

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, together with the Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm



Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, together with the Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm

Contents

Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (loss)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Consolidated statement of cash flows

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (loss), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) approved for its application in Peru by the Board of Deans of Peruvian Public Accounting Associations. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Peru, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Lima
Av. Víctor Andrés
Belaunde 171
San Isidro
Tel: +51 (1) 411 4444

Lima II
Av. Jorge Basadre 330
San Isidro
Tel: +51 (1) 411 4444

Arequipa
Av. Bolognesi 407
Yanahuara
Tel: +51 (54) 484 470

Chiclayo
Av. Federico Villarreal
115 Sala Cinto, Urb. Los
Parques
Lambayeque
Tel: +51 (74) 227 424

Trujillo
Av. El Golf 591 Urb. Del Golf III
Víctor Larco Herrera 13009,
Sede Miguel Ángel Quijano Doig
La Libertad
Tel: +51 (44) 608 830

Independent Auditors' Report (continue)

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Uncertain tax positions

Description of the Matter

As disclosed in Note 7(c) to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has identified certain income tax-related contingencies associated to the mining royalties of years 2008 and 2009. In these years, relevant taxation authorities have challenged the tax treatment applied by the Group under the royalty law for metallic and non-metallic mining activity in Peru. As of December 31, 2022 the Group has recognized an income tax receivable for an amount of S/28,922,000, resulting from payments made to the taxation authorities as part of the tax claim process in Peru but for which the Group is disputing the validity of the taxation authorities' assessment. The Group has disclosed, but has not recorded a provision related to these matters, as management has concluded that the criteria for recognition of an income tax liability under IFRS has not been met and that the amounts paid to date are recoverable based upon the technical merits of the income tax positions of royalty law for metallic and non-metallic mining activity taken by the Group.

Uncertainty in a tax position may arise where there is an uncertainty as to the meaning of the tax law, or the applicability of the tax law (General Mining Law) to a particular transaction or both. The Group uses significant judgment to determine whether, based on the technical merits, a tax position is likely than not to be sustained and in the determination of the recoverable amount of the mining royalties paid under protest.

Auditing the estimation of the outcome and measurement of the uncertain tax positions and the related recoverability of income tax receivables for the payments made under protest, before the uncertain tax treatment is resolved, requires a high degree of auditor judgment and significant audit effort due to the complexity and judgement used by the Group in the assessment based on interpretations of the income tax legislation and legal rulings in Peru.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Group's accounting process for income taxes, including uncertain tax positions and tax contingencies, for example, we tested the controls over management's review of the technical merits of tax positions, disputed



Independent Auditors' Report (continue)

Uncertain tax positions

tax assessments and the determination and approval of the recoverable amount of the payments made under protest.

Our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the assumptions used by the Group to develop its uncertain tax positions based on relevant Peruvian income tax laws (General Mining Law), including the inspection of the Group's internal and external counsel analysis of these matters.

In addition, we involved our tax subject matter professionals to assess the technical merits of the Group's tax position and to evaluate the application of relevant tax law and accounting guidance in assessing the recognition and recoverability of the related income tax receivables.

Furthermore, we evaluated the disclosure of this matter in Note 7(c) to the consolidated financial statements.

Other information included in The Group's 2022 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors' Report (continue)

Responsibilities of management for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

Independent Auditors' Report (continue)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

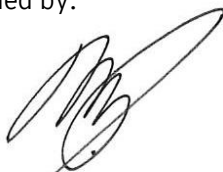
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Independent Auditors' Report (continue)

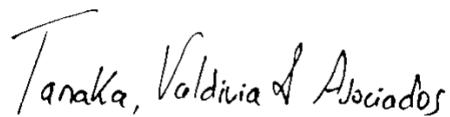
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Lima, Peru
February 14, 2023

Signed by:



Manuel Arribas Zevallos
C.P.C. Register N° 45897



Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of financial position

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021

	Note	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	81,773	273,402
Other financial instruments	31	86,893	-
Trade and other receivables, net	7	101,491	102,718
Income tax prepayments		8,268	9,288
Inventories	8	884,969	605,182
Prepayments		25,059	18,800
Total current assets		<u>1,188,453</u>	<u>1,009,390</u>
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables, net	7	43,543	41,206
Financial investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	274	476
Other financial instruments	31	-	106,601
Property, plant and equipment, net	10	2,007,838	1,974,931
Intangible assets, net	11	56,861	50,494
Goodwill	12	4,459	4,459
Deferred income tax assets	17	9,005	9,446
Right of use assets	13	3,639	4,668
Other assets		89	101
Total non-current assets		<u>2,125,708</u>	<u>2,192,382</u>
Total assets		<u>3,314,161</u>	<u>3,201,772</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	284,554	227,554
Financial obligations	16	618,907	450,964
Lease liabilities	13	2,005	1,856
Income tax payable		16,340	17,517
Provisions	15	31,333	24,269
Total current liabilities		<u>953,139</u>	<u>722,160</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Financial obligations	16	974,264	1,094,391
Lease liabilities	13	2,350	3,973
Provisions	15	47,638	36,639
Deferred income tax liabilities	17	141,635	148,804
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,165,887</u>	<u>1,283,807</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,119,026</u>	<u>2,005,967</u>
Equity	18		
Capital stock		423,868	423,868
Investment shares		40,279	40,279
Investment shares held in treasury		(121,258)	(121,258)
Additional paid-in capital		432,779	432,779
Legal reserve		168,636	168,636
Other accumulated comprehensive loss		(17,787)	(20,094)
Retained earnings		268,618	271,595
Total equity		<u>1,195,135</u>	<u>1,195,805</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>3,314,161</u>	<u>3,201,772</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	Note	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Sales of goods	19	2,115,746	1,937,767	1,296,334
Cost of sales	20	(1,463,715)	(1,378,336)	(921,048)
Gross profit		<u>652,031</u>	<u>559,431</u>	<u>375,286</u>
Operating income (expenses)				
Administrative expenses	21	(227,577)	(196,069)	(163,369)
Selling and distribution expenses	22	(65,237)	(51,520)	(40,153)
Other operating (expense) income, net	24	(3,899)	6,408	4,346
Total operating expenses, net		<u>(296,713)</u>	<u>(241,181)</u>	<u>(199,176)</u>
Operating profit		<u>355,318</u>	<u>318,250</u>	<u>176,110</u>
Other income (expenses)				
Finance income	25	3,306	2,891	2,976
Finance costs	26	(95,105)	(88,965)	(88,694)
Net (loss) gain on derivative financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss		(59)	589	5,337
Net loss on settlement of derivative financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss	16	-	(1,569)	-
Loss from exchange difference, net	5	(1,040)	(7,086)	(9,831)
Total other expenses, net		<u>(92,898)</u>	<u>(94,140)</u>	<u>(90,212)</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>262,420</u>	<u>224,110</u>	<u>85,898</u>
Income tax expense	17	(85,592)	(70,940)	(28,004)
Profit for the year		<u>176,828</u>	<u>153,170</u>	<u>57,894</u>
Earnings per share				
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of common shares and investment in shares of Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. (S/ per share)	28	0.41	0.36	0.14

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income (loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	Note	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Profit for the year		<u>176,828</u>	<u>153,170</u>	<u>57,894</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:</i>				
Change in fair value of financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss)	9(a)	(565)	(1,995)	(17,532)
Deferred income tax	17	167	589	5,172
<i>Other comprehensive income (loss) to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:</i>				
Net gain (net loss) on cash flows hedges	31(a)	3,838	20,836	(1,652)
Deferred income tax	17	<u>(1,133)</u>	<u>(6,146)</u>	<u>487</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of income tax		<u>2,307</u>	<u>13,284</u>	<u>(13,525)</u>
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		<u>179,135</u>	<u>166,454</u>	<u>44,369</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	Capital stock S/(000)	Investment shares S/(000)	Treasury shares S/(000)	Additional paid-in capital S/(000)	Legal reserve S/(000)	Unrealized loss on financial instruments designated at fair value S/(000)	Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedge S/(000)	Retained earnings S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Balance as of January 1, 2020	423,868	40,279	(121,258)	432,779	168,636	(2,103)	(17,750)	497,200	1,421,651
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,894	57,894
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(12,360)	(1,165)	-	(13,525)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(12,360)	(1,165)	57,894	44,369
Dividends, note 18(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(98,465)	(98,465)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	423,868	40,279	(121,258)	432,779	168,636	(14,463)	(18,915)	456,629	1,367,555
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,170	153,170
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,406)	14,690	-	13,284
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(1,406)	14,690	153,170	166,454
Dividends, note 18(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(338,204)	(338,204)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	423,868	40,279	(121,258)	432,779	168,636	(15,869)	(4,225)	271,595	1,195,805
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,828	176,828
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(398)	2,705	-	2,307
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(398)	2,705	176,828	179,135
Dividends, note 18(g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(179,805)	(179,805)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	423,868	40,279	(121,258)	432,779	168,636	(16,267)	(1,520)	268,618	1,195,135

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

	Note	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Operating activities				
Profit before income tax		262,420	224,110	85,898
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before income tax to net cash flows from operating activities				
	10, 11 and			
Depreciation and amortization	13	138,539	135,567	139,167
Finance costs	26	95,105	88,965	88,694
Long-term incentive plan	23	8,272	9,763	5,759
Exchange difference related to monetary transactions		3,804	(9,114)	6,978
Provision for inventory obsolescence		1,977	3,348	2,451
Allowance for expected credit losses	7(d)	1,972	563	1,582
Net loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments recognized at fair value through profit or loss	31(a)	59	(589)	(5,337)
Accumulated net loss due to settlement of derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	31(a)	-	1,569	-
Finance income	25	(3,306)	(2,891)	(2,976)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	24	(591)	(1,775)	(2,591)
Other operating, net		10,413	3,761	2,202
Working capital adjustments				
(Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables		(3,695)	(47,713)	38,005
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(282,554)	(151,530)	54,140
(Increase) decrease in prepayments		(10,099)	(12,956)	4,761
Increase in trade and other payables		60,571	48,834	3,346
		<u>282,887</u>	<u>289,912</u>	<u>422,079</u>
Interest received		3,668	4,484	1,838
Interest paid		(80,573)	(68,433)	(68,444)
Income tax paid		<u>(94,163)</u>	<u>(55,401)</u>	<u>(24,108)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities		<u>111,819</u>	<u>170,562</u>	<u>331,365</u>

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Note	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10 (a)	(162,785)	(85,594)	(47,325)
Purchase of intangible assets	11 (a)	(15,712)	(8,953)	(5,224)
Purchase of investments available for sale	9(a)	(363)	(1,779)	-
Loans granted		(141)	(174)	(4,203)
Loan to related party	27	-	(17,121)	-
Cash flow proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		2,664	4,152	4,634
Proceeds from loans		149	524	3,697
Collection of loans from related parties	27	-	17,121	-
Opening of term deposits with original maturity greater than 90 days		-	-	(208,990)
Redemption of term deposits with original maturity greater than 90 days		-	-	208,990
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(176,188)</u>	<u>(91,824)</u>	<u>(48,421)</u>
Financing activities				
Payment of bank loans	30	(448,984)	-	(674,463)
Dividends paid	30	(179,820)	(336,821)	(143,623)
Payment for hedging instrument	30	(15,390)	(15,214)	(15,685)
Lease payments	13	(2,511)	(2,419)	(1,669)
Bank loans received	30	525,000	220,000	791,270
Dividends returned	30	229	481	321
Cash flow from settlement of derivative financial instruments		-	3,879	-
Payment of bank overdraft		-	-	(70,921)
Proceeds from bank overdraft		-	-	70,921
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(121,476)</u>	<u>(130,094)</u>	<u>(43,849)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(185,845)	(51,356)	239,095
Net foreign exchange difference		(5,784)	15,846	1,551
Cash and cash equivalents as of January 1	6	<u>273,402</u>	<u>308,912</u>	<u>68,266</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31	6	<u>81,773</u>	<u>273,402</u>	<u>308,912</u>

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continued)

	Note	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Transactions with no effect on cash flows:				
Unrealized exchange difference related to monetary transactions		3,804	(9,114)	6,978
Outstanding accounts payable related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment	10(e)	14,560	7,615	4,830
Addition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	13	613	217	7,504
Additions of quarry rehabilitation costs	15	2,745	-	7,775

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

1. Corporate information

Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. (hereinafter "the Company") was incorporated in 1957 and, under the Peruvian General Corporation Law, is an open stock corporation, its shares are listed in the Lima and New York Stock Exchange. The Company is a subsidiary of Inversiones ASPI S.A., which holds 50.01 percent of the Company's common shares as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The Company's registered address is Calle La Colonia No.150, Urbanización El Vivero, Santiago de Surco, Lima, Peru. All the subsidiaries are domiciled and operate in Peru.

