

Board of Directors

Principals

Carlos Guillermo Arango Uribe
Javier Suárez Esparragoza
Alvaro Peláez Arango
Gabriel Humberto Zárate Sánchez
Mark Alloway

Alternates

Alvaro Carvajal Bonnet
David Peña Rey
Federico Salazar Mejía
Enrique Flórez Camacho
Lakshmi Shyam Sunder

General information

December 2009

Value and Risk Rating	AAA
BRC Rating	AAA
Customers	3,8 million
Offices	533
Automatic Teller Machine	1.360
Employees	9.395
Credit cards	1,35 million
Debit cards	2,69 million
Assets	\$24,8 billion
Borrowings from the public	\$16,7 billion
Solvency ratio	12,44 %
Net profit year 2009	\$456.459 million

**Report from the Board of Directors and the President
to the General Stockholders' Meeting
Six-month period July / December 2009**

Messrs. Shareholders:

We are very pleased to present the Bank's report of activities of the December 2009.

The second half of the year was characterized by slight signs of recovery after the crisis that affected the economies of the world, creating outlooks more positive than those that existed at the end of 2008.

Growth forecasts for the world's economy in 2010 are moderate and it is expected that the economic cycle will have a behavior of stability and slow recovery. Nevertheless, the trust and expectation indexes showed a noticeable improvement during the last quarter of 2009.

In the second half the Central Bank continued an expansive policy in order to reactivate the economic activity, represented in the reduction of interest rates. Inflation showed an unexpected Performance ending below the target established for year 2009. The deflation accompanies by a weakness in the demand, permits to expects that there will be no changes in the Central Bank's position during the first half of 2010.

On the other hand, year 2009 closed with a positive recovery in the disbursements of home mortgage loans, originated by the interest rate subsidies granted by the Government. In particular, the Bank's strategy places it in a leadership position of the home mortgage sector.

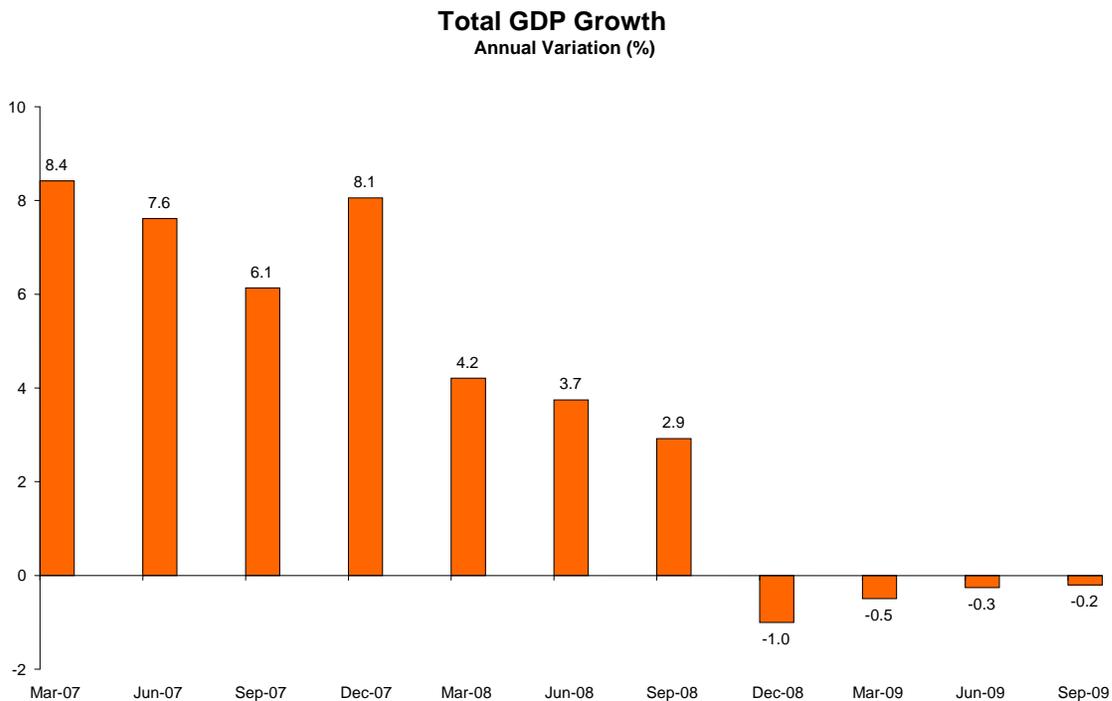
1.1. Economic Environment

As a result of the international financial crisis, originated in the slack monetary policy in the United States and the expansion of sub-prime credit to debtors, the world recorded its first fall in domestic product since the end of the second world war. According to figures from the IMF the contraction of the world's product reached 1.2%, a reduction that affected mainly developed countries. Latin America was also affected by the world crisis although in a more moderate manner.

