3Q16 - TALKING POINTS

SLIDE #1 – [TITLE PAGE] COVER PAGE

JAIME MUGUIRO:

Good morning, everyone. Thank you for your continued support of CLH and for joining us for our third quarter 2016 call and webcast.

It is a pleasure for me to speak with you on my first earnings call as the CEO of CLH.

I will address what prompted my change in title later on during this call, but first let me review with you the continued progress CLH has made so far.

As you know, our initial discussion of the results will be in English. These remarks as well as the results presentation are being transmitted live in our webcast at www.cemexlatam.com.

Afterwards, I will be more than happy to take your questions. For the benefit of the person asking, I will answer the question in the language in which it is asked, provided that they are made in English or Spanish.

And now let me discuss our results.

SLIDE #2 – [TITLE PAGE] LEGAL DISCLAIMER

SLIDE #3 – FINANCIAL RESULTS SUMMARY #1

I am glad to share with you that during the third quarter we were able to obtain significant achievements, although we were still affected by external factors over which we have no control, such as the longest transportation strike in the recent history of Colombia, and a high comparison base in markets like Costa Rica.

In 3Q16 we were able to achieve:

- Higher EBITDA margins in all of our operations on a year over year basis
- Highest EBITDA margin in the history of our operations in Nicaragua
- Highest margin in a third quarter in Guatemala
- Fifth consecutive quarter of cement volume growth in the Rest of CLH on a year over year basis
- Third consecutive quarter of double digit growth in cement volumes in Guatemala, year over year
- Year over year growth in cement volumes in Nicaragua each and every quarter since CLH IPO
- Historic low average working capital days
- Double digit increase in Net Income
- Free Cash Flow increase, both before, and after strategic CAPEX

Through the execution of our value before volume strategy, cost management efforts, higher sale of value-added-products, as well initiatives to increase the efficiency of our operations, we have been able to positively impact our results.

During the third quarter despite of a 4 percent reduction in consolidated net sales, compared with the same period a year ago, our EBITDA generation increased by 3 percent.

Furthermore, given a more favorable comparison base in terms of exchange rates against the US dollar, the gap in net sales in US Dollar terms in the third quarter was lower than that of the first 6 months of the year, and EBITDA generation was no longer affected.

Adjusting for exchange rate fluctuations, during the first nine months of the year our net sales decreased 1 percent, while our EBITDA grew 6 percent.

The positive performance year to date, on an adjusted basis, is mostly explained by our stronger market position in Colombia, with higher prices in local currency terms compared with those of 2015, by our efforts to increase profitability across our operations, and by the positive market conditions in Guatemala and Nicaragua.

SLIDE #4 – FINANCIAL RESULTS SUMMARY #2

Regarding our consolidated EBITDA margin, the July to September period was the third consecutive quarter with an improvement year over year. In fact during 3Q16 we were able to obtain margin improvements in all of our markets, compared with the same period a year ago.

EBITDA margin grew by 2.4 percentage points in the third quarter and by 2.2 percentage points during the first nine months of the year.

This increase is mainly explained by the significant margin expansions in Panama, Guatemala and Nicaragua that we will explain later, as well as by lower impact from maintenance activities compared with those of 2015.

SLIDE #5 – CONSOLIDATED VOLUMES AND PRICES

Regarding our consolidated volumes during the quarter, Cement, ready mix, and aggregates volumes fell by 3%, 9%, and 14%, respectively, on a year over year basis.

During this period we were negatively affected by the transportation strike in Colombia, softer demand conditions in the Colombian market, and the high comparison base in Costa Rica last year.

Adjusting for the effect of the transportation strike in Colombia, consolidated cement demand in the third quarter was approximately 2% lower cement demand for the same period of last year.

The double digit increase in our cement volumes in Guatemala, yet another quarter of cement volume growth in Nicaragua, and the more favorable comparison base in Panama were not enough to offset the negative effect of the aforementioned external factors.

For the first nine months of the year the drop in volumes for cement, ready mix and aggregates is 1%, 10% and 15% respectively.

Regarding our consolidated quarterly prices in local currency terms, compared with 3Q15, our ready mix and aggregates prices increased by 2% and 9%, respectively, while our cement prices fell 1%.