The Company's main activity is the production and marketing of cement, blocks, concrete and quicklime in La Libertad region of the northern of Peru.

The issuance of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "the Group") for the year ended December 31, 2022 was authorized by the Company's Board of Directors on February 14, 2023. The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and for the year then that date were approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting on March 29, 2022.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries: Cementos Selva S.A.C. and subsidiaries, Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L., Empresa de Transmisión Guadalupe S.A.C., Salmueras Sudamericanas S.A., Calizas del Norte S.A.C. (liquidated during 2022), Soluciones Takay S.A.C. and 150Krea Inc. To these dates, the Company maintains a 100 percent interest in all its subsidiaries.

The main activities of the subsidiaries incorporated in the consolidated financial statements are described as follows:

- Cementos Selva S.A.C. is engaged in production and marketing of cement and other construction materials in the northeast region of Peru. Also, it holds 100 percent of the shares in Dinospelva Iquitos S.A.C. (a cement and construction materials distributor in the north of Peru, which also produces and sells precast, cement bricks and ready-mix concrete) and in Acuicola Los Paiches S.A.C. (a fish farm entity).
- Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L. is mainly engaged in selling cement produced by the Company. Additionally, it produces and sells precast, cement bricks and ready-mix concrete.
- Empresa de Transmisión Guadalupe S.A.C. is mainly engaged in providing electric energy transmission services to the Company.
- Salmueras Sudamericanas S.A. ("Salmueras") In December 2017, the Company decided not to continue with the activities related to this project of Salmueras.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- Calizas del Norte S.A.C. On May 31, 2016, the Company decided to liquidate the subsidiary Calizas del Norte S.A.C. This liquidation was completed during 2022.
- Soluciones Takay S.A.C., entity constituted on March 29, 2019 whose corporate purpose is to provide advisory services and information, promotion, acquisition and intermediation services for the management and development of real estate projects by natural and/or legal persons.
- 150Krea Inc., entity constituted on June 3, 2021 whose corporate purpose is the lease of intangible assets.

1.1 COVID 19 -

COVID-19, an infectious disease caused by a new virus, was declared a world-wide pandemic by the World Health Organization ("WHO") on March 11, 2020. The measures to slow the spread of COVID-19 have had a significant impact on the global economy.

On March 15, 2020, the Peruvian government declared a nationwide state of emergency, effectively shutting down all business considered non-essential (with exception of food production and commercialization, pharmaceuticals and health). As a result, since that date, the Company shut-down its three production plants until the Peruvian government allowed it to restart production and commercial activities on May 20, 2020.

During the halt period, the Company was unable to generate revenues; however, it largely returned to the operating levels prior to the shut-down as of the month of August 2020. The Group has prepared the consolidated financial statements for the financial years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of current business activities and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Through Supreme Decree No. 130-2022-PCM published on October 27, 2022, the Government formalized the end of the state of national emergency that was declared in 2020.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation -

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and derivative financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortized cost are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Soles and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (S/000), except when otherwise indicated.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period or periods. There are certain standards and amendments applied for the first time by the Group during 2022 that did not require the restatement of previous financial statements, as explained in note 2.3.19.

2.2 Basis of consolidation -

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if it has: (i) power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee), (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies -

2.3.1 Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents presented in the statement of financial position and statement of cash flows comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

2.3.2 Financial instruments-initial recognition and subsequent measurement -

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial assets -

Initial recognition and measurement -

Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as measured at amortized cost, fair value through OCI or fair value through profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The Group's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, commercial and other receivables, available-for-sale financial investments and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement -

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI without recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The classification depends on the business model of the Company and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments) -

The Group measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and not sale or trade it, and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, except if the Group changes its business model for its management.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Group held trade and other receivables in this category.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (debt instruments) -

The Group measures debt instruments at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The Group does not have debt instruments classified in this category.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (equity instruments) -

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to irrevocably classify its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss.

Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Group elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category, see note 9.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading assets, assets from derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value and net changes in such fair value are presented as Financial Costs (net negative changes in fair value) or Financial Income (net positive changes in fair value) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group held derivative financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss classified in this category.

Derecognition -

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets -

The Group recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 360 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(iii) Financial liabilities -

Initial recognition and measurement -

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement -

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss -

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading, derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term; gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group does not have instruments classified in this category.

Loans and borrowings -

After their initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group includes trade and other payables and financial liabilities in this category, for more information refer to notes 14 and 16.

Derecognition -

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(iv) Offsetting of financial instruments -

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(v) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting -

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement:

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, cross currency swaps, to hedge its foreign currency exchange rate risk. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair values on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and subsequently are remeasured at their fair value. Derivatives are accounted for as financial assets when their fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment.
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognized firm commitment.
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges expect to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are recorded as cash flow hedges, see note 31(a).

Cash flow hedges

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives is taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect profit or loss.

In the case that the cash flow hedge is discontinued, the amount accumulated in OCI must remain in OCI if the hedged cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. After discontinuation, once the hedged cash flows are recognized, any amount that remains in OCI must be recorded considering the nature of the underlying transaction.

(vi) Fair value measurement -

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and equity investments, at fair value at each period end.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value accounting hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non-recurring fair value measurements.

At each reporting date, the Financial Management analyzes the changes in the values of the assets and liabilities that must be measured or determined on a recurring and non-recurring basis according to the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, Management contrasts the main variables used in the latest assessments made with updated information available from valuations included in contracts and other relevant documents.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Management also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with the relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable. For purposes of disclosure of fair value, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the inherent nature, characteristics and risks of each asset and liability, and the level of the fair value accounting hierarchy as explained above, see note 31(b).

2.3.3 Foreign currencies -

The functional and presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements of the Group is soles, which is also the functional currency for its subsidiaries.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.3.4 Inventories -

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials and supplies

- Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

Finished goods and work in progress

- Cost of direct materials and supplies, services provided by third parties, direct labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads is based on normal operating capacity, excluding borrowing costs and exchange currency differences.

Inventory in transit

- Cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs of inventory necessary to make the sale.

2.3.5 Borrowing costs -

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of interest rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Group during the period. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.3.6 Leases -

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessee:

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets, unless the ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The leased assets correspond to motorized vehicles whose useful life is 5 years.

The right-of-use assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies in section 2.3.12.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit

in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset, a change in the amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantee or changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments

The Group's lease liabilities are included in "lease liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

- iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets
The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value.

Group as a lessor:

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.3.7 Property, plant and equipment -

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing component parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met (see note 2.3.5). The capitalized value of a finance lease is also included within property, plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (note 3) and quarry rehabilitation cost provisions (note 15).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Depreciation of assets is determined using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of such assets as follows:

	Years
Buildings and other construction:	
Administrative facilities	Between 20 and 51
Main production structures	Between 20 and 56
Minor production structures	Between 20 and 35
Machinery and equipment:	
Mills and horizontal furnaces	Between 24 and 45
Vertical furnaces, crushers and grinders	Between 23 and 36
Electricity facilities and other minors	Between 10 and 35
Furniture and fixtures	10
Transportation units:	
Heavy units	Between 5 and 15
Light units	Between 5 and 10
Computer equipment	Between 3 and 10
Tools	Between 5 and 10

The asset's residual value, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each reporting period and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.3.8 Mining concessions -

Mining concessions correspond to the exploration rights in areas of interest acquired. Mining concessions are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any, and are presented within the "Property, plant and equipment" caption of consolidated statement of financial position. Those mining concessions are amortized following the straight-line method. In the event the Group abandons the concession, the costs associated (see note 10(b)) are written-off in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, mining concessions of the Group correspond to areas that contain raw material necessary for cement production.

2.3.9 Quarry development costs and stripping costs -

Quarry development costs -

Quarry development costs incurred are stated at cost and are the next step in development of quarries after the exploration and evaluation stage. Quarry development costs are, upon commencement of the production phase, presented net of accumulated amortization and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any, and are presented within the property, plant and equipment caption. The amortization is calculated using the straight-

line method based on the useful life of the quarry to which it relates. Expenditures that significantly increase the economic life of the quarry under exploitation are capitalized.

Stripping costs -

Stripping costs incurred in the development of a mine before production commences are capitalized as part of mine development costs and subsequently amortized over the life of the mine on a units-of-production basis, using the proved reserves.

Stripping costs incurred subsequently during the production phase of its operation are recorded as part of cost of production.

2.3.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the economic useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

The Group's intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over an average term of ten years.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company maintains as intangible assets with an indefinite useful life of a brand it acquired in 2018.

Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets -

Exploration and evaluation activity involve the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource. Exploration and evaluation activity include:

- Researching and analyzing historical exploration data.
- Gathering exploration data through geophysical studies.
- Exploratory drilling and sampling.
- Determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource.
- Surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements.
- Conducting market and finance studies.

License costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area, are capitalized and amortized over the term of the license.

Once the legal right to explore has been acquired, exploration and evaluation costs are charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss, unless management concludes that a future economic benefit is more likely than not to be realized, in which case such costs are capitalized, see note 11(b). These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

In evaluating if costs meet the criteria to be capitalized, several different sources of information are used, including the nature of the assets, extension of the explored area and results of sampling, among others. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized when the exploration and evaluation activity is within an area of interest for which it is expected that the costs will be recouped by future exploitation and active and significant operations in relation to the area are continuing or planned for the future.

The main estimates and assumptions the Group uses to determine whether it is likely that future exploitation will result in future economic benefits include: expected operational costs, committed capital expenditures, expected mineral prices and mineral resources found. For this purpose, the future economic benefit of the project can reasonably be regarded as assured when mine-site exploration is being conducted to confirm resources, mine-site exploration is being conducted to convert resources to reserves or when the Group is conducting a feasibility study, based on supporting geological information.

As the capitalized exploration and evaluation costs asset is not available for use, it is not amortized. These exploration costs are transferred to mine development assets once the work completed to date supports the future development of the property and such development receives appropriate approvals. In this phase, the exploration costs are amortized in accordance with the estimated useful life of the mining property from the

time the commercial exploitation of the reserves begins. All capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment indicator is identified, an assessment is performed for each area of interest in conjunction with the group of operating assets (representing a cash generating unit) to which the exploration is attributed.

Exploration areas in which resources have been discovered but require major capital expenditure before production can begin, are continually evaluated to ensure that commercial quantities of resources exist or to ensure that additional exploration work is under way or planned. To the extent that a capitalized expenditure is no longer expected to be recovered it is charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that exploration and evaluation assets may be impaired, see note 11(c). The following facts and circumstances are considered in this assessment:

- (i) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed.
- (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- (iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- (iv) sufficient data exists to indicate that, although development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full through successful development or by sale.

2.3.11 Ore reserve and resource estimates -

Ore reserves are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties and concessions. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources, based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of the ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact upon the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, provision for quarry rehabilitation and depreciation and amortization charges.

2.3.12 Impairment of non-financial assets -

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (goodwill and Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives), the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group supports its impairment calculation by using detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

Impairment losses related to continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

In addition, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment annually as of December 31, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.3.13 Provisions -

General -

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the

effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Quarry rehabilitation provision -

The Group records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. Quarry rehabilitation costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current risk-free rate. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of quarry rehabilitation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Environmental expenditures and liabilities -

Environmental expenditures that relate to current or future revenues are expensed or capitalized as appropriate. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations and do not contribute to current or future earnings are expensed.

Liabilities for environmental costs are recognized when a clean-up is probable, and the associated costs can be reliably estimated. Generally, the timing of recognition of these provisions coincides with the commitment to a formal plan of action or, if earlier, on divestment or on closure of inactive sites.

