

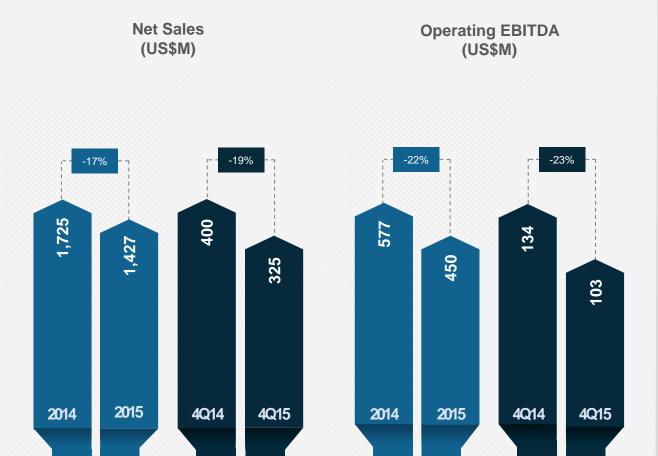
### || Forward looking information



This presentation contains forward-looking statements. In some cases, these statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "may," "should," "could," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "plan," "believe," "predict," "potential" and "intend" or other similar words. These forwardlooking statements reflect CEMEX Latam Holdings, S.A.'s ("CLH") current expectations and projections about future events based on CLH's knowledge of present facts and circumstances and assumptions about future events. These statements necessarily involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from CLH's expectations. Some of the risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause results to differ, or that otherwise could have an impact on CLH or its subsidiaries, include, but are not limited to, the cyclical activity of the construction sector; CLH's exposure to other sectors that impact CLH's business, such as the energy sector; competition; general political, economic and business conditions in the markets in which CLH operates; the regulatory environment, including environmental, tax, antitrust and acquisition-related rules and regulations; CLH's ability to satisfy its debt obligations and CEMEX, S.A.B. de C.V.'s ("CEMEX") ability to satisfy CEMEX's obligations under its material debt agreements, the indentures that govern CEMEX's senior secured notes and CEMEX's other debt instruments; expected refinancing of CEMEX's existing indebtedness; the impact of CEMEX's below investment grade debt rating on CLH's and CEMEX's cost of capital; CEMEX's ability to consummate asset sales and fully integrate newly acquired businesses; achieve cost-savings from CLH's cost-reduction initiatives and implement CLH's pricing initiatives for CLH's products; the increasing reliance on information technology infrastructure for CLH's invoicing, procurement, financial statements and other processes that can adversely affect operations in the event that the infrastructure does not work as intended, experiences technical difficulties or is subjected to cyber-attacks; weather conditions; natural disasters and other unforeseen events; and the other risks and uncertainties described in CLH's public filings. Readers are urged to read these presentations and carefully consider the risks, uncertainties and other factors that affect CLH's business. The information contained in these presentations is subject to change without notice, and CLH is not obligated to publicly update or revise forward-looking statements. Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references to pricing initiatives, price increases or decreases, refer to CLH's prices for CLH's products.

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL CONSOLIDATED FIGURES ARE PRESENTED IN DOLLARS AND ARE BASED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EACH COUNTRY PREPARED UNDER INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS.

### || Financial Results Summary





### Significant achievements despite of external factors

New operational records, significant improvements in prices<sup>1</sup> and Working Cap

# Our results continued to be affected by FX

U.S dollar appreciated 37% v.s.COP during 2015 on a year-over-year basis

# Consolidated net sales declined by 1%

on a like-to-like basis<sup>2</sup> in 2015 and 4Q15 compared with same periods last year

