Unión Andina de Cementos S.A.A.

UN-AUDITED Separate Interim Financial Statements
As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015

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1. Identification and Company Economic Activity

Unión Andina de Cementos S.A.A. (hereinafter "the Company" or "UNACEM") was incorporated in December 1967. The Company is a subsidiary of Sindicato de Inversiones y Administración S.A. (hereinafter "the Principal") which holds 43.40 percent of the Company's capital stock, which in turn is a subsidiary of Nuevas Inversiones S.A., ultimate parent of the consolidated economic group. On July 24, 2012, the General Shareholder's Meeting approved to change the Company's name from Cementos Lima S.A.A to Unión Andina de Cementos S.A.A.

The registered office of the Company is located at Av. Atocongo 2440, Villa Maria del Triunfo, Lima, Peru.

The Company's main activity is the production and sale, for local and foreign of cement and clinker. For this purpose, the Company owns two plants, one in Lima and the other one in Junín, whose annual production capacity is 6.7 million tons of clinker and 7.6 million tons of cement.

The separate financial statements as of the first quarter, 2016 have been issued with Management authorization and on April 29, 2016 will be presented for the approval of the Board of Directors. The separate financial statements as of December 31, 2015 were approved on March 29, 2016 by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders within the terms established by law.

2. Acquisition of subsidiaries and bond issuance in 2014

On May 26, 2014, the Board of Directors Meeting of the company approved the acquisition of 98.57 percent of the shares of Lafarge Cementos S.A. (a public company located in Quito, Ecuador), subsidiary of Lafarge S.A. of France. On October 20, 2014 the Board of Meeting of the company agreed the international bond issue ("Senior Notes"). On October 31, 2014, the company issued the international bond ("Senior Notes") under the Rule 144A of the US Securities and under The Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933, on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for a nominal value of US$625,000,000, at a nominal interest rate of 5.875 percent with maturity on 2021, resulting a total net collection of fees and expenses of US$615,000,000 (approximately equivalent to S/1,839,000,000), see note 12(e).

The Company used the funds to purchase the Lafarge Cementos S.A. shares through its subsidiary Inversiones Imbabura S.A. ("Imbabura") for a total amount of US$518,900,000 (approximately equivalent to S/1,520,000,000), see note 7(a). On November 25, 2014, Imbabura took control of Lafarge operations in Ecuador. On December 2014, the Company changed the name of Lafarge Cementos S.A. to UNACEM Ecuador S.A.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted to prepare the separate financial statement are consistent with those applied on December 31, 2015, except when otherwise indicated.

3.1 Basis of preparation -

The Company Separate Interim Financial Statements have been prepared according to the IAS 34 Interim financial information issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial separate statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The separate financial statements are presented in Soles (previously named “Nuevos Soles”) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (S/000), except when otherwise indicated.

The interim financial statements provide comparative information for earlier periods, however, does not include all information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should therefore be read in conjunction with the audited report as of and for the year ended on December 31, 2015.

3.2 New accounting standards, interpretations and amendments

The IASB issued the following International Financial Reporting Standards (hereinafter 'IFRS”), which are not yet in effect on the date of the separate financial statements of the Company. The company will adopt these standards, if applicable, when they are in force:

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and all the early versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 meets three aspects of project accounting for financial instrument: classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements generally applied prospectively with some exceptions.

IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"

IFRS 14 is an optional standard that allows an entity, whose activities are subject to rate-regulation, to continue applying most of its existing accounting policies for regulatory deferral account balances upon its first-time adoption of IFRS. Entities that adopt IFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the separate statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosures on the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity’s rate-regulation and the effects of that rate-regulation on its financial statements.

The IFRS 14 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

  IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, when the IASB completes its amendments to defer the effective date of IFRS 15 for one year. Early adoption is permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements: Accounting for acquisition of interests"

The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not re-measured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, scope exclusion has been added to IFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party.

The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization

The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortize intangible assets.

Amendments will take effect prospectively for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: "Bearer Plants"

The amendments change the accounting requirements for biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants. Under the amendments, biological assets that meet the definition of bearer plants will no longer be within the scope of IAS 41. Instead, IAS 16 will apply. After initial recognition, bearer plants will be measured under IAS 16 at accumulated cost (before maturity) and using either the cost model or revaluation model (after maturity). The amendments also require that produce that grows on bearer plants will remain in the scope of IAS 41 measured at fair value less costs to sell. For government grants related to bearer plants, IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance will apply.

The amendments are retrospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

- Amendments to IAS 27: "Equity method in separate financial statements"

  The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively.

  For first-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 10 and IAS 28: "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture".

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognized in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognized only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. These amendments must be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

- Annual improvements 2012 - 2014 Cycle

  These improvements are effective from January 1, 2016. They included:

  IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations "

  Assets (or group of assets for disposal) are usually arranged through a sale or through distribution to owners. The precise modification when changing one of these methods available to another would not be considered as a new layout plan, but as a continuation of the original plan. Therefore, there is no interruption of the application of the requirements of IFRS 5. This amendment should be applied prospectively.

  IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

  - Servicing contracts

    The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and the arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in IFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement must be done retrospectively. However, the required disclosures would not need to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments.

  - Applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to condensed interim financial statements

    The amendment clarifies that the offsetting disclosure requirements do not apply to condensed interim financial statements, unless such disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report. This amendment must be applied retrospectively.

  IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"

  The amendment clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used. This amendment should be applied prospectively.

IAS 34 " Interim Financial Reporting"

The precise modification of interim disclosures must be in the interim financial statements, or incorporated with a cross-reference of the interim financial statements to the other part of the interim financial information (for example, the Management's comments that report risk). The other part of the interim financial information should be available to users on the same conditions and while interim financial statements. This amendment must be applied retrospectively.

- Amendments to IAS 1: "Disclosure Initiative"

  The amendments to IAS 1Presentation of Financial Statements clarify, rather than significantly change, existing IAS 1 requirements. The amendments clarify:

  - The materiality requirements in IAS 1.
  - That specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated.
  - That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements.
  - That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

  Furthermore, the amendments clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the statement of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 "Investment Entities: Application exception consolidation"

The amendments address issues that have arisen in the application of the exemption for investment entities under IFRS 10.

Amendments to IFRS 10 require that the exception applies present consolidated financial statements to a parent that is a subsidiary of an investment entity when the investment entity all its subsidiaries measured at fair value.

In addition, amendments to IFRS 10 require only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not itself an investment entity that provides support services to the investment entity should be consolidated. All other subsidiaries of an investment entity should be measured at fair value. The amendments to IAS 28 allow the investor in applying the equity method, keep the fair value measurement applied by the associate or joint venture is an investment entity to its holdings in subsidiaries.

These amendments must be applied retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the application of these standards, if any, on its separate financial statements and disclosures in the notes to the separate financial statements.

4. Cash and cash equivalent

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 31, 2015 S/.(000)
Petty cash	852	761
Current accounts (b)	8,816	72,023
Time deposits (c)	78,824	58,259
	88,492	131,043

(b) Current accounts are maintained in local and foreign currency, kept in domestic and foreign banks and are freely available. These deposits earn interest at market rates.

(c) Corresponds to time deposits in domestic banks denominated in local and foreign currency, earn interest at market rates and have original maturities shorter than 3 months.