The fall of the world's GDP came accompanied by a deflation process in most of the countries of the world, thanks to the low prices of commodities and to the weak internal demands.

1.2 Gross Domestic Product.

In the Latin American environment, Colombia felt the international crisis although the impact was more moderate than in other countries of the region. According to the DANE, the Colombian economy fell 0.3% from January to September 2009, while for the same period of the year 2009 the GDP's growth had been 2.9%.



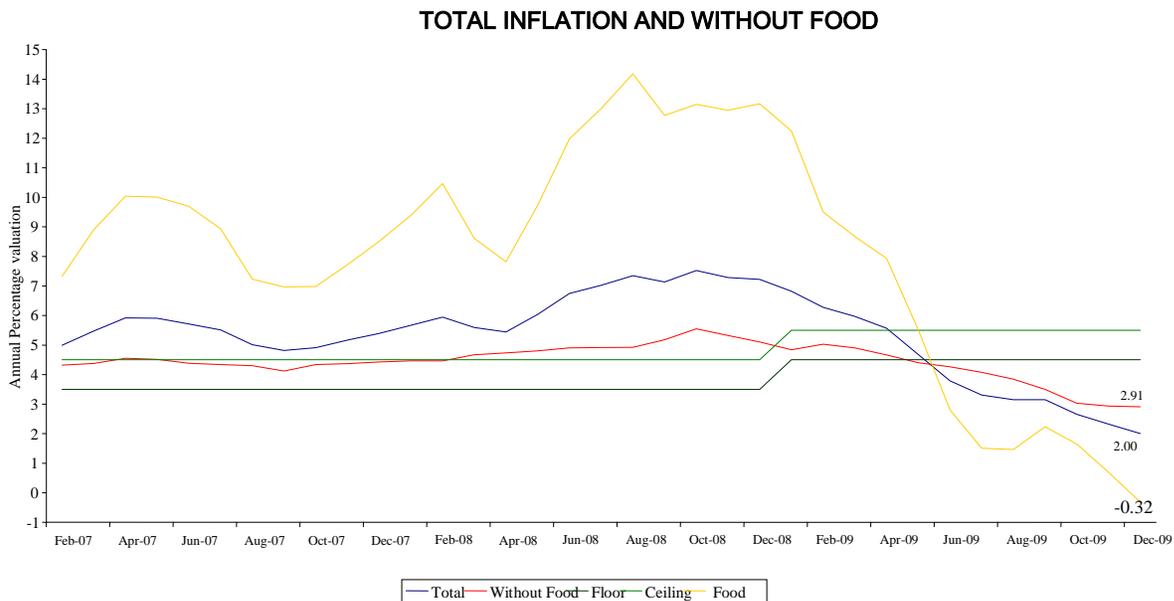
Source: Dane

The activities that experienced the greatest contraction in their GDP in the first three quarters of 2009 were: manufacturing industry (-7.9%), retail (-3.5%) and transportation (-1.7%). On the other hand, construction (10.1%) and mining (9.9%) were the sectors with the highest growth.

By demand's components, a significant reduction was observed in investment (-7.3%) while home consumption remained practicable stable, with a growth of 0.2%. For the fourth quarter of the year, it is expected that the economy had experienced a positive growth, given the performance of some leading indicators and the recovery record of the Colombian economy; with this the balance of the year will probably result in a growth close to 0%.

1.3 Inflation.

Undoubtedly, one of the economic variables which Performance caused the greatest surprised during the year was inflation. At the end of year 2008, inflation reached 7.67% and for year 2009 a deflation process was expected; however, this process exceeded the expectations ending the year with an inflation of just 2%. The main cause of this Performance is the performance of food inflation which from growing to 13.1% in December 2008, ended 2009 with an annual fall of 0.32%. Other factors that had an incidence on the lower inflation was the poor growth of the economy that resulted in a low demand pressure. Finally, it is worth mentioning both the exchange rate performance that experienced a small revaluation, and the general worldwide deflation process which permitted the reduction in costs of imported products.