On a sequential basis and during the first nine months of the year we have higher prices on our three main products. Compared with 2Q16 we achieved increases of 7%, 15% and 22% in local currency terms, for cement, ready mix, and aggregates, respectively. In the January – September period, compared with the same period in 2015, and also in local currency terms, this increase was of 3% for cement and ready mix, while aggregates prices grew by 10%.

These prices reflect the execution of our value before volume strategy throughout our operations, impacting positively our EBITDA generation.

SLIDE #6 – REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS – [TITLE PAGE]

Now, let me review the main operating and financial results in our markets

SLIDE #7 – RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS COLOMBIA [TITLE PAGE]

SLIDE #8 – COLOMBIA – RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

As we previously mentioned, in Colombia, during the third quarter, demand of our products was negatively affected by the longest transportation strike in the recent history of the country. Our quarterly cement volumes fell by 5 percent compared with the same period a year ago, while according to our estimates cement demand for the industry decreased over 8 percent during the same period.

Adjusting for the effect of the strike, our cement volumes fell by around 3%, showing a negative trend in the market, and weaker demand conditions than we previously expected.

We currently estimate 2016 to be the first year since 2010 in which the industry doesn't grow versus the previous year.

It is relevant to mention that we have perceived a more difficult competitive environment in the country in the past months. Despite of this, we have been able to continue recovering market share compared with that of 2015 and to maintain our market presence against the previous two quarters this year this year.

Softer demand dynamics in the country have already had a toll in cement prices in local currency terms.

Although for the January – September period cement prices in local currency terms are up 7 percent versus those of 2015, cement prices in 3Q16 fell 1 percent year over year, and 4 percent sequentially. In contrast, ready-mix and aggregates prices in the quarter are 4 and 10 percent higher, on a year-over-year basis.

Compared with 3Q15, during this quarter we were able to generate almost the same EBITDA despite of the decline in volumes in our three main products, due to a favorable comparison base in the exchange rate of the Colombian Peso versus the US Dollar, and as a result of lower impact from maintenance in our operations.

During the first nine months of the year, adjusting for exchange rate fluctuations, EBITDA is 6 percent higher than that of 2015.

Our EBITDA margin improved in the third quarter by 1.4 percentage points sequentially, and by 0.5 percentage points year over year.

SLIDE #9 – COLOMBIA – RESIDENTIAL SECTOR

In terms of the demand sectors, deceleration of the residential market continued during the 2Q16, mostly due to lower than expected execution of government sponsored projects.

Regardless of the availability of subsidies, social housing projects are being affected by the negative effects of the current economic cycle. The higher inflation and interest rates, have delayed the beginning of construction of new projects.

The slowdown is also reflected in building permits indicators with double digit decline in permitted residential area year to date as of August.

However, housing sales figures indicate that this sector could have better perspectives in 2017, mostly in middle income housing. Residential sales not related to social-housing have picked up compared with 2015, although this has not been translated yet into higher dispatches.

Additionally, in the recently approved 2017 central government budget, despite of cuts in most ministries, housing budget was allocated with 17% more resources compared with those of 2016.

Assuming a higher execution rate of subsidies than in 2016, this sector should face better demand conditions, especially from:

- 21 thousand quotas from Mi Casa Ya
- 31 thousand social interest homes from VIPA program
- 33 thousand Interest rates subsidies, as part of FRECH 2
- 25 thousand Interest rate subsidies for middle income housing
- 18 thousand homes from second phase of free housing program should start construction phase

With regards to our residential solutions, we now estimate that during 2016 we will have taken part in the development and construction of over 2500 social income homes; we expect this figure to increase in 2017.

In terms of volume demand, we now expect a 1% fall in this sector in 2016, mostly explained by a 10% decline in consumption from social housing programs being partially offset by a slight increase in demand from self construction.

SLIDE #10 – COLOMBIA – INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure sector remains affected both by the high comparison base in 2015 related to the higher execution levels seen in electoral years, and by the much slower initiation of new projects at the local and regional levels related to the transition period of new mayors and governors.

Dispatches of ready mix to infrastructure works have decreased 24% for the January – July period. In July alone these volumes decreased 43% year over year

We continue to expect a better performance for the sector in 4Q16, as execution of works accelerate in order to meet 2016 public spending budget, and partially driven by timid dispatches for first 4G projects, which will be in low intensity phases.