5. **Trade and other receivables, net**

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Current		Non- Current	
	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 31, 2015 S/.(000)	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 31, 2015 S/.(000)
Trade accounts receivable, (b)	63,181	72,198	48	85
Accounts receivable from related parties, note 20 (b)	282,717	116,367	-	-
Advances to suppliers (d)	17,481	14,905	-	-
Loans to employees (e)	11,502	6,560	5,663	5,663
Claims to third parties	3,857	5,425	3,853	3,853
Derivative financial instruments, note 23.1 (i)	-	460	-	-
Other accounts receivable	14,138	13,524	-	-
	392,876	229,439	9,564	9,601
Pre-paid income tax (c)	36,307	62,211	-	-
Claims to tax authority (f)	7,998	-	37,468	37,468
	44,305	62,211	37,468	37,468
Less – Estimation for doubtful accounts (h)	(1,915)	(1,971)	-	-
	435,266	289,679	47,032	47,069

(b) Trade account receivables are mainly denominated in Soles, have current maturities, do not yield interest, have no specific guarantees and do not present significant overdue balances.

(c) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, corresponds to pre-paid income tax, paid on those dates, in addition to payments of temporary tax on net assets and credit from public works tax deduction.

In Management's opinion, the credit from income taxes will be applied to future taxes generated in the current period.

(d) Mainly corresponds to advances granted to San Martín Contratistas Generales S.A., on January 7, 2011, for stripping and exploitation services over limestone in 2016.

(e) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 corresponds mainly to loans to employees, which will be collected within four years according to the agreements signed by the Company. The current portion of the receivable to employees amounts to approximately S/11,502,000, and S/6,560,000 respectively.

(f) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 corresponds mainly to claims submitted to the tax administration for the return of overpayments of income tax and selective excise of previous year, see note 22.4.

(g) The aging analysis of trade receivables and other as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016		
	Non impaired S/.(000)	Impaired S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Unexpired	383,442	-	383,442
Expired -			
Up to 1 month	15,127	-	15,127
From 1 to 3 months	19,452	-	19,452
From 3 to 6 months	2,366	-	2,366
More than 6 months	25,604	1,915	27,519
Total (*)	445,991	1,915	447,906

	As of December 31, 2015		
	Non impaired S/.(000)	Impaired S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Unexpired	191,543	-	191,543
Expired -			
Up to 1 month	15,442	-	15,442
From 1 to 3 months	17,236	-	17,236
From 3 to 6 months	22,272	-	22,272
More than 6 months	28,044	1,971	30,015
Total (*)	274,537	1,971	276,508

(*) The balance does not include payments of income tax by approximately S/36,307,000 and S/62,211,000 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

In the note19.2 on credit risk and accounts receivable, it is explained how the Company manages and measures the credit risk of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

(h) In Management's opinion, the allowance for doubtful accounts adequately covers the credit risk as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

6. Inventories

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 2015 S/.(000)
Finished products	13,646	16,349
Work in progress (b)	290,546	257,182
Raw and auxiliary materials (c)	188,033	182,525
Packages and packing	24,277	24,891
Spare parts and supplies (d)	196,386	193,546
	712,888	674,493
Provision for inventory obsolescence	(4,285)	(7,885)
	708,603	666,608

Work in progress includes coal, pozzolan, gypsum, clay, clinker production and limestone extracted from the Company's mines, which according to the Management's estimates will be used in the short-term production.

(c) Raw and auxiliary materials mainly include imported and domestic coal. As of March 31, 2016, the Company has in stock coal for approximately S/60,566,000 (S/49,607,000 as of December 31, 2015). In addition, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has remained in the warehouse of Drake Cement LLC (Company´s subsidiary) Clinker for approximately S/58,882,000.

(d) As of December 2015 and 2014, the Company maintains no significant and necessary supplies parts to provide maintenance machinery and kiln of plants Atocongo and Condorcocha; these plants are evaluated through technical reviews, and in turn comply with the provisions of quality and are in proper storage conditions.

7. Investments in subsidiaries and other

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Economic activity	Country	Percentage of Share		Carrying amounts	
			As of March 31, 2016 %	As of December 2015 %	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 2015 S/.(000)
Inversiones Imbabura S.A.	Holding	Peru (subsidiary in Ecuador)	99.99	99.99	1,516,724	1,516,724
Skanon Investments Inc.	Cement and concrete	United States of America	85.05	85.05	1,025,145	1,025,145
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	Electrical Energy	Peru	90.00	90.00	567,829	567,829
Inversiones en Concreto y Afines S.A.	Holding	Peru	93.38	93.38	67,036	67,036
Transportes Lurín S.A.	Holding	Peru	99.99	99.99	64,250	64,250
Prefabricados Andinos S.A.	Prefabricated	Chile	51.00	51.00	20,021	20,021
Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C.	Prefabricated	Peru (subsidiary in Colombia)	50.02	50.02	17,537	17,537
Ferrocaril Central Andino S.A.	Services	Peru	16.49	16.49	7,567	7,567
Minera Adelaida S.A.	Holding	Peru	99.99	99.99	2,461	2,461
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	Services	Peru	99.50	99.50	863	563
Generación Eléctrica de Atocongo S.A.	Services	Peru	99.85	99.85	125	125
Others					224	224
					3,289,782	3,289,482
Estimation for Impairment of investments (b)					(28,725)	(28,725)
					3,261,057	3,260,757

A brief summary of the activities of the most significant subsidiaries of the Company is presented below:

Inversiones Imbabura S.A. – IMBABURA

IMBABURA main activity is the investment in securities in entities domiciled in Ecuador, mainly dedicate to the cement industry related activities; ready-mix concrete, building materials and related activities.

IMBABURA's subsidiaries are entities that belong to the group UNACEM Ecuador S.A. ("UNACEM Ecuador") and subsidiaries, whose main activity is the exploitation and industrialization of cement and its derivatives and related services.

In 2015, the Company made a capital contribution of approximately US$327,000 (equivalent to S/989,000), with which obtained 1,231 shares representing the capital of Ecuador UNACEM.

On March 9, 2015, the Company Finlatam Vermögensverwaltungs GMBH German, owned Lafarge S.A., made a refund through Inversiones Imbabura S.A. by initial valuation adjustment of approximately US$ 1,693,000 (equivalent to S/5,250,000).

- Skanon Investments, Inc. – SKANON

  It is a non-resident company incorporated in February 2007 under the laws of the State of Arizona in the United States of America. SKANON owns 94.15 percent of Drake Cement LLC, a company domiciled in the United States of America, which core business is a cement plant in Yavapai County, in northern Arizona.

  During 2015, the Company made a capital contribution of approximately US$2,073,000 (equivalent to S/6,197,000), with which obtained 2,198,619 shares representing the capital of the subsidiary.

- Compañía Eléctrica El Platanal S.A. – CELEPSA

  It is a company incorporated in Lima in December 2005. It is dedicated to the generation and sale of electricity, using water resources, geothermal and thermal as well as to the operation of its property and facilities in general.

Inversiones en Concreto y Afines S.A. - INVECO

It is a company incorporated in Lima in April 1996. dedicated to investing in companies principally engaged in supplying concrete ready-mix, building materials and related activities, through its subsidiary Unión Concreteras S.A., on which holds a participation of 99.90 percent, which is also the owner in 99.90 percent of Concremax S.A., dedicated to the same activity.

- Transportes Lurín S.A. – LURIN

  It is an entity constituted in June 1990, Company´s direct subsidiary, which holds 99.99 percent share of the capital stock. LURIN's main activity is investment in securities, mainly in SKANON.

