 2015, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), as well as with the International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Statements*.

The consolidated condensed balance sheets as of June 30, 2015 and as of December 31, 2014, as well as the consolidated condensed income statements, the consolidated condensed statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated condensed cash flows statements and the consolidated condensed statements of changes in stockholders' equity for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, as well as their related disclosures included in the notes to the financial statements, have not been audited.

The IFRS consolidated financial statements are presented quarterly to the stock exchange regulator in Colombia, due to the registration of the Parent Company's shares with the aforementioned authority for their trading on the BVC.

Presentation currency and definition of terms

The presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements is the dollar of the United States of America ("United States"), which is also the functional currency of the Parent Company considering that, is the main currency in which the Parent Company realizes its operations and settles its obligations. The amounts in the financial statements and the accompanying notes are presented in thousands of dollars of the United States, except when specific references are made to other currency, according with the following paragraph, or different measuring unit like millions, earnings per share, prices per share and/or exchange rates. For convenience of the reader, all amounts disclosed in these notes to the financial statements, mainly in connection with tax or legal proceedings (notes 17B and 21), which are originated in jurisdictions which currencies are different to the dollar, are presented in dollar equivalents as of June 30, 2015. Consequently, despite any change in the original currency, such dollar amounts will fluctuate over time due to changes in exchange rates. These dollar translations should not be construed as representations that the dollar amounts were, could have been, or could be converted at the indicated exchange rates. Foreign currency translations as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, as well as for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were determined using the closing and average exchange rates, as correspond, presented in the table of exchange rates included in note 2D.

When reference is made to "$" or dollar, it means the dollar of the United States, when reference is made to "€" or euros, it means the currency in circulation in a significant number of European Union ("EU") countries. When reference is made to "¢" or colones, it means colones of the República de Costa Rica ("Costa Rica"). When reference is made to "R$" or reales, it means reales of the República Federativa de Brazil ("Brazil"). When reference is made to "Col$" or pesos, it means pesos of the República de Colombia ("Colombia"). When reference is made to "C$" or cordobas, it means cordobas of the República de Nicaragua ("Nicaragua"). When reference is made to "Q$" or quetzales, it means quetzals of the República de Guatemala ("Guatemala").

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Income statements

The line item "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated condensed income statement consists primarily of revenues and expenses not directly related to the Company's main activities, or which are of an unusual and/or non-recurring nature, such as results on disposal of assets, recoveries from insurance companies, as well as certain severance payments during restructuring processes, among others (note 5).

Statements of cash flows

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the consolidated condensed statements of cash flows present cash inflows and outflows, excluding unrealized foreign exchange effects, as well as the following transaction that did not represent sources or uses of cash:

- In 2015 and 2014 the net increase in other equity reserves of $347 and $994, respectively, and the increase in additional paid-in capital of $188 in 2015 and $41 in 2014, in connection with executive stock-based compensation (note 18D).

Going Concern

As of June 30, 2015, current liabilities, which include accounts payable to CEMEX' companies of approximately $192,234, exceed current assets in $78,639 (note 9). The Parent Company's Board of Directors has approved these consolidated condensed financial statements as of June 30, 2015 under the principle of going concern, considering that the Company will generate sufficient cash flows to enable it to meet any liquidity risk in the short term. If it is deemed necessary, the Board of Directors of the Parent Company considers that management would succeed in renegotiating the maturity of some short-term payables to such CEMEX' companies. For the six-month period ended June, 30, 2015, CEMEX Latam generated net cash flows from operations, after interest expense and income taxes, of $162,026.

2B) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated condensed financial statements included those of CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. and those of the entities in which the Parent Company exercises control (note 23), by means of which the Parent Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Among other factors, control is evidenced when the Parent Company: a) holds directly or through subsidiaries, more than 50% of an entity's common stock; or b) has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the administrative, financial and operating policies of an entity.

Balances and operations between the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (related parties) are eliminated in consolidation. Each subsidiary is a legally responsible separate entity and maintains custody of its own financial resources.

2C) USE OF ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGMENT

The preparation of consolidated condensed financial statement in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of reporting, as well as the revenues and expenses of the period. These assumptions are continuously reviewed using available information. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The main items subject to estimates and assumptions include, among others, impairment tests of long-lived assets, allowances for doubtful accounts and inventories, recognition of deferred income tax assets, as well as the measurement of financial instruments and the assets and liabilities related to employee benefits. Significant judgment by management is required to appropriately assess the amounts of these assets and liabilities.

2D) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN ENTITIES' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The most significant closing exchange rates per U.S. dollar as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 for balance sheet purposes, and the average exchange rates per U.S. dollar for income statements purposes for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

	2015		2014	
Currency	**Closing**	**Average**	**Closing**	**Average**
Colombian pesos	2,585.11	2,503.52	2,392.46	1,957.57
Costa Rican colones	540.97	540.71	545.53	548.58
Nicaraguan cordobas	27.25	26.98	26.60	25.69
Guatemalan quetzales	7.62	7.66	7.60	7.76
Brazilian reales	3.10	3.00	2.66	2.28

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

2E) COST OF SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SELLING EXPENSES AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

Cost of sales represents the cost production of inventories at its selling time including depreciation, amortization and depletion of assets involved in production and expenses related to storage in producing plants. Cost of sales excludes expenses related to personnel, equipment and services involved in sale activities and storage of product at points of sales, as well as costs related to warehousing of products at the selling points, which are included as part of administrative and selling expenses.

Cost of sales includes freight expenses of raw material in plants and delivery expenses of the Company's ready-mix concrete business, nevertheless excludes freight expenses of finished products between plants and points of sale and freight expenses between points of sales and the customers' facilities, which are included as part of the distribution expenses. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, selling expenses included as part of the administrative and selling expenses line item amounted to $19,251 and $17,026 respectively.

3) SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION BY GEOGRAPHIC OPERATING SEGMENTS

The financial policies applied to elaborate the condensed financial information by geographic operative segments are consistent with those that are described in the consolidated condensed financial statements for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. The segment "Rest of CLH" refers to the Company's operations in Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Brazil. In addition, the segment "Others" relates mainly to the Parent Company, including its corporate offices in Spain and its research and development offices in Switzerland, as well as adjustments and eliminations resulting from consolidation.

Income statements

Selected consolidated condensed income statements' information by geographic operating segments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follow:

2015	Net Sales (including related parties)	Less: Related parties	Net Sales	Operating EBITDA	Less: Depreciation and amortization	Operating earnings before other expenses, net	Other expenses, net	Financial expenses	Other financial expenses, net
Colombia ....$	374,348	(90)	374,258	127,681	(13,972)	113,709	(2,705)	(7,022)	(1,151)
Panamá	150,944	–	150,944	61,419	(9,274)	52,145	(4,440)	(3,328)	51
Costa Rica............	96,884	(7,401)	89,483	39,267	(3,238)	36,029	24	(74)	30
Rest of CLH..........	142,363	(1,022)	141,341	39,806	(2,687)	37,119	(81)	(1,830)	526
Others	(8,426)	–	(8,426)	(31,824)	(15,504)	(47,328)	87	(28,311)	–
Total.......................$	756,113	(8,513)	747,600	236,349	(44,675)	191,674	(7,115)	(40,565)	(544)

2014	Net Sales (including related parties)	Less: Related parties	Net Sales	Operating EBITDA	Less: Depreciation and amortization	Operating earnings before other expenses, net	Other expenses, net	Financial expenses	Other financial expenses, net
Colombia ....$	501,953	(16)	501,937	180,792	(17,587)	163,205	1,558	(12,414)	(2,170)
Panamá	148,685	–	148,685	66,011	(8,575)	57,436	(438)	(3,127)	77
Costa Rica............	80,963	(4,967)	75,996	33,366	(3,498)	29,868	(17)	(103)	1
Rest of CLH..........	143,775	(736)	143,039	40,055	(2,615)	37,440	(486)	(140)	568
Others	(5,702)	–	(5,702)	(37,154)	(15,214)	(52,368)	(98)	(31,841)	(1)
Total.......................$	869,674	(5,719)	863,955	283,070	(47,489)	235,581	519	(47,625)	(1,525)

Net sales by product and geographic operating segments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

2015	Cement	Concrete	Aggregates	Other products	Others	Net sales
Colombia .... $	194,756	152,643	8,849	18,010	–	374,258
Panama	96,353	44,897	2,052	7,642	–	150,944
Costa Rica.........................	60,323	10,951	9,104	9,105	–	89,483
Rest of CLH......................	105,935	12,381	2,406	20,619	–	141,341
Others	–	–	–	–	(8,426)	(8,426)
Total..................................... $	457,367	220,872	22,411	55,376	(8,426)	747,600

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Net sales by product and geographic operating segment – continued