In terms of volume demand, we expect a 7% decline in the infrastructure sector in 2016

Nevertheless, it is also relevant to share with you that in terms of demand from the 4G projects. 8 projects of the first wave have already secured disbursements from financial institutions. We estimate dispatches for these projects to pick up in the second half of 2017.

In this sense we will also be observing closely how discussions for the fiscal reform advance, not only for the positive impact it would have in reducing the country's deficit and in alleviating the investment accounts, but also for its relevance in maintaining the investment grade of the country. We estimate investment grade to be pivotal, from a project financing perspective, for those projects included in the second wave of the 4Gs.

Last but not least, it is relevant to mention that the central government's transportation budget for 2017 is 11% higher than that of 2016

With regards to the Industrial and commercial sector, permits have declined 28% compared with 2015 for the January – July period. This is a result of the very high comparison base during 2015. However, in terms of execution this sector positively contributed to demand of our products as the execution of projects started in 2015 continued.

We expect this sector to slow down in 2H16. We estimate cement dispatches for Industrial and commercial in 2016 to decrease 1.5%.

SLIDE #11 – [TITLE SLIDE] PANAMA

SLIDE #12 – PANAMA

In Panama we are encouraged with our performance during the third quarter.

In the July-September period we saw significant improvements in demand trends. The year over year decline during the third quarter was much smaller than that of the past four quarters; also showing a much better comparison base having almost no effect from dispatches to the canal expansion project in the third quarter last year.

Cement dispatches in 3Q16 compared with those in 3Q15, excluding the canal, are only 1.6 percent lower, whereas sequentially they are almost 10% higher.

Sequential increase in cement and ready mix volumes during this quarter reflects higher dispatches to the second line of the subway, as well as to the urban renovation of the city of Colon.

Regarding our prices, we have also seen that there is no longer a significant mix effect related to the canal expansion project. On a year over year basis, cement and aggregates prices remained flat during the quarter while Ready mix prices fell 2%. This also reflects higher volumes sold to heavy infrastructure projects and more complex competitive dynamics.

Despite of the year over year decline in volumes in our three main products, reflected in a 4% decline in sales, EBIDTA generation during the period grew 8%.

Our EBITDA margin increased significantly both during the third quarter and the first nine months of 2016. This reflects the effective cost management initiatives we undertook, as well as a mix effect reflecting less volumes sold to the canal expansion project at a discount.

Before we discuss the demand sectors in more depth, I would like to share with you the results we have had so far with respect to our environmental objectives. As we have discussed in previous calls, several efforts are being made in Panama with regards to reducing the CO_2 footprint of the Company. This quarter we achieved a new record in consumption of alternative fuels. We have more than doubled our substitution rate of mineral fuels in the past year and will continue working to improve it even further.

SLIDE #13 – PANAMA – SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

During the quarter, the residential sector continued as the main driver for cement demand, especially through the execution of Ciudad Esperanza and projects for about 265 Million dollars in the west of Panama city.

This sector is the only one expected to grow for the full year compared with 2015.

Excluding the effect of the canal expansion project, the infrastructure sector is also expected to perform well in 2016. This sector was an important driver for our products in 3Q16 and its relative importance is expected to increase in the upcoming quarters.

We perceive high commitment from the Government in pushing additional infrastructure projects in the near future as a means of boosting economic growth; especially in light of the recent Waked and Panama Papers scandals.

We believe the most likely projects to be executed in the following two years are:

- Arraijan-Panama highway expansion
- Pedregal-Gonzalillo road
- Amador Convention Center
- 4th bridge over the Canal
- 3rd line of the subway

Cement demand for the industrial and commercial sector is expected to remain weak. This sector is expected to suffer a full year decline of over 40 percent compared with 2015. Year to date permits are close to 20% below compared with the same period last year.

Overall, we are pleased with our results in Panama and continue to expect strong demand levels over the medium term

SLIDE #14 – [TITLE PAGE] – COSTA RICA

SLIDE #15 – COSTA RICA – RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

In our operations in Costa Rica we continue being affected by the lack of new public works and the tough comparison base related to high execution of infrastructure projects in 2015.

Remember that last year dispatches for hydroelectric projects Reventazón and Chucás, as well as the Northern interamerican road played an important role in our results, and that after the hard landing we suffered at the end of these projects we have been working hard in rebalancing our market share in the different segments.