- Prefabricados Andinos S.A. – PREANSA Chile

  It is a company incorporated in April 1996. PREANSA Chile´s main activity is the manufacture and trade of prestressed and precast concrete structures in Chile.

- Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C. - PREANSA Peru

  It is a company incorporated in April 2007. PREANSA Peru's main activity is the manufacture and trade of concrete structures (precast and prestressed) in Peru and abroad. PREANSA Peru holds 100 percent of the capital stock of Preansa Colombia S.A.S. (PREANSA Colombia), it is in pre-operational stage.

As of March 2016, the Company made new capital contribution of approximately S/. 300,000 in Deposito Aduanero Conchan S.A. (S/156,000, S/172,000 and S/500,000 in Transportes Lurín S.A., Minera Adelaida S.A. and Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A., respectively as of December 31, 2015.

(b) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company´s Management expect than the estimation for impairment of investments to S/28,725,000 substantively related to Transportes Lurín S.A.

8. Mining Concessions, Property, plant and equipment, net

(a) The table below presents the changes in property, plant and equipment, net:

	Mining concessions (b) S/.(000)	Land S/.(000)	Mine closure S/.(000)	Buildings and constructions S/.(000)	Other installations S/.(000)	Machinery and equipment S/.(000)	Transportation units S/.(000)	Furniture and fixtures S/.(000)	Other equipment S/.(000)	Units in transit S/.(000)	Work in progress (d) S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Cost -												
As of January 1, 2015	34,633	568,326	5,987	718,972	58,254	2,545,733	23,822	17,091	58,222	7,234	501,938	4,540,212
Additions	7,072	5,383	3,642	0	0	264	304	50	1,242	0	285,064	303,021
Transfers (e)	-	12,514	-	20,340	1,753	34,765	-	0	1,723	-7,234	-63,861	-
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	-434	-93	-	-	-	-	-527
As December 31, 2015	41,705	586,223	9,629	739,312	60,007	2,580,328	24,033	17,141	61,187	0	723,141	4,842,706
Additions (d)	49	-	-	-	-	-	382	26	12	-	46,528	46,997
				-	-							
Transfers	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2016	41,754	586,223	9,629	739,312	60,007	2,580,328	24,415	17,167	61,199	-	769,669	4,889,703
Accumulated depreciation -												
As January 1, 2015	9,993	-	3,012	108,794	43,292	402,990	14,157	14,325	38,468	-	-	635,031
Depreciation of the periodr (e)	267	-	368	28,802	1,467	144,145	3,031	586	3,688	-	-	182,354
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-84	-	-	-	-	-84
As December 31, 2015	10,260	-	3,380	137,596	44,759	547,135	17,104	14,911	42,156	-	-	817,301
Depreciation of the period (e)	67	-	92	7,183	359	36,041	737	139	853	-	-	45,471
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
As of March 31, 2016	10,327	-	3,472	144,779	45,118	583,176	17,841	15,050	43,009	-	-	862,772
Net amount in books -												
As March 31, 2016	31,427	586,223	6,157	594,533	14,889	1,997,152	6,574	2,117	18,190	-	769,669	4,026,931
As December 31, 2015	31,445	586,223	6,249	601,716	15,248	2,033,193	6,929	2,230	19,031	-	723,141	4,025,405

(b) As of March 32, 2016 and December 31, 2015, corresponds mainly to the concessions of the quarries of Atocongo, Atocongo Norte, Pucará and Oyón.

(c) As of March 30, 2016, the carrying value of assets acquired through finance leases and leaseback amounted to approximately S/. 499,337,000 (S/. 507,714,000 as of December 31, 2015). The leased assets guaranteed financial lease liabilities, see note 12.

(d) The main additions as of March 31, 2016 correspond mainly to the work in progress at the plant Condorcocha, related to Carpapata III hydroelectric plant, cement mill VIII and packing machine V for approximately S/. 32,614,000. (S/. 252,236,000 as of December 31, 2015).

(e) Depreciation has been distributed as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	**As of March 31, 2015** S/.(000)
Cost of sale	43,763	43,932
Administrative expenses	1,435	1,441
Inventories in process	273	123
	45,471	45,496

(f) The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended on March 31, 2016 was S/.6, 462,000 (S/. S/13,048,000 as of December 31, 2015), which are related to qualified assets. Interest rates used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 5.55 percent as of March 31, 2016 (As of December 31, 2015 was 5.56 percent).

(g) Management has assessment the recoverable amounts of mining concessions and property, plant and equipment of the Company has not identified an impairment loss of value for assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(h) In Management's opinion, the Company has insurance policies to adequately cover all of its fixed assets.

9. Deferred tripping assets

(a) This item is made up as follows

	S/.(000)
Cost -	
As January 1, 2015	164,502
Addendum	410
As December 31, 2015	164,912
Addendum	405
As March 31, 2016	165,317
Accumulated depreciation -	
As January 1, 2015	(28,550)
Additions, note 21	(4,699)
As December 31, 2015	(33,249)
Additions, note 21	(1,334)
As of March 31, 2016	(34,583)
Net amount in books -	
As of March 31, 2016	130,734
As of December 31, 2015	131,663

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 the Company has three identifiable components that allow a specific volume of limestone quarries and waste. Atocongo quarry; North Atocongo and Pucará quarry.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company and technical advisors established 178,592,000 and 156,958,000 tons of limestone reserve and waste related to limestone to be extracted in the future, respectively (184,293,000 y 158,885,000 tons as of December 31, 2015, respectively), which are determined and controlled by identified components.

Limestone production and removal of waste as of March, 2016 was 1,137,483 and 417,319 tons (4,563,593 and 1,510,267 tons as of December 31, 2015) from quarries Atocongo; North Atocongo and Pucará. The preparation cost of quarries for the removal of waste as of March 31, 2016 amounted to approximately S / 1,408,000 (S/. 6,486,000 as of December 31, 2015)

10. Intangible assets, net

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Concession for electricity generation (b) S/.(000)	Goodwill (c) S/.(000)	Software S/.(000)	Environmental protection program S/.(000)	Others S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Cost -						
As of January 1, 2015	61,330	9,745	11,953	17,071	5,974	106,073
Addendum	-	-	5,061	-	421	5,482
Withdrawals	-	-	0	-	-325	-325
As of December 31, 2015	61,330	9,745	17,014	17,071	6,070	111,230
Addendum	-	-	869	-	52	921
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	0	0
As of March 31, 2016	61,330	9,745	17,883	17,071	6,122	112,151
Accumulated amortization -						
As of January 1, 2015	7,105	-	3,229	16,797	348	27,479
Amortization of the year	1,484	-	2,282	37	13	3,816
As of December 31, 2015	8,589	-	5,511	16,834	361	31,295
Amortization of the year	371	-	700	9	3	1,083
As of March 31, 2016	8,960	-	6,211	16,843	364	32,378
Net amount in books -						
As of March 31, 2016	52,370	9,745	11,672	228	5,758	79,773
As of December 31, 2015	52,741	9,745	11,503	237	5,709	79,935

(b) This amount corresponds to the expenditures to develop the overall project "El Platanal," consisting of the construction of two hydroelectric reservoirs and a system for the irrigation of uncultivated lands, and also to obtain the final concession to develop the activity of electricity generation, which was obtained by the Company, through Supreme Resolution N°130-2001-EM, dated July 25, 2001. On September 12, 2006, the transfer of the concession and the assignment of use of the "El Platanal" project to its subsidiary Compañía Eléctrica El Platanal S.A. (CELEPSA) was approved by Supreme Resolution N°053-2006-EM for a period of 25 years from March 30, 2011, whereby the Company receives royalties in exchange equivalent to 3.55 percent of net monthly income obtained by CELEPSA, on sales of energy and power to third parties. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company amortizes the cost incurred to develop the project, during the term of the contract (25 years).

c) Effective 2003, the Company acquired 100 percent of the shares representing the capital stock of Lar Carbón S.A. The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method, by means of which the Company recorded adjustments to its separate financial statements to reflect the assets and liabilities acquired at their fair values at the acquisition date. As a result of this acquisition, the Company recognized goodwill of S/9,745,000 and later in 2011 such Company was merged by absorption.