The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required. Where the liability will not be settled for a number of years, the amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure.

2.3.14 Employees benefits -

The Group has short-term obligations for employee benefits including salaries, severance contributions, legal bonuses, performance bonuses and profit sharing. These obligations are recorded monthly on an accrual basis.

Additionally, the Group has a long-term incentive plan for key management. This benefit is settled in cash, measured on the salary of each officer and upon fulfilling certain conditions such as years of experience within the Group and permanency. The Group recognizes the long-term obligation at its present value at the end of the reporting period using the projected credit unit method. To calculate the present value of these long-term obligations the Group uses a government bond discount rate at the date of the consolidated financial statements. This liability is annually reviewed on the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the accrual updates and the effect of changes in

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

discount rates are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, until the liability is extinguished.

2.3.15 Revenue recognition -

The group is dedicated to the production and trading of cement, blocks, concrete and quicklime, as well as trade of construction supplies. These goods are sold in contracts with customers. The Group has concluded that it is principal in its sales agreements because it controls the goods or services before transferring to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sales of goods -

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods.

The Group considers whether there are other terms in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Rendering of services -

In the business segments cement, concrete, blocks and construction supplies, the Group provides transportation services. These services are sold together with the sale of the goods to the customer.

Transportation services are satisfied when the transport service is concluded, which coincides with the moment of delivery of the goods to the customers.

Operating lease income -

Income from operating lease of land and office is recognized on a monthly accrual basis during the term of the lease.

Interest income -

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2.3.16 Taxes -

Current income tax -

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in Peru, where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax -

Deferred tax is determinate on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where deferred assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax related to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Mining royalties -

Mining royalties are accounted when they have the characteristics of an income tax. This is considered to be the case when they are imposed under government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable net income, rather than based on quantity produced or as a percentage of revenue, after adjustment for temporary differences. For such arrangements, current and deferred tax is provided on the same basis as described above for income tax. Obligations arising from royalty arrangements that do not satisfy these criteria are recognized as current provisions and included in results of the year.

2.3.17 Treasury shares-

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

2.3.18 Business combinations and goodwill -

A business consists of inputs and processes applied to those inputs that have the ability to contribute to the creation of outputs. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, which is measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred and included in administrative expenses of the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred on the business acquired over the fair value of the assets acquired.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

The Group performs impairment tests of goodwill annually. The impairment of goodwill is determined estimating the recoverable amount of the cash generating units related to it. When the recoverable amount of the cash generating units is lower than the carrying value, an impairment is recognized. Impairment related to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

2.3.19 New amended standards and interpretations -

The Group applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The Group has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to IAS 37

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The amendments specify that when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making, an entity needs to include costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no onerous contracts during the period.

Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to IFRS 3 -

The amendments replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 Business Combinations to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. The amendments also add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no contingent assets or liabilities within the scope of these amendments that arose during the period.

Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to IAS 16 -

The amendment prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no sales of such items produced by property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities -

The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as there were no modifications of the Group's financial instruments during the period.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The most significant estimate considered by the Company's Management in relation to the consolidated financial statements refers to the evaluation of the impairment of long-lived assets, see notes 2.3.12, 10 and 11.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations relevant to the Group, that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective:

Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on current practice and whether existing loan agreements may require renegotiation.

Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments to determine the impact they will have on the Group's accounting policy disclosures.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction - Amendments to IAS 12
In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognized for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

5. Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency take place at the open-market exchange rates published by the Superintendence of Banks, Insurance and Pension Funds Administration. As of December 31, 2022 the exchange rates for transactions in United States dollars, published by this institution, were S/3.808 for purchase and S/3.820 for sale (S/3.975 for purchase and S/3.998 for sale as of December 31, 2021).

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had the following assets and liabilities in United States dollars:

	2022 US\$(000)	2021 US\$(000)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,426	51,343
Trade and other receivables	3,262	4,946
Advances to suppliers for work in progress	18,899	10,175
	<u>26,587</u>	<u>66,464</u>
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	(18,399)	(10,356)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(131,612)	(149,612)
	<u>(150,011)</u>	<u>(159,968)</u>
Cross currency swap position	132,000	132,000
Net monetary position	<u>8,576</u>	<u>38,496</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group has cash currency hedging agreements for its bonds (denominated in US dollars), see note 16. Of the US\$132,000,000 shown in the swap position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, there are underlying liabilities in the amount of US\$131,612,000 and the difference of US\$388,000 is maintained as derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

During 2022, the net loss originated by the exchange difference was approximately S/1,040,000 (the net loss from exchange difference amounted to S/7,086,000 y S/9,831,000 during 2021 and 2020, respectively). All these results are presented in the caption "Loss from exchange difference, net" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

(a) This caption was made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Cash on hand	161	273
Cash at banks (b)	39,112	225,629
Short-term deposits (c)	42,500	47,500
	<u>81,773</u>	<u>273,402</u>

- (b) Cash at banks is denominated in local and foreign currency and U.S. dollars, is deposited in local and foreign bank are freely available. The demand deposits interest yield is based on daily bank deposit rates.
- (c) The short-term deposits held in domestic banks were freely available and earned interest at the respective short-term market rates and original maturity less than three months.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

7. Trade and other receivables

(a) This caption was made up as follows:

	Current		Non-current	
	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Trade receivables (b)	78,519	91,072	-	-
Other accounts receivable	7,790	5,940	-	-
Accounts receivable from Parent company and affiliates, note 27	1,858	1,314	-	-
Interest receivable	1,163	636	-	-
Loans to employees	676	610	-	-
Funds restricted to tax payments	244	1,314	-	-
Other receivables from sale of fixed assets	215	937	-	-
Loans granted	-	1,066	-	83
Allowance for expected credit losses (d) and (e)	(7,433)	(5,539)	-	-
Financial assets classified as receivables (e)	83,032	97,350	-	83
Value-added tax credit	18,459	5,368	1,874	2,673
Payment under protest for mining royalties 2008 - 2009 (c)	-	-	28,922	28,922
Other accounts receivable	-	-	12,747	9,320
Tax refund receivable	-	-	9,034	9,242
Allowance for expected credit losses (d)	-	-	(9,034)	(9,034)
Non-financial assets classified as receivables	18,459	5,368	43,543	41,123
	<u>101,491</u>	<u>102,718</u>	<u>43,543</u>	<u>41,206</u>

(b) Trade account receivables have current maturity (30 to 90 days) and those overdue bear interest.

(c) On March 22, 2021, the Company received Tax Court Resolution N° 00905-4-21 that declares the calculation of Mining Royalty should be based on gross sale of the final product (cement) for the years 2008 and 2009. This is an opposite position to what is established by the Constitutional Court in the STC Exp. N° 1043-2013-PA/TC that declares founded the writ of protection presented by the Company and its right to calculate the Mining Royalty exclusively based on the value of the mining component, without considering in any way the value of the final products derived from industrial and manufacturing processes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Company has made, under protest, payments of the debts arbitrarily placed in collection. These payments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amount to S/28,922,000. To date, the Company has initiated the corresponding legal actions to recover said payments and in the opinion of Management and its external legal advisors, it has a high probability of obtaining a favorable result.

- (d) The movement of the allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Opening balance	14,573	14,358	12,781
Additions, note 22	1,972	563	1,582
Recoveries	(78)	(348)	(5)
Ending balance	<u>16,467</u>	<u>14,573</u>	<u>14,358</u>

As of December 31, 2022, the additions include S/1,972,000 related to the provision for expected credit losses for trade receivables (S/563,000 as of December 31, 2021), which are presented in the caption "selling and distribution expenses" on the consolidated statement of profit and loss, see note 22.

- (e) The aging analysis of trade and other accounts receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

			Past due but not impaired				
		Neither past					
		due nor	< 30	30-60	61-90	91-120	> 120
As of December 31, 2022	Total	impaired	days	days	days	days	days
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Expected credit loss rate	8.2%	0.1%	1.5%	3.5%	2.1%	-	59.4%
Carrying amount 2022	90,465	63,676	8,538	3,807	2,573	-	11,871
Expected credit loss	7,433	64	124	135	55	-	7,055

			Past due but not impaired				
		Neither past					
		due nor	< 30	30-60	61-90	91-120	> 120
As of December 31, 2021	Total	impaired	days	days	days	days	days
	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)	S/(000)
Expected credit loss rate	5.4%	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	3.7%	-	76.5%
Carrying amount 2021	102,972	65,314	21,233	6,112	3,672	-	6,641
Expected credit loss	5,539	28	190	105	136	-	5,080

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

8. Inventories

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Goods and finished products	18,903	24,720
Work in progress	186,281	134,358
Raw materials	397,096	243,139
Packages and packing	5,245	7,262
Fuel	3,642	3,498
Spare parts and supplies	260,742	183,056
Inventory in transit	13,060	9,149
	<u>884,969</u>	<u>605,182</u>

(b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of the provision for inventory obsolescence amounts to S/24,905,000 y S/23,052,000, respectively.

9. Financial investment designated at fair value through OCI

(a) Movement in financial investment designated at fair value through OCI is as follow:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Beginning balance	476	692	18,224
Contribution of investment shares	363	1,779	-
Fair value change recorded in OCI	<u>(565)</u>	<u>(1,995)</u>	<u>(17,532)</u>
Ending balance	<u>274</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>692</u>

(b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, corresponds to 837,881 and 2,481,397 investment shares of Fossal S.A.A. These shares represent 8.52% and 8.40% of equity of Fossal S.A.A., respectively.

The main asset held by Fossal S.A.A. corresponded to its investment in the company Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A., a pre-operational company that has a diatomite extraction concession and is dedicated to the Fosfatos Project (a project for the exploitation and sale of phosphate rock). The Board of Directors of the company Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A. held on December 30, 2020, considering the longer time it will take for the renewal of the Environmental Impact Study (EIA) of the project and that the current international prices of phosphate rock are lower than the sales prices originally estimated at the beginning of the project, agreed to make the accounting provision due to the total devaluation of the assets related to the Phosphate Project.

The Company has recognized a charge in OCI for S/565,000 related to updating the fair value of the financial investment maintained in Fossal S.A.A. during 2022 (S/1,995,000 and S/17,532,000 during 2021 and 2020, respectively).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

10. Property, plant and equipment

(a) The composition and movement in property, plant and equipment for two years ended December 31, 2022 is presented below:

	Mining concessions (b) S/(000)	Mine development costs (b) S/(000)	Land S/(000)	Buildings and other construction S/(000)	Machinery, equipment and related spare parts S/(000)	Furniture and accessories S/(000)	Transportation units S/(000)	Computer equipment and tools S/(000)	Quarry rehabilitation costs S/(000)	Capitalized interest (f) S/(000)	Work in progress (d) and units in transit S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Cost												
As of January 1, 2021	75,893	53,975	252,190	690,542	1,694,145	33,123	113,109	52,645	9,290	64,904	37,731	3,077,547
Additions	21	3,435	4,254	(98)	16,160	191	7,523	3,731	(260)	103	53,120	88,180
Disposals	-	-	-	(7)	(33,176)	(22,786)	(10,583)	(23,105)	-	-	(136)	(89,793)
Transfers, note 11	-	592	108	2,648	20,526	178	3,302	1,157	-	-	(28,575)	(64)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>75,914</u>	<u>58,002</u>	<u>256,552</u>	<u>693,085</u>	<u>1,697,655</u>	<u>10,706</u>	<u>113,351</u>	<u>34,428</u>	<u>9,030</u>	<u>65,007</u>	<u>62,140</u>	<u>3,075,870</u>
Additions	-	7,311	868	-	13,085	318	658	2,849	2,745	3,158	143,540	174,532
Sales and/or retirement	-	-	(2,285)	-	(4,978)	(14)	(2,654)	(228)	-	-	(398)	(10,557)
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,600)	(17,075)	(28)	(4,460)	(481)	-	-	-	(23,644)
Transfers, note 11	-	529	-	3,069	22,853	98	442	4,736	-	-	(32,461)	(734)
As of December 31, 2022	<u>75,914</u>	<u>65,842</u>	<u>255,135</u>	<u>694,554</u>	<u>1,711,540</u>	<u>11,080</u>	<u>107,337</u>	<u>41,304</u>	<u>11,775</u>	<u>68,165</u>	<u>172,821</u>	<u>3,215,467</u>
Accumulated depreciation												
As of January 1, 2021	12,256	10,267	-	139,857	644,190	30,049	80,632	42,348	1,616	7,499	-	968,714
Additions	72	217	-	18,605	93,581	589	7,350	3,198	766	1,522	-	125,900
Disposals	-	-	-	(7)	(32,317)	(22,767)	(9,819)	(23,090)	-	-	-	(88,000)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>12,328</u>	<u>10,484</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>158,455</u>	<u>705,454</u>	<u>7,871</u>	<u>78,163</u>	<u>22,456</u>	<u>2,382</u>	<u>9,021</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,006,614</u>
Additions	72	387	-	18,818	95,486	575	7,398	3,595	140	1,521	-	127,992
Sales and/or retirement	-	-	-	-	(3,990)	(12)	(2,269)	(194)	-	-	-	(6,465)
Disposals	-	-	-	(795)	(13,425)	(26)	(4,278)	(428)	-	-	-	(18,952)
Transfers, note 11	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
As of December 31, 2022	<u>12,400</u>	<u>10,868</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>176,478</u>	<u>783,525</u>	<u>8,408</u>	<u>79,014</u>	<u>25,429</u>	<u>2,522</u>	<u>10,542</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,109,186</u>
Impairment (b)												
As of December 31, 2021	<u>42,859</u>	<u>24,048</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,578</u>	<u>12,424</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>94,325</u>
As of December 31, 2022	<u>42,859</u>	<u>24,048</u>	<u>3,624</u>	<u>13,579</u>	<u>12,918</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>98,443</u>
Net book value												
As of December 31, 2021	<u>20,727</u>	<u>23,470</u>	<u>256,552</u>	<u>521,052</u>	<u>979,777</u>	<u>2,634</u>	<u>35,162</u>	<u>11,518</u>	<u>6,648</u>	<u>55,986</u>	<u>61,405</u>	<u>1,974,931</u>
As of December 31, 2022	<u>20,655</u>	<u>30,926</u>	<u>251,511</u>	<u>504,497</u>	<u>915,097</u>	<u>2,472</u>	<u>28,297</u>	<u>15,421</u>	<u>9,253</u>	<u>57,623</u>	<u>172,086</u>	<u>2,007,838</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

- (b) Mining concessions mainly include net acquisition costs of S/15,488,000 related to coal concessions acquired through a purchase option executed from 2011 to 2013. The caption also includes some concessions acquired by the Group for exploration activities related to the cement business.

In previous years management recognized a full impairment related to the total net book value of a closed zinc mining unit which included concession costs, development costs and related facilities and equipment. From this impairment estimate, S/42,859,000 corresponds to concession costs. According to management's expectation the recovery amount of this zinc mining unit is zero.

- (c) The Group has assessed the recoverable amount of its remaining long-term assets and did not find indicators of an impairment for these assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.
- (d) Work in progress included in property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is mainly related to complementary facilities of the cement plants.
- (e) As of December 31, 2022, the Group maintains accounts payable related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment for S/14,560,000 (S/7,615,000 as of December 31, 2021), see note 14.
- (f) During 2022 and 2021, the Group capitalized borrowing costs by S/2,739,000 and S/103,000 mainly related with the Clinker Line Optimization project - Kiln 4 located in Pacasmayo. The rate used to determine the amount of borrowings costs eligible for capitalization was approximately 5.30 percent as of December 31, 2022, which is the effective rate of the borrowing the Group has as of such date. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying the capitalization rate to the capital expenditures incurred on qualifying assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

11. Intangibles assets, net

(a) The composition and movement of this caption as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position is presented below:

	IT applications S/(000)	Finite life intangible S/(000)	Indefinite life intangible S/(000)	Exploration cost and mining evaluation (b) S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Cost					
As of January 1, 2021	34,271	24,543	1,975	49,530	110,319
Additions	7,152	-	-	1,739	8,891
Disposals	-	-	-	(54)	(54)
Transfers, note 10	-	-	-	64	64
As of December 31, 2021	<u>41,423</u>	<u>24,543</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>51,279</u>	<u>119,220</u>
Additions	14,564	-	-	417	14,981
Disposals	(27)	-	-	-	(27)
Transfers and reclassifications, note 10	107	-	-	627	734
As of December 31, 2022	<u>56,067</u>	<u>24,543</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>52,323</u>	<u>134,908</u>
Accumulated amortization					
As of January 1, 2021	13,344	5,710	71	8,085	27,210
Additions	4,681	2,455	-	965	8,101
Disposals	-	-	-	(54)	(54)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>18,025</u>	<u>8,165</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>8,996</u>	<u>35,257</u>
Additions	5,833	2,454	-	575	8,862
Transfers and reclassifications, note 10	-	-	-	3	3
As of December 31, 2022	<u>23,858</u>	<u>10,619</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>9,574</u>	<u>44,122</u>
Impairment (b)					
As of December 31, 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,469</u>	<u>33,469</u>
As of December 31, 2022	<u>456</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,469</u>	<u>33,925</u>
Net Carrying Value					
As of December 31, 2021	<u>23,398</u>	<u>16,378</u>	<u>1,904</u>	<u>8,814</u>	<u>50,494</u>
As of December 31, 2022	<u>31,753</u>	<u>13,924</u>	<u>1,904</u>	<u>9,280</u>	<u>56,861</u>

(b) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the exploration cost and mining evaluation include mainly capital expenditures related to the coal project and to other minor projects related to the cement business.

(c) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group evaluated the conditions of use of the projects related to the exploration and mining evaluation costs and its other intangibles, not finding any indicators of impairment in said assets.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

12. Goodwill

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the S/4,459,000 of goodwill relates to the acquisition of assets made by the subsidiary Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L.

The Group has assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill held and has determined that there is no impairment at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

13. Leases

The Group maintains lease contracts with third parties, mainly a contract for the lease of trucks for a term of 5 years. The annual incremental interest rate used for the initial recognition of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability ranges between 5.2 and 6.2 percent.

The Group also leases certain minor equipment for less than 12 months, the Group has decided to apply the recognition exemption for short term leases (less than 12 months) and for leases of low value assets. The expense for this type of lease amounted to S/1,527,000 for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2022 (2021: S/1,419,000) and was recognized in the "Administrative Expenses" caption of the interim condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The movement of the right-of-use assets recognized by the Group is shown below:

	Transportation units S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Cost -			
Balance as of January 1, 2021	7,504	38	7,542
Additions	217	-	217
Sales and/or retirement	-	(3)	(3)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	7,721	35	7,756
Additions	306	307	613
Balance as of December 31, 2022	8,027	342	8,369
Accumulated depreciation -			
Balance as of January 1, 2021	1,501	35	1,536
Additions	1,552	-	1,552
Balance as of December 31, 2021	3,053	35	3,088
Additions	1,616	26	1,642
Balance as of December 31, 2022	4,669	61	4,730
Net book value			
As of December 31, 2021	4,668	-	4,668
As of December 31, 2022	3,358	281	3,639

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The movement of the lease liabilities recognized by the Group is shown below:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Balance as of January 1	5,829	6,633
Additions	613	217
Financial interest expenses, note 26	317	383
Lease payments	(2,511)	(2,419)
Other	107	1,015
Balance as of December 31	<u>4,355</u>	<u>5,829</u>
Maturity		
Current portion	2,005	1,856
Non-current portion	2,350	3,973
Balance as of December 31	<u>4,355</u>	<u>5,829</u>

The future cash disbursements in relation to lease liabilities have been disclosed in note 30.

14. Trade and other payables

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Trade payables (b)	159,096	111,336
Interest payable (d)	26,611	29,871
Remuneration payable	19,735	20,835
Advances from customers	14,702	14,668
Accounts payable related to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, note 10(e)	14,560	7,615
Taxes and contributions	11,347	8,638
Dividends payable, note 18(g)	9,764	9,550
Hedge finance cost payable	5,978	6,213
Board of Directors' fees	5,191	5,615
Guarantee deposits	4,127	4,645
Account payable to the principal and affiliates, note 27	2,686	143
Other accounts payable	10,757	8,425
	<u>284,554</u>	<u>227,554</u>

(b) Trade accounts payable result from the purchases of material, services and supplies for the Group's operations, and mainly correspond to invoices payable to domestic suppliers. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 to 120 days term.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(c) Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of 3 months.

(d) Interest payable is normally settled semiannually throughout the financial year.

15. Provisions

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Workers' profit- sharing (b) S/(000)	Long-term incentive plan (c) S/(000)	Quarry Rehabilitation provision (d) S/(000)	Provision of legal contingencies S/(000)	Total S/(000)
At January 1, 2021	9,380	12,090	10,161	3,090	34,721
Additions (b), note 23	25,165	9,763	-	-	34,928
Exchange difference	-	-	1,060	-	1,060
Unwinding of discounts, note 26	-	660	75	-	735
Change in estimate	-	-	(260)	-	(260)
Payments and advances	(10,276)	-	-	-	(10,276)
At December 31, 2021	<u>24,269</u>	<u>22,513</u>	<u>11,036</u>	<u>3,090</u>	<u>60,908</u>
Current portion	24,269	-	-	-	24,269
Non-current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>22,513</u>	<u>11,036</u>	<u>3,090</u>	<u>36,639</u>
	<u>24,269</u>	<u>22,513</u>	<u>11,036</u>	<u>3,090</u>	<u>60,908</u>
At January 1, 2022	24,269	22,513	11,036	3,090	60,908
Additions (b), note 23	32,161	8,272	-	1,368	41,801
Exchange difference	-	-	(495)	-	(495)
Unwinding of discounts, note 26	-	1,200	91	-	1,291
Change in estimate	-	-	2,745	-	2,745
Payments and advances	(25,097)	-	-	(2,182)	(27,279)
At December 31, 2022	<u>31,333</u>	<u>31,985</u>	<u>13,377</u>	<u>2,276</u>	<u>78,971</u>
Current portion	31,333	-	-	-	31,333
Non-current portion	<u>-</u>	<u>31,985</u>	<u>13,377</u>	<u>2,276</u>	<u>47,638</u>
	<u>31,333</u>	<u>31,985</u>	<u>13,377</u>	<u>2,276</u>	<u>78,971</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(b) Workers' profit sharing -

In accordance with Peruvian legislation, the Group is obliged to pay its employees profit sharing of between 8% and 10% of annual taxable income. Distributions to employees under the plan are based 50% on the number of days that each employee worked during the preceding year and 50% on proportionate annual salary levels.

The workers' profit sharing is recognized in the following line items:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Cost of sales, note 23	15,165	13,887
Administrative expenses, note 23	12,520	8,935
Selling and distribution expenses, note 23	3,287	2,227
Investment	1,189	116
	<u>32,161</u>	<u>25,165</u>

(c) Long-term incentive plan -

In 2011, the Group implemented a compensation plan for its key management. This long-term benefit is payable in cash, based on the salary of each officer and depends on the years of service of each officer in the Group. According to the latest plan update, the executive would receive the equivalent of an annual salary for each year of service beginning to accrue from 2019. This benefit accrues and accumulates for each officer and is payable in two installments: the first payment will be made on the sixth year after the creation of this bonus plan, and the last payment at the end of the ninth year from the creation of the plan. If the executive decides to voluntarily leave the Group before a scheduled distribution, they will not receive this compensation. The Group used the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of this deferred obligation and the related current deferred cost, considering the expected increases in salary base and the corresponding current government bond discount rate (risk-free rate).