2014		Cement	Concrete	Aggregates	Other products	Others	Net sales
Colombia	$	288,480	179,735	9,385	24,337	–	501,937
Panama		93,586	43,842	1,446	9,811	–	148,685
Costa Rica		56,709	7,663	3,350	8,274	–	75,996
Rest of CLH		120,021	11,735	1,948	9,335	–	143,039
Others		–	–	–	–	(5,702)	(5,702)
Total	$	558,796	242,975	16,129	51,757	(5,702)	863,955

Balance sheets

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, selected consolidated condensed balance sheets' information by geographic segments is as follows:

2015		Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net assets by segment	Capital expenditures
Colombia	$	2,016,400	726,516	1,289,884	55,271
Panama		568,217	247,201	321,016	17,744
Costa Rica		96,236	52,565	43,671	5,192
Rest of CLH		273,927	175,538	98,389	5,673
Others		510,259	832,792	(322,533)	–
Total	$	3,465,039	2,034,612	1,430,427	83,880

2014		Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Net assets by segment	Capital expenditures
Colombia	$	2,161,327	739,046	1,422,281	103,615
Panama		521,661	193,934	327,727	10,345
Costa Rica		83,653	28,509	55,144	6,022
Rest of CLH		239,679	134,809	104,870	22,739
Others		477,620	986,709	(509,089)	16,005
Total	$	3,483,940	2,083,007	1,400,933	158,726

4) DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation and amortization expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 is detailed as follows:

		2015	2014
Depreciation and amortization expense of assets used in the production process	$	31,750	33,957
Depreciation and amortization expense of assets used in administrative and selling activities		12,925	13,532
	$	44,675	47,489

5) OTHER EXPENSES, NET

Other expenses detail, net for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

		2015	2014
Damages recoveries	$	371	1,714
Sale of scrap and other non-operational products		231	183
Results from the sale of assets and others, net		(6,798)	(416)
Assumed taxes, fines, and other penalties		(919)	(185)
Severance payments for reorganization and other personnel costs		–	(777)
	$	(7,115)	519

6) OTHER FINANCIAL EXPENSES, NET

Other financial expenses detail, net for the six-month periods ended as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

		2015	2014
Interest cost on employee benefits	$	(1,520)	(2,648)
Financial income		976	1,123
	$	(544)	(1,525)

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

7) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Consolidated cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

		2015	2014
Cash and bank accounts	$	51,418	38,223
Fixed-income securities and other cash equivalents		7,265	13,549
	$	58,683	51,772

8) TRADE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Consolidated trade accounts receivable as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are detailed as follows:

		2015	2014
Trade accounts receivable	$	128,822	123,900
Allowances for doubtful accounts		(3,994)	(1,897)
	$	124,828	122,003

9) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances receivable from and payable to related parties as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are detailed as follows:

Short-term accounts receivable		**2015**	**2014**
CEMEX Central, S.A. de C.V	$	532	67
Puerto Rican Cement Company, Inc.		162	71
New Sunward Holding B.V.		119	–
Construction Funding Corporation		–	67
CEMEX Dominicana, S.A.		37	33
Business Material Funding SL		16	15
CEMEX Denmark ApS		–	17
Total assets with related parties	$	866	270

Short-term accounts payable		**2015**	**2014**
New Sunward Holding B.V.[1]	$	144,505	–
CEMEX Research Group, AG [2]		23,971	5,876
CEMEX Central, S.A. de C.V. [3]		14,340	2,294
CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V. [4].		4,830	1,039
CEMEX Trading, LLC [5]		3,734	9,539
CEMEX México, S.A. de C.V		271	–
CEMEX España, S.A. [6]		240	1,522
Fujur, S.A. de C.V.		184	164
Pro Ambiente, S.A. de C.V.		141	38
CEMEX Hungary K.F.T. [1]		–	79,075
Construction Funding Corporation [1]		–	65,699
Others		18	–
	$	192,234	165,246

Long-term accounts payable		**2015**	**2014**
New Sunward Holding B.V. [1]	$	873,844	–
Construction Funding Corporation [1]		–	554,280
CEMEX Hungary K.F.T. [1]		–	371,633
CEMEX España, S.A. [6]		112,010	112,010
	$	985,854	1,037,923
Total liabilities with related parties	$	1,178,088	1,203,169

1. On January 1, 2015, as a result of changes in CEMEX's treasury structure, Construction Funding Corporation ("CFC") and CEMEX Hungary K.F.T. ("CEMEX Hungary") transferred to New Sunward Holding, B.V., a Dutch company also belonging to CEMEX, the outstanding credits and loans that had been granted by CFC and CEMEX Hungary to the Company. The terms and conditions of such credits and loans were not affected by the transfer. The balances as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 include: a) loan agreement and accrued interest negotiated by Corporación Cementera Latinoamericana S.L.U. of $362,539 in 2015 and $350,063 in 2014; b) loan agreement and accrued interest negotiated by CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. of $98,967 in 2015 and $112,725 in 2014, as well as a revolving credit of $59,270 in 2015 and $32,792 in 2014; c) loan agreement and accrued interest negotiated by Cemento Bayano, S.A. of $127,096 in 2015 and $124,399 in 2014; and d), loan agreement and accrued interest negotiated by CEMEX Bogotá Investments B.V. of $370,477 in 2015 and $450,708 in 2014.

2. Royalties on technical assistance agreements, use of licenses and brands, software and administrative processes.

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Transactions with related parties – continued

3. These balances are generated from administrative services received by the Company.

4. These balances are generated from technical assistance received by the Company.

5. The outstanding balances were generated mainly from imports of cement by CEMEX LAN Trading Corporation for $3,734.

6. Includes a remaining balance of $112,010 and accrued interest of $153 of a loan originally negotiated by CEMEX Colombia with CEMEX España in October 2010. At its maturity in December 2014, this loan was renegotiated on market conditions at LIBOR rate plus 275 basis points, and its new maturity is on December 28, 2016.

The maturities of non-current accounts payable as of June 30, 2015 are as follows:

Debtor		2016	2017	2018	Total
CEMEX Bogotá Investments B.V. (7% anual)	$	39,532	79,065	172,731	291,328
Corporación Cementera Latinoamericana, S.L.U. (7% anual)		15,518	31,035	282,163	328,716
Cemento Bayano, S.A. (3M LIBOR + 415 bps) [1]		–	–	125,716	125,716
CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A. (7% anual)		13,737	27,473	86,874	128,084
CEMEX Colombia S.A (3M LIBOR + 275 bps) [1]		112,010	–	–	112,010
	$	180,797	137,573	667,484	985,854

1 The *London Inter-Bank Offered Rate*, or LIBOR, is the variable rate used in international markets for debt denominated in dollars. On June 30, 2015, 3-month LIBOR was 0.28370%. The contraction “bps" means basis points. One hundred bps equals 1%.

The Company’s main transactions entered into with related parties for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are shown below:

Purchases of raw materials		2015	2014
CEMEX Trading, LLC	$	32,507	37,167
	$	32,507	37,167

Royalties and technical assistance		2015	2014
CEMEX Research Group, AG.	$	18,664	26,851
CEMEX Central, S.A. de C.V.		13,801	10,767
CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V.		4,911	5,579
	$	37,376	43,197

Financial expenses		2015	2014
New Sunward Holding B.V.	$	35,523	–
CEMEX España, S.A.		1,755	3,206
Construction Funding Corporation		110	20,418
CEMEX Hungary K.F.T.		88	19,346
	$	37,476	42,970

Pursuant to the services and the rights of use, operation and enjoyment of CEMEX brands, names and intellectual property assets, under the agreement of non-exclusive use, enjoyment and exploitation of license asset, management services agreement and business support and licensing agreement, CEMEX Latam Holdings has agreed to pay CEMEX (which includes CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V., CEMEX Research Group, A.G. as well as CEMEX Central, S.A. de C.V.), consistent with the market practices and principles of unrelated parties, a fee equivalent to 5% of consolidated revenues. The aforementioned fee cannot be increased without the consent of the independent directors of CEMEX Latam Holdings expressed during a meeting of the board of directors.

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the members of the Parent Company’s Board of Directors, in consideration for services rendered, accrued compensation of approximately $152 and $177, respectively. There are no advances or loans granted by the Company to such directors and the Company has not provided guarantee on any directors’ obligations. Moreover, the Company has not assumed obligations for pensions or insurance for such directors.

In addition, for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the aggregate compensation amounts accrued by members of the Company’s top management were approximately $2,878 and $3,407, respectively, the following totals, $2.692 for 2015 and $3.190 for 2014, correspond with remuneration base plus performance bonuses including pensions and other postretirement benefits. In addition, approximately $187 in 2015 and $217 in 2014 aggregate remuneration corresponded to allocations of shares to the executive compensation programs CEMEX and the Parent Company.