The recoverable amount of coal grinding plant (generating unit) is established on the basis of calculation of value in use, which uses projections of cash flows on preliminary financial budgets prepared by Management covering a 5-year period, calculated on the resource base. As a result of this analysis, no impairment loss on this unit was found. Management believes that there will not be significant changes in estimated production volumes, which would produce that the book value of these assets exceeds its recoverable value. The Company has projected its operating costs in relation to their current cost of coal grinding. In relation to the assessment of value in use of the cash-generating unit, Management believes that no reasonable change in assumptions would cause the carrying amount of the unit exceeds its recoverable amount significantly.

(c) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company Management performed an evaluation of the state of use of their intangible assets, finding no evidence of impairment in such assets so that, in their opinion, the net value of the intangible assets is recoverable with future profits generated by the Company.

11. Trade and other payables

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Current		Non- Current	
	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 2015 S/.(000)	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 2015 S/.(000)
Trade accounts payable (b)	118,067	126,591	-	-
Accounts payable from related parties, note 20(b)	69,304	46,320	6,656	7,679
Interest payable, note 12(c) and (l)	65,929	39,211	-	-
Salaries and vacation payable	15,091	13,963	-	-
Value Added Tax payable	8,255	12,960	-	-
Dividends payable	250	246	-	-
Board compensation payable	4,053	172	-	-
Other accounts payable	12,052	13,327	-	-
	293,001	252,790	6,656	7,679

(b) Trade account payables are mainly originated by mining services and procurement of supplies and additives for the production of the Company, as well they are denominated in domestic and foreign currency, have current maturities, do not yield interest and have no specific guarantees.

12. Other Financial liabilities

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	As of March 31, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Current Portion S/.(000)	Non- Current Portion S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)	Current Portion S/.(000)	Non- Current Portion S/.(000)	Total S/.(000)
Bank loans (b) and (c)	207,093	565,439	772,532	134,030	652,786	786,816
Bonds and long-term debt (d)	392,923	2,816,860	3,209,783	352,124	2,980,598	3,332,722
	600,016	3,382,299	3,982,315	486,154	3,633,384	4,119,538

(b) Bank loans mainly correspond to loans for working capital at fixed annual rates that range from 3.28 to 5.85 percent, do not have specific guarantees and are renewed depending on the needs of working capital from the Company. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the balance per bank consists of:

	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 31, 2015 S/.(000)
Financial Entity -		
Citibank N.A. New York	258,465	258,466
BBVA Banco Continental	200,000	200,000
Banco Santander Uruguay	163,072	167,236
Scotianbank Peru S.A.A	121,875	131,250
ITAU UNIBANCO S.A.	29,120	29,864
	772,532	786,816

(c) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the interest payable amounts to approximately S/6,418,000 and S/8,214,000, respectively, and are recorded in the caption "Trade and other payable" of the separate statement of financial position, see note 11(a). As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the interest

(d) The table below presents the components of the long-term bonds and debt to banks:

	Annual interest rate %	Maturity	Guarantee	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Corporate Bonds -					
International bonds (e)	5,875	October 2021	No guarantees	2,080,000	2,133,125
First and third issuance of the second program (f) y (k)	Between 4.93 and 5.56	December 2016, March 2020 and 2023	No guarantees	180,000	180,000
First and third issuance programs (g) y (k)	6.25	January 2018	No guarantees	37,274	47,781
				2,297,274	2,360,906
Amortized costs				(24,702)	(25,617)
				2,272,572	2,335,289
Bank loans (k) -					
Banco Internacional del Perú S.A.A.	Between 5.25 and 6.24	Between December 2017 and March 2019	No guarantees	235,192	242,583
Bank of Nova Scotia	Libor to 3 month + 2.35 and 2.40	August and September 2018	No guarantees	165,013	183,591
Banco de Crédito del Perú (i)	Between 5.90 and 6.60	April 2019 and February 2020	No guarantees	182,072	182,072
BBVA Banco Continental	4.35 and 5.40	June 2017 and June 2018	No guarantees	59,120	62,489
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (BCI)	2.45	July 2016	No guarantees	58,240	59,728
				699,637	730,463
Amortized costs				(4,214)	(4,893)
				695,423	725,570
Financial leasing -					
Banco de Crédito del Perú (h) and (k)	6.52	February 2018	Leased goods	179,555	200,463
Banco Internacional del Perú (j) y (k)	5.80	October 2018	Leased goods	62,233	71,400
				241,788	271,863
Total				3,209,783	3,332,722
Less - current portion				392,923	352,124
Non- Current Portion				2,816,860	2,980,598

(e) On October 31, 2014, the Company issued bonds by US$625,000,000 (approximately equivalent to S/1,868,125,000) yielding gross proceeds of US$615,073,000 (approximately equivalent to S/1,839,342,000) with a nominal interest rate of 5.875 percent and maturity on October 2021.

(f) On April 7, 2010, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved the "Second Program of Issuance of Debt Instruments up to a maximum outstanding amount of US$150,000,000 or its equivalent in Soles".

On March 2013, the Company placed the First and Second Issuance of the Corporate Bonds for a total amount S/60,000,000 each, and in the same year, placed the Third Issuance of the same program amounting to S/60,000,000.

(g) On March 26 and June 19, 2009, the Board of Directors and General Shareholders' Meeting, respectively, approved the First Program of Corporate Bonds of Cemento Andino S.A. (transferred later than the date of merger to the Company) US$40,000,000 or its equivalent in Soles.

On June 17, 2009, the Company signed, as Debtors' Representative, the agreement and prospect framework with Banco de Crédito del Perú for the "First Program of Corporative Bonds". On January 21, 2010 the Company placed the first and third issuance for US$$7,000,000 and US$28,000,000. The first issuance was paid off on January 2013.

(j) On December 17, 2008, the Company signed with BCP a contract of terms and conditions of financial leasing for a total of US$ 187,000,000 for the installment of a new line of production (Kiln 4) in the plant of Condorcocha located in Junin.

On March 13, 2015 the balance of funding up to US$ 84,832,000, which was initially in foreign currency was changed for local currency financing under the following conditions:

- The current interest rate in soles for all sections is 6.52 percent.
- Availability term of financing is three years and the payments are quarterly.
- The financing is secured by the assets given in financial leasing.

As of March 31, 2016, the net book value of the assets of the kiln 4 is approximately S/. 519,234,000 (S/. 528,461,000 as of December 31, 2015) , which guarantee the funding described.

