



Estimated updates for 2022 and Trends for the next five years *Based on:*





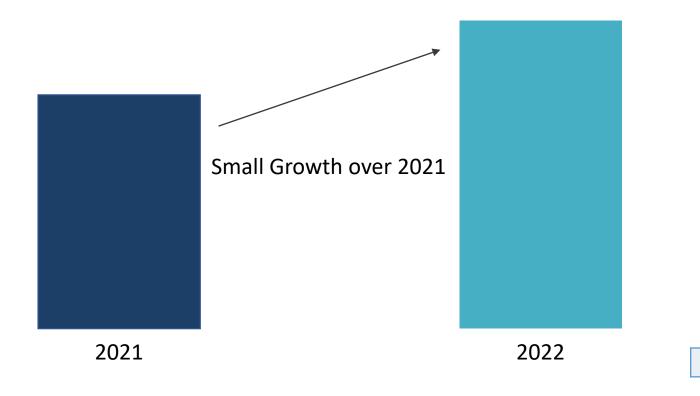


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Spain – 2022 consumption estimates

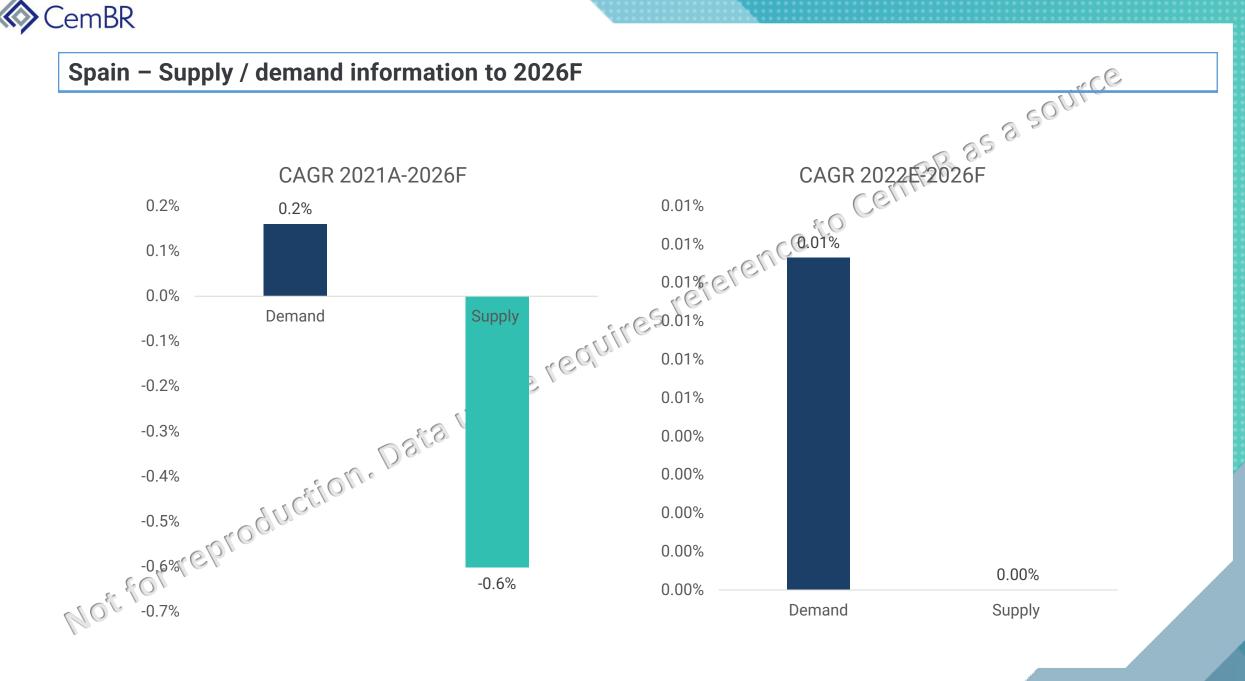
The remarkable recovery of demand in 2021 has continued its momentum into 2022 with a small growth estimated for the year. Beyond 2022 the demand profile is static, whereas some capacity removals are also expected.