# Consolidated EBITDA declined by 6%

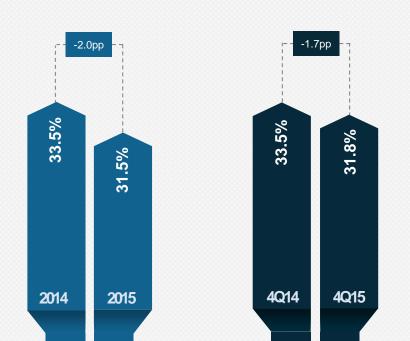
on an like-to-like basis<sup>2</sup> in 2015 and 4Q15 compared with same periods last year

- In Local currency terms
- (2) Adjusting for FX fluctuations

### || Financial Results Summary



### Operating EBITDA Margin (%)



# Consolidated EBITDA margin was impacted

by currency fluctuations and lower volumes in Colombia and Panama

# Consolidated EBITDA margin declined

by 2.0pp during 2015 and by 1.7pp during 4Q15 compared with 2014

#### || Consolidated Volumes and Prices



#### 2015 vs. 4Q15 vs. 4Q15 vs. 2014 4Q14 3Q15

Domestic gray cement

Volume	(6%)	(8%)	(7%)
Price (USD)	(13%)	(10%)	1%
Price (LtL <sub>1</sub> )	5%	10%	1%

Ready-mix concrete

Volume	(3%)	(12%)	(12%)
Price (USD)	(17%)	(17%)	(1%)
Price (LtL <sub>1</sub> )	3%	3%	(1%)

**Aggregates** 

Volume	(3%)	(13%)	(13%)
Price (USD)	(17%)	(16%)	0%
Price (LtL <sub>1</sub> )	4%	5%	1%

#### Historic volume records<sup>2</sup>

Cement: Nicaragua Ready-mix: Guatemala Aggregates: Costa Rica

# Higher prices in 4Q15 and for the full year

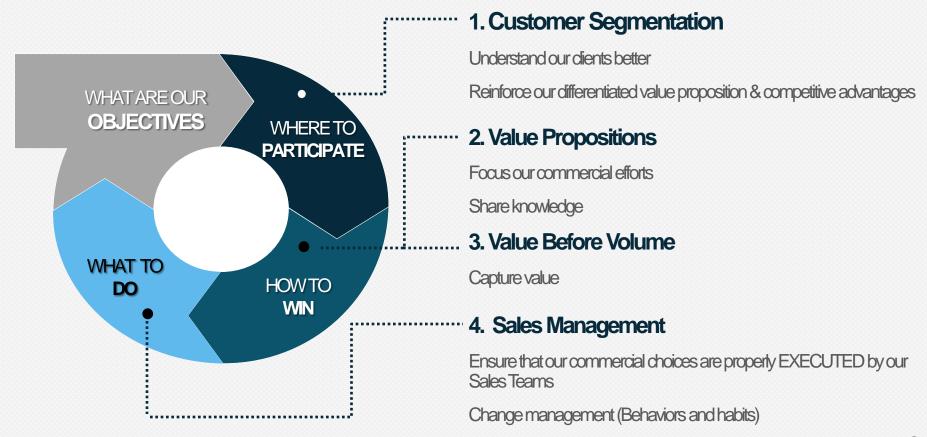
in local-currency terms in our three main products on a year-over-year basis

### Decline in our consolidated cement volumes

reflects our lower volumes in Colombia and Panama

#### We continue to align our organization to a true customer centric culture









Results Highlights Colombia

### || Colombia - Results Highlights



#### Financial Summary US\$ Million

	2015	2014	% var	4Q15	4Q14	% var
Net Sales	725	993	(27%)	173	225	(23%)
Op. EBITDA	248	363	(32%)	60	82	(27%)
as % net sales	34.2%	36.5%	(2.3pp)	34.4%	36.6%	(2.2pp)

Volume

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	(9%)	(8%)	(3%)
Ready-mix	(3%)	(11%)	(11%)
Aggregates	(6%)	(16%)	(11%)

Price (Local Currency)

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	8%	18%	5%
Ready-mix	6%	7%	0%
Aggregates	4%	9%	2%