(i) On August 12, 2015, the Company entered into with Banco de Crédito del Peru (BCP) a loan agreement medium-term S/150,000,000 for construction, equipment, installation and commissioning of the hydroelectric plant Carpapata. The term of the loan is four and a half years and accrues interest at an effective annual interest rate of 5.90 percent. Among other terms of the contract the Company requires compliance with certain financial covenants.

(j) On May 19, 2010, the General Shareholders Meeting approved the leasing agreement signed with Banco Internacional del Peru (Interbank) to expand the production capacity of the kiln 1 from 3.200 to 7.500 tons of Clinker/daily located in the Atocongo plant. The Company completed the project in 2013.

As of March 31, 2016, the net book value of the assets of the extension of kiln 1 at the Condorcocha plant is approximately S/577,422,000 (S/584,891,000 as of December 31, 2015), which guarantee the described financing.

(k) Financial covenants are quarterly monitored and must be calculated on the basis of the independent financial information and the calculus methodology required by the financial entity.

The fulfillment of the described financial covenants is supervised by the Company's management and the Note holders Representatives. In case of failure, it will be incurred in the event of early termination. In Managements opinion, the Company has complied with financial covenants requested for financial entities with which it has funding as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, except for the coverage ratio of debt service related to the First Bond Program of Cemento Andino, for which has a waiver until September 30, 2016.

(l) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, interests payable related to bonds and long-term debt are amounted to approximately 59,511,000 and S/30,997,000, respectively, and is recorded in the caption "Trade and other payable" of the separate statement of financial position, note 11(a).

(m) Interests generated by Bonds and long-term loans as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 amounting approximately S / 40,089,000 and S / 43,489,000, respectively, and is recorded in the caption "Financial costs" in the separate income statement. From the total interests generated as for March 31, 2016 have been capitalized approximately S/6,462,000 and are included in the caption "Property, plant and equipment, net" of the separate statement of financial position.

13. Deferred income

As of March 31, 2016, mainly correspond to sales of cement and clinker invoiced and not delivered, amounting to approximately S/22,923,000 which will be conducted in the second quarter of year 2016 (S/89,519,000 as of December 31, 2015 sales of cement delivered during the first quarter of year 2016).

14. Provisions

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Current		Non- Current	
	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 2015 S/.(000)	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of December 2015 S/.(000)
Compensation for time served	3,204	1,318	-	-
Provision for mine closure (c)	245	244	13,044	13,044
Workers' profit sharing (b)	392	-	-	-
	3,841	1,562	13,044	13,044

(b) Workers' profit sharing –

In accordance with Peruvian legislation, the Company maintains an employee profit sharing plan of 10 percent of annual taxable income. Distributions to employees under the plan are based 50 percent on the number of days that each employee worked during the preceding year and 50 percent on proportionate annual salary levels. As of March 31, 2016, the Company recognized an expense approximately S/4,944,000 (S/16,806,000 as of December 31, 2015).

(c) Provision for mine closure

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company maintains a provision for future closure costs of its mines to be occur between 12 and 38 years. The provision was created on the basis of studies conducted by internal specialists using a discount rate. Based on the current economic environment, Management adopted certain assumptions which are considered reasonable to make an estimation of future liabilities. This estimate is reviewed annually to take into account any change in the assumptions. However, the actual costs of closing the mines finally depend on future market prices for the necessary works of abandonment that reflect market conditions at the relevant time. In addition, the actual closing time depends on when the mines ceases to produce economically viable products.

15. Deferred income tax liability

(a) The following table presents the composition of the caption, in accordance to the difference:

	As of January 1, 2015 S/.(000)	Statement of income S/.(000)	Charge to equity S/.(000)	Others S/.(000)	As of December 31, 2015 S/.(000)	Statement of income S/.(000)	Charge to equity S/.(000)	Others S/.(000)	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)
Deferred liability									
Differences on fixed assets tax bases	413,992	14,433	-	(243)	428,182	4,485	-	(153)	432,514
Deferred tripping assets	36,708	(1,201)	-	-	35,507	(260)	-	-	35,247
Capitalized interests	30,536	1,969	-	-	32,505	1,378	-	-	33,883
Exchange difference on financial leasing's	4,704	(1,878)	-	-	2,826	(366)	-	-	2,460
Amortization of intangibles	1,982	604	-	-	2,586	155	-	-	2,741
Amortization of software	2,282	(515)	-	20	1,787	(160)	-	-	1,627
Deferred commissions related to bonds and long-term debt with financial entities	8,721	-	-	(8,987)	(266)	-	-	-	(266)
	498,925	13,412	-	(9,210)	503,127	5,232	-	(153)	508,206
Deferred asset									
Deferred income (net)	(16,584)	3,713	-	1,148	(11,723)	8,620	-	-	(3,103)
Provision for vacation	(2,971)	454	-	226	(2,291)	103	-	-	(2,188)
Derivative financial instruments	(1,666)	(186)	194	125	(1,533)	392	(225)	-	(1,366)
Provision for mine closure	(2,865)	1,576	-	(14)	(1,303)	(26)	-	-	(1,329)
Depreciation charged to inventories	-	(1,211)	-	-	(1,211)	-	-	-	(1,211)
Workers' profit sharing charged to inventories	71	(750)	-	237	(442)	566	-	-	124
Other provisions	(2,374)	(1,384)	-	(1,206)	(4,964)	1,488	-	(240)	(3,716)
	(26,389)	2,212	194	516	(23,467)	11,143	(225)	(240)	(12,789)
Deferred income tax liability	472,536	15,624	194	(8,694)	479,660	16,375	(225)	(393)	495,417

The Company offsets assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets with current tax liabilities and when the deferred assets and deferred liabilities are relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(b) The current and deferred portions of income tax as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 are comprised as follows:

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Current	(24,436)	291
Deferred	(16,375)	(3,286)
Total	(40,811)	(2,995)

(c) The table below presents the conciliation of the effective tax rate and the legal tax rate as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015:

	2016 S/.(000)	%	2015 S/.(000)	%
Profit before income tax	355,585	100.00	135,182	100.00
Income tax according to tax rate	99,564	28.00	37,851	28.00
Tax effect on permanent items	(58,753)	(16.52)	(34,856)	(25.78)
Income tax expense	40,811	11.48	2,995	2.22

In December 2014, the Peruvian Government approved a gradual reduction in the rate of income tax, see note 22.3(a).

16. Equity

(a) Capital stock–

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the capital stock is represented by 1,646,503,408 common shares totally subscribed and paid at a nominal value of S/1 per share. The common shares representing the Company's capital stock are traded on the Lima Stock Exchange.

Shareholders	Number of shares	Percentage Share %
Sindicato de Inversiones y Administración S.A.	714,311,308	43.38
Inversiones Andino S.A.	399,979,008	24.29
AFPs	362,037,806	21.99
Others	170,175,286	10.34
	1,646,503,408	100,00

As of March 31, 2016, the share price of each share has been S/.2.25 (S/.1.70 as of December 31, 2015).

(b) Legal reserve -

Under the terms of the General Corporation Law, it is required that at least 10 percent of the distributable profit for each year, less income tax, has to be transferred to a legal reserve until such reserve equals to 20 percent of the share capital. The legal reserve may offset any losses or may be capitalized, existing in both cases the obligation to replenish it.

(c) Unrealized net profit (loss) on hedging financial instruments –

Corresponds to the fair value changes on hedging financial instruments, net of its corresponding tax effect.