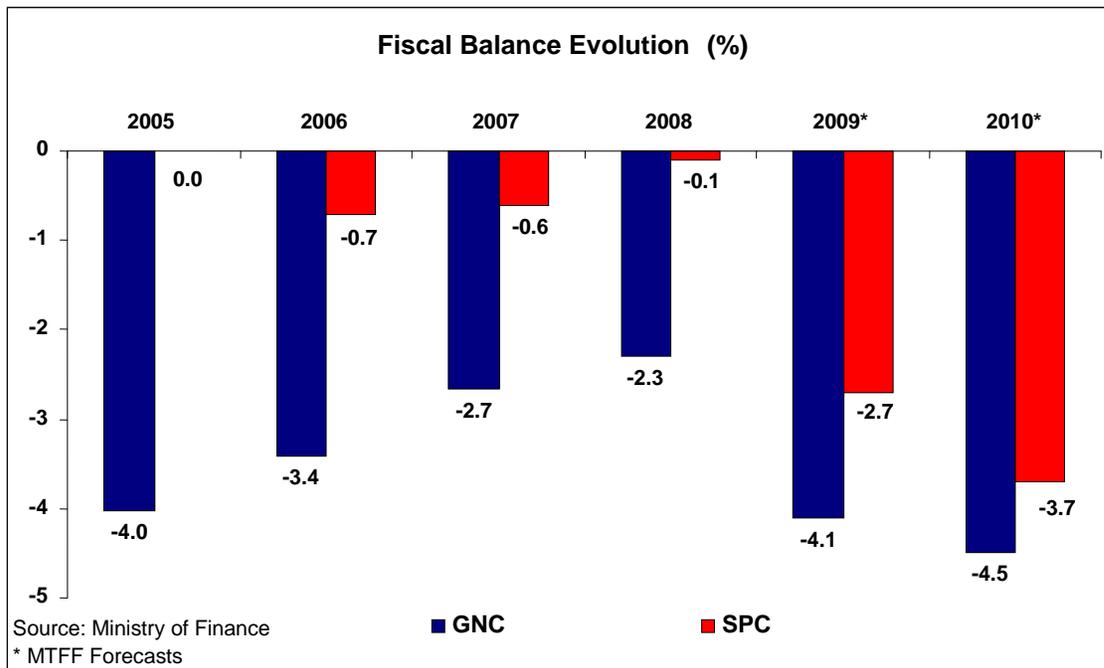


Source: Central Bank

1.4. Monetary and fiscal policy

During 2009 the Central Bank adopted a strongly expansive monetary policy that was reflected on a significant reduction of the intervention rate. In fact, the 1-day repo rate that started the year at 9.5% ended the year at 3.5%, showing a fall of 600 basic points during the year. The above reflects that the decisions of the Central Bank's Board during the year were directed towards the reactivation of the productive activity.

Another of the answers of the policy to face the effects of the international crisis was the increase of the tax deficit. According to preliminary figures, in the year 2009 there was a tax deficit of 4.1% of the GDP for the National Government and 2.7% of the GDP for the Consolidated Public Sector. These figures are in contrast with 2.3% and 0.1% obtained for these same aggregates in 2008.



1.5 Foreign trade

As far as foreign trade is concerned, a deterioration was observed throughout year 2009 as a result of the effects of the international financial crisis, especially to the weakening of the economic activity of the major commercial partners and of the commercial restrictions established by Venezuela and Ecuador. For December 2009, Colombian exports amounted to USD \$32,788 million, decreasing 12.8% as compared with the same period of 2008. On the other hand, imports reported were USD \$32,897 million, showing a reduction of 17% in respect to the same period of the previous year.

1.6 Exchange rate

In respect to the exchange rate, it should be pointed out that although during the first few months of the year there was an upward trend (during the first quarter the U.S. dollar went from \$2.243 to \$2.561), in the following quarters it continued falling closing the year at \$2.044. The situation that occurred in the first quarter of the year was due to the nervousness about the conditions of United States banks. However, as the monetary stimuli in the United States started to produce an effect in the financial and productive sectors, the nervousness in the international markets started to decrease and this was reflected in a deterioration of the U. S. dollar price in respect to all world's currencies, including the Colombian peso.

U.S. dollar/Colombian peso exchange rate in 2009



Source: Central Bank

2. Financial sector second half 2009

2.1. Balance Sheet

As of December 2009, the amount of assets of the group of credit institutions showed a variation of 8.8% in respect to the same period in the previous year, reaching a balance of \$232.1 billion¹. The investment portfolio amounted to \$50.5 billion, higher by \$11.9 billion in respect to that of the same period of the previous year. Liabilities were \$199.7 billion, experiencing a growth of 6.6% in the past 12 months.

2.2. Loan portfolio

During 2009 the loan portfolio remained stable, growths were experienced mainly in Microcredits and home mortgages.

Loan Portfolio – Credit Institutions

(Figures in billions of pesos)

Loan Portfolio	Dec. 2008	Dec 2009	Growth	
	Value	Value	Value	Variation
Commercial	81,2	81,4	0.2	0,2%
Consumer	38,5	39,1	0.6	1,6%
Microcredit	3,0	3,8	0,8	26,7%
Home mortgage	9,7	10,7	1,0	10,3%
Provisions	6,5	7,6	1,1	16,9%
Net Portfolio	126,0	127,4	1,4	1,1%
Home mortgage + Securitized	14,0	15,3	1,4	9,7%
Net Portfolio + Securitized	130,3	132,0	1,8	1,3%

Source: Financial Superintendence of Colombia

As of December 2009 the systems shows a slight deterioration, increasing from 4.1% to 4.2% in the past year. This is due mainly to the deterioration of the commercial loan portfolio.