### Net Sales grew by 7% and EBITDA remained flat

in 4Q15 on a like-to-like basis<sup>1</sup> compared with the same period of last year

### U.S. dollar appreciated 37% versus COP

for the full year compared with 2014

# Higher prices in our three core products

in local currency terms, during 4Q15 and full year compared with 2014

# Cement volumes declined by 9% and 8%

in 2015 and 4Q15, respectively, compared with 2014

#### || Colombia – Macroeconomic environment

# Economic Outlook 2016

### Challenges

- Deterioration of oil prices (US\$ 35 / barrel in Central Budget)
- Current account deficit above 6% of GDP in 2015
- Expected fiscal deficit of 3.6% of GDP in 2016
- Further possible hikes in interest rates
- Fluctuations of COP vs USD
- Structural Tax Reform required

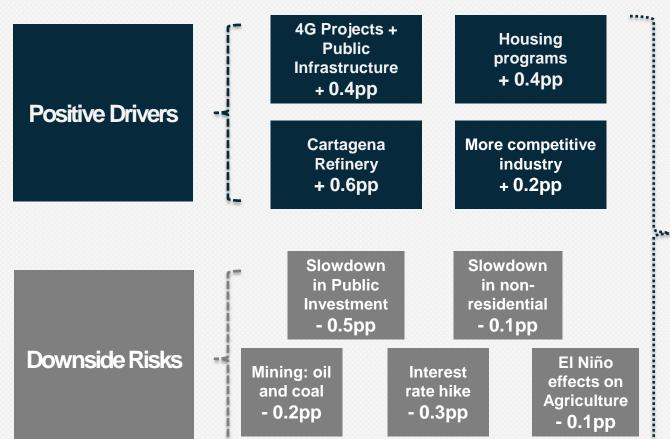
### **Expected Opportunities**

- Possible peace agreement
- ISAGEN sale to help fund FDN (infrastructure funding)
- Construction activities through stimulus package (PIPE 2.0)

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Colombia – Key drivers and risks for 2016 GDP





Government
expectations of
3.2% GDP growth
in 2016, mainly
explained by
contribution of
construction and
manufacturing





# Government forecasts potential GDP impact of 0.4pp for 2016

with the execution of its housing initiatives

# Housing initiatives now cover a wider social spectrum

increasing the multiplying factor in the economy and making execution easier

# We estimate to participate developing ~10K houses in 2016

under our housing solutions initiatives, including the 4K we started in 2015

#### We expect a ~ 3.5% growth

for residential sector for 2016





### Infrastructure sector grew by 5.7% during 2015

in terms of cement demand compared with 2014

## Positive effect is expected from PIPE 2.0 and 4G projects

- 57 local and regional roads
- First wave of 4G

# Financial closure for the projects included in 2nd wave

should be obtained by 2H16, according to infrastructure authorities

### We expect a ~ 4% growth

for infrastructure sector for 2016

#### | Colombia - Bogota market could represent significant opportunities





Results Highlights Panama

### || Panama - Results Highlights

Financial Summary US\$ Million

	2015	2014	% var	4Q15	4Q14	% var
Net Sales	284	315	(10%)	61	74	(18%)
Op. EBITDA	117	140	(16%)	26	31	(18%)
as % net sales	41.2%	44.3%	(3.1pp)	42.4%	42.5%	(0.1pp)

Volume

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	(9%)	(22%)	(21%)
Ready-mix	(12%)	(24%)	(19%)
Aggregates	0%	19%	(21%)

Price (Local Currency)

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	4%	5%	(1%)
Ready-mix	(4%)	(6%)	(2%)
Aggregates	3%	2%	2%



### Cement prices increased by 4% and 5%

during 2015 and 4Q15, respectively, reflecting a product mix effect from lower sales to the Canal expansion project