(d) Dividend distributions –

At the Board of Directors meetings held on January 29, 2016, the Company agreed to distribute dividends with charge to retained earnings for approximately S/21,405,000 (S/0.013 per common share), such payment was made on March 02, 2016

At the Board of Directors meetings held on January 23, April 17, July 17 and October 23, 2015, the Company agreed to distribute dividends with charge to retained earnings for approximately S/.85,618,000 (S/.0.052 per share), such payments were made on February 24, May 20, August 24 and November 25, 2015 respectively.

17. Net sales, cost of sales and net earnings

(a) The following table presents the composition of the caption, of the period ending on March 31:

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Cement	433,826	449,385
Concrete blocks, bricks and pavers	15,513	11,863
Clinker	7,590	20,651
	456,929	481,899
Cost of sales	(243,132)	(244,911)
Gross profit	213,797	236,988

18. Other operating (expenses) income, net

As of March 31, 2016 and 2015 this category is mainly composed of dividends received from subsidiaries:

- Inversiones Imbabura S.A., received dividends from its subsidiary UNACEM Ecuador SA, for approximately US $ 52,900,000 (equivalent to S / 180,653,000.) And US $ 40,296,000 (equivalent to S /. 124,675,000), respectively. See note 20 (a) and (b).
- Inversiones en Concreto y Afines S.A., received dividends from its subsidiary Union Concreteras S.A., for approximately S / 29,844,000 as of March 31, 2016. See note 20 (a) and (b).

19. Finance costs

As of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, this item is mainly composed of interest on bonds and debt with banks by S / 50,770,000 and S / 52,490,000, respectively.

20. Transactions with related parties

(a) The main transactions with related entities as of March 31 were as follows:

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Cement sales -		
La Viga S.A.	97,555	98,978
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	39,504	41,948
Concremax S.A.	10,136	19,177
Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C.	536	186
Asociación Unacem	90	115
Blocks, bricks, pavers and HCR sales -		
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	7,170	7,854

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Concremax S.A.	8,343	3,991
Leases of plant, equipment and facility -		
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	192	117
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	84	75
La Viga S.A.	46	42
Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C.	47	40
Others	18	13
Income from royalties –		
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	1,558	1,682
Licenses - Intellectual property and trademarks – Abroad		
Unacem Ecuador S.A.	4,676	4,757
Dividends income, note 18 –		
Inversiones Imbabura S.A.	180,653	124,675
Ferrocaril Central Andino S.A.	-	2,041
Inversiones en Concreto y Afines S.A.	29,844	-
Administrative, technology and management support –		
Drake Cement LLC	104	124
Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C.	83	74
Generación Eléctrica Atocongo S.A.	28	25
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	51	45
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	23	17
Vigilancia Andina S.A.	20	18
Transportes Lurín S.A.	28	-
Sell of Clinker-		
Drake Cement LLC	234	1,923
Other Incomes -		
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	5	267
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	42	27
Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C.	28	15
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	5	-
Generación Eléctrica Atocongo S.A.	3	-
Purchases of electric energy –		
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	27,404	29,203
Management service-		

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Sindicato de Inversiones y Administración S.A.	29,530	10,960
Inversiones Andino S.A.	11,484	4,262
Project Management Services -		
ARPL Tecnología Industrial S.A.	524	7,090
Celepsa Renovables S.A.C.	360	359
Commission and freight for cement sales		
La Viga S.A.	3,988	4,522
Engineering services and technical assistance -		
ARPL Tecnología Industrial S.A.	3,198	5,022
Maquila Service –		
Concremax S.A.	4,464	744
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	3,099	1,478
Purchase of concrete –		
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	-	394
Warehouse management services–		
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	439	585
Purchases of additional material –		
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	874	1,624
Expense reimbursements –		
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	933	1,988
ARPL Tecnología Industrial S.A.	52	132
Others -		
Vigilancia Andina S.A.	1,659	3,763
Generación Eléctrica Atocongo S.A.	799	534
Concremax S.A.	3	471
Inversiones Andino S.A.	257	85
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	35	69
Drake Cement LLC	-	338
Prefabricados Andinos S.A.	185	2
BASF Construction Chemicals Perú S.A.	-	1

(b) As a result of these and other minor transactions, the Company kept the following balances with its related entities as of March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Trade accounts receivable:		
Inversiones Imbabura S.A.	181,787	6,000
Inversiones en Concreto y Afines S.A.	29,894	50
La Viga S.A.	21,856	30,235
Concremax S.A.	8,467	13,800
Drake Cement LLC	20,822	21,016
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	7,618	33,994
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	7,182	5,842
Unacem Ecuador S.A.	3,604	4,192
Prefabricados Andinos Perú S.A.C.	605	317
Generación Eléctrica de Atocongo S.A.	536	631
Sindicato de Inversiones y Administración S.A.	158	161
Asociación Unacem	18	6
Others	170	123
	282,717	116,367
Trade accounts receivable:		
Unión de Concreteras S.A.	13,522	20,138
Compañía Eléctrica el Platanal S.A.	13,145	10,586
ARPL Tecnología Industrial S.A.	7,416	9,561
Concremax S.A.	2,132	4,106
Sindicato de Inversiones y Administración S.A.	23,050	2,532
Vigilancia Andina S.A.	3,119	1,988
La Viga S.A.	1,784	1,799
Inversiones Andino S.A.	10,452	1,096
Drake Cement LLC	825	846
Celepsa Renovables S.A.C.	209	630
Generación Eléctrica de Atocongo S.A.	295	610
Depósito Aduanero Conchán S.A.	-	107
Prefabricados Andinos S.A.	11	-
	75,960	53,999
By Term -		
Current portion, note 11(a)	69,304	46,320
Current portion, note 11(a)	6,656	7,679
	75,960	53,999

The Company conducts its operations with related entities under the same conditions as those made with third parties, therefore there is no difference in pricing policies or the settlement of tax base, in relation to the payment, and they do not differ with the policies issued to third parties.

(d) The total remuneration paid to directors and key members of management as of March 31, 2016 is amounting to approximately S/8,571,000 (approximately S/22,812,000 as of March 2015), which include short-term benefits and compensation for time served.

21. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Calculation of the weighted average number of shares and the basic and diluted earnings per share is presented below:

	As of March 31, 2016 S/.(000)	As of March 31, 2015 S/.(000)
Numerator		
Earning attributable to common shares	314,774	132,187
	In thousands	**In thousands**
Denominator		
Weighted average number of common shares	1,646,503	1,646,503
Basic and diluted earnings for common shares	0.191	0.080

22. Commitments and contingencies

22.1 Financial Commitments -

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has the following commitments:

- Guarantee letter to the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) in an amount of S/21,900,000, maturing in October 2016 issued by BBVA Banco Continental in order to guarantee the obligations of Generacion Electrica Atocongo S.A.
- Guarantee letter in favor of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) issued by BBVA Banco Continental in an amount of S/5,730,000, in order to ensure compliance with the payment of a fine imposed for defense of free competition of INDECOPI, see note 22.4.

22.2 Finance leases -

The future minimum payments for financial leases and financial leasebacks are as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Minimum payments S/.(000)	Present value of minimum payments S/.(000)	Minimum payments S/.(000)	Present value of minimum payments S/.(000)
Between one and five years	260,436	208,630	294,948	245,949
Total Payments to be done	260,436	208,630	294,948	245,949
Less - finance costs	(18,648)	-	(23,085)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	241,788	208,630	271,863	245,949

22.3 Tax Situation -

(a) The Company is subject to the Peruvian tax system. As of December 31, 2016, the income tax rate is 28 percent on the taxable income, after deducting the participation of workers which is calculated at a rate of 10 percent on the taxable income. As of December 31, 2015, the income tax rate was 28 percent on the taxable income.