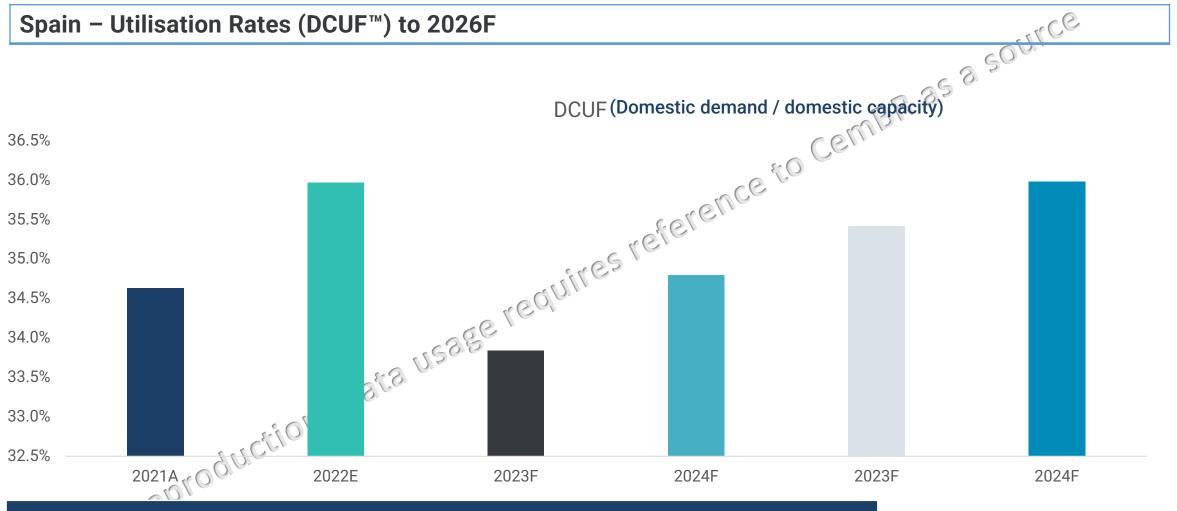


 $\langle \! \diamond \! \rangle$ CemBR





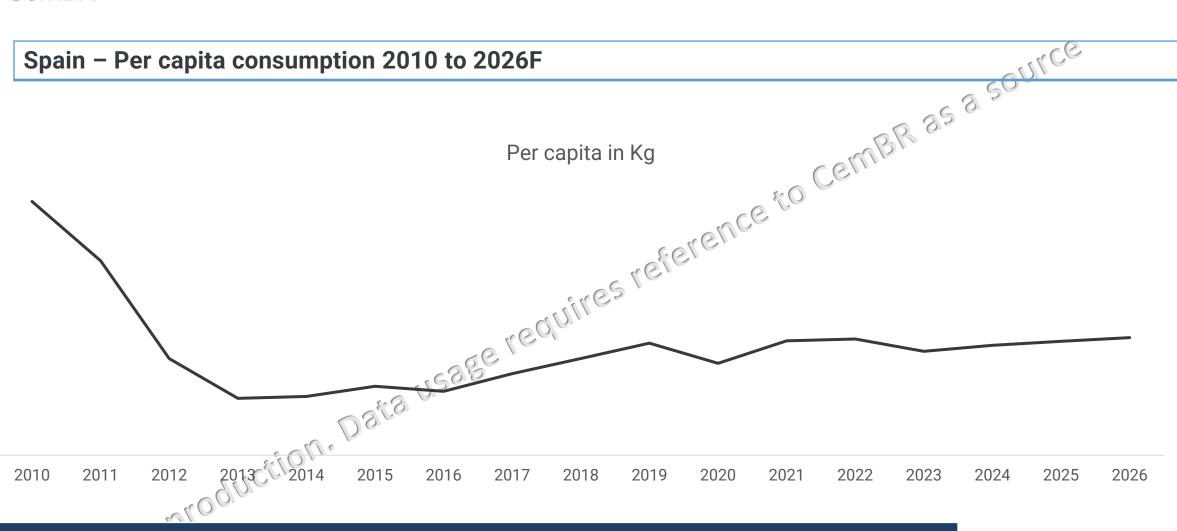




Comments

The pre-2008 crisis levels of DCUF have not been seen in Sapin since. Currently, the DCUF is very low and it is predicted to stay low. Spain has been removing cement capacity since 2011 and it is expected to continue this process during the forecasting period.





Comments

The per-2008 crisis per capita figures have gone for ever. Nevertheless, the extremely low levels of 2013 are also a thing of the past. The country has now settled on a per capita around the 300-310 Kg mark, not much different to glabl average (Ex-China).



The CGC[™] Intelligence Platform

The CGC[™] (CemBR Global Compendium) is the most comprehensive cement related database and intelligence platform in the world