I am glad to share with you that we have done significant progress in this regard. In the past months we have been able to strengthen our market position in cement through value added solutions as well as a management of our markets at the micro level.

It is relevant to mention that we have been able to do this while protecting as much as possible our prices. By proactively identifying in our road-map the segments and regions in which we prefer to be, and by identifying demand opportunities at early stages through commercial solutions like *Construquien,* we are able to adapt our value offers and remain the preferred supplier of our customers, even maintaining our price premium.

In the case of cement, the decline in domestic demand has been somewhat offset by a 14% increase in exports during the third quarter.

Additionally, aggregates volumes and prices continued being positively affected during the quarter by higher sales of specialized products for a relevant port infrastructure project.

Despite lower cement and ready mix volumes, during the quarter our EBITDA margin in Costa Rica increased by 1.1 percentage points. This margin expansion is mainly explained by cost management initiatives, and by the fact that there was a major maintenance in 3Q15.

On a sequential basis, the margin decline is mainly explained by the 2% decline in local currency prices and higher variable costs from lower than expected productivity in the clinker line.

SLIDE #16 – COSTA RICA – SECTOR HIGHLIGHTS

In terms of the different demand sectors, housing, and industrial and commercial have been driving demand in the country. We now expect these sectors to increase in the low single digits for the full year 2016.

Infrastructure demand has been lagging behind and is expected to decrease for the full year by over 25%, compared with 2015. The mist important infrastructure projects for 2016 didn’t start. Nevertheless, we expect this situation to revert in 2017. Given the fact that there are presidential elections in early 2018 the likelihood of having incremental infrastructure spending next year is high.

Roads such as San José – San Ramon, or San José – Limonal, as well as the relatively small hydroelectric projects like Capulin or Los Negros, and the Sixaola Bridge should help boost demand next year.

SLIDE #17 – [TITLE PAGE] REST OF CLH

SLIDE #18 – REST OF CLH – RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

In our Rest of CLH region, which includes Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Manaus in Brazil, our commercial and operational strategy continued to show significant results during the quarter, mostly driven by a positive market performance in Nicaragua and Guatemala.

In Guatemala, our cement volumes grew at a double digit rate for the third consecutive quarter.

In Nicaragua we have had cement volumes growth, year over year, in each and every quarter since CLH IPO, which is remarkable.

With respect to Ready mix and Aggregates volumes, we continue being affected by a high comparison base for participating last year in projects like the refinery and some roads in Nicaragua, as well as some industrial and commercial projects in Guatemala. It is relevant to bear in mind the scale of our businesses in these markets, and the effect that the termination of big projects implies for them.

Furthermore, the focus on maximizing the profitability of our portfolio and improving our cost base in our operations continues to be reflected in our results.

Despite of a 5% decline in net sales, during the third quarter, our EBITDA for the rest of CLH grew 16%, as a result of a significant EBITDA margin expansion of over 5 percentage points.

The margin expansion is mainly explained by value before volume strategy, our increase in cement volumes in Guatemala and Nicaragua, operational efficiencies and higher utilization rates in these two countries, as well as a mix effect reflecting higher proportion of cement sales.

SLIDE #19 – REST OF CLH – SECTOR EXPECTATIONS

Positive demand conditions in Guatemala continue to be supported by private investment, mostly in the Industrial and commercial sector. Infrastructure sector continues to show a lackluster performance with meager government funds for public works.

In Nicaragua, the strong performance in the infrastructure and industrial and commercial sectors, more than offset a slowdown in demand from the residential sector. Projects like the Managua stadium as well as the *Rio Blanco–Mulukuku* and *Chinandega–Guasaule* highways boosted demand during the quarter.

We expect to continue observing strong demand for our products in Guatemala in the quarters to come. However, with regards to Nicaragua, we are cautious given the current environment in the country.

SLIDE #20 – [TITLE PAGE] – FCF AND DEBT

I would now like to discuss our free cash flow generation and the impact of our working capital management initiatives

SLIDE #21 – WORKING CAPITAL

This quarter we were able to reduce even more our investments in working capital.

Our average working capital in days was negative 6 in the July – September period; 18 days less than in the same period in 2015 and 5 days less than in the previous quarter.

This quarter we were able to further reduce inventory levels, mostly in Panama and Costa Rica, while we improved our accounts receivable in Costa Rica, and our payment terms with suppliers across the region.