From the fiscal year 2015, according to Law No.30296, "Law that promotes Economic Reactivation", the income tax rate applicable to taxable income, after deducting the workers participation will be as follows:

- Fiscal year 2015 and 2016: 28 per cent.
- Fiscal year 2017 and 2018: 27 per cent.
- Fiscal year 2019 forward: 26 per cent.

Legal persons not domiciled in Peru and individuals are subject to retention of an additional tax on dividends received.

In this regard, considering Law No.30296, the additional tax on dividend generated by profits is as follows:

- 4.1 per cent by profits generated until December 31, 2014.
- By the profits generated from 2015, whose distribution is made from that date and will be the following:
    - 2015 and 2016 6.8 per cent.
    - 2017 and 2018: 8 per cent.
    - 2019 forward: 9.3 per cent.

(b) In order to determine the income tax, the transfer pricing transactions with related parties and resident companies in areas of low or no taxation, must be supported with documentation and information about the valuation methods used and the criteria used in its determination. Based on the Company's operations analysis; the Management's and its legal advisors' opinion, as a result of the application of these standards will not result any significant contingencies for the Company as for March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(c) The Tax Authority has the power to review and if necessary, adjust the income tax calculated by the Company during the four years following the year of the filing of the affidavit. The affidavits of income tax for the years 2011 to 2015 and the affidavits of General Sales Tax from monthly periods of exercise from December 2011 to December 2015 are open to inspection by the Tax Authority. The affidavits of income tax for the years 2011 to 2012 and the affidavits of General Sales Tax from monthly periods between December 2010 and September 2012 for Cemento Andino S.A. are open to inspection by the Tax Authority.

As from January 2015, it is currently under review tax income tax for the year 2010. As for March 31, 2016, the Company is in the process of audit of income tax with respect to period 2010.

As of the date of this report, the review referred to above, are in the process; however, in the opinion of management of the Company, any additional tax invoice will not be significant to the separate financial statements as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(d) Due to the interpretations likely to be given by the Tax Authority on current legal regulations, it is not possible to determine, as of this date, whether the reviews to be conducted will result or not in liabilities for the Company, therefore, any increased tax or surcharge that could arise from possible tax reviews will be applied to the results of the year in which it is determined. In the Management's and its legal advisors' opinion, any additional tax settlement would not be significant for the separate financial statements as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of S/23,800,000 and credits related to payments in advance of S/54,805,000 (S/1,542,000 and S/57,476,000 respectively, as of December 31, 2015). This balance as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 amounts to S/. 31,005,000 and S/55,934,000 and other tax credits S/. 5, 302, 00 and S/6,277,000, respectively are presented in "Trade and others receivable, net" of the separate statement of financial position, note 5(c).

22.4 Contingencies –

In the normal course of business, the Company has received several complaints of such tax, legal (labor and management) and regulatory, which are recorded and disclosed in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

As a result of audits for the years 2004 to 2006, the Company has been notified by the Superintendence of Tax Authority (SUNAT) with different resolutions for alleged omissions in income tax. In some cases, the Company has filed appeals for not finding the appropriate resolutions in accordance with the laws in force in Peru and in other cases it has proceeded to pay the assessments received. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has recorded the necessary provisions, leaving as a possible contingency an amount of S/85,881,000 plus interest and costs.

Likewise, as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company holds claims to Tax Authority (SUNAT), corresponding to demands and requirements of refund of income tax paid in excess for the years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2009, in which it requested the decisions of the Tax Court set aside and will return the money paid ascending approximately S/31,214,000, see note 5(f).

On the other hand, the Company has two additional claims for excise tax related to coal imports in 2006 and 2007 for a total amount of S/6,254,000, see Note 5(f). In December 2015, the Superior Court upheld the original ruling in 2014 declaring void the Tax Court Resolution N°14294-A-2013 by claims amounting to approximately S/5,023,000. Management and its legal advisors estimate that there are legal arguments to obtain a favorable outcome in these processes, in which case they will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

On the other hand, through Resolution N° 004-2010/ST-CLC-INDECOPI of March 25, 2010, the Technical Secretary of the Committee for the Defense of Free Competition declared admissible the complaint by the Ferretería Malva S.A., against to the Company and others related to commission of anticompetitive behavior, and initiate an infringement procedure against the complained companies. In 2013, through Resolution N° 010-2013/CLC, the Committee for the Defense of Free Competition sanctions to the Company at the end of the unjustified refusal sales, imposing a penalty of 1,488.20 UIT and absolves the offense relating to boycott. Given the resolution of the Commission, the Company filed an appeal to the Court of Competition, at the end of the penalty for the alleged refusal of unjustified sales, which confirmed the decision appealed, whereupon the Company has decided to bring contentious administrative proceedings before the Judiciary, for the annulment of the decision of INDECOPI is declared. Through Resolution N°05 of July 13, 2015, the Twenty-Fifth Administrative Court declared the process sanitized the evidence was admitted and ordered to refer the case to the Public Ministry to issue the final opinion. The Company expects to obtain a favorable ruling in court.

22.5 Environmental commitments -

The activities of the Company are subject to environmental protection standards. This tax rules are the same as those described in the notes to the annual separate financial statements as of December 31, 2015.

22.6 Investment commitments -

As of March 31, 2016, the projects that the Company is executing are:

(i) Carpapata III hydroelectric plant -

This project consists the construction of the Carpapata III hydroelectric plant and it will have a capacity of approximately 12.8 MW feeding to Condorcocha plant. As of March 31, 2016, the Company has a accumulate investment of approximately S/125,531,000 (S/110,493,000 as of December 31, 2015).

(ii) Cement mill VIII and cement packing V -

This project consists in the construction of a Cement mill with a capacity of 150 tons per hour and bagging plant for cement bags with a capacity of 3,000 bags per hour. This project required to date, disbursements for approximately S/323,132,000 (S/305,490,000 as of December 31, 2015) and will start operations in the second quarter of 2016.

23. Financial risk management, objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's Senior Management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's Senior Management is supported by the Financial Management that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below:

23.1 Market risk -

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses shown in the following sections relate to the position as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debts, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rate of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

(i) Interest rate risk -

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure of the Company to the interest rate risk is related mainly to the long-term debt with variable interest rates.

The Company has two contracts interest rate swap designated as cash flow hedges and are recorded at their fair value. The details of these operations are as follows:

Counterparty	Reference value as of , March 31, 2016	Maturity	Receives variable rate at:	Pays fix rate at:	Fair Value	
					2016	2015
	US$(000)				S/.(000)	S/.(000)
Asset						
Bank of Nova Scotia	22,917	August 2018	Libor to 3 months + 2.35%	0.825%	-	211
Bank of Nova Scotia	30,875	September 2018	Libor to 3 months + 2.40%	1.020%	-	249
					-	460
Liabilities						
Bank of Nova Scotia	20,833	August 2018	Libor to 3 months + 2.35%	0.825%	40	-
Bank of Nova Scotia	28,750	September 2018	Libor to 3 months + 2.40%	1.020%	304	-
					344	-

Financial instruments are intended to reduce exposure to interest rate risk variable associated with the financial obligations set out in Note 12. These financings bear interest at a variable rate equal to Libor rate to 3 months.