Deterioration of loan portfolio quality

¹ Translator's Note: In this document billion refers to one million million (1.000.000.000.000)

	Dec 2008		Dec 2009	
	Davivienda	System	Davivienda	System
Consumer	7,0%	7,2%	5,5%	6,5%
Commercial	2,3%	2,7%	2,4%	3,1%
Home mortgage	2,6%	4,3%	3,1%	4,1%
Total	4,0%	4,1%	3,5%	4,2%
Coverage	146,0%	117,1%	172,7%	133,3%

Total Portfolio Quality: Past Due Portfolio / Total Portfolio

2.3. Borrowings

The growth of the financial system's borrowings intensified in savings accounts, instrument that represents how 42.6% of deposits.

Financial System Borrowings (Figures in billions of Colombian pesos)

	Dec 2008	Dec 2009	Variation
Savings accounts	55,5	61,6	11%
Checking accounts	25,5	27,6	8,2%
CDs	56,2	55,5	-1,1%
Total	137,1	144,7	5,5%

Source: Financial Superintendence of Colombia

2.4. Equity

As of December 2009, the equity of financial institutions amounted to \$32 billion, \$6.3 higher than the previous year's figure.

The solvency ratio increased, passing from 12.69% in December 2008 to 14.05% in the same period of 2009.

2.5. Results for the period

Financial institutions report accumulated profits at December 2009 for \$5.4 billion, higher by 12.5% than the figure reported in the same period of the previous year. Profitability on the system's equity was 16.7%.

3. Home mortgage loans

3.1. Credits to individuals

Accumulated originations of home mortgage credits to individuals as of December 2009 showed a growth of 13.5% as compared to the same period in 2008.

Accumulated originations of mortgage credit
(Figures in thousand millions of Colombian pesos)

	Jan - Dec 2008	Jan - Dec 2009	Growth
Individual	4.075	4.519	11%
Subrogation	99	82	-17%
Leasing	396	588	48%
Total	4,570	5,189	13,5%

Source: Bankers' Association

3.2. Building permits

In November 2009 building permits showed a reduction of 1.8% as compared to the monthly of October 2009. From January to November 2009, building permits showed a decrease of 22.8% in respect to the same period in 2008, explained mainly by the area approved for home building which experienced a reduction of 22% as compared to the same period in 2008.

BUILDER LOAN PORTFOLIO

Builder loan disbursements from January to December 2008 increased 33%, from \$2.2 billion to \$2.9 billion in respect to the same period of the previous year. Gross builder loan portfolio increased from \$1.7 billion to \$2.7 billion for the same period.

3.3. Building loan portfolio

Builder loan disbursements at December 2009 decreased by 15.8%, passing from \$2.8 billion to \$2.4 billion in respect to the previous year. Gross building loan portfolio decreased 12.6%, from \$3.2 billion in December 2008 to \$2.8 billion in December 2009.

3.4. Low income housing performance (LIH)

Originations of individual LIH loans increased 3.27%, from \$730 thousand million at December 2008 to \$753 thousand million as of December 2009, figures that exclude disbursements by the National Savings Fund.

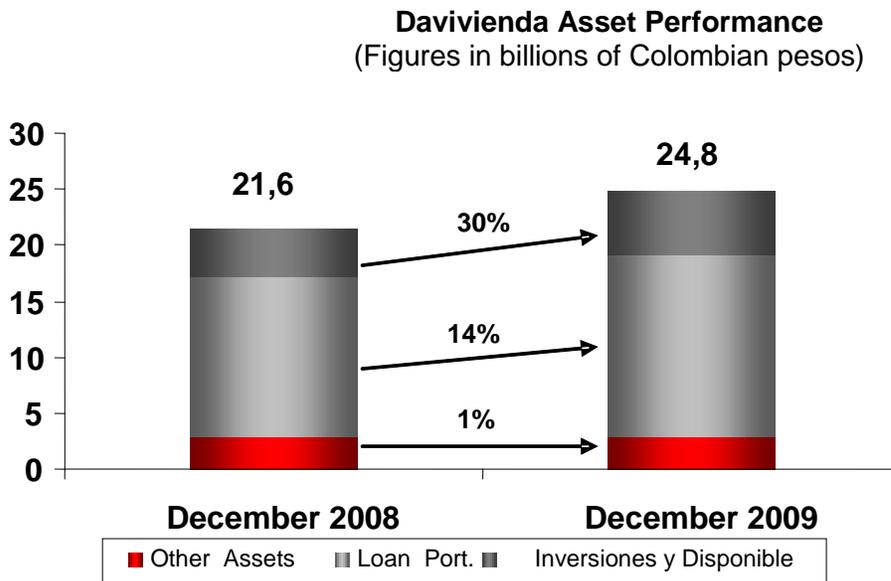
National Savings Fund disbursements experienced a decrease of 17%, passing from 40 thousand million in December 2008 to 34 thousand million as of September 2009.