In the last four quarters we have been able to release close to 70 million dollars in Working Capital investment, helping improve our Free Cash Flow generation.

SLIDE #22 – FCF GENERATION

During the quarter, our free cash flow after maintenance capex reached 54 million dollars, increasing by 6% compared to the same period a year ago. In addition, FCF after strategic CAPEX is 90% higher than that of the same period in 2015.

For the first nine months of 2016, the conversion rate of EBITDA to free cash flow, before strategic capex and interest expenses, reached 68%.

For the January – September period Free Cash Flow after total capex reached 73 million dollars.

Our current leverage ratio is 2.2 times Net Debt/EBITDA. Since September 2015 our Net Debt has been reduced by 91 million dollars to $969 million.

SLIDE #23 – [TITLE SLIDE] - GUIDANCE
Now I would like to discuss our expectations for this year

S**LIDE #28 – GUIDANCE**

In light of the delay in execution of new infrastructure projects and the high comparison base in Cost Rica in 2015; as well as the transportation strike and the low level of execution of public spending in residential and infrastructure in Colombia, we are adjusting our full year's expectations.

On a consolidated basis, we now expect for 2016 our cement volumes to remain flat, while our Ready mix and aggregates volumes are expected to decline by low single digit, and high single digit rates, respectively.

In Colombia, given the effects of the transportation strike and the slower than expected execution of housing subsidies and 4G's, for 2016 we now expect our cement volumes to grow in the low single digits whereas our ready mix and aggregates volumes are expected to decline by low single digit, and high single digit rates, respectively.

In Panama we expect cement and aggregates volumes to decline by a low double digit figure and a low single digit figure, respectively, while ready mix volumes should remain flat.

In Costa Rica we now expect our cement and ready-mix volumes to decrease by low double digit and low-single digit figures, respectively, whereas our aggregates volumes are expected to increase in the high single digits.

Our Cash taxes should now range between 100 and 110 million dollars.

In terms of our capital expenditures, for 2016 we now estimate maintenance capex to reach $50 million dollars.

Regarding strategic capex, in 2016 we now anticipate an investment of about $135 million dollars. The increase against our previous guidance is due to the fact that we are executing the Maceo project at a faster pace than what we had anticipated, and as a result, we are good receipting a larger CAPEX.

[RETURN TO SLIDE #2] [TITLE SLIDE] – LEGAL DISCLAIMER

Before opening up the call to your questions, I would like to take this opportunity to underscore a few points about our project in Maceo.

As we have discussed with you and publicly disclosed, our company has a set of established policies and procedures that govern how we do business, and the actions of the former executives were not in keeping with those policies and procedures. As a result, we terminated two of the executives and accepted the resignation of our former CEO.

We acted to fill the open leadership positions at CLH and also took the opportunity to adjust the organization of CEMEX Colombia's senior leadership.

In addition to myself being confirmed as CEO of CLH, Juan Pablo San Agustin was appointed to serve as Chairman of the Board of Directors of CLH; Ricardo Naya was named Director of CEMEX Colombia; and Francisco Aguilera was confirmed as Director of Planning of CLH as well as Director of Planning of CEMEX Colombia.

All four of us possess significant international management experience and each of us has approximately 20 years of experience at CEMEX. I have great confidence in our senior management team at CLH and I am optimistic about this team and their contributions to the continued success of the company.

We have also brought matters found by our internal audit to the attention of the Colombian Attorney General's Office so that it can take any actions it deems appropriate and pledged to collaborate with him in this matter. We have additionally retained external counsel to assist us and, in accordance with our controls and customary procedures, also engaged independent audit teams.

Now, what does this mean regarding our investment in Maceo?

Under the terms of, first, the five-year lease agreement we signed with the depositary appointed by the Special Assets Service (*Sociedad de Activos Especiales*), which has control of the assets under the eminent domain proceedings, and, second, a mandate granted to us also by the same depositary acting on behalf of C.I Calizas y Minerales S.A., we are authorized to use and enjoy the land and mining rights in Maceo and to continue with the necessary efforts for the construction of the cement plant there, and once complete, to operate the plant, utilize the associated mineral reserves and sell the products post-production.

The referenced lease agreement was signed in 2013 and is currently set to expire in July 2018; the mandate is for an unlimited period of time.