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

10) OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

10A) OTHER CURRENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Consolidated other accounts receivable as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consisted of:

		2015	2014
Non-trade accounts receivable	$	12,347	13,757
Restricted cash [1]		4,825	4,924
Loans to employees and others		1,315	842
	$	18,487	19,523

1 Restricted cash refers to guaranty deposits made by CEMEX Colombia to Liberty Seguros, S.A. and by CEMEX Panama to Citibank, N.A. to secure the letter of credit acquired in the execution of the contract of the Panama Canal.

10B) OTHER INVESTMENTS AND NON-CURRENT ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Consolidated balances of other assets and non-current accounts receivable as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are detailed as follows:

		2015	2014
Loans and notes receivable [1]	$	15,685	17,537
Guaranty deposits [2]		2,061	3,224
Other non-current assets [3]		3,231	3,454
	$	20,977	24,215

1 The combined balances of these lines items mainly include: a) a fund of CEMEX Panamá to secure seniority premium payments as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 of $2,237 and $2,205, respectively; b) Certified Emission Reductions ("CERs") granted by the United Nations to qualified projects in Colombia and Costa Rica for the reduction of CO2 emissions of $2,582 as of June 30, 2015 and $2,746 as of December 31, 2014; c) advance payments for the purchase of fixed assets of $5,160 as of June 30, 2015 and $4,347 as of December 31, 2014; and iv) accounts receivable from the sale of land of $3,429 as of June 30, 2015.

2 Refers mainly to VAT account receivable in El Salvador of $1,256 as of June 30, 2015 and $1,589 as of December 31, 2014 as well as legal deposits in Brazil of $805 as of June 30, 2015 and $943 as of December 31, 2014.

3 Refer mainly to assets received as payments in kind of $2,823 as of June 30, 2015 and $3,025 as of December 31, 2014 for which there is no current plan to sell.

11) INVENTORIES

Consolidated balances of inventories as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Materials	$	32,709	32,204
Finished goods		15,481	16,072
Work-in-process		27,888	20,612
Raw materials		18,802	18,763
Inventory in transit		8,451	16,075
Other inventories		708	343
Allowance for obsolescence		(1,271)	(1,248)
	$	102,768	102,821

12) OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consolidated other current assets consisted of:

		2015	2014
Advance payments [1]	$	17,965	14,397
Assets held for sale [2]		3,878	3,950
	$	21,843	18,347

1 As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the line item of advance payments includes $17,944 and $14,056, respectively, associated with advances to suppliers of inventory and insurance premiums.

2 Assets held for sale are stated at their estimated realizable value and include mainly properties received in payment of trade receivables by CEMEX Colombia and CEMEX Guatemala.

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

13) PROPERTY, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 the consolidated balances of property, machinery and equipment, net consisted of:

		2015				
		Land and mineral reserves	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress [1,2]	Total
Cost at the end of period	$	232,339	166,334	691,353	189,486	1,279,512
Accumulated depreciation and depletion		(18,857)	(28,304)	(115,095)	–	(162,256)
Net book value at end of period	$	213,482	138,030	576,258	189,486	1,117,256

		2014				
		Land and mineral reserves	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Construction in progress [1,2]	Total
Cost at the end of period	$	241,215	165,881	694,896	149,258	1,251,250
Accumulated depreciation and depletion		(16,432)	(24,148)	(95,749)	–	(136,329)
Net book value at end of period	$	224,783	141,733	599,147	149,258	1,114,921

1 In July 2014, the Company began the construction of a new cement plant in the municipality of Maceo in the department of Antioquia in Colombia with an approximate capacity of 1.1 million tons. The first phase includes the construction of a mill and is expected to start production of cement in the second semester of 2015 and the next phase is expected to be completed in the second half of 2016. CEMEX Latam estimates an investment of approximately $340 million, of which approximately $104 million have been invested as of June 30, 2015.

2 In addition, during 2014, the Company began the construction of a cement mill in Nicaragua with a grinding capacity of 440 thousand tons per year, with an estimated total investment of $55 million, of which approximately $22 million have been invested as of June 30, 2015. The first phase of the grinding began operations in February 2015.

14) GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

14A) BALANCES

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, consolidated goodwill, intangible assets and deferred assets is summarized as follows:

		2015			2014		
		Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Intangible assets of indefinite useful life							
Goodwill	$	1,676,720	–	1,676,720	1,704,635	–	1,704,635
Intangible assets of definite useful life							
Customer relations		192,254	(57,833)	134,421	193,545	(48,224)	145,321
Extraction permits and licenses		148,920	(14,409)	134,511	166,029	(12,426)	153,603
Industrial property and trademarks		1,707	(1,250)	457	1,959	(1,150)	809
Mining projects		832	(23)	809	444	(20)	424
Other intangibles and deferred assets		7,940	(170)	7,770	782	(100)	682
	$	2,028,373	(73,685)	1,954,688	2,067,394	(61,920)	2,005,474

14B) ANALYSIS OF GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, goodwill balances allocated by operating segment are as follows:

		2015	2014
Costa Rica	$	453,293	449,504
Colombia		338,890	354,581
Panama		344,703	344,703
Guatemala		238,258	239,128
Nicaragua		229,875	235,504
Brazil		56,613	66,127
El Salvador		15,088	15,088
	$	1,676,720	1,704,635

The Company assesses impairment of goodwill balances at least once a year during the last quarter of the year, or sooner if there is evidence, at the level of the groups of Cash Generating Units ("CGUs") to which goodwill has been allocated and which are commonly comprised by the operating segments, corresponding to the Company's operations in each country. During the six–month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company considers that there were no impairment indicators in its CGUs leading to the need for an impairment analysis of goodwill before the annual test in the last quarter.

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

15) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

15A) SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, consolidated debt by type of financial instruments is summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Leasing Bolívar, S.A, DTF anticipated quarterly plus 662 bps [1, 2]	$	3,512	4,384
Leasing de Occidente, S.A., DTF anticipated quarterly plus 450 bps [1, 2]		2,372	2,962
Leasing Bancolombia, S.A., DTF anticipated quarterly plus 430 bps [1, 2]		3,196	3,989
Helm Leasing, S.A., DTF anticipated quarterly plus 485 bps [1, 2]		1,983	2,475
Leasing Bogotá, S.A., DTF anticipated quarterly plus 465 bps [1, 2]		1,570	1,960
Total	$	12,633	15,770
Long-term debt		8,190	10,510
Short-term debt	$	4,443	5,259

1 The fixed-term deposit rate (*Tasa de Depósito a Término Fijo* or DTF) is the average interest rate paid by financial institutions in Colombia on fixed-term certificates. As of June 30, 2015 the quarterly DTF rate was 4.28%.

2 Refers to capital leases with commercial finance companies denominated in Colombian pesos, which were negotiated in 2012 with a maturity of sixty months. For the first six months of 2015 and 2014, CEMEX Colombia incurred interest on these capital leases for an amount of $648 and $1,080, respectively. The assets acquired through these capital leases have been placed as guarantee for such financial obligations.

The maturities of CEMEX Latam's consolidated long-term debt as of June 30, 2015, were as follows:

		Maturities
2016	$	2,320
2017		4,640
2018		1,230
	$	8,190

16) OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consolidated other current accounts payable and accrued expenses were as follows:

		2015	2014
Advances from customers	$	22,900	19,407
Provisions for legal claims and other commitments		19,062	17,612
Others provisions and liabilities		16,710	9,378
Provision for employee' benefits		14,566	9,980
Accrued expenses		10,390	4,780
Others		1,052	853
	$	84,680	62,010

Current provisions primarily consist of employee benefits accrued at the balance sheet date, insurance and accruals related to legal and environmental assessments, expected to be settled in the short-term. These amounts are revolving in nature and are expected to be settled and replaced by similar amounts within the next 12 months.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consolidated other non-current liabilities were as follows:

		2015	2014
Provision for asset retirement obligations [1]	$	5,163	5,569
Others provisions and liabilities		3,751	3,720
Deferred revenue		1,962	2,086
	$	10,876	11,375

1 Asset retirement obligations include future estimated costs for demolition, dismantling and cleaning of production sites at the end of their operation, which are initially recognized against the related assets and are depreciated over their estimated useful life.

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

17) INCOME TAXES

17A) INCOME TAXES FOR THE PERIOD

The recognition of income taxes for interim periods is based on the best estimate of the income tax rate expected for the full year, which is applied to the income before income taxes. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, income tax expense recognized in the consolidated condensed income statements was as follows:

		2015	2014
Current income taxes	$	60,296	50,668
Deferred income taxes		(1,064)	11,949
	$	59,232	62,617
Out of which:			
Colombia [1, 2]	$	32,773	37,073
Costa Rica		7,484	5,973
Panama		4,208	6,220
Rest of CLH and others [3]		14,767	13,351
	$	59,232	62,617

1 Beginning January 1, 2015, a tax on wealth became effective in Colombia, which is calculated considering the net equity for tax purposes outstanding as of January 1, 2015. The aforementioned tax will be effective in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The effect of the six-month period ended June 30, 2015 was approximately $3,293 and is included within income taxes.