(d) Quarry Rehabilitation provision -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, it corresponds to the provision for the future costs of rehabilitating the quarries exploited in Company's operations. The provision has been created based on studies made by internal specialists. Management believes that the assumptions used, based on current economic environment, are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to consider any material change to the assumptions. However, actual quarry rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning works required to reflect future economic conditions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Future cash flows have been estimated based on financial budgets approved by Management. The range of the risk-free discount rate in dollars used in the calculation of the provision as of December 31, 2022 was from 0.54 to 4.14 and the risk-free discount rate in dollars used in the calculation of the provision as of December 31, 2021 was from 0.12 to 1.94

Management expects to incur a significant part of this obligation in the medium and long-term. The Group estimates that this liability is sufficient according to the current environmental protection laws approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

16. Financial obligations

(a) This caption is made up as follows:

	Currency	Nominal interest rate %	Maturity	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)
Short -term promissory notes (b)					
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	8.93%	December 18,2023	38,000	-
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	8.93%	December 18,2023	38,000	-
Banco de Crédito del Perú	US\$	1.80%	July 8,2022	-	71,964
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	2.62%	January 10, 2022	-	79,500
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	2.62%	January 10, 2022	-	79,500
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	1.55%	December 23, 2022	-	110,000
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	1.55%	December 23, 2022	-	110,000
Total current				<u>76,000</u>	<u>450,964</u>
Senior Notes (c)					
Principal, net of issuance costs	US\$	4.50%	February 8, 2023	502,699	525,420
Principal, net of issuance costs	S/	6.69%	February 1, 2029	259,625	259,563
Principal, net of issuance costs	S/	6.84%	February 1, 2034	309,457	309,408
				<u>1,071,781</u>	<u>1,094,391</u>
Short and long-term Corporate Loan under "Club deal" (d)					
Banco de Crédito del Perú	S/	5.82%	December 1,2028	222,695	-
Scotiabank	S/	5.82%	December 1,2028	222,695	-
				<u>445,390</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current				<u>1,593,171</u>	<u>1,545,355</u>
Maturity					
Current				618,907	450,964
Non-current				<u>974,264</u>	<u>1,094,391</u>
				<u>1,593,171</u>	<u>1,545,355</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(b) Short-term promissory notes -

As of December 31, 2021, the Company maintained two loans of S/79,500,000 each with maturity in January 2022 and with an annual effective interest rate of 2.62 percent. Also, as of December 31, 2021, the Company maintained a loan of US\$18,000,000 with maturity in July 2022 and at an effective annual interest rate of 1.80 percent. On July 1, 2021, the Company acquired two medium-term notes with Banco de Credito del Peru S.A. for S/110,000,000 each, with a maturity date of December 23, 2022 and an effective annual interest rate of 1.55 percent. These loans have been paid with the corporate loan mentioned in section (d).

(c) Senior Notes-

(c.1) Senior Notes in US dollars

The General Shareholder's Meeting held on January 7, 2013, approved that the Company complete a financing transaction. In connection with this, the Board of Directors' Meeting held on January 24, 2013, agreed to issue Senior Notes through a private offering under Rule 144A and Regulation S of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. Also it was agreed to list these securities on the Ireland Stock Exchange. Consequently, on February 1, 2013, the Company issued Senior Notes with a face value of US\$300,000,000, with a nominal annual interest rate of 4.50%, and maturity in 2023, obtaining total net proceeds of US\$293,646,000 (S/762,067,000). The Company used part of the net proceeds from the offering to prepay certain of its existing debt and the difference has been used to fund capital expenditures in connection with its cement business.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed by the following Company's subsidiaries: Cementos Selva S.A.C., Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L., Empresa de Transmisión Guadalupe S.A.C., Dinoseiva Iquitos S.A.C and Calizas del Norte S.A.C. (liquidated during the year 2022).

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on November 26, 2018, approved the repurchase of a portion of the Senior Notes denominated in US dollars. As a result, the Company acquired Senior Notes totaling US\$168,388,000. Consequently, the Senior Notes balance in US dollars was US\$131,612,000, in periods as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. To finance this acquisition, the Company obtained medium-term promissory notes from Banco de Credito del Perú (bridge loans) for a total of S/580,769,000, which were canceled with the issuance of the Senior Notes denominated in Soles in January 2019, as explained below.

On the other hand, as a consequence of the purchase of the Senior Notes denominated in US dollars, the Company's Management considers that it was not necessary to continue with all the derivative financial instruments that were previously used to hedge those liabilities. For this reason, during December 2018, the Company settled US\$150,000,000 of a total of US\$300,000,000 nominal amount of derivatives then outstanding. In 2021, the Company settled derivative financial instruments of negotiation recognized at fair value through profit or loss for US\$18,000,000. The loss obtained from this settlement amounted to approximately S/1,569,000, which was presented in cumulative net loss on settlement of derivative financial instruments caption from the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended December 31, 2021, see note 31(a).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has hedged certain derivative contracts as cash flow hedges contracts to reduce the foreign currency risk of the outstanding corporate bonds, which are denominated in US dollars for the amount of US\$132,000,000, see note 31(a).

(c.2) *Senior Notes in Soles*

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on January 8, 2019, approved the issuance of Senior Notes denominated in soles in the local market up to the maximum amount of S/1,000,000,000 through the Second Corporate Bonds Program of Pacasmayo, whose purpose was to settle the mid-term loans described in the previous paragraph. On January 31, 2019, senior notes were issued for: i) S/260,000,000 at a rate of 6.688 percent per year and maturity of 10 years and; ii) S/310,000,000 at a rate of 6.844 percent per year and maturity of 15 years.

The Senior Notes in soles issued in 2019 are guaranteed by the following Company's subsidiaries: Cementos Selva S.A.C., Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L., Empresa de Transmisión Guadalupe S.A.C. and Dinospelva Iquitos S.A.C.

(c.3) *Financial covenants*

The financial covenants related to the Senior Notes denominated issued in US dollars and soles state that if the Company and its guarantor subsidiaries issue debt or equity instruments, merges with another company or dispose or rents significant assets, the Senior Notes will trigger the following financial covenants, calculated based on the Company and Guarantee Subsidiaries annual consolidated financial statements:

- A fixed charge covenant ratio of at least 2.5 to 1.
- A consolidated debt-to-EBITDA ratio of no greater than 3.5 to 1.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, senior notes generated interest that has been recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for S/60,225,000, S/63,333,000 and S/60,857,000, respectively, see note 26.

(d) *Medium-term Corporate Loan under "Club Deal" modality:*

On August 6, 2021, the Company established the conditions of a medium-term corporate loan under "Club Deal" modality with Banco de Crédito del Perú S.A. and Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. The loan amounts to S/860,000,000 that will allow the payment of all the financial obligations that the Company maintains with a maturity until February 2023 and will be disbursed based on the maturity of each of these obligations. The disbursements amounted to S/449,000,000 and were made during the year 2022 and were used to pay the loans mentioned in section (b). The loan conditions include a grace / availability period of 18 months from August 6 and a payment term of 7 years from the last disbursement, which is estimated for the Company estimates will occur in February 2023. Since that date, the loan will be paid in 22 equal quarterly installments and has an annual interest rate of 5.82 percent.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As part of the loan conditions, the Company has assumed the following obligations:

- I. Comply with the following financial covenants:
 - a. Debt Ratio (Financial Debt / EBITDA) $\leq 3.50x$
 - b. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (FCSD / SD) $> 1.15x$
 - c. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (EBITDA / SD) $= 1.50x$

These financial safeguards will be calculated and verified at the end of each calendar quarter, considering the information of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the last 12 months, prepared in accordance with IFRS.

- II. It maintains the following main obligations to do:
 - a. Subordinate any obligation the Company had or may have to this loan.
 - b. Maintain the loan with a status equal to other senior financing of the Company.
 - c. Keep assets in good condition and properly insured.
 - d. Maintain all licenses, authorizations, concessions, permits, titles and rights required by government authorities.
- III. It maintains the following obligations not to do:
 - a. Pay dividends, reduce capital stock or make any other distribution to its shareholders if such events would result in the Company's lack of compliance with the obligations assumed.
 - b. That the Company and its subsidiaries participate in processes of liquidation, transformation, corporate reorganization, acquisition of companies, merger or spin-off.
 - c. Transfer, sell, alienate, donate or give in usufruct, lease, give in fiduciary domain, encumber their assets, income flows and / or collection rights.
 - d. Grant financing, personal or real guarantees in favor of third parties.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company complies with the ratios and other obligations of the loan.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

17. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The following is the composition of the caption according to the items that originated it:

	As of January 1, 2021 S/(000)	Effect on profit or loss S/(000)	Effect on OCI S/(000)	As of December 31, 2021 S/(000)	Effect on profit or loss S/(000)	Additions quarry rehabilitation provision S/(000)	Effect on OCI S/(000)	As of December 31, 2022 S/(000)
Movement of deferred income tax assets:								
Deferred income tax assets								
Provision for vacations	1,570	335	-	1,905	196	-	-	2,101
Allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables	1,457	76	-	1,533	555	-	-	2,088
Provision of discounts and bonuses to customers	2,457	(230)	-	2,227	(448)	-	-	1,779
Lease liabilities	892	(87)	14	819	(119)	-	-	700
Effect of tax-loss carry forward	9,270	(7,559)	-	1,711	(1,018)	-	-	693
Legal claim contingency	461	-	-	461	-	-	-	461
Estimate for devaluation of spare parts and supplies	431	1	-	432	3	-	-	435
Effect of differences between book and tax bases of fixed assets and in the depreciation rates used for book purposes	227	73	-	300	89	-	-	389
Effect of differences between book and tax bases of inventories	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
Allowance for expected credit losses for other receivables	974	-	-	974	(974)	-	-	-
Other	63	555	(14)	604	290	-	-	894
	<u>17,857</u>	<u>(6,836)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,021</u>	<u>(1,426)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,595</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities								
Right of use assets	(809)	178	(17)	(648)	88	-	-	(560)
Effect of differences between book and tax bases of fixed assets and in the depreciation rates used for book purposes	(1,430)	486	-	(944)	897	-	-	(47)
Other	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	17
	<u>(2,239)</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,575)</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(590)</u>
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>15,618</u>	<u>(6,172)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,446</u>	<u>(441)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,005</u>
Movement of deferred income tax liabilities:								
Deferred income tax assets								
Impairment on brine project assets Salmueras	17,563	255	-	17,818	212	-	-	18,030
Long-term incentive plan	3,566	3,075	-	6,641	2,794	-	-	9,435
Impairment of mining assets	6,916	(212)	-	6,704	951	-	-	7,655
Financial instruments designated at fair value through OCI	6,051	-	589	6,640	-	-	167	6,807
Provision for spare parts and supplies obsolescence	5,381	327	-	5,708	216	-	-	5,924
Provision for vacations	3,258	423	-	3,681	203	-	-	3,884
Quarry rehabilitation provision	2,781	(55)	-	2,726	27	810	-	3,563
Allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables	101	534	-	635	18	-	-	653
Legal claim contingency	1,065	(135)	-	930	(502)	-	-	428
Lease liabilities	450	-	-	450	(240)	-	-	210
Other	275	53	-	328	-	-	-	328
	<u>47,407</u>	<u>4,265</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>52,261</u>	<u>3,679</u>	<u>810</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>56,917</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities								
Effect of differences between book and tax bases of fixed assets and in the depreciation rates	(192,544)	2,366	-	(190,178)	3,752	(810)	-	(187,236)
Net gain on cash flow hedge	(2,952)	1,684	(6,146)	(7,414)	36	-	(1,133)	(8,511)
Effect of costs of issuance of senior notes	(770)	(1,915)	-	(2,685)	314	-	-	(2,371)
Right of use assets	(963)	217	-	(746)	354	-	-	(392)
Other	(42)	-	-	(42)	-	-	-	(42)
	<u>(197,271)</u>	<u>2,352</u>	<u>(6,146)</u>	<u>(201,065)</u>	<u>4,456</u>	<u>(810)</u>	<u>(1,133)</u>	<u>(198,552)</u>
Total deferred income tax liabilities, net	<u>(149,864)</u>	<u>6,617</u>	<u>(5,557)</u>	<u>(148,804)</u>	<u>8,135</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(966)</u>	<u>(141,635)</u>
		<u>445</u>	<u>(5,557)</u>		<u>7,694</u>		<u>(966)</u>	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities, and the tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. The legal right is defined for each individual determination of the income tax of the Company and its Subsidiaries.