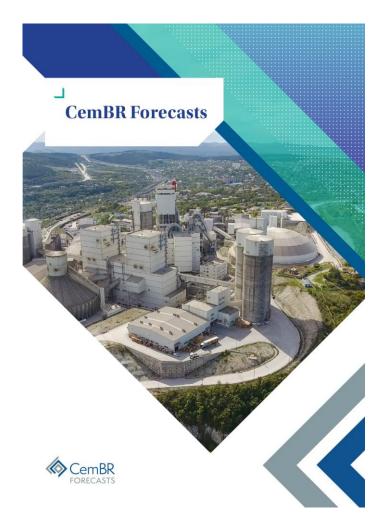


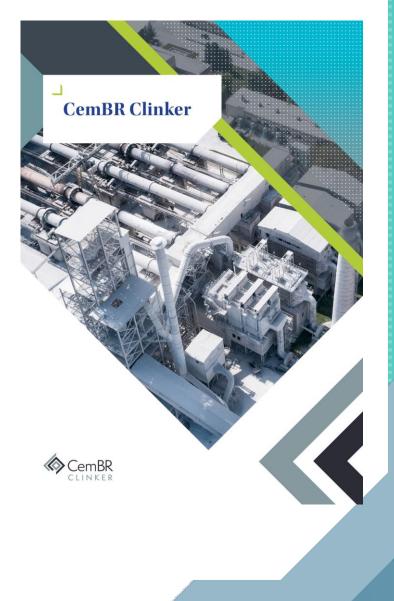
♦ CGC[™]

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Country dashboard	Market and economic data	Manufacturing facilities
A snapshot of the market with twelve cement related indicators, Downloadable in PDF.	Macroeconomic and cement data in tabular and graphical form. Compare markets and download in Excel.	Every cement manufact facility with detailed inform and data. Interactive ma and tables.

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CemBR Global Compandium (OGC**) is a trading name of Cement Business Advisory Ltd (CBA).









Country dashboard

A snapshot of the market with twelve cement related indicators. Downloadable in PDF.



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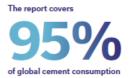
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CemBR Forecasts report

The CemBR Forecasts report is based on CemBR's extensive cement related databases, including the CGC[™] the most comprehensive, up to date and accurate cement-related database and intelligence platform in the world. The database is monitored on a daily basis. The report is prepared by a team of cement related professionals with extensive experience in the sector.



The projections are based on several research and analysis tools employed by CemBR, and they incorporate the views of CemBR's extensive network of cement professionals. Projections are thus real-life point to point assessments for the first two years, clearly identifying market inflections (including declines). The last three years of projections are based on CemBR's rigorous trend-based model providing realistic outcomes for cement consumption.

Report contents

The CemBR Forecasts report contains two sections:

Global and regional section

- Five year global and regional forecasts covering the 90 largest markets representing around 95% of global cement consumption. Indicators include demand, supply, utilisation rates, and growth rates.
- Plus, several aggregated cement related indicators globally and regionally for the last ten years including:
- GDP, average GDP per capita and population
- Cement capacity and utilisation rates
- Cement consumption and average consumption per capita
- Number of cement plants
- Top 15 cement markets (by production, consumption, imports and exports)
- Heat maps showing several cement related indicators

Country section

- Forward looking data, narrative and five-year projections on the:
- 60 largest cement markets in the world

Five-year forecasts on...

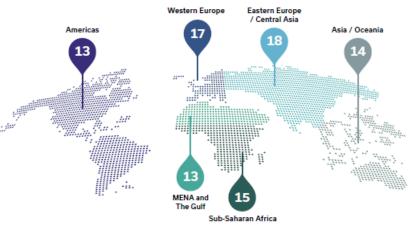
- Macroeconomic and construction indicators
- Cement capacity
- Cement consumption and consumption per capita
 Supply-demand balance, excess/deficit capacity

Data and insights on...

- Macroeconomic and construction activity insights forward looking
 Current cement assets data (number of plants, cement capacity, cement utilisation rate)
- · Narrative and insights on new supply, M&A activity
- Detailed historical data on trading and its impact on supply-demand balance. Insights of impact of trading going forward.
- The data, insights, and cement related indicators contained within the report are extensive, up to date, and accurate reflecting our team's cement expertise and experience.

Regions represented

Number of markets by region



The 90 countries included in the global and regional sections of this report provide a truly representative picture of the cement market, as they represent 95% of total global cement consumption. CemBR is adding more and more countries in our global database, with a view to include all meaningful cement markets in the world soon.

The country section includes the following markets

Americas	Western Europe	Eastern Europe / Central Asia	MENA and The Gulf	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia/Oceania	
Argentina	Austria	Croatia	Algeria	Angola	Australia	
Bolivia	Belgium	Czech Republic	Egypt	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	
Brazil	France	Hungary Iraq		Ghana	India	
Canada	Germany	Kazakhstan	Morocco	Kenya	Indonesia	
Chile	Greece	Poland	Qatar	Mozambique	Japan	
Colombia	Ireland	Romania	Saudi Arabia	Nigeria	Malaysia	
Ecuador	Italy	Russia	Tunisia	Senegal	Pakistan	
Mexico	Portugal	Ukraine	Turkey	South Africa	Philippines	
Peru	Spain	Uzbekistan	United Arab Emirates	Tanzania	South Korea	
USA	Switzerland			Uganda	Thailand	
	UK				Vietnam	

These 60 markets have been selected based on a) their size, b) on their characteristics making them interesting to a larger audience, and c) they represent the most important markets in their respective regions.