2 In addition, as part of tax modifications effective January 1, 2015, a surcharge on the income tax rate (*Impuesto sobre la Renta para la Equidad* or "CREE") was implemented, which will be effective from 2015 to 2018 and will generate an increase in the income tax rate in Colombia to the following tax rates: 39% in 2015, 40% in 2016, 42% in 2017 and 43% in 2018. As of December 31, 2014, the aggregate income tax rate in Colombia was 34%.

3 Includes the Company's operations in Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Brazil as well as the effects on income taxes of the Parent Company, other sub-holding companies and other consolidation adjustments.

The Parent Company does not recognize a liability for deferred income taxes on undistributed earnings of its subsidiaries, recognized by the equity method, as the Parent Company currently does not expect the taxable reversal of those undistributed earnings in the near future. In addition, the Parent Company does not recognize a liability for deferred income taxes related to its investments in subsidiaries considering that it is in control of the reversal of temporary differences arising from these investments.

17B) UNCERTAIN TAX POSITIONS AND SIGNIFICANT TAX PROCEEDINGS

CEMEX Latam is involved in several ongoing tax proceedings which have not required the recognition of accruals considering the evidence at its disposal. Nonetheless, the Company cannot assure to obtain a favorable resolution. As of June 30, 2015, a summary of relevant facts of the most significant proceedings in progress, or which were resolved during the reported periods, were as follows:

Colombia

- On April 1, 2011, the Tax Authority notified CEMEX Colombia of a special proceeding rejecting certain deductions taken by CEMEX Colombia in its 2009 tax return. The Tax Authority assessed an increase in the income tax payable by CEMEX Colombia for an amount in Colombian pesos equivalent to approximately $35 million and imposed a penalty in Colombian pesos for an amount equivalent to approximately $56 million, both as of June 30, 2015. The Tax Authority argues that certain expenses are not deductible for fiscal purposes because they are not linked to direct revenues recorded in the same fiscal year, without considering that future revenue will be taxed under the income tax law in Colombia. CEMEX Colombia responded to the special proceeding on June 25, 2011. On December 15, 2011, the Tax Authority issued its final resolution, which confirmed the information in the special proceeding. CEMEX Colombia appealed such resolution on February 15, 2012. On January 17, 2013, the Tax Authority confirmed CEMEX Colombia its final resolution. On May 10, 2013, CEMEX Colombia appealed the final resolution before the Administrative Tribunal of Cundinamarca, which was admitted on June 21, 2013. On July 14, 2014, CEMEX Colombia was notified about an adverse resolution to its appeal, which confirms the official liquidation notified by the Tax Authority. On July 22, 2014, CEMEX Colombia filed an appeal against this resolution before the Colombian State Council (*Consejo de Estado*). At this stage of the proceeding, as of June 30, 2015, CEMEX Latam is not able to assess with certainty the likelihood of an adverse result in the proceeding, but if adversely resolved, this proceeding could have a material adverse impact on CEMEX Latam's results of operations, liquidity or financial position

Significant tax proceedings – continued

- On September 13, 2012, the Tax Authority notified CEMEX Colombia an ordinary request for the review of its income tax return for the fiscal year 2011, in connection with the amortization of goodwill of Lomas del Tempisque S.R.L., which was considered tax deductible in such tax return. On October 5, 2012, CEMEX Colombia rejected the Tax Authority's arguments and requested that the case be dismissed. On August 9, 2013, CEMEX Colombia received a verification notice from the Tax Authority; obtaining the faculty to review the aforementioned income tax return, which is currently being audited. Additionally, on June 28, 2013, CEMEX Colombia requested an amendment project increasing the amount of tax receivable, which was accepted on September 6, 2013. At this stage of the proceeding, as of June 30, 2015, CEMEX Latam is not able to assess with certainty the likelihood of an adverse result in the proceeding, but if adversely resolved, this proceeding could have a material adverse impact on CEMEX Latam's results of operations, liquidity or financial position.

- The municipality of San Luis has issued requirements to CEMEX Colombia related with the payment of the industry and commerce tax (*impuesto de industria y comercio*) in such municipality for the fiscal years from 1999 to 2011. The municipality argues that the tax is generated as a result of CEMEX Colombia's industrial activities in such jurisdiction. CEMEX Colombia considers that its activity in this municipality is strictly mining and therefore pays royalties for mineral extraction in this jurisdiction, based on the applicable law, which bans municipalities from collecting the industry and commerce tax, when the amount payable of royalties is equal or exceeds to the amount of such tax. CEMEX Colombia has duly submitted legal resources appealing these requirements. The combined amount of the proceedings in Colombian pesos is equivalent to approximately $15 million as of June 30, 2015, of which, approximately $6 million represent purported tax and $9 million corresponds to penalties for inaccuracy. On July 18, 2013, the Colombian State Council issued a final resolution in favor of CEMEX Colombia in the process for the fiscal year 1999. Moreover, on December 3, 2013, first instance resolutions in favor of CEMEX Colombia were notified for the fiscal years 2009 and 2010, which the municipality appealed on December 13, 2013. In addition, on May 15, 2014, first instance resolutions against CEMEX Colombia were notified by the Court of Tolima for the fiscal years 2006 and 2007. The amount of purported taxes for such years in Colombian pesos is equivalent to approximately $1 million plus a penalty for inaccuracy in Colombian pesos equivalent to approximately $1 million, both as of June 30, 2015. On May 28, 2014, CEMEX Colombia appealed this resolution before the Colombian State Council.

  On December 10, 2014, the municipality issued an official settlement request with respect to the fiscal year 2011, for amounts in Colombian pesos equivalent for this year to approximately $1 million of purported tax and approximately $1 million of penalties, both as of June 30, 2015. On January 6, 2015, CEMEX Colombia filed an appeal to the official settlement. At this stage, CEMEX Colombia considers that cash outflows in relation to this litigation are not probable.

  On March 25, 2015 the San Luis municipality produced a special requirement related to fiscal year 2012. This requirement resulted from the same arguments mentioned in the proceedings of previous years with such municipality. The alleged tax in Colombian pesos for this year is equivalent to $2 million and a penalty in Colombian pesos equivalent to approximately $3 million. CEMEX responded to the request within the legal opportunity last May 22, 2015.

Costa Rica

- In January 2011, the Costa Rican Tax Department (*Dirección General de Tributación*) (the "Tax Department") informed the beginning of audits for the 2008 fiscal year in CEMEX (Costa Rica), S.A. ("CEMEX Costa Rica"), which include income tax, payroll withholding tax and sales tax. On August 9, 2013, the Tax Department issued a provisional regularization proposal for an amount in Costa Rican colones equivalent to approximately $9 million, as of June 30, 2015, which includes tax, interest and penalties. On August 23, 2013, CEMEX Costa Rica filed a legal resource against the provisional regularization proposal, arguing that the action has been time barred and rejecting the proposed adjustments considering that CEMEX Costa Rica has acted in accordance with the applicable tax regulations. On September 30, 2013, CEMEX Costa Rica was notified of a settlement procedure by means of which the Tax Department dismissed the arguments presented by CEMEX Costa Rica and ratified the resolution of the provisional regularization proposal. On November 7, 2013, CEMEX Costa Rica filed a legal resource to revoke the settlement procedure, which should have been resolved by the Tax Department within a 3 month period, which the Tax Department could extend without consequence, except for the suspension of the calculation of interest. On September 24, 2014, the Tax Department notified CEMEX Costa Rica of the annulment of the settlement procedure and the resolutions previously issued considering a constitutional challenge accepted by the Constitutional Court of Costa Rica (the "Constitutional Court") against the article of the tax regulation which served as the basis for issuing the settlement procedure. Nonetheless, simultaneously, the Tax Department notified CEMEX Costa Rica a new settlement procedure and sanctioning resolutions in accordance with the new legal requirements of the new code of rules and tax procedures. Following the notification of the new settlement procedure, the Constitutional Court clarified that the Tax Department should not issue new settlement procedures until the Constitutional Court would issue a rule on the constitutionality of the article of the tax regulation. On October 10, 2014, the Tax Department notified CEMEX Costa Rica the cancellation of the new (and last) settlement procedure and the corresponding sanctioning resolutions, arguing that the Constitutional Court admitted an unconstitutionality action brought by a third party against the payment obligation or guaranty in a tax proceeding, prior to its defense, which is provided for in the new tax regulation; suspending its application until the Constitutional Court rules on the merits of this action. In view of the above, the Tax Department cannot issue new settlement procedures or sanctioning resolutions until the Constitutional Court resolves the aforementioned unconstitutionality action. Therefore, the tax proceeding initiated against CEMEX Costa Rica was annulled and the issuance of the settlement procedure against CEMEX Costa Rica was suspended. As of June 30 2015, there are no settlement procedures regarding the audit for the 2008 fiscal year against CEMEX Costa Rica.