4. Banco Davivienda

The Davivienda-Bancafe integration during 2009 permitted customers to receive a unified image and service; during 2010 this process will be continued, aimed at obtaining higher efficiencies and potentiating commercial results.

4.1. Assets analysis & structure

As of December 2009, the Bank's assets experienced a growth of \$3.25 billion as compared to the same month of 2008, reaching \$24.8 billion. This growth is driven by the increase of the loan portfolio that now represents 70% of assets.



4.2. Loan Portfolio

As of December 2009 there was a significant increase in the evolution of the loan portfolio as a result, mainly, of the increase of the commercial and home mortgage portfolios.

Banco Davivienda – Total loan portfolio
(Figures in thousand millions of Colombian pesos)

	December 2008	% Part	December 2009	% Part	Growth
Home mortgage & Leasing	2,756	18%	3,158	18%	15%
Commercial	7,206	47%	8,327	48%	16%
Credit cards	1,527	10%	1,553	9%	2%
Vehicles	655	4%	693	4%	6%
Other personal credits	3,193	21%	3,705	21%	16%
Total	15,337	100%	17,435	100%	14%

Due to the deterioration of the system's loan portfolio, to the preventive measures taken by the Bank since 2008 and some portfolio clean up processes supported on the Bank's good results, the quality indicators are below those of the system and the coverage continues above the sector's average.

Banco Davivienda – Past due receivables indicators
December 2009

	Quality Indicators		Coverage Indicator	
	Davivienda	System	Davivienda	System
Commercial	2.4%	3.1%	211.8%	156.4%
Consumer	5.5%	6.5%	155.6%	115.7%
Home Mortgage	3.1%	4.1%	87.0%	75.3%
Total	3.5%	4.2%	172.7%	133.3%

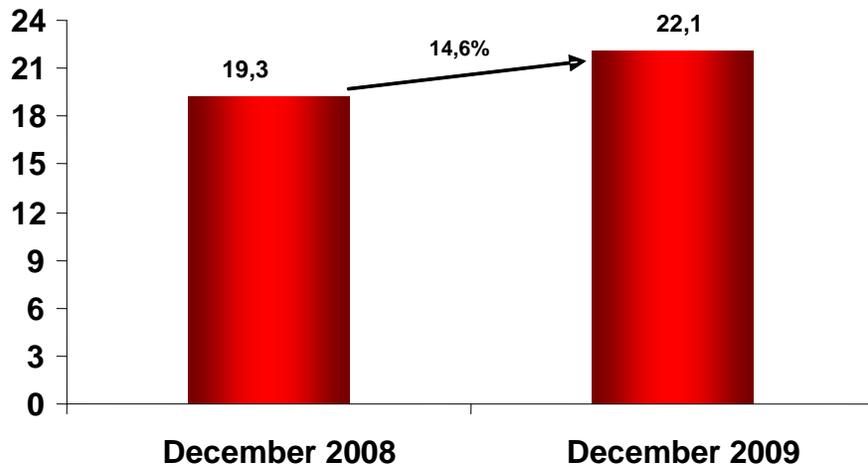
Quality Indicator: Past due receivables (over 31 days) /Total

Coverage Indicator: Provisions / Past due receivables (over 31 days)

4.3. Liabilities Analysis and Structure

As of December 2009, the Bank's liabilities showed a growth of \$2.81 billion as compared to those reported as of the same date in 2008.

Banco Davivienda – Liabilities Performance
(Figures in billions of Colombian pesos)



4.4. Borrowings and bonds

The traditional borrowing instrument showing the highest growth in the past 12 months in the Bank was savings accounts, with 15%. Also worth mentioning is the issuance of bonds. During 2009 Davivienda carried out a global issue program of \$1 billion pesos, offers were received for a total of \$2 billion pesos.

Banco Davivienda - Borrowing Instruments
(Figures in thousand millions of Colombian pesos)

	Dec 2008	Particip.	Dec 2009	Particip.	Growth
Savings Accounts	7,385	46%	8,482	46%	15%
Checking Accounts	2,392	15%	2,616	14%	9%
CDs	5,539	34%	5,636	30%	2%
Bonds	850	5%	1,839	10%	116%
Total	16,167	100%	18,574	100%	15%

4.5. Equity structure

The Bank's equity closed in December of 2009 at \$2.71 billion, \$443 thousand million more than in December 2008.