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of the accounting profit multiplied by Peruvian tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Profit before income tax	<u>262,420</u>	<u>224,110</u>	<u>85,898</u>
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory income tax rate of 29.5%	(77,414)	(66,112)	(25,340)
Permanent differences			
Non-deductible expenses, net	(7,415)	(4,070)	(1,596)
Effect of tax-loss carry forward not recognized	<u>(763)</u>	<u>(758)</u>	<u>(1,068)</u>
Income tax expense the effective income tax rate of 33% in 2022 (2021: 32% and 2020: 33%)	<u>(85,292)</u>	<u>(70,940)</u>	<u>(28,004)</u>

The components of the deferred income tax related to the items recognized in the OCI during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, are as follow:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Consolidated statement of profit or loss			
Current	(93,286)	(71,385)	(25,779)
Deferred	<u>7,694</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>(2,225)</u>
	<u>(85,592)</u>	<u>(70,940)</u>	<u>(28,004)</u>

The income tax recorded directly to OCI represents a loss of S/966,000 during the year 2022, a loss of S/5,557,000 during the year 2021 and a gain of S/5,659,000 during the year 2020.

The composition of the deferred income tax related to the items recognized in OCI is as follow:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Tax effect on unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial asset	167	589	5,172
Tax effect on unrealized gain (loss) on hedging derivative financial asset	<u>(1,133)</u>	<u>(6,146)</u>	<u>487</u>
Total deferred income tax in OCI	<u>(966)</u>	<u>(5,557)</u>	<u>5,659</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Group has not recognized a deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Group's subsidiaries. The Group has determined that the timing differences will be reversed by means of dividends to be received in the future that, according to the current tax rules in effect in Peru, are not subject to income tax.

As of December 31, 2022, certain subsidiaries of the Group have tax loss carryforwards of S/25,424,000 (2021: S/24,085,000). These tax loss carryforwards do not expire, are related to subsidiaries that have a history of losses for some time and cannot be used to offset future taxable profits of other Group subsidiaries. No deferred tax assets have been recognized in relation to these tax loss carryforwards, since there are no possibilities of tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recovery in the near future.

For information purposes, the temporary difference associated with investments in subsidiaries, would generate an aggregate deferred tax liability amounting to S/104,842,000 (2020: S/83,079,000), which should not be recognized in the consolidated financial statements as it is not expected to reverse in the foreseeable future and the Company is in control of such reversal.

18. Equity

(a) Capital stock -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, share capital is represented by 423,868,449 authorized common shares subscribed and fully paid, with a nominal value of one Soles per share. As of December 31, 2022, the total outstanding common shares are as follow; 34,060,726 are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and 389,807,723 listed on the Lima Stock Exchange. As of December 31, 2021 from the total outstanding common shares; 34,252,841 are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and 389,615,608 are listed on the Lima Stock Exchange.

(b) Investment shares -

Investment shares do not have voting rights or participate in shareholder's meetings or the appointment of directors. Investment shares confer upon the holders thereof the right to participate in dividends distributed according to their nominal value, in the same manner as common shares. Investment shares also confer the holders thereof the right to:

- (i) maintain the current proportion of the investment shares in the case of capital increase by new contributions;
- (ii) increase the number of investment shares upon capitalization of retained earnings, revaluation surplus or other reserves that do not represent cash contributions;
- (iii) participate in the distribution of the assets resulting from liquidation of the Company in the same manner as common shares; and,
- (iv) redeem the investment shares in case of a merger and/or change of business activity of the Company.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has 40,278,894 investment shares subscribed and fully paid, with a nominal value of one Sol per share.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

(c) Treasury shares -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company maintains 36,040,497 investment shares held in treasury amounting to S/121,258,000.

(d) Additional paid-in capital -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the additional capital amounts to S/432,779,000 and arises mainly as a result of the excess of total proceeds obtained versus par value in the issuance of 111,484,000 common shares and 928,000 investment shares corresponding to a public offering of American Depositary Shares (ADS) registered with the New York Stock Exchange and Lima Stock Exchange.

(e) Legal reserve -

Provisions of the General Corporation Law require that a minimum of 10 per cent of the distributable earnings for each period, after deducting the income tax, be transferred to a legal reserve until such is equal to 20 per cent of the capital. This legal reserve can offset losses or can be capitalized, and in both cases, there is the obligation to replenish it.

(f) Other accumulated comprehensive results -

This reserve records fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets and the unrealized results of cash flow hedges.

(g) Distributions made and proposed -

	2022	2021	2020
	October 10,		November 16,
Approval date by Board of Directors	2022	April 29, 2021	2020
Declared dividends per share to be paid in cash S/.	0.42000	0.79000	0.23000
Declared dividends S/(000):	179,805	338,204	98,465

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, dividends payable amount to S/9,764,000, and S/9,550,000, respectively, see note 14.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

19. Sales of goods

This caption is made up as follows:

For the year ended of December 31, 2022							
	Cement S/(000)	Concrete and mortar S/(000)	Precast S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Segments							
Sale of cement, concrete, mortar and precast	1,742,704	189,945	31,177	-	-	-	1,963,826
Sale of construction supplies	-	-	-	-	114,024	-	114,024
Sale of quicklime	-	-	-	37,858	-	-	37,858
Sale of other	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
	<u>1,742,704</u>	<u>189,945</u>	<u>31,177</u>	<u>37,858</u>	<u>114,024</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>2,115,746</u>
Moment of the revenue recognition							
Goods transferred at a point in time	<u>1,742,704</u>	<u>189,945</u>	<u>31,177</u>	<u>37,858</u>	<u>114,024</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>2,115,746</u>
For the year ended of December 31, 2021							
	Cement S/(000)	Concrete and mortar S/(000)	Precast S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Segments							
Sale of cement, concrete, mortar and precast	1,534,867	213,565	36,055	-	-	-	1,784,487
Sale of construction supplies	-	-	-	-	113,905	-	113,905
Sale of quicklime	-	-	-	39,141	-	-	39,141
Sale of other	-	-	-	-	-	234	234
	<u>1,534,867</u>	<u>213,565</u>	<u>36,055</u>	<u>39,141</u>	<u>113,905</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>1,937,767</u>
Moment of the revenue recognition							
Goods transferred at a point in time	<u>1,534,867</u>	<u>213,565</u>	<u>36,055</u>	<u>39,141</u>	<u>113,905</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>1,937,767</u>
For the year ended of December 31, 2020							
	Cement S/(000)	Concrete and mortar S/(000)	Precast S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Total S/(000)
Segments							
Sale of cement, concrete, mortar and precast	1,023,907	126,135	35,144	-	-	-	1,185,186
Sale of construction supplies	-	-	-	-	78,192	-	78,192
Sale of quicklime	-	-	-	32,473	-	-	32,473
Sale of other	-	-	-	-	-	483	483
	<u>1,023,907</u>	<u>126,135</u>	<u>35,144</u>	<u>32,473</u>	<u>78,192</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>1,296,334</u>
Moment of the revenue recognition							
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,023,907	126,135	35,144	32,473	78,192	483	1,296,334

For all segments, performance obligations are met at the time of delivery of the goods and the terms of payment are usually between 30 and 90 days from the date of dispatch.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

20. Cost of sales

This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Beginning balance of goods and finished products	25,304	12,877	22,133
Beginning balance of work in progress	135,008	114,246	166,999
Consumption of miscellaneous supplies	622,579	566,781	295,688
Maintenance and third-party services	277,250	242,412	147,282
Shipping costs	201,849	196,064	113,054
Depreciation and amortization	121,871	118,998	122,541
Personnel expenses, note 23(b)	125,683	113,513	89,805
Costs of packaging	81,023	71,580	45,032
Other manufacturing expenses	80,122	102,177	45,637
Ending balance of goods and finished products	(20,037)	(25,304)	(12,877)
Ending balance of work in progress	(186,937)	(135,008)	(114,246)
	<u>1,463,715</u>	<u>1,378,336</u>	<u>921,048</u>

21. Administrative expenses

This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Personnel expenses, note 23(b)	116,748	96,891	76,291
Third-party services	72,172	59,896	48,713
Depreciation and amortization	16,667	16,569	16,626
Donations	8,494	9,067	9,188
Board of Directors compensation	6,112	6,397	5,992
Taxes	5,669	5,563	5,262
Consumption of supplies	1,715	1,686	1,297
	<u>227,577</u>	<u>196,069</u>	<u>163,369</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

22. Selling and distribution expenses

This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Personnel expenses, note 23(b)	42,300	33,867	26,283
Third-party services	11,106	9,733	7,326
Advertising and promotion	6,417	5,637	3,285
Allowance for expected credit losses, note 7(d)	1,972	563	1,582
Other	3,442	1,720	1,677
	<u>65,237</u>	<u>51,520</u>	<u>40,153</u>

23. Employee benefits expenses

(a) Employee benefits expenses are made up as follow:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Wages and salaries	165,530	138,675	115,630
Social contributions	32,966	28,842	26,085
Workers 'profit sharing, note 15(b)	30,972	25,049	9,513
Legal bonuses	20,556	19,620	17,413
Vacations	18,481	18,032	16,301
Long-term incentive plan, note 15	8,272	9,763	5,759
Cessation payments	4,511	2,203	858
Training	2,307	1,408	476
Other	1,136	679	344
	<u>284,731</u>	<u>244,271</u>	<u>192,379</u>

(b) Employee benefits expenses are allocated as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Cost of sales, note 20	125,683	113,513	89,805
Administrative expenses, note 21	116,748	96,891	76,291
Selling and distribution expenses, note 22	<u>42,300</u>	<u>33,867</u>	<u>26,283</u>
	<u>284,731</u>	<u>244,271</u>	<u>192,379</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

24. Other operating income (expense), net

This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Rentals to third parties	1,694	2,328	649
Income from land rental and office lease, note 27	1,508	1,639	1,859
Net gain (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	591	1,775	2,591
Recovery of expenses	204	491	1,166
Income from management and administrative services provided to related parties, note 27	198	305	834
Expenses to counteract the COVID-19 effect	-	-	(2,642)
Other, net	(8,094)	(130)	(111)
	<u>(3,899)</u>	<u>6,408</u>	<u>4,346</u>

25. Finance income

This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Interest on term deposits	1,884	834	2,243
Interest on accounts receivable	1,090	898	204
Tax interest	-	1,015	-
Other finance income	332	144	529
	<u>3,306</u>	<u>2,891</u>	<u>2,976</u>

26. Finance costs

This caption is made up as follows:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Interest on senior notes, note 16 (c)	60,225	63,333	60,857
Finance cost on cross currency swaps	15,155	15,046	16,144
Interest on promissory notes	14,920	7,326	8,298
Expenses for the purchase and amortization of issuance costs of senior notes	1,027	815	816
Interest on lease liabilities, note 13	317	383	409
Counterparty credit risk in cross currency swaps	62	848	542
Interest for bank overdraft	-	-	802
Commission for prepayment of loans	-	-	325
Other	2,108	479	74
	<u>93,814</u>	<u>88,230</u>	<u>88,267</u>
Total interest expense	93,814	88,230	88,267
Unwinding of discount of provisions, note 15	1,291	735	427
	<u>95,105</u>	<u>88,965</u>	<u>88,694</u>
Total finance costs	95,105	88,965	88,694

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

27. Related parties

Transactions with related entities -

During 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company carried out the following transactions with its parent company Inversiones ASPI S.A. and its other related parties:

	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Income			
Parent			
Inversiones ASPI S.A. (ASPI)			
Income from office lease	16	20	17
Fees for management and administrative services	100	98	88
Other related parties			
Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C. (Ares)			
Income from land lease, note 29	1,200	1,230	1,303
Income from office lease	244	332	478
Fossal S.A.A. (Fossal)			
Income from office lease	16	18	19
Fees for management and administrative services	52	52	48
Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A. (Fospac)			
Income from office lease	16	19	24
Fees for management and administrative services	46	155	698
Asociación Sumac Tarpuy			
Income from office lease	16	20	18
Expense			
Other related parties			
Security services provided by Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C.	(2,110)	(2,836)	(1,912)
Loans			
Other related parties			
Loans to Fossal S.A.A.	-	(14,252)	-
Loans to Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A.	-	(2,869)	-
Loan collection from Fossal S.A.A.	-	14,252	-
Loan collection from Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A.	-	2,869	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As a result of these transactions, the Company had the following rights and obligations as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022		2021	
	Accounts receivable S/(000)	Accounts payable S/(000)	Accounts receivable S/(000)	Accounts payable S/(000)
Parent				
Inversiones ASPI S.A.	-	5	-	105
	-	5	-	105
Other related parties				
Fosfatos del Pacífico S.A.	1,123	461	1,039	37
Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C.	564	2,220	199	-
Fossal S.A.A.	75	-	12	-
Other	96	-	64	1
	1,858	2,681	1,314	38
	1,858	2,686	1,314	143

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties -

Outstanding balances with related parties at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Group has not recorded an allowance for expected credit losses relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group -

The compensation paid to key management personnel includes expenses for profit-sharing, compensation and other concepts for members of the Board of Directors and the key management. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the total short-term compensation amounted to S/26,066,000 (2021: S/22,678,000 and 2020: S/21,859,000) and the total long-term compensation amounted to S/8,272,000 (2021: S/9,763,000 and 2020: S/5,759,000), and there were no post-employment or contract termination benefits or share-payments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

28. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year by the weighted average number of common shares and investment shares outstanding during the year.

The calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is shown below:

	2022	2021	2020
Numerator			
Profit for the year (S/000)	<u>176,828</u>	<u>153,170</u>	<u>57,894</u>
Denominator			
Weighted average number of common and investment shares (thousands of shares)	<u>428,107</u>	<u>428,107</u>	<u>428,107</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (S/)	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.36</u>	<u>0.14</u>

The Group has no dilutive potential ordinary shares as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

There have been no other transactions involving common shares or investment shares between the reporting date and the date of the authorization of these consolidated financial statements.

29. Commitments and contingencies

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group, as lessor, has a land lease with Compañía Minera Ares S.A.C. a related party of Inversiones ASPI S.A. This lease is renewable annually, and provided an annual rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 of S/1,200,000, S/1,230,000 and S/1,303,000, respectively; see note 27.

Consortium contract -

On December 19, 2022, Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L., subsidiary of the Group, has subscribed a collaboration contract with Flujo Libre S.A.C., with the purpose to participate together in the project "Mejoramiento del Sistema de Pistas y Cerco Perimétrico del Aeropuerto de Piura". The mentioned contract is valid for a maximum of 2 years and 11 months.

On this matter, the Company has communicated to the tax authority the subscription of the collaboration contract which will not take independent accounting and Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L. will be the contracting party that will act as operator of the contract.

Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had no significant capital commitments.

Usufruct Concessions

In December 2013, the Company signed an agreement with a third party, related to the use of the Virrilá concession, to carry out other non-metallic mining activities related to cement production. This agreement has a term of 30 years, with fixed annual payments of US\$600,000 for the first three years and variable payments for the rest of the contract. The related expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to S/9,445,000, S/7,280,000 and S/5,918,000 respectively, and

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

was recognized as part of cost of inventory production. As part of this agreement, the Company is required to pay an equivalent amount of S/4.5 for each metric ton of calcareous extracted that is indexed by inflation after the first year of exploitation; the annual royalty may not be less than the equivalent to 850,000 metric tons after the beginning of the fourth year of production.

The Company signed an agreement with two third parties in October 2007, related to usufruct of the Bayovar 4 concession for an indefinite period to extract seashells and other minerals. As consequence, the Group made payments amounting to US\$250,000 for each third party for the first five years and variable payments for the rest of the contract. The related expense as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 amounted to S/1,582,000 and S/1,687,000, respectively, and were recognized as part of the cost of inventory production. As part of this agreement, the Company is required to pay an equivalent amount of US\$5.1 to each third party for every metric ton of calcareous extracted, with the minimum production level for the calculation of 20,000 metric tons every six months following the beginning of the sixth year of production.

Mining royalty

According with the Royalty Mining Law in force since October 1, 2011, the royalty for the exploitation of metallic and nonmetallic resources is payable on a quarterly basis in an amount equal to the greater of: (i) an amount determined in accordance with a statutory scale of rates based on operating profit margin that is applied to the quarterly operating profit, adjusted by certain items, and (ii) 1% of net sales, in each case during the applicable quarter. These amounts are estimated based on the unconsolidated financial statements of Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. and the subsidiaries affected by this mining royalty, prepared in accordance with IFRS. Mining royalty payments will be deductible for income tax purposes in the fiscal year in which such payments are made.

Mining royalty expense paid to the Peruvian Government for 2022, 2021 and 2020 amounted to S/1,193,000, S/990,000 and S/555,000 and, respectively, and is recognized as part of the cost of inventory production.

Tax situation

The Company is subject to Peruvian tax law. As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the income tax rate is 29.5 percent of the taxable profit after deducting employee participation, which is calculated at a rate of 8 to 10 percent of the taxable income.

For purposes of determining income tax, transfer pricing for transactions with related companies and companies resident in territories with low or no taxation, must be supported with documentation including information on the valuation methods used and the criteria considered for determination. Based on the operations of the Group, Management and its legal advisors believe that as a result of the application of these standards will not result in significant contingencies for the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The tax authority has the power to review and, if applicable, adjust the income tax calculated by each company in the four years subsequent after the year of filing the tax return.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

The statements of income tax and value added tax corresponding to the years indicated in the attached table are subject to review by the tax authorities:

Entity	Years open to review by Tax Authority	
	Income tax	Value-added tax
Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A.	2018 - 2022	Dec. 2018 - 2022
Cementos Selva S.A.C.	2018 - 2022	Dec. 2018 - 2022
Distribuidora Norte Pacasmayo S.R.L.	2018 - 2022	Dec. 2018 - 2022
Empresa de Transmisión Guadalupe S.A.C.	2018 - 2022	Dec. 2018 - 2022
Salmueras Sudamericanas S.A.	2018 - 2022	Dec. 2018 - 2022
Calizas del Norte S.A.C. (liquidated during 2022)	2018 - 2022	Dec. 2018 - 2022
		May to Dec.2019 -
Soluciones Takay S.A.C.	2019 - 2022	2022

Due to possible interpretations that the tax authority may give to legislation in effect, it is not possible to determine whether or not any of the tax audits will result in increased liabilities for the Group. For that reason, tax or surcharge that could arise from future tax audits would be applied to the income of the period in which it is determined. However, in management's opinion and that of its legal advisors, any possible additional payment of taxes would not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2022.

Environmental matters

The Group's exploration and exploitation activities are subject to environmental protection standards.

Environmental remediation -

Law No. 28271 regulates environmental liabilities in mining activities. This Law has the objectives of ruling the identification of mining activity's environmental liabilities and financing the remediation of the affected areas. According to this law, environmental liabilities refer to the impact caused to the environment by abandoned or inactive mining operations.

In compliance with the above-mentioned laws, the Group presented environmental impact studies (EIS), declaration of environmental studies (DES) and Environmental Adaptation and Management Programs (EAMP) for its mining concessions.

The Peruvian authorities approved the EIS and EAMP presented by the Group for its mining concessions and exploration projects. A detail of plans and related expenses approved is presented as follows:

Project unit	Resource	Resolution Number	Year of approval	Program approved	Operating year expense		
					2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2020 S/(000)
Rioja	Limestone	RD186-2014-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DIGGAM	2014	EIA	810	713	315
Tembladera	Limestone	RD304-18-PRODUCE/DVMYPE-I/DIGAAMI	2018	PAMA	299	298	237
					1,109	1,011	552

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had no liabilities related to environmental remediation expenses because all were paid before the end of the year.

Quarry rehabilitation provision -

The Law No. 28090 regulates the obligations and procedures that must be met by the holders of mining activities for the preparation, filing and implementation of Quarry Closure Plans, as well as the establishment of the corresponding environmental guarantees to secure fulfillment of the investments that this includes, subject to the principles of protection, preservation and recovery of the environment. In connection with this obligation, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group maintains a provision for the closing of the quarries exploited by its operations amounting to S/13,377,000 and S/11,036,000, respectively. The Group believes that this liability is adequate to meet the current environmental protection laws approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, refer to note 15.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Legal claim contingency

The Group has received claims from third parties in relation with its operations which in aggregate represent S/2,616,000. From this total amount, S/2,016,000 corresponded to labor claims from former employees, S/596,000 is related to the tax assessments received from the tax administration corresponding to the 2009 tax period, which was reviewed by the tax authority during 2012 and S/4,000 correspond to contentious administrative claims.

The Group has been advised by its legal counsel that it is only possible, but not probable, that these actions will succeed.

30. Financial risk management, objectives and policies

The Group's main financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's main financial assets include cash and short-term deposits and trade and other receivables that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through OCI, derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges and derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by Financial Management that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial management provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.

Management reviews and implements policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

Market risk -

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits, financial obligations, financial instruments designated at fair value through OCI and derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The sensitivity analyses shown in the following sections relate to the Group's consolidated position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debts and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of the hedge designations in place as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, all of the Group's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest; consequently, the management evaluated that it is not relevant to do an interest rate sensitivity analysis.

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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency).

The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into soles of its Senior Notes which are denominated in US dollars, by using cross currency swap contracts, see note 31(a).

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. The impact on the Group's profit before income tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

	Change in US\$ rate %	Effect on consolidated profit before tax S/(000)
2022		
U.S. Dollar		
	+5	1,638
	+10	3,276
	-5	(1,638)
	-10	(3,276)
2021		
U.S. Dollar		
	+5	7,695
	+10	15,391
	-5	(7,695)
	-10	(15,391)

Equity price risk -

The Group's listed equity securities measured at level three of the fair value hierarchy are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities, see note 31.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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 Group 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, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed, and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group had 4 and 7 customers, that owed the Group more than S/3,000,000 each accounting for approximately 23% and 46% of all trade receivables outstanding, respectively. There were 27 and 22 customers with balances greater than S/700,000 and less than S/3,000,000, which accounted for approximately 55% and 34% of the total trade receivables, respectively. The evaluation for allowance for expected credit losses is updated at the date of the consolidated financial statements and individually for the main customers. This calculation is based on actual historical data incurred.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 7. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

Cash deposits and hedging derivative financial instruments or at fair value through profit or loss-

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties of first level. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure to make payments. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of carrying amounts as showed in note 6. The Group's maximum exposure relating to financial derivative instruments is noted in the liquidity table below.

Liquidity risk -

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

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and long term debentures. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over under the same conditions with existing lenders, if is necessary.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 no portion of Senior Notes denominated in soles will mature in less than one year. In 2021, to cover the obligations of Senior Notes in US dollars maturing in February 2023, the Company established the obligations of the new "Club Deal" financing to begin disbursements in 2022, see note 16(d).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

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

	Less than 3 months S/(000)	3 to 12 months S/(000)	1 to 5 years S/(000)	More than 5 years S/(000)	Total S/(000)
As of December 31, 2022					
Financial obligations	414,290	116,818	326,544	651,638	1,509,290
Interest	36,222	45,282	213,427	119,201	414,132
Derivative financial instruments	7,473	-	-	-	7,473
Trade and other payables	231,698	41,510	-	-	273,208
Lease liabilities	502	1,503	2,350	-	4,355
As of December 31, 2021					
Financial obligations	159,000	291,964	414,290	570,000	1,435,254
Interest	31,255	35,147	166,252	154,851	387,505
Derivative financial instruments	7,821	7,821	7,821	-	23,463
Trade and other payables	175,975	42,941	-	-	218,916
Lease liabilities	465	1,391	3,973	-	5,829

The financial derivative instruments disclosed in the table below are the gross undiscounted cash flows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding reconciliation to those amounts to their carrying amounts:

	Less than 3 months S/(000)	3 to 12 months S/(000)	1 to 5 years S/(000)	Total S/(000)
As of December 31, 2022				
Inflows	88,968	-	-	88,968
Outflows	(1,627)	-	-	(1,627)
Net	<u>87,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,341</u>
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	<u>86,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,893</u>
As of December 31, 2021				
Inflows	-	-	125,537	125,537
Outflows	(1,703)	(7,908)	(7,992)	(17,603)
Net	<u>(1,703)</u>	<u>(7,908)</u>	<u>117,545</u>	<u>107,934</u>
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	<u>(1,695)</u>	<u>(7,716)</u>	<u>116,012</u>	<u>106,601</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Balance as of January 1, S/(000)	Distribution of dividends S/(000)	Finance cost on cross currency swaps S/(000)	Cash inflow S/(000)	Cash outflow S/(000)	Movement of foreign currency S/(000)	Amortization of costs of issuance of senior notes S/(000)	Balance as of December 31 S/(000)
2022								
Hedge finance cost payable	6,213	-	15,155	-	(15,390)	-	-	5,978
Dividends payable	9,550	179,805	-	229	(179,820)	-	-	9,764
Interest-bearing loans	1,545,355	-	-	525,000	(448,984)	(25,407)	(2,793)	1,593,171
2021								
Hedge finance cost payable	6,381	-	15,046	-	(15,214)	-	-	6,213
Dividends payable	7,686	338,204	-	481	(336,821)	-	-	9,550
Interest-bearing loans	1,268,584	-	-	220,000	-	55,955	816	1,545,355

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Capital management -

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes capital stock, investment shares, additional paid-in capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholders' value.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, among other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the creditors to immediately call the senior notes. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of Senior Notes in any of the years presented.