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

18) STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

18A) COMMON STOCK AND ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the line item common stock and additional paid-in capital was detailed as follows:

		2015			2014		
		Authorized	Treasury shares	Total	Authorized	Treasury shares	Total
Common stock	$	718,124	–	718,124	718,124	–	718,124
Additional paid-in capital		894,701	(149,288)	745,413	894,701	(149,476)	745,225
	$	1,612,825	(149,288)	1,463,537	1,612,825	(149,476)	1,463,349

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Parent Company performed physical deliveries of shares to the executives subject to the benefits of the stock-based long-term incentive plan (note 18D), which increased additional paid-in capital in the amount of $188 and $41, respectively, as result of the decrease in treasury shares, which were delivered to these executives.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Parent Company's subscribed and paid shares by owner were as follows:

Shares	2015	2014
Owned by CEMEX España	407,890,342	407,890,342
Owned by third-party investors	148,271,129	148,243,316
Total subscribed and paid shares	556,161,471	556,133,658

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Parent Company's common stock was represented by 578,278,342 ordinary shares with a nominal value of 1 euro per share. The number of subscribed and paid shares of CEMEX Latam Holdings presented in the table above excludes 22,116,871 and 22,144,684 shares held in the Company's treasury (treasury shares), respectively.

As of June 30, 2015, CEMEX España owns approximately 73.34% of the ordinary shares of the Parent Company, excluding shares held in treasury.

18B) OTHER EQUITY RESERVES

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the balances of other equity reserves are summarized as follows:

		2015	2014
Reorganization of entities under common control and other effects [1]	$	(300,422)	(300,422)
Translation effects of foreign subsidiaries [2]		(454,654)	(400,868)
Share-based payments [3]		6,458	5,716
	$	(748,618)	(695,574)

1 Effects resulting mainly from the difference between the amount of compensation determined in the reorganization of entities effective as of July 1, 2012, by means of which the Parent Company acquired its consolidated subsidiaries, and the value of the net assets acquired of such subsidiaries, net of other purchase adjustments.

2 Represents the balance of the cumulative effects for the translation of foreign subsidiaries and which are included for each period in the statements of comprehensive.

3 As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the line item other equity reserves includes effects associated with the executive compensation programs based on CEMEX's and the Parent Company's shares (note 18D), and which costs are recognized in the results of each subsidiary during the vesting period against other equity reserves. Upon physical delivery of the Parent Company's shares, the amounts accrued in other equity reserves are reclassified to additional paid-in capital.

18C) NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interest represents the share of non-controlling stockholders in the results and equity of consolidated entities. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, non-controlling interest in equity amounted to approximately $5,685 and $5,762, respectively.

18D) EXECUTIVE STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Based on IFRS 2, *Stock-based compensation*, the instruments granted to executives of CEMEX Latam are defined as equity instruments, considering that the services received from employees are settled by delivering shares. The cost of these equity instruments represents their estimated fair value at the grant date of each plan and is recognized in the income statement during the periods in which the executives render services and vest the exercise rights.

Executive stock-based compensation – continued

On January 16, 2013, the Parent Company's Board of Directors, considering the favorable report of its Nominations and Remuneration Committee, approved, effective January 1, 2013, a long-term incentives plan for certain executives of CEMEX Latam, consisting of an annual compensation plan based on the delivery of shares of the Parent Company. The cost associated with this long-term incentives plan is recognized in the operating results of the companies of CEMEX Latam in which the executives subject to the benefits of the plan render their services. The underlying shares in the aforementioned long-term incentives plan, which are held in the Company's treasury, are delivered fully vested during a 4-year period under each annual program.

In addition, during the years preceding the incentives plan previously mentioned, some executives of the Company participated in CEMEX's stock-based long-term incentives program, by means of which, new Ordinary Participation Certificates ("CPOs") of CEMEX are issued, which are delivered during a services period of four years under each annual programs. Effective January 1, 2013, all eligible executives from CEMEX Latam operations stopped receiving CEMEX CPOs.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, compensation expense related to the long-term incentive plans based on shares of CEMEX and the Parent Company described above, which was recognized in the results of operations, amounted to $930 and $1,035, respectively.

18E) RETAINED EARNINGS

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Law in Spain, the Parent Company must allocate 10% of its annual profit, determined on a stand-alone basis, to a legal reserve until such reserve reaches at least an amount equivalent to 20% of the Parent Company's common stock. As of June 30, 2015, the legal reserve of the Parent Company amounted to $8,626.

19) BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE

Based on IAS 33, *Earnings per share* ("IAS 33"), basic earnings (loss) per share shall be calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (the numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Shares that would be issued depending only on the passage of time should be included in the determination of the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings (loss) per share should reflect in both, the numerator and denominator, the assumption that convertible instruments are converted, that options or warrants are exercised, or that ordinary shares are issued upon the satisfaction of specified conditions, to the extent that such assumption would lead to a reduction in basic earnings per share or an increase in basic loss per share, otherwise, the effects of potential shares are not considered because they generate anti-dilution.

The amounts considered for calculations of earnings per share ("EPS") for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Denominator (thousands of shares)		**2015**	**2014**
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – Basic EPS		556,153	556,060
Effect of dilutive instruments – stock-based compensation		296	178
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – Diluted EPS		556,449	556,308
Numerator			
Consolidated net income	$	82,734	121,552
Less: non-controlling interest net income		(307)	(392)
Controlling interest net income	$	82,427	121,160
Controlling Interest Basic Earnings per Share ($ per share)	$	0.15	0.22
Controlling Interest Diluted Earnings per Share ($ per share)	$	0.15	0.22

20) COMMITMENTS

20A) CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had the following contractual obligations:

(Thousands of dollars)		June 30, 2015					2014
Debts		Less than 1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Total
Long-term debt with related parties [1]		192,234	985,854	–	–	1,178,088	1,203,169
Interest payments on debt [2]		66,070	117,431	–	–	183,501	196,608
Operating leases [3]		1,873	5,315	3,400	8,500	19,088	19,205
Capital lease obligations [4]		4,443	8,190	–	–	12,633	15,770
Pension plans and other benefits [5]		4,132	12,382	4,050	19,749	40,313	43,409
Total contractual obligations	$	268,752	1,129,172	7,450	28,249	1,433,623	1,478,161

1 This line item refers to the Company's liabilities with related parties described in note 9.

2 Includes future interest payments under debt owed to third-party creditors, capital leases and debt owed to related parties using the interest rates outstanding on the contracts as of June 30, 2015.

3 The amounts of payments under operating leases have been determined on the basis of nominal cash flows. This line item mainly refers to the lease contract initiated in January 2001 with the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua for a term of 25 years, which includes the operative and administrative assets, trademark rights, quarry extraction rights and other assets of Compañía Nacional Productora de Cemento, S.A, for $1,700 to less than one year, $5,100 from one to three years, $3,400 from three to five years and $8,500 to more than five years. In addition, includes operating leases negotiated by the Parent Company in 2012 with CEMEX España and CEMEX Research Group A.G. with terms of 5 years for its corporate offices in Spain and the research and development offices in Switzerland for $173 to less than one year and $215 from one to six years, which are renewable at maturity by agreement of the parties.

4 Refers to capital leases of machinery and equipment negotiated by CEMEX Colombia in 2012 with an original maturity of 60 months and an outstanding balance of $12,633 as of June 30, 2015.