As of December 2009 the regulatory capital amounted to \$2.70 billion, while weighted assets by risk level added up to \$20.0 billion. Jointly, these two figures indicate a Bank's solvency ratio (regulatory capital /weighted assets by risk) of 12.44%.

4.6. Income statement

Net profit as of December 2009 amounted to \$456,459 million. This represents an increase of 13% against the results of year 2008.

Banco Davivienda – Results as of December 2009 (figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Dec 2008	Dec 2009	Growth	
Financial Income	2,704,790	2,775,769	70,979	2.6%
Financial Expenses	1,028,116	968,767	-59,349	-5.8%
Intermediation Profit	1,676,674	1,807,002	130,328	7.8%
Operating Expenses	1,064,350	1,164,919	100,569	9.4%
Income from Services	619,972	627,266	7,293	1.2%
Operating Profit	1,232,296	1,269,348	37,052	3.0%
Provisions, Taxes and Other	828,339	812,888	-15,451	-1.9%
Net Profit	403,957	456,460	52,503	13.0%

4.7. Affiliates' performance

4.7.1. Bancafé Panama

During 2009, there was a growth of 30.8% in assets and of 36.1% in profits arising mainly by the growth in the loan portfolio.

(figures in millions of U.S. dollars)

	2008	2009	Growth	
			Value	%
Assets	392	513	121	30.8%
Liabilities	341	444	103	30.3%
Equity	52	69	18	34.0%
Profits	7.4	10.1	2.7	36.1%

4.7.2. Bancafé Internacional

During the second half of the year the Bank received from the Financial Superintendence of Colombia the approval to convert its Miami affiliate (up to then an *Edge Act Corporation*) into a Branch; the relevant application was submitted on February 2, 2010 to the Federal Reserve Board of the United States. Under this new license, the level of activity of the affiliate may be increased in the future.

(figures in millions of U.S. dollars)

	Dec 2008	Dec 2009	Growth	
			Value	Variation
Assets	123	104	-18.7	-15.3%
Liabilities	111	91	-19.7	-17.8%
Equity	12	13	1.0	8.3%
Profit	0.02	0.03	0.01	29.1%

4.7.3. Confinanciera

During the second half of 2009 sales of vehicles continued below the level of the same period in the previous year; only one of the six months (December) showed a number of units above the same month in 2008. Among the segments of participation by Confinanciera, the cargo segment stands out, which decreased in the year 42.9% in the number of units sold, as well as in private vehicles which showed a reduction of 13.5%. The passenger vehicle segment remained in the same levels growing 0.5% and the taxis increased 4.1%. This situation did not favor the growth of the loan portfolio, which closed 0.89% below the balance shown in December 2008. On the subject of Portfolio Quality by delinquency, it showed a slight improvement, passing from 10.27% in December 2008 to 9.12% at the closing of December 2009.

(figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Dec 2008	Dec 2009	Growth	
			Value	Variation
Assets	427,352	459,273	31,921	7.47%
Liabilities	373,425	399,225	25,800	6.91%
Equity	53,927	60,048	6,121	11.35%
Profit	8,951	6,043	-2,907	-32.48%

4.7.4. Fiduciaria Davivienda

During 2008 its profits grew 44.2%. The initial return on equity was of 35.7% and the return on assets was of 1.2%.

(figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

	2008	2009	Growth	
			Value	%
Assets	40,013	50,906	10,893	27.2%
Liabilities	2,863	4,979	2116	73.9%
Equity	37,150	45,927	8777	23.6%
Administered assets	1,712,574	2,358,060	645,486	37.7%
Profits	9,188	13,245	4,057	44.2%

Administered assets grew 41.4%, most of them, 37.6%, are represented by investment trusts: Superior Collective Portfolio and other collective portfolios with pact of permanence. Worth mentioning is the Dafuturo Pension Fund with a growth of 25% as of December 2009 in respect to the same period of 2008.

4.7.5. Fiduciaria Fiducaf 

During 2009, the total businesses administered directly by the Fiduciaria Fiducaf  amounted to \$5.9 billion, with a variation of 26.3% as of December 2009. From the total business, the pension trusts had a participation of 77.6%, followed by administration and payment trusts with 11.8% and guarantee and payment sources with 2.7%. The Rentacaf  Open Collective Portfolio, went from \$505,805 million in December 2008 to \$461,798 million in December 2009.

(figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

	2008	2009	Growth	
			Value	%
Assets	62,776	75,748	12,971	20.7%
Liabilities	6,714	7,999	1,285	19.1%
Equity	56,063	67,748	11,686	20.8%
Administered assets	4,739,765	5,984,655	1,244,890	26.3%
Profits	10,039	23,099	13,060	130.1%

* Includes Consortiums

4.7.6. Davivalores

During 2008 profits decreased 15.2%. This drop is the result of a reduction in income as compared to the previous year, mainly by the reduction in the commissions obtained by primary placements.

(Figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Dec 2008	Dec 2009	Growth	
			Value	Variation
Assets	8.754	10.398	1.644	18.8%
Liabilities	887	653	-155	-19.2%
Equity	7.867	9.745	1.799	22.6%
Profit	1.761	1.493	-268	-15.2%

4.8. Risk Analysis

The risk administration and management in Banco Davivienda and in the Bolivar Group is carried out through a strategy of synergy between companies, consolidating a Risk area for all the companies that optimizes the technological and academic resources for the development of tools for measurement, analysis and control of risks assumed. In note 32 of the Financial Statements detailed indicators are included for each of them.

4.9. Credit Risk Administration System (CRAS)

The Bank has continued working in a expected loss estimate model calibration process. A summary of these models is in note 32 to the Financial Statements. Loan portfolio provisions of Davivienda amounted to \$1.1 billion at the closing of December 2008, covering 150% of the unproductive portfolio.

4.10. Market Risk

Treasury activities are performed in accordance with the guidelines and strategies defined by the Board of Directors and the Financial Risk and Investments Committee. The value creation control of the various lines of business and/or portfolios is exercised by the Financial Risk Area, as it is the market risk identification, measurement and monitoring. As of December 2009, the value in regulatory risk calculated according to the methodology described in Chapter XXI of the Basic, Accounting and Financial Circular (External Circular 100 of 1995) from the Financial Superintendence of Colombia was of \$ 154.9 thousand million pesos. The summary of the internal model used to calculate the value in risk is included in note 32 of the Financial Statements, as well as the main results of the standard methodology.

4.11. Liquidity Risk

For the measurement of the liquidity risk the guidelines established in Chapter VI of Basic Accounting and Financial Circular (External Circular 100 of 1995) issued by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia (FSC) are applied, which sets forth the rules related to the Liquidity Risk Administration System (LRAS). The guidelines of the Liquidity Risk Administration System (LRAS) are explained in Note 32 of the Financial Statements.

4.12. Operational Risk Administration System (ORAS)

Pursuant to External Circular 048 and 049 of 2006 from the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, Davivienda established the Operational Risk Administration System (ORAS) that will permit to strengthen the entity and reduce operating losses. In note 32 to the Financial Statements is included its implementation in detail.

Davivienda complies with the minimum security and quality requirements of External Circular 052 of 2007 from the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, which are explained in note 33 to the Financial Statements.

4.13. Administrative aspects

4.13.1. Internal control

Currently Davivienda applies control rules to its operations and Auditing is in charge of the study of security procedures, assuring the update and fulfillment of these.

4.13.2. Audit Committee

During 2009, the Audit Committee in fulfillment of the legal regulations issued by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and the Regulations of the Audit Committee adopted by the Board of Directors of the Bank, verified the performance of the procedures carried out by the Bank's Administration in the disclosure of the financial information, economic condition and adequate operation of the internal control system, especially, the fulfillment of management rules for Prevention of Money Laundering and made a follow up of same through the analysis of the reports presented by the Statutory Auditor, the Compliance Officer and the Internal Auditor, in addition to the analysis of the communications from the Financial Superintendence.

The members of the Audit Committee consider that the Bank's internal control system has been adequate and satisfactory, and that the performance by the different areas is in accordance with the policies defined by the Bank and the regulations in effect and that, therefore, no deficiencies occur that affect the quality and transparency of the financial information, that is reflected in the financial statements evaluated at the closing of each accounting period, reflecting the actual economic condition of the Bank.

4.13.3. Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Prevention System (Sarlaft)

As integral part of the Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Prevention System SARLAFT, activities were carried out in accordance with the plan established for the second half of year 2009.

Among the different duties and tasks performed, we consider relevant to underline:

- Presentation to the Board of Directors of the reports from the Compliance Official
- The execution of the training plan on Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism to Davivienda employees was continued.

- Presentation of mandatory reports to the Financial Information and Analysis Unit (UIAF) in accordance with regulations in effect.
- Constant follow up and monitoring of operations performed by the Bank's customers.
- Furthermore, cooperation was provided in the answer of all requirements to control and monitoring entities.
- Within the risk management activities, the administration of the implemented system was continued, carrying out the identification, measurement and follow up of risks under the parameters established by the model adopted that covers the matrixes of customer, product and entity. As a result, it was obtained that Davivienda's SARLAFT is at a low level of exposure.