It is also important to note that Colombian law provides that if a person is allowed to use and build on a third party property, either the government, through the eminent domain proceedings, or a seller, if the proceedings are declared not founded, must indemnify a buyer for all the improvements and facilities built if the owner wishes to recover the possession of the land, or otherwise sell the land to buyer. Therefore, we believe that we might be able to secure ownership of the land and mineral rights and fully operate the plant. However, in the event that this is not the case, CEMEX Colombia shall take all necessary actions to safeguard the project in Maceo (Antioquia).

Also, in December 2015, we acquired 100% of the shares of the entity that has the title of the special tax and trade zone benefits for the construction of the cement plant in Maceo. Importantly, the ongoing process of eminent domain does not affect the validity of these special tax and trade zone benefits. We have additionally requested an extension of the trade zone so that it covers the full extension of the plant facility.

As we disclosed today, and in order to safeguard our investment of the plant in Maceo, we have decided to postpone the commissioning of the Maceo plant for the following reasons:

1. As of today, there are certain pending permits required to finalize the approximately 41 km access road to the plant in Maceo. Assuming such permits are obtained in due course, we currently estimate that the access road could take until July 2017 to be finalized and ready to use.

The only existing access to the plant today is a rural road that literally goes across *La Susana* community. Using this road rather than the one being built would increase safety hazards and would likely limit our capacity to transport products from the plant in Maceo.

2. With regards to the aforementioned request to expand the trade zone, commissioning the new clinker line in Maceo without such expansion of the trade zone, would put at risk our ability to consolidate tax benefits that would otherwise be available to us.
It is possible that the competent authorities in Colombia (Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism) may not make a final decision regarding our request to expand the trade zone due to the eminent domain process that is ongoing.

As a result, In order to protect the expected benefits from trade zone, which positively affect our financial results, CEMEX Latam Holdings will not commission the clinker line until the trade zone is expanded to cover all of the Maceo cement facility.

3. As disclosed today, the audit of the Maceo project continues. Based on the audits, we have confirmed that the environmental license for the Maceo project is held by one of our subsidiaries, Central de Mezclas S.A., but that transfer to us of the corresponding mining title was not formalized, as such the mining title has reverted back to C.I. Calizas y Minerales. As a result, the environmental license and mining right are held by different entities, which is contrary to the common practice of having the environmental license follow the mining permit. In any event, we will continue to use and enjoy the land, mining and environmental rights under the previously referenced lease agreement and mandate.

Also based on the ongoing audits, we have determined that the environmental license which was issued for the Maceo project is partially overlapped with a District of Integrated Management (*Distrito de Manejo Integrado*). We will work with the corresponding environmental agency and address this issue and assess its overall impact. The assessment to be made will be to verify if on the basis of applicable Colombian regulations the environmental license can continue to be exercised as is and on the basis of the principle of presumption of its legality. In addition, we have also confirmed we will need to modify the environmental license as to allow us to increase the production up to the 950.000 tons per year of required mineral exploitation. It is possible this process could also be impacted by the existing eminent domain proceedings. We will continue to work to address these matters as promptly as possible.

According to our current estimates of consumption and market growth in Colombia, taking into account our existing capacity (not including the Maceo plant), we currently expect that we should not suffer any material adverse impact to our business operations for postponing the commissioning of the Maceo plant. However, we will continue to work on commissioning the plant as soon as reasonably possible in order to capture the full benefits of this state of the art facility on our operating efficiencies in Colombia and to contribute to the development of the region.

With that, we would be more than happy to take your questions.

Before that, I would like to remind you that any forward-looking statements we make today are based on our current knowledge of the markets in which we operate and could change in the future due to a variety of factors beyond our control.

Unless the context otherwise requires it, all references to prices means our prices for our products.

[RETURN TO SLIDE #1 - COVER PAGE] [TITLE SLIDE – Q&A]

As I mentioned earlier, for the benefit of the person making a question, I will be answering in the language asked.

Pasaremos ahora a la sesión de preguntas y respuestas. Para el beneficio de la persona que hace la pregunta, se responderá en el mismo idioma en que se plantee.
Operator…

[Final comments after Q&A]

Thank you very much.
In closing, I would like to thank you all for you time and attention. We look forward to your continued participation in CEMEX Latam Holdings. Please feel free to contact us directly or visit our website www.cemexlatam.com at any time.