5 Represents the estimated annual payments under defined benefit plans over the next 10 years.

In addition to the contractual obligations described in the preceding table, as of June 30, 2015, the Company has other significant contractual obligations for the purchase of raw materials, fuels, electricity and equipments. The descriptions of some of the most significant contracts are as follows:

- On December 22, 2014, CEMEX Colombia signed an agreement with FLSmidth, Inc., a global provider of equipment for the mining and cement industries, for the engineering of equipment, acquisition and supply of equipment for the new cement plant under construction in the municipality of Maceo (note 13), maturing in June 2016, for an amount of approximately $42 million.
- On June 25, 2014, CEMEX Colombia and Wärtsilä Colombia S.A. signed a services agreement for the operation and maintenance of the natural gas electrical energy generating plant that provides energy under the modality of self-generation for the Caracolito plant, for a term of five years from the signing of the contract, for an amount of approximately $10 million.
- On March 28, 2014, CEMEX Colombia signed an agreement with ExxonMobil Colombia S.A. for the supply of a variety of fuels, for a term of three years from the signing of the contract, for an amount of approximately $30 million.
- On November 1, 2013, CEMEX Colombia accepted an offer from Arenas y Gravas La Fontana Limitada, of the same date, by means of which Arenas y Gravas La Fontana Limitada will supply sand and/or gravel to CEMEX Colombia for a term of five years. Although the final calculation of the contract value will be determined considering the unitary prices and the goods actually supplied, the approximate amount is for $4 million annually.
- On July 12, 2013, CEMEX Colombia entered into an agreement with B&F Constructores, S.A.S. by means of which B&F Constructores, S.A.S. will supply sand and/or gravel to CEMEX Colombia. The agreement has a term of five years. Although the final calculation of the contract's value will be determined considering the unitary prices and the raw materials effectively supplied to the Company, the annual estimated amount is of approximately $3 million annually.
- On May 23, 2013, CEMEX Colombia accepted the offer of Mincivil, S.A., dated on May 22, 2013, by means of which Mincivil, S.A. will provide services for the development and mining exploitation of the Suspiro quarry owned by CEMEX Colombia, located in the municipality of los Patios (North of Santander - Colombia), under the supervision and immediate technical direction and approval of CEMEX Colombia. The contract has a term of five years without automatic extension. Although the final calculation of the contract value will be determined considering the unitary prices and the services effectively received, the annual estimated amount is of approximately $2 million annually.

On January 17, 2007, Cemento Bayano, S.A. and Generación Eléctrica, S.A. company (now EN EL FORTUNA, S. A.) signed an agreement for electric energy supply for the cement utility of CEMEX Latam in Panamá. The energy supply initiated on January 1, 2010 and is set to terminate on December 31, 2019. Cemento Bayano, S. A. will pay an average amount of approximately $15 million per year.

20B) OTHER COMMITMENTS

In addition to the contracts described above, as of June 30, 2015, the Company had the followings significant commitments:

- In 2012, CEMEX Latam Holdings S.A. through its branch in Switzerland entered in to the following agreements:

  i) Agreement with CEMEX, S.A.B de C.V. for the use of CEMEX's trademarks. This contract has a term of five years and is automatically renewable for equal periods, unless it is terminated by either party to the contract providing notice one month before the applicable termination date. The Company must pay annually the use of trademarks calculated based on annual net sales of goods and services and transfer prices. For the periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the total expense for trademarks use recognized in the operating expenses amounted to $4,911 and $5,579, respectively.

  ii) Agreement with CEMEX Research Group, A.G. for the use, operation and enjoyment of assets. This contract has a term of five years and is automatically renewable for equal periods, unless it is terminated by either party providing notice one month before the applicable termination date. The Company must pay royalties calculated annually based on annual net sales of goods and services. For the periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the total royalty expense recognized in the operating expenses amounted to $18,664 and $26,851, respectively.

  iii) Agreement for the rendering of administrative services with CEMEX Central, S.A. de C.V., for the technical, financial, marketing, legal, human resources and information technology areas. This contract has a term of five years, automatically renewable for equal periods, unless it is terminated by either party providing notice one month before the applicable termination date. The Company must pay annually the use of these administrative services based on annual net sales of goods and services. For the period ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the total services expense recognized in the operating expenses amounted to $13,801 and $10,767, respectively.

- In order to avoid potential conflicts of interest between the Parent Company and CEMEX, CEMEX España and the subsidiaries of both, on October 5, 2012, the Parent Company entered into a Framework Agreement which became effective upon closing of the initial offering, and which may be modified or terminated by written agreement between the Parent Company, CEMEX and CEMEX España, for which the Parent Company will require approval of its independent directors. In addition, the Framework Agreement shall cease to apply if the Company ceases to be subsidiary of CEMEX or if CEMEX is no longer required to account for its investment in the Parent Company either on a consolidated basis or under the equity method (or any other method that applies similar principles).

- Pursuant to the Framework Agreement entered with CEMEX and CEMEX España, and in order to assist CEMEX to accomplish its debt agreements, the Parent Company will require the prior consent of CEMEX and CEMEX España for:

  a) Any consolidation, merger or partnership with a third party.

  b) Any sale, lease, exchange or other disposition, acquisition to any person other than CEMEX.

  c) The issuance or sale of any shares or derivative equity securities or the adoption of any stock-based incentive plan, except for: (i) the issuance of shares by the Company to CEMEX, and (ii) the issuance of shares under the long-term incentives plan that does not exceed $1.75 million.

  d) The declaration, decree or payment of dividends or other distribution by the Parent Company in connection with its shares other than (i) through the issuance of common stocks of the Parent Company or the issuance of the right to subscribe ordinary shares of the Parent Company to the shareholders of the Company proportionally, to the extent that is not paid or transferred to another person who is not part of CEMEX (other than the Parent Company), cash or other assets of CEMEX (or any interest in such cash or assets) in connection with such distribution or interest, and/or (ii) in proportion to the equity interest of each minority shareholder of the Parent Company, to the extent that each shareholder receives at the same time its proportional share in any dividend, distribution or interest payment.

  e) The creation, negotiation, grant or guarantee by the Parent Company of any type of debt, and/or the creation of liens on any of its assets, for a total amount over $25 million at any time for both concepts.

  f) Provide loans or become creditor in connection with any type of debt, except: (i) with respect to commercial loans granted to customers on normal commercial terms and in the ordinary course of business, and (ii) as deferred compensation in respect of any sale, lease, exchange or other disposition that the Parent Company or any of its subsidiaries are authorized to execute without the consent of CEMEX and CEMEX España.

  g) Take any action that could result on default for CEMEX under any contract or agreement, under its financing agreements and any refinancing, relocation or modifications thereto, to the extent that all CEMEX's notification obligations included in the Framework Agreement are fulfilled for contracts or agreements other than: (i) the Credit Agreement and any refinancing, replacement or modification thereto, and (ii) the issuance of minutes of CEMEX and any replacement or modification thereof.

Other commitments – continued

- In addition, as mentioned in note 20A, there are other commitments derived from the Parent Company's leases of its corporate offices in Madrid and of the research and development offices in Switzerland. In addition, the Company is subject to compliance with CEMEX's debt agreements, negotiated, among others, with CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V. itself, each of which became effective upon the completion of the initial offering.

- On November 25, 2014, CEMEX Colombia and Consorcio PCP, formed by Constructora OAS and CI Grodco S.C.A., signed a contract for the supply and installation of hydraulic ready-mix pavements for the infrastructure project "*Proyecto Mejoramiento, Gestión Social, Predial y Ambiental del Proyecto Corredor Transversal del Libertador Fase II, para el Programa Corredores Prioritarios para la Prosperidad*", with a term of 27 months from the beginning of the works, and which estimated amount is of approximately $13 million.

- On July 30, 2012, CEMEX signed a 10-year strategic agreement with IBM, which includes CEMEX Latam and its subsidiaries, pursuant to which IBM will provide business processes services and information technology ("IT"). Moreover, IBM will provide business consulting to detect and promote sustainable improvements in CEMEX's profitability. The 10-year contract assigned to IBM is expected to generate cost reductions to CEMEX, measured in respect to costs previously incurred in such activities, to the extent that processes efficiencies would be achieved during such 10-year period. The services from IBM include: data processing services (back office) in finance, accounting and human resources; as well as IT infrastructure services, support and maintenance of IT applications in the different countries in which CEMEX operates, including CEMEX Latam and its subsidiaries. The cost to be incurred by the Company with IBM under this agreement is of approximately $4 million per year.

- On December 20, 2007, Cementos Bayano S.A. entered into a long-term clinker supply contract in the Republic of Panama with Cemento Panamá, S.A. (currently Argos Panamá, S.A.). The supply contract was established for a period of 10 years and includes annual partial deliveries of clinker in metric tons ("MT") of 1,254,000 MT for the period from 2013 to 2014 and 2,735,498 MT for the period from 2015 to 2018.

21) CONTINGENCIES

21A) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES RESULTING FROM LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

CEMEX Latam is involved in various significant legal processes, other than the tax-related procedures which are described in note 17B, the resolutions of which are deemed probable and imply cash outflows or the delivery of other resources owned by CEMEX Latam. Therefore, certain provisions have been recorded in the financial statements, representing the best estimate of payments thereof. As a result, CEMEX Latam considers that there will not be significant payments in excess of the amounts already recognized.