The Company pays or receives on a quarterly basis (on each interest payment date of the loan) the difference between the Libor rate on the loan market in that period and the fixed rate agreed upon in the contract coverage. Flows actually received or paid by the Company are recognized as a correction of the financial cost of the loan period for the hedged loans.

As of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, the Company recognized an expense on these derivative financial instruments amounting to approximately S/198,000 and S/778,000 respectively whose amounts were actually paid during the year and are presented as "Finance costs" in the separate statement of income.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of financial instruments that qualify as hedges is recognized as assets or liabilities and with impact on equity. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has recognized under "Unrealized net profit" in the statement of changes in equity, a positive and negative change in fair value of approximately S/248,000 and S/331 000, respectively, which is presented net of the income tax effect.

Sensitivity to interest rate -

The following table shows the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the portion of the loans, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables remaining constant, the income before income tax would be affected by the impact on variable rate loans, as follows:

Increase / decrease in basis points	Impact on profit before income tax	
	2016	2015
%	S/.(000)	S/.(000)
-10	(206)	(136)
+10	206	136

The movement course in the basics related to the analysis of sensitivity to interest rate is based on the current market environment.

(ii) Foreign currency risk -

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

Management monitors this risk through analysis of the country's macroeconomic variables.

As of March 31, 2016, the Company has one "Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap" amounting to S/5,252,000 on behalf of the bank (a "Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap" amounting to S/6,650,000 on behalf of the bank as of December 31, 2015). These instruments were designated as held for trading.

The result of holding balances in foreign currency for the Company in the period ended on March 31, 2016 and 2015 was an earnings of approximately S/.63,439,000 and an loss in exchange difference amounting S/.107,842,000, respectively, which are presented in the caption "Exchange difference, net" in the separate statement of income.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company had the following assets and liabilities in foreign currency:

	2016		2015	
	US$(000)	Equivalent in S/.(000)	US$(000)	Equivalent in S/.(000)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	5,322	17,685	15,040	51,255
Trade and other receivables, net	64,075	212,921	10,709	36,498
	69,397	230,606	25,749	87,753
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(27,290)	(90,823)	(24,283)	(82,876)
Other Financial liabilities	(779,733)	(2,594,952)	(788,961)	(2,692,727)
Derivative financial instruments	(104)	(345)	-	-
	(807,127)	(2,686,120)	(813,244)	(2,775,603)
Financial derivatives exchange	(1,578)	(5,252)	(1,977)	(6,743)
Liabilities Position, net	(739,308)	(2,460,766)	(789,472)	(2,694,593)

Foreign currency sensitivity -

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Company's profit before income tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments in foreign currency not classified as hedge).

Change in US Dollars rate in American Dollars	**Impact on profit before income tax**	
	2016	**2015**
%	S/.(000)	S/.(000)
+5	(123,038)	(134,730)
+10	(246,076)	(269,460)
-5	123,038	134,730
-10	246,076	269,460

23.2 Credit risk -

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to a credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, and trade and other receivables. The maximum credit risk of the components of the financial statements as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, is represented by the amount of the captions cash and cash equivalents, trade and other accounts receivable.

The Company's Management monitors continuously the credit risk to such items and periodically, it assesses the balances that evidence an impairment to determine the required allowance for un-collectability.

23.3 Liquidity Risk -

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of overdraft current accounts, bank loans and other financial liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	As of March 31, 2016		
	From 3 to 12 months S/.(000)	**From 1 to 8 years** S/.(000)	**Total** S/.(000)
Trade and other payables	293,001	6,656	299,657
Other Financial liabilities			
Amortization of capital	600,016	3,382,299	3,982,315
Flow of interest payments	206,238	679,470	885,708
Total liabilities	1,099,255	4,068,425	5,167,680

	As of December 31, 2015		
	From 3 to 12 months S/.(000)	**From 1 to 8 years** S/.(000)	**Total** S/.(000)
Trade and other payables	252,790	7,679	260,469
Other Financial liabilities			
Amortization of capital	486,154	3,633,384	4,119,538
Flow of interest payments	163,756	796,104	959,860
Total Liabilities	902,700	4,437,167	5,339,867

23.4 Capital management -

The Company's objective in managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to generate returns for shareholders, benefits for other groups of interest and maintain optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company can adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, refund capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its debt.

Consistent to the industry, the Company monitors its capital on the basis of leverage ratio. This ratio is calculated dividing the net debt into the capital stock. The net debt corresponds to the total of debt (including current and non-current debt) minus the cash and cash equivalents. The total capital stock corresponds to the net equity and is presented in the separate statement of financial position plus the net debt.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 the leverage ratio is determine as follows:

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Other financial liabilities, note 12	3,982,315	4,119,538
Trade, related and other payables.	315,924	342,309
Less: Cash and cash equivalents, note 4	(88,492)	(131,043)
Net debt (a)	4,209,747	4,330,804
Equity	3,962,385	3,669,595
Total capital and net debt (b)	8,172,132	8,000,399
Leverage ratio (a/b)	0.515	0.541

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

24. Fair values

Instruments recorded at fair value according to hierarchy -

The following table presents an analysis of the financial instruments recorded at fair value, according to their hierarchy level:

	2016 S/.(000)	2015 S/.(000)
Assets for derivative financial instruments:		
Level 2	-	460
Total	-	460
Liability for derivative financial instruments:		
Level 2	5,596	6,650
Total	5,596	6,650

Level 1 -

The financial assets included in the Level 1 category are measured based on quotations obtained from an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if prices are readily and regularly available from a centralized trading mechanism, agent, broker, industry group, pricing providers or regulatory agencies; and those prices are from regular transactions in the market.

Level 2 -

Financial instruments included in the Level 2 category are measured based on market factors. This category includes instruments valued using market prices of similar instruments - whether it be an active market or not – and other valuation techniques (models) where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace. The following is a description of how the fair value of the Company's main financial instruments included in this category is determined:

- Derivative financial instruments -

The valuation technique most commonly used includes valuation of forwards and swaps, calculating the present value. The models incorporate various inputs, including the credit quality of counterparties, spot exchange rates and forward rates and interest rate curves.

Level 3 -

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company does not maintain financial instruments in this category.

The Company only carries derivative financial instrument at fair value, as indicated in paragraph (a); therefore, they are considered in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other financial instruments are carried at amortized cost and their estimated fair value. The level of the fair value hierarchy is described as follows:

Level 1 –

- Cash and cash equivalents do not represent a credit risk or a significant interest rate; therefore, their carrying amounts are close to their fair value.
- Accounts receivable, as they are net of provision for loan losses and most have maturities of less than three months; Management deems their fair value is not materially different from its carrying value.
- Trade and others payables, due to its current maturity, Management deems that its accounting balances are close to its fair value.

Level 2 –

- The fair value of other financial liabilities was determined by comparing the market's interest rates at the time of its initial recognition against the market's current interest rates offered for similar financial instruments. The following is a comparison between the carrying value and the fair value of these financial instruments.

	2016		2015	
	Carrying amounts S/.(000)	**Fair Value** S/.(000)	**Carrying amounts** S/.(000)	**Fair Value** S/.(000)
Other Financial payables (*)	3,209,783	2,656,165	3,332,722	2,651,625

(*) As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the amount outstanding does not include promissory notes and bank overdraft, see note 12 (a).

25. Subsequent events

No significant subsequent events have been identified as of March 31, 2016.