The Group manages its capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

31. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets -

Except for derivative financial instruments and financial instruments designated at fair value through OCI, all financial assets which included trade and other receivables are classified in the category of loans and receivables, which are non-derivative financial assets carried at amortized cost, held to maturity, and generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Group. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.

Financial liabilities -

All financial liabilities of the Group including trade and other payables financial obligations are classified as loans and borrowings and are carried at amortized cost.

(a) Derivative financial instruments -

Hedging derivatives -

Foreign currency risk -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company maintains cross currency swaps agreements for a notional amount of US\$132,000,000, with maturity in 2023 and an average rate of 2.97%. Of this total, US\$131,612,000 has been designated as hedging instruments for Senior notes that are denominated in U.S. dollars, with the intention of hedging the foreign exchange risk.

The cash flow hedge of the expected future payments was assessed to be highly effective and resulted in an unrealized gain of S/3,838,000 for the year 2022 (unrealized gain of S/20,836,000 during 2021). The amounts retained in OCI of 2022 are expected to be recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in 2023, the year of its maturity.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Assets (liabilities) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss -

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Company held cross currency swaps that do not have an underlying relationship amounts to US\$388,000. The effect on profit or loss of the change in their fair value was a loss of S/59,000 and a gain of S/589,000 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. In January 2021, derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss were settled in the amount of US\$18,000,000, the result was a net loss amounting to S/1,569,000 presented in "Accumulated net loss on settlement of derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" caption in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(b) Fair values and fair value accounting hierarchy -

Set out below is a comparison of the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, as well as the fair value accounting hierarchy. The dates of valuations at fair value were as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

	Carrying amount		Fair value		Fair value hierarchy 2022/2021
	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	2022 S/(000)	2021 S/(000)	
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	81,773	273,402	81,773	273,402	Level 1
Trade and other receivables	145,034	143,924	145,034	143,924	Level 2
Other financial instruments	86,893	106,601	86,893	106,601	Level 2
Financial investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	274	476	274	476	Level 3
Total financial assets	313,974	524,403	313,974	524,403	
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	284,554	227,554	284,554	227,554	Level 2
Senior notes	1,071,781	1,094,391	996,156	1,119,035	Level 1
Promissory notes	521,390	450,964	459,117	447,558	Level 2
Total financial liabilities	1,877,725	1,772,909	1,739,827	1,794,147	

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The fair value hierarchies are those described in note 2.3.2 (vi).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between the fair value hierarchies.

Management assessed that cash and cash equivalents; trade and other receivables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair value of cross currency swaps is measured by using valuation techniques where inputs are based on market data and present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs, including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange, forward rates and interest rate curves.

A credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is applied to the "Over-The-Counter" derivative exposures to consider the counterparty's risk of default when measuring the fair value of the derivative. CVA is the mark-to market cost of protection required to hedge credit risk from counterparties in this type of derivatives portfolio. CVA is calculated by multiplying the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) and the expected exposure (EE) at the time of default.

A debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is applied to incorporate the Group's own credit risk in the fair value of derivatives (that is the risk that the Group might default on its contractual obligations), using the same methodology as for CVA.

- The fair value of the quoted senior notes is based on the current quotations value at the reporting date as they trade on the exchange.
- The fair value of the fixed rate promissory note it is calculated using the results of cash flow discounted at the average indebtedness rates effective as of the reporting date.
- The fair value of financial instruments at fair value with changes in OCI has been determined through the percentage of the Company's shareholding in the equity of Fossal S.A.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

32. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and activities and have three reportable segments as follows:

- Production and marketing of cement, concrete, mortar and blocks in the northern region of Peru.
- Sale of construction supplies (steel rebar and building materials) in the northern region of Peru.
- Production and marketing of quicklime in the northern region of Peru.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the profit before income tax of each business unit separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit before income tax and is measured consistently with profit before income tax in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

	2022					2021					2020				
	Cement, concrete, mortar and blocks S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Other (*) S/(000)	Total consolidated S/(000)	Cement, concrete, mortar and blocks S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Other (*) S/(000)	Total consolidated S/(000)	Cement, concrete, mortar and blocks S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Other (*) S/(000)	Total consolidated S/(000)
Revenues from															
external customers	1,963,826	114,024	37,858	38	2,115,746	1,784,487	113,905	39,141	234	1,937,767	1,185,186	78,192	32,473	483	1,296,334
Gross profit	647,285	3,670	1,954	(878)	652,031	550,816	3,501	5,651	(537)	559,431	367,456	3,014	5,012	(196)	375,286
Administrative															
expenses	(223,162)	(2,741)	(1,238)	(436)	(227,577)	(191,132)	(2,675)	(1,099)	(1,163)	(196,069)	(157,491)	(2,862)	(1,493)	(1,523)	(163,369)
Selling and															
distribution															
expenses	(63,971)	(786)	(355)	(125)	(65,237)	(50,223)	(703)	(289)	(305)	(51,520)	(38,708)	(703)	(367)	(375)	(40,153)
Other operating															
(expense) income,															
net	(2,964)	8	-	(943)	(3,899)	6,358	47	-	3	6,408	4,204	154	-	(12)	4,346
Finance income	3,252	20	-	34	3,306	2,874	17	-	-	2,891	2,951	26	-	(1)	2,976
Finance cost	(95,102)	(3)	-	-	(95,105)	(88,961)	(3)	-	(1)	(88,965)	(88,569)	(130)	-	5	(88,694)
Net (loss) gain on															
(settlement of)															
derivative financial															
instruments															
recognized at fair															
value through															
profit or loss	(59)	-	-	-	(59)	(980)	-	-	-	(980)	5,337	-	-	-	5,337
Loss from exchange															
difference, net	(1,030)	5	(6)	(9)	(1,040)	(6,987)	(30)	(85)	16	(7,086)	(9,352)	(404)	(88)	13	(9,831)
Profit before income															
tax	264,249	173	355	(2,357)	262,420	221,765	154	4,178	(1,987)	224,110	85,828	(905)	3,064	(2,089)	85,898
Income tax expense	(86,189)	(56)	(116)	769	(85,592)	(70,198)	(49)	(1,322)	629	(70,940)	(27,981)	295	(999)	681	(28,004)
Profit for the year	178,060	117	239	(1,588)	176,828	151,567	105	2,856	(1,358)	153,170	57,847	(610)	2,065	(1,408)	57,894

(*) The "other" segment includes activities that do not meet the threshold for disclosure under IFRS 8.13 and represent non-material operations of the Group (including brine projects).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

	2022					2021					2020				
	Cement, concrete and blocks S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Consolidated S/(000)	Cement, concrete and blocks S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Consolidated S/(000)	Cement, concrete and blocks S/(000)	Construction supplies S/(000)	Quicklime S/(000)	Other S/(000)	Consolidated S/(000)
Segment assets	3,086,104	38,353	70,327	32,210	,226,994	2,940,888	42,578	79,383	31,846	3,094,695	,806,803	51,225	3,621	31,696	2,973,345
Other assets (*)	86,630	-	-	537	87,167	106,280	-	-	797	107,077	37,068	-	-	5,871	42,939
Total assets	3,172,734	38,353	70,327	32,747	3,314,161	3,047,168	42,578	79,383	32,643	3,201,772	2,843,871	51,225	83,621	37,567	3,016,284
Operating liabilities	2,041,923	76,780	-	323	2,119,026	1,930,140	75,633	-	194	2,005,967	1,590,105	58,517	-	107	1,648,729
Capital expenditure (**)	190,126	-	-	-	190,126	97,288	-	-	-	97,288	63,960	-	-	-	63,960
Depreciation and amortization	(133,276)	1,545	(3,519)	(199)	(138,539)	(128,522)	(1,102)	(5,199)	(744)	(135,567)	(131,877)	(767)	(5,741)	(782)	(139,167)
Provision of inventory net realizable value and obsolescence	(2,027)	-	-	-	(2,027)	(3,374)	-	-	-	(3,374)	(3,635)	-	-	-	(3,635)

(*) As of December 31, 2022, corresponds to the financial investment designated at fair value through OCI for S/274,000 and fair value of derivative financial instruments ("cross currency swap") for S/86,893,000. As of December 31, 2021, corresponds to the financial investment designated at fair value through OCI for approximately S/476,000 and the fair value of derivative financial instruments ("cross currency swap") for S/106,601,000. The fair value of derivative financial instruments of hedging is allocated to the segment of cement, and the financial investment designated at fair value through OCI and fair value of derivative financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss are not assigned to any segment.

(**) Capital expenditure consists of S/190,126,000 and S/97,288,000 during the years ended as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are related to additions of property, plant and equipment, intangible and other minor non-current assets.

Geographic information

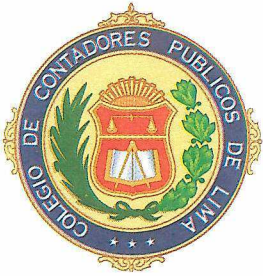
As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, all non-current assets are located in Peru and all revenues are from clients located in the north region of the country.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements (continued)

33. Subsequent events

On January 4, 2023, Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. acquired all the shares of the company Corporación Materiales Piura S.A.C. for which paid an approximate value of US\$9,000,000.

On February 8, 2023, Cementos Pacasmayo S.A.A. made the payment of the Senior Notes in dollars for US\$131,612,000 using the Club Deal credit line and consequently the derivative financial instruments for US\$132,000,000 were settled.



COLEGIO DE CONTADORES PÚBLICOS DE LIMA

CONSTANCIA DE HABILITACIÓN

El Decano y el Director Secretario del Colegio de Contadores Públicos de Lima, que suscriben, declaran que, en base a los registros de la institución, se ha verificado que

**TANAKA VALDIVIA & ASOCIADOS SOCIEDAD CIVIL
DE RESPONSABILIDAD LIMITADA
SOCIEDAD: S0761**

Se encuentra, HABIL, para el ejercicio de las funciones profesionales que le faculta la Ley N° 13253 y su modificación Ley N° 28951 y conforme al Estatuto y Reglamento Interno de este Colegio; en fe de lo cual y a solicitud de parte, se le extiende la presente constancia para los efectos y usos que estime conveniente. Esta constancia tiene vigencia hasta el 31 de MARZO del 2023.

Lima, 09 de AGOSTO de 2022.

CPC. Rafael Enrique Velásquez Soriano
DECANO



CPC. David Eduardo Bautista Izquierdo
DIRECTOR SECRETARIO

EY | Auditoría | Consultoría | Impuestos | Transacciones y Finanzas Corporativas

Acerca de EY

EY es la firma líder en servicios de auditoría, consultoría, impuestos, transacciones y finanzas corporativas. La calidad de servicio y conocimientos que aportamos ayudan a brindar confianza en los mercados de capitales y en las economías del mundo. Desarrollamos líderes excepcionales que trabajan en equipo para cumplir nuestro compromiso con nuestros stakeholders. Así, jugamos un rol fundamental en la construcción de un mundo mejor para nuestra gente, nuestros clientes y nuestras comunidades.

Para más información visite ey.com/pe

©EY

All Rights Reserved.