# Quarterly Report

# Fourth Quarter 2024 Results

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DAVIVIENDA

## CONTENT

Bogotá, Colombia. February 20, 2025 – Banco Davivienda S.A. (BVC: PFDAVVNDA, BCS: DAVIVIENCL, SGX: DAVIVI) announces its Fourth Quarter 2024 Results. This report has been prepared following the instructions given by the Decree 151 of 2021 of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the External Circular 012 of 2022 and the External Circular 031 of 2021 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, which regulates it. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Colombian Pesos (COP).

## Highlights of the Quarter

- Daviplata reached 18.5 million customers by the end of 2024, adding more than 230 thousand customers during the quarter and 1.15 million during the year. The average balance of low-amount deposits closed at COP 952 billion and the accumulated income for 2024 at COP 181 billion.

- The sustainable loan portfolio reached COP 24.7 trillion, representing 17% of the consolidated gross loan portfolio.

- In October, Banco Davivienda S.A announced that its subsidiary, Inversiones CFD S.A.S., had acquired 100% of the shares of EPAYCO.COM S.A.S. With this acquisition, Davivienda strengthens its value proposition in the payments ecosystem reinforcing its role as a key partner for businesses in Colombia.

- In October, Banco Davivienda S.A. signed an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the subscription of Senior Biodiversity Bonds for an amount of 50 million USD.

- In November, Davivienda made a capital contribution in kind to Holding Davivienda Internacional S.A., of the shares held to date in its international subsidiary Inversiones Financieras Davivienda S.A. in El Salvador, for approximately USD 450 million. With this transaction, Davivienda completed the process of transferring its Central America's operations to Holding Davivienda Internacional S.A.

- By the end of 2024, Davivienda served 24.9 million customers across 6 countries, employed more than 17,000 people, operated 658 branches and more than 2,800 ATMs.

## Additional Relevant Events[1]

- In January 2025, Banco Davivienda signed an agreement with Scotiabank Canada (The Bank of Nova Scotia) to integrate Scotiabank's operations in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama into Davivienda. Under this agreement, Scotiabank's global expertise will remain by becoming a shareholder of Davivienda.

## Individual Financial Statements[2]

- Gross loans in Colombia closed at COP 106 trillion, increasing by 1.9% during the quarter and 2.8% over the year, primarily driven by growth in the commercial and mortgage portfolios.

- Davivienda's capital adequacy ratios in Colombia reflect the bank's strong capital position at the end of 2024. Common Equity Tier I Ratio (CET1) stood at 12.11% (5.11 pps above the regulatory minimum), while the Total Capital Adequacy Ratio closed at 18.58% (7.08 pps above the regulatory minimum).

- Net profit totaled COP 456 billion in 4Q24. Accumulated net profit for 2024 closed at COP 853 billion indicating improvements in financial costs, higher income related to the FX and derivatives strategy, and a favorable trend in non-financial income.

[1] The highlights presented in this section are subsequent events of this report (4Q24).
[2] The Individual Financial Statements exhibit the result of Banco Davivienda S.A. in Colombia, under local accounting standards (IFRS with some adjustments of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia).

## Consolidated Financial Statements[3]

- Gross loans closed the year at COP 145.5 trillion, increasing by 3.3% quarterly and 7.0% annually, driven by the performance of the commercial and mortgage portfolios in Colombia and the commercial and consumer portfolios in Central America.

- Total asset quality stood at 4.41%, decreasing by 23 bps during the quarter and 52 bps over the year. This behavior was primarily driven by continued improvements in the consumer PDL (-43 bps Q/Q and -268 bps Y/Y). Total coverage including collaterals, stands at 139% for the quarter.

- The Common Equity Tier I Ratio (CET1) closed at 10.95% (3.95 pps above the regulatory minimum), while the Total Capital Adequacy Ratio reached 15.57% (4.07 pps above the regulatory minimum).

- Consolidated net profit for the quarter was approximately