Macroeconomic considerations

Colombia's economy contracted by 6.8% YoY in 2020. This was the largest recession on record. The economy relies on services and manufacturing sectors and on commodity exports, such as oil, coffee and coal. In 2021 it is expected to grow by 5.2% while recovery to 2019 levels is expected after 2022. For the period 2020 to 2025, growth is expected to average 4.1% p.a., higher than the realized 3.6% CAGR between 2010 and 2019. In the short run, the direction of the economy will depend on vaccination rates, with support from a fiscal package of COP 31 trillion. Lower interest rates are expected to boost consumption growth and encourage investments. A short-term risk for the economy is social unrest, which began earlier this year as protests to proposed tax reforms, but then escalated after alleged excessive use of force by the authorities. A medium-term risk is the dependence of the economy on commodity price fluctuations

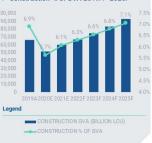
> Real GDP and growth rate 2019A - 2025F



Construction

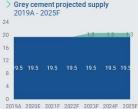
Construction % of GVA 2019A - 2025F

Between 2010 and 2020, nominal 100.000 construction GVA increased by 5.7% CAGR. In 2020, construction GVA dropped by around 22.1% YoY. In 2021, construction GVA is expected to grow by around 17%. In the next five years, construction GVA is expected to rise to 7.1% of total GVA. Construction growth is expected to be driven by infrastructure investments and housing. Housing credits are expected to boost residential building construction. Concessions programmes and recovery funds of USD30bn are expected to spur investment in transportation, such as roads and airports, and in energy infrastructure. Public-private partnerships with international participation are an additional growth driver. Potential risks are project delays and inefficiencies in public sector works.



Manufacturing data 2020

Number of cement plants	20
Cement capacity (MT)	19.5
Cement capacity growth rate (CAGR 10yr)	1.9%
Cement utilisation rate (%)	61%
DCUETM	58%



Legend

EXISTING CAPACITY (MT) NEW CAPACITY (MT)

Colombia

Cement supply

There were twenty grey cement plants in Colombia in 2020, fourteen integrated and six grinding, operated by twelve companies or groups. There was also one white cement plant. Grey cement milling capacity was estimated at 19.5 million tonnes at the end of 2020. Around 80% of cement capacity was operated by international groups. Clinker capacity increased by 0.2% CAGR between 2010 and 2020 and was at 10.4 million tonnes at the end of 2020. Between 2020 and 2025, cement milling capacity is expected to increase by around 6.7%. An integrated grey cement plant, with estimated capacity of 1.3 million tonnes, is under construction in Maceo. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 2023.

Cement demand forecast and supply-demand considerations

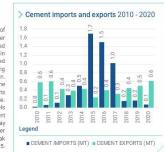
Cement consumption dropped by around 10.8% YoY in 2020. In the first four months of 2021, domestic demand has increased by around 44% YoY to 4.3 million tonnes. For the full year it is estimated that demand will recover by around 8.8% YoY with a long-term trend of +4.5% CAGR between 2020 and 2025. Colombia's cement consumption per capita is considered low according to global comparisons. It is lower than both the regional and South American averages. As shown in the regional section, Colombia is below the trend line of the Cement Economic Curve (CEC) indicating that significant growth in cement consumption per capita in the current development phase of the economy is possible. The forecasts reflect this partly, as per capita consumption is expected to rise to its highest level since 2016 by 2025.

Indicator	2019A	2020A	2021E	2022F	2023F	2024F	2025F
Cement consumption (MT)	12.7	11.3	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.6	14.1
Consumption growth rate (%)	4.2%	-10.8%	8.8%	3.3%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Consumption per capita (KG)	252	222	240	247	255	263	271
Cement supply (MT)	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	20.8	20.8	20.8
DCUF (%)	65.0%	58.0%	63.1%	65.2%	63.3%	65.5%	67.7%
Excess supply (MT)	6.8	8.2	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.2	6.7

The DCUF dropped significantly to around 58% in 2020, which is the lowest level since 2011. It is estimated that the cement market will overcome the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by 2024. During the forecasting period, the DCUF is expected to rise to near 68%, with excess cement capacity dropping significantly.

Trade

Colombia turned from a net exporter of cement in the early 2010s to a net importer between 2014 and 2017. Imports increased significantly to a peak of 1.7 million tonnes in 2015. After 2018. imports dropped significantly and exports resumed, turning Colombia to a net exporter of cement again. In 2020, cement imports dropped to the lowest level since 2011, while exports increased to the highest level of the decade. Looking forward to 2025, with DCUF levels near 68% and significant excess cement capacity, Colombian cement companies may consider increasing cement exports further to raise utilisation rates to previous peak levels of 72%-75% achieved in 2014/2015. However, clinker availability may be an issue.



Colombia

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