# Our aggregates volumes grew by 19% during 4Q15

compared with 4Q14, and remained flat during the full year versus 2014

# Cement and ready-mix volumes decline mainly explained by

lower volumes to the Canal expansion project, slowdown of approval for construction licenses, and slow execution of new infrastructure projects

### EBITDA margins declined

3.1pp during the year and remained flat in 4Q15 compared with 2014





#### Positive impact from industrialand-commercial sector

in our results during the year, mostly the first half of 2015

## We expect the slowdown in construction to be temporary

especially regarding construction licenses and new infrastructure projects

### We expect the residential sector to remain as the main driver

of cement consumption during 2016

### Panama - Challenging environment but with a positive possible outlook



# Healthy Public Finances

Government expectations of GDP growth in 2015 and 2016 are 5.9% and 6%, respectively

Infrastr	ucture Pr	rojects 2016-2018	
2016		2017-2018	
	USMillion		<b>US Million</b>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Line of Subway	\$357	3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> Line of Subway	\$4,000
Roads Maintenance	\$258	Hydroelectric Dams	\$1,300
Darien Highway	\$155	Expansions	<b>φ1,300</b>
Ciudad Esperanza	\$137	4 <sup>th</sup> bridge over the Canal and Monorail	\$1,000
Gonzalillo-Pedregal Road	\$89	Mass-transit system of West Panama	\$400
Urban Renov. Colon	\$69		
4th Bridge over the Canal	\$100	Rural Roads Program 200km	\$350
Public Health	\$113	Extension of Tocumen Airport	\$250
Total Investment	<b>\$1,278</b>	Total Investment	\$7,300



Results Highlights Costa Rica

### || Costa Rica - Results Highlights



**Financial** Summary **US\$ Million** 

	2015	2014	% var	4Q15	4Q14	% var
Net Sales	167	152	9%	36	39	(7%)
Op. EBITDA	69	69	0%	15	18	(18%)
as % net sales	41.3%	45.4%	(4.1pp)	41.5%	46.9%	(5.4pp)

Volume

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	7%	(9%)	(19%)
Ready-mix	14%	13%	(3%)
Aggregates	16%	4%	7%

**Price** (Local Currency)

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	1%	(2%)	0%
Ready-mix	(3%)	4%	6%
Aggregates	(4%)	(12%)	(11%)

### Records in net sales and aggregates volumes in 2015

### Higher volumes for our three core products in 2015

on a year-over-year basis were mainly driven by infrastructure projects

### Operating EBITDA remained flat

during 2015 compared with 2014

### EBITDA margin during 4Q15 grew sequentially by 5.7pp

mainly explained by costs related to maintenance works in 3Q15





### APM port terminal and Capulín dam should contribute

for demand of our products in 2016

#### Positive impact from industrialand-commercial sector

is expected in our results in 2016, mainly driven by construction of new Hotels

# Infrastructure sector could be negatively affected in 2016

by economic and political environment



Results Highlights Rest of CLH

### || Rest of CLH - Results Highlights



Financial Summary US\$ Million

	2015	2014	% var	4Q15	4Q14	% var
Net Sales	269	277	(3%)	60	67	(10%)
Op. EBITDA	73	78	(7%)	15	18	(15%)
as % net sales	27.1%	28.3%	(1.2pp)	25.9%	27.5%	(1.6pp)

Volume

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	(2%)	2%	(4%)
Ready-mix	13%	(8%)	(21%)
Aggregates	13%	29%	(23%)

Price (Local Currency)

	2015 vs. 2014	4Q15 vs. 4Q14	4Q15 vs. 3Q15
Cement	1%	(1%)	(2%)
Ready-mix	2%	3%	1%
Aggregates	11%	3%	8%