As of June 30, 2015, the only significant case considered individually is as follows:

- In 1999, several companies belonging to the Laserna family filed an extra-contractual civil liability claim against CEMEX Colombia, by means of which the plaintiffs demanded compensation for alleged damages caused to their land with effects on costs and lower production of their rice crops as a result of solid pollutants expelled by the chimneys of the "Buenos Aires" and "Caracolito" cement production plants in the department of Tolima. In January 2004, the Fourth Circuit Civil Court of Ibague issued a resolution ordering CEMEX Colombia a payment in favor of the plaintiffs equivalent to approximately $10 million. CEMEX Colombia appealed this resolution. On September 10, 2010, the Superior Court of Ibague fully revoked the resolution accepting the defense arguments of CEMEX Colombia. As of June 30, 2015, the process is in the Supreme Court of Justice, where the appeal resource filed by the plaintiffs is being processed. To this date there is a provision associated with this litigation for approximately $8 million (note 16).

21B) OTHERS CONTINGENCIES RESULTING FROM LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

CEMEX Latam is involved in various legal proceedings, in addition to those related to tax matters (note 17B), which have not required the recognition of accruals based on the evidence at its disposal. Nonetheless, the Company cannot assure the obtention of a favorable resolution in these proceedings.

As of June 30, 2015, the disclosure of facts of the most significant proceedings with a quantification of the potential loss is as follows:

Market related proceedings

- On September 5, 2013, the Colombian Superintendency of Industry and Commerce (the "SIC") issued a resolution pursuant to which the SIC opened an investigation against five cement companies and 14 directors of those companies, including CEMEX Colombia, its former legal representative and the current President of CEMEX Colombia, for allegedly breaching rules which prohibit: a) to limit free competition and/or determining or maintaining unfair prices; b) direct or indirect price fixing agreements; and c) any market sharing agreements between producers or distributors. In connection with the 14 executives under investigation, the SIC may sanction any individual who collaborated, facilitated, authorized, executed or tolerated behavior that violates free competition rules. On October 7, 2013, CEMEX Colombia responded the resolution and submitted evidence in its relief. If the alleged infringements are substantiated, aside from any measures that could be ordered to remediate the alleged practices, penalties may be imposed by the SIC against each company being declared in breach of the competition rules for an equivalent amount in Colombian pesos as of June 30, 2015 of up to $25 million for each violation, and an equivalent of up to $0.5 million against those individuals found responsible of collaborating, facilitating, authorizing, executing or tolerating behavior that violates free competition rules.

Others contingencies resulting from legal proceedings – continued

- It is expected that in early 2015, the Superintendent Delegate for Competition Protection will issue a non-binding report of the investigation, which could provide a recommendation to impose sanctions or to close the investigation. CEMEX Latam is not able to assess with certainty the likelihood of the SIC imposing any measures and/or penalties against CEMEX Colombia, but if imposed, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

- On April 22, 2015, CEMEX Costa Rica, indirect subsidiary of the parent company, was notified by the Competition Authority (Dirección de Apoyo a la Competencia) of a request for information issued by the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade of Costa Rica in connection with an study in the cement market that would allow the evaluation of price changes as well as to identify possible distortions and market barriers among other issues in such country. The aforementioned information request relates to volumes, prices and production costs from 2010 to date, which must be submitted according to the request DACP-OF-050-15 in ten working days from the notification of the request, which is due on May 7, 2015. The Company delivered the requested information as of June 5, 2015 and collaborates as necessary with the study mentioned.

Environmental proceedings

- On June 5, 2010, the District of Bogota's Environmental Secretary (*Secretaría Distrital de Ambiente de Bogotá* or the "Environmental Secretary"), ordered the suspension of CEMEX Colombia's mining activities at El Tunjuelo quarry, located in Bogotá, as well as those of other aggregates producers in the same area. The Environmental Secretary alleged that during the past 60 years CEMEX Colombia and the other companies have illegally changed the course of the Tunjuelo River, have used the percolating waters without permission and have improperly used the edge of the river for mining activities. In connection with the injunction, on June 5, 2010, CEMEX Colombia received a notification from the Environmental Secretary informing the initiation of proceedings to impose fines against CEMEX Colombia based on the above mentioned alleged environmental violations. CEMEX Colombia responded to the injunction by requesting that it be revoked based on the fact that the mining activities at El Tunjuelo quarry are supported by the authorizations required by the applicable environmental laws and that all the environmental impact statements submitted by CEMEX Colombia have been reviewed and permanently authorized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (*Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible)*.

  On June 11, 2010, the local authorities in Bogotá, in compliance with the Environmental Secretary's decision, sealed off the mine to machinery and prohibited the removal of CEMEX's aggregates inventory. Although there is not an official quantification of the possible fine, the Environmental Secretary has publicly declared that the fine could be up to the equivalent amount in Colombian pesos as of June 30, 2015 of approximately $116 million.

  The temporary injunction has not compromise the production and supply of ready-mix concrete to the Company's clients in Colombia. At this stage, CEMEX Latam is not able to assess with certainty the likelihood of an adverse result or potential damages which could be borne by CEMEX Colombia. An adverse resolution in this case could have a material adverse impact on CEMEX Latam's results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

- On March 11, 2015, 15 members of the surrounding communities of the cement plant in Panama filed a claim against Cemento Bayano, S.A ("Cemento Bayano"), a subsidiary of the Company in such country for alleged breach on environmental regulations as a result of the non-metallic mineral exploration in its quarries. Moreover, they requested the review of the environmental impact' studies that protect new raw materials' quarries of the plant. These community members are being assisted by NGOs and environmentalist groups aimed to impose unfounded penalties to the Company and to try to encourage the cancellation of the new quarries' environmental impact studies. By ruling No ADRPM-AL-APA-D-087-2015 from April 13, 2105, it was resolved to declare that the allegations in connection with water pollution, erosion control, air quality, impact control of protected areas be worthy of investigation. Such resolution was notified on April 27, 2015; on May 5, 2015, a motion for reconsideration was presented thereof. By resolution DRPM-AL-APA-D-A-181-2015/EXP 023-2015 from June 3, 2015, the Regional Metropolitan Administration from the Ministry of Environment (*Administración Regional Metropolitana del Ministerio de Ambiente*) resolved not to support the motion for reconsideration and continued the investigation. On June 15 and 16, 2015 the Ministry of Environment conducted inspection in response to the claim. In the inspection document was left evidence that the allegations could not be demonstrated. As of June 30, 2015, the case is expecting the preparation of the Technical Inspection Report that will serve for determining whether the claim is dismissed or the investigation continues on. The fines on environmental matters do not have a limit in the Standard, but depend on the damage severity, recidivism, investment grade and the offender's economic status.

  At this stage, Cemento Bayano is not able to asses with certainty the likelihood of an adverse result or potential damages which could be borne by the Company. An adverse resolution in this case could have a material adverse impact on CEMEX Latm´s results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is subject to extensive laws and regulations on environmental issues in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. These laws and regulations impose increasingly stringent environmental protection standards regarding air pollutant emissions, wastewater discharges, the use and handling of hazardous materials or waste disposal practices and the remediation of pollution or environmental damage. Among other things, these laws and regulations expose the Company to a risk of substantial environmental costs and responsibilities, including responsibilities associated with divested assets and past activities and, in some cases, to the acts and omissions of prior owners or operators of a property or plant. Also, in some jurisdictions, certain environmental laws and regulations impose obligations without regard the fault or the legality of the original activity at the moment of the actions which gave rise to the responsibility**.**

Others contingencies resulting from legal proceedings – continued

- In August 2005, a lawsuit was filed against CEMEX Colombia and other members of the Colombian Ready-mix Producers Association (*Asociación Colombiana de Productores de Concreto* or "ASOCRETO"). The lawsuit claimed that CEMEX Colombia and other ASOCRETO members were liable for the premature distress of the concrete slabs of the *Autopista Norte* trunk line of the Transmilenio bus rapid transit system in Bogotá in which ready-mix concrete and flowable fill supplied by CEMEX Colombia and other ASOCRETO members was used. The plaintiffs alleged that the base material supplied for the road construction failed to meet the quality standards offered by CEMEX Colombia and the other ASOCRETO members and/or that they provided insufficient or inaccurate information in connection with the product. The plaintiffs seek compensation for damages for an amount in Colombian pesos equivalent as of June 30, 2015 to approximately $39 million. In 2008, as security for a possible future money judgment to be rendered against CEMEX Colombia in these proceedings, the Superior Court of Bogotá allowed CEMEX to present and insurance policy for an amount in Colombian pesos equivalent as of June 30, 2015 to approximately $8 million pursuant to which the attachment over certain assets was lifted.

  On October 10, 2012, a court resolution convicted the former director of the Urban Development Institute ("UDI"), the legal representatives of the builder and the auditor to a prison term of 85 months and a fine equivalent to approximately $12, and ordered a restart of the proceeding against the ASOCRETO officers.