4.13.4. Legal Situation

The Bank currently does not have processes against it that may affect its solvency or stability situation. The most important processes are listed in note 19 to the Financial Statements.

4.13.5. Administrative Situation

As of December 2009, the Bank had 8,860 positions hired an indefinite term, 50 for a fixed term, 308 trainees and 177 temporary employees, for a total of 9,395.

4.13.6. Intellectual Property and Copyrights

Davivienda has established internally awareness programs for officers, in order that the fulfillment of rules on Intellectual Property and Copyrights will be achieved through self-regulation. In addition, these programs are reinforced by periodic Audit visits to the different areas of the Bank, in order to assess, among others, this aspect.

4.13.7. Operations with Shareholders and Administrators

Operations carried out by Banco Davivienda with its shareholders and administrators conform to the entity's general policies. These operations are detailed in Note 31 to the Financial Statements.

Credits and deposits with related parties (shareholders, members and advisors of the board of directors, managers and other related parties) amount to \$304.613 and \$361.954 million, respectively.

For attendance to the Board of Directors meeting, fees and commission for \$214 million were paid to its members and advisors.

4.13.8. Intensity of Business Group Relations

Traditionally, Banco Davivienda maintains business relations with companies of the same group, seeking a greater joint efficiency through the specialization of each company in those areas in which there are competitive advantages.

Following is a summary of the major operations with related parties as of December 31, 2009, which detail is presented in Note 31 to the Financial Statements:

(figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

Assets	368.130
Liabilities	497.521
Income	47.378
Expenses	17.415

There were no significant operations concluded during the period ended on December 31, 2009, between Banco Davivienda and other entities by influence or in the interest of Sociedades Bolívar S.A., or Sociedades Bolívar S.A. and other entities in the interest of Davivienda.

There were no decisions of importance made or omitted by Banco Davivienda by influence or in the interest of Sociedades Bolívar S.A., or decision taken or omitted by Sociedades Bolívar S.A. in the interest of Davivienda.

4.13.9. Expenses of Directors of the Corporation

The expenses of directors amounted to \$3,475 million.

4.13.10. Expenses of Advisors or Related Officials

The expenses of advisors and officials are listed below:

(figures in millions of Colombian pesos)

Board of Directors Fees	\$205
Other Fees	\$6,084

4.13.11. Donations

During the second half of 2009, donations were made for \$1,917 million.

4.13.12. Advertising and Public Relations Expenses

Advertising expenses amount to \$37.239 million, and those of public relations to \$517 million.

4.13.13. Goods Owned Abroad

The money and other goods of the corporation held abroad amount to \$121,029 million and obligations in foreign currency to \$888,244 million.

4.13.14. National and/or foreign investments

The detail of investments in participating securities is disclosed in Note 5F of the Financial Statements. These amount to \$312,847 million, as follows:

National investments:	\$231,669
International investments:	\$ 81,177

4.13.15. Banco Davivienda's Outlook

In 2010 it is expected to continue with the merger process of the Granbanco-Bancafe networks, without affecting the customers of either of the two entities, giving them benefits and providing additional services. The migration of customers and application is expected to be completed the same year.

4.13.16. Significant Events Occurring Subsequently to the Period

No relevant events occurred after the closing of the period of second half of 2009.

4.13.17. Certification and Liability of the Financial Information

We certify that the Financial Statements and other relevant reports to the public do not contain any defects, inaccuracies or errors that may prevent knowing the true equity situation or the operations of Davivienda.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 57 of Decree 2649 of 1993, the information and statements integrated in the Financial Statements have been duly verified and obtained from the entity's accounting records, prepared in accordance with accounting standards and principles established in Colombia.

Davivienda has adequate systems for disclosure and control of financial information; for this purpose the corresponding procedures have been designed which permit to assure that this information is adequately presented, which operativeness is verified by General Auditing and the Financial Direction.

Additionally, we inform that there are no significant deficiencies in the design and operation of internal controls that would have prevented the company from adequately recording, processing, summarizing or presenting its financial information, and there were no frauds that affected the quality of the financial information, or changes in its methodology for evaluation.

Attached to this report are the Balance Sheet and the Income Statement as of December 31, 2009. In these statements are recorded all assets and liabilities existing as of the closing date and these represent probable rights and future obligations, respectively. In addition, all transactions for the period were recorded and all economic facts have been recognized and correctly classified, described and disclosed. All items have been recognized for the proper amounts, in conformity with article 57 of Decree 2649 of 1993.

We appreciate the commitment by all employees and the support from our shareholders, without which these results would not had been possible.

Signed by:

Signed by:

Carlos Arango Uribe
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Efraín E. Forero Fonseca
President