#### Historic records in Nicaragua

- EBITDA generation
- Net Sales
- Cement volumes

### Ready-mix volume record in Guatemala

related to private sector investments

# Higher prices for our three main products

during 2015, compared with 2014

### EBITDA and EBITDA Margin decline in 2015 and 4Q15

manly explained by the results in our operations in Brazil





# Positive volume performance in Nicaragua in 2015

driven mainly by infrastructure and industrial-and-commercial projects

### Private investment supported Construction in Guatemala

during 2015, mostly in residential, and industrial-and-commercial sectors

# Main drivers of cement demand in 2016 expected to remain

Infrastructure in Nicaragua Industrial-and-commercial in Guatemala



### || Free Cash Flow



	US\$ Million		2014	% var	4Q15	4Q14	% var
C	perating EBITDA	450	577	(22%)	104	134	(22%)
	- Net Financial Expense	74	90		16	15	
	- Maintenance Capex	52	63		26	25	
	- Change in Working Cap	(44)	64		(20)	67	
	- Taxes Paid	107	110		20	29	
	- Other Cash Items (net)	12	(2)		1	(2)	
	ree Cash Flow ter Maintenance Capex	249	252	(1%)	61	-	N/A
- Strategic Capex		144	80		34	40	
	ree Cash Flow	105	172	(39%)	27	(40)	N/A

### Working capital had a positive contribution

of US\$44MM during 2015 and of US\$20MM in 4Q15

### FCF before strategic Capex relatively flat in 2015

compared with 2014. Lower EBITDA offset by positive contribution of WC, lower financial expenses and lower maintenance capex

#### Net debt was reduced

by US\$105 million during 2015 to US\$1,034 million





### GUIDANCE

4Q15 Results



### || **2016** Guidance



#### **Volume YoY%**

Colombia

Cement	Ready - Mix	Aggregates
Low to Mid-single- digit growth	High-single-digit growth	High-single-digit growth

**Panama** 

Cement	Ready - Mix	Aggregates
High-single-digit decline	Flat	Low-teens growth

Costa Rica

Cement	Ready - Mix	Aggregates
Low-single-digit decline	Low-single-digit decline	Low-single-digit growth

# Consolidated volumes expected to increase in 2016

- + Low-single-digit rate in cement
- + Mid to high-single digit rate in Readymix
- + High-single digit rate in Aggregates

#### Maintenance capex

is expected to be about US \$57 MM in 2016

#### Strategic capex

is expected to reach about US \$136 MM in 2016

#### **Consolidated Cash taxes**

are expected to range between US \$95 MM and US \$105 MM



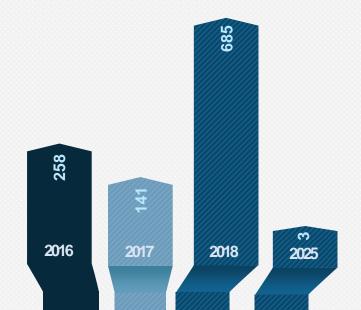
### || Consolidated debt maturity profile



#### US \$1,088 Million

Total debt as of December 31, 2015









Cement:

When providing cement volume variations, refers to our domestic gray cement operations.

**Operating EBITDA:** 

Operating earnings before other expenses, net plus depreciation and operating amortization.

Maintenance capital expenditures:

Investments incurred for the purpose of ensuring CLH's operational continuity. These include capital expenditures on projects required to replace obsolete assets or maintain current operational levels, and mandatory capital expenditures, which are projects required to comply with governmental regulations or internal policies.

Strategic capital expenditures:

Investments incurred with the purpose of increasing CLH's profitability. These include capital expenditures on projects designed to increase profitability by expanding capacity, and margin improvement capital expenditures, which are projects designed to increase profitability by reducing costs.

LC:

Local currency.

pp:

Percentage points.

Like-to-like Percentage Variation (I-t-l%var):

Percentage variations adjusted for investments/divestments and currency fluctuations.

**Rest of CLH:** 

Includes Brazil, Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua.





#### **Investor Relations**

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#### **Stock Information**

Colombian Stock Exchange CLH