  On August 30, 2013, after an appeal by the UDI, the Superior Court of Bogotá issued a resolution that, among other matters, reduced the prison term imposed to the former UDI officers to 60 months, imposed the UDI officers to severally pay an amount in Colombian pesos equivalent as of June 30, 2015 to $42 million, overturned the sentence imposed to the builder's legal representatives and auditor because the criminal action against them was time barred, revoked the annulment in favor of the ASOCRETO officers and ordered the first instance judge to render a judgment regarding the ASOCRETO officers' liability or lack thereof.

  On January 21, 2015, the Criminal Court of the Bogotá Circuit declared the prescription of the criminal action initiated against the ASOCRETO officers. The judge accepted the arguments presented by CEMEX Colombia in respect that the accused officers were not public servants; therefore, declared the prescription of the criminal action since 2012. As a result of the criminal action against the ASOCRETO officers being prescribed, also ceased the action against CEMEX Colombia in its condition of supposedly civil responsible third party. The decision is subject to appeal, which must be presented before the Criminal Chamber of the Superior Court of Bogota.

  In addition, six actions related to the premature distress of the concrete slabs were brought against CEMEX Colombia, of which, the Cundinamarca Administrative Court (*Tribunal Administrativo de Cundinamarca*) nullified five and only one remains outstanding. In addition, the UDI filed another action alleging that CEMEX Colombia made deceiving advertisements on the characteristics of the flowable fill used in the construction of the line. CEMEX Colombia participated in this project solely and exclusively as supplier of the ready-mix concrete and flowable fill, which were delivered and received to the satisfaction of the contractor, fulfilling all the required technical specifications. CEMEX Colombia did not participate in nor had any responsibility on the design, sourcing of materials or their corresponding technical specifications of the construction. At this stage of the proceedings, as of June 30, 2015, CEMEX Latam is not able to assess with certainty the likelihood of an adverse result, but if adversely resolved, it could have a material adverse impact on CEMEX Latam's results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

- In connection with the construction of the new cement plant in the municipality of Maceo (Antioquia) in Colombia (note 13), in August 28, 2012, CEMEX Colombia signed a memorandum of understanding ("MDE") with CALIZAS CI S.A. for the transfer to CEMEX Colombia of the land, the mining title and the free zone for the construction of the new cement plant. After the execution of the MDE, one of CI CALIZAS S.A.'s partners was linked to a legal process for expiration of property and, as a result, the Attorney General's Office, among other measures, suspended CI CALIZAS S.A.'s rights to dispose of the assets offered to CEMEX Colombia. In order to protect its interests, CEMEX Colombia presented to the competent authorities the information of the cement project under development and explained how this measure affected the transfer of full ownership rights of the related assets under negotiation. Considering CEMEX Colombia's efforts, and as a temporary solution while the request for the revocation of the measures against CI CALIZAS is resolved, CEMEX Colombia entered into a lease contract with the National Department of Anti-narcotics (*Dirección Nacional de Estupefacientes*) (depository of the affected assets) pursuant to which CEMEX Colombia is authorized to continue with the necessary works for the construction of the cement plant and consequently to protect all the infrastructure works and investments already made by CEMEX Colombia. Additionally, CEMEX Colombia became part in the legal proceeding to enforce its rights resulting from the MDE and to conclude the negotiation once the proceeding. As of June 30, 2015, CEMEX Colombia has made investments of approximately $104 million in the new plant in Maceo. As of June 30, 2015, CEMEX Colombia considers that its investments in the development of the plant are protected by virtue of the lease contract. Nonetheless, if there is a final adverse resolution of the authority with respect to CI CALIZAS S.A.'s rights to dispose of the land, the mining title and the free zone, and if CEMEX Colombia exhausts all legal resources available against the adverse resolution, in such event that the lease could not be extended, the resolution could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, liquidity or financial condition.

- Panamanian Height Restriction Litigation. On July 30, 2008, the Panamanian Authority of Civil Aeronautics (Autoridad de Aeronáutica Civil de Panama), or AAC initially refused the application of Cemento Bayano, to erect structures above the permitted height restriction applicable to certain areas surrounding the Calzada Larga Airport which affected the construction of the cement plant's second line. On October 14, 2008, as per Cemento Bayano's request for reconsideration, the AAC granted permission for the construction of the tallest building of the second line, under the following conditions: that (a) Cemento Bayano assumes any liability arising from any incident or accident caused by the construction of such building, and (b) there would be no further permissions for additional structures.

Others contingencies resulting from legal proceedings – continued

In connection with the construction of the remaining 12 buildings of the second line of the plant, on March 13, 2009, the AAC issued an explanatory note stating that: (a) should an accident occur in the Calzada Larga Airport's perimeter, an investigation shall be conducted in order to determine the cause and further responsibility; and (b) there will be no further permissions for additional structures of the same height as the tallest structure already authorized.

As a result, additional permits may be obtained as long as the structures are lower than the tallest building, on a case by case analysis to be conducted by the authority. Cemento Bayano filed an authorization request for the construction of the project's 12 remaining structures. On September 11, 2009, the AAC issued a resolution authorizing 3 of the 12 remaining structures and denying permits to 9 additional structures above the permitted height restriction applicable to certain areas surrounding Calzada Larga Airport. On September 16, 2009, Cemento Bayano requested the AAC to reconsider its denial. On May 20, 2010, the AAC issued a report stating that all vertical structures erected by Cemento Bayano complied with the applicable signaling and lighting requirements in order to receive the respective authorization; nonetheless, as of June 30, 2015, the AAC had not yet issued a ruling regarding the request to review the remaining 9 structures. On December 10, 2014, a meeting was held with the new Director of the AAC, in order to further the proceedings pending of approval.

To this date, the risk has decreased substantially since the buildings have been built and are running, the likelihood of their being stopped by the authorities is very low, but would be mitigated completely when Cemento Bayano obtains the approval of the authority, which is expected to be accomplish during this new Government administration. However, if adversely resolved, and after exhausting all available recourses, the Company cannot predict the resolutions that may be issued or whether such resolutions would have an adverse impact on its results of operations, liquidity or financial condition. Moreover, the Company is unable to assess with certainty the likelihood of any incident or accident occurring as a result of the aforementioned constructions, and the responsibility, if any, that would be allocated to Cemento Bayano, but if any major incident or accident were to occur and if Cemento Bayano were to be held liable, any responsibility that would be formally allocated to Cemento Bayano could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations, liquidity and financial condition of the Company.

- In addition, as of June 30, 2015, the Company is involved in various legal proceedings of minor impact that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. These proceedings involve: 1) product warranty claims; 2) claims for environmental damages; 3) indemnification claims relating to acquisitions; 4) other similar claims brought against us that have arisen in the ordinary course of business.

22) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 3, 2015, Corporación Cementera Latinoamericana S.L.U., direct subsidiary of the Parent Company, established a new subsidiary based in Holland, called Cemex Finance Latam B.V. This incorporation was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 7, 2015, following a favorable report from the Audit Committee. The new subsidiary will assume the loan agreements with associated companies that has currently in place Cemex Caribe II Investments BV.

On July 8, 2015, CEMEX Colombia issued ordinary bonds in the amount of ten billion of Colombian pesos, equivalents to approximately $4 million considering the exchange rate as of June 30, 2015, which were fully subscribed that day. This issuance was approved on April 21, 2015 by the Shareholders Meeting that approved the issuance and the public offering of ordinary bonds for up to thirty billion of Colombian pesos aimed to fulfill the duties of Company and to maintain its status of issuer of securities in the Colombian market. The issuance was regulated by the Board of Cemex Colombia on April 29, 2015.

23) MAIN SUBSIDIARIES

The Parent Company's main direct and indirect subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Subsidiary	Country	Activity	% of interest
Corporación Cementera Latinoamericana, S.L.U. [1]	Spain	Parent	100.0
CEMEX Bogotá Investments, B.V. [1]	The Netherlands	Parent	100.0
CEMEX Colombia S.A.	Colombia	Operative	99.7
CEMEX (Costa Rica), S.A.	Costa Rica	Operative	99.1
CEMEX Nicaragua, S.A.	Nicaragua	Operative	100.0
CEMEX Caribe II Investments, B.V.	The Netherlands	Parent	100.0
Cemento Bayano, S.A.	Panama	Operative	99.5
Cimentos Vencemos do Amazonas, Ltda.	Brazil	Operative	100.0
CEMEX Guatemala, S.A.	Guatemala	Operative	100.0
Equipos para uso en Guatemala, S.A.	Guatemala	Operative	100.0
CEMEX El Salvador, S.A.	El Salvador	Operative	100.0
Inversiones SECOYA, S.A.	Nicaragua	Operative	100.0

1 CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A., indirectly controls through Corporación Cementera Latinoamericana, S.L.U. and CEMEX Bogotá Investments, B.V., the operations of the Parent Company in Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil, Guatemala and El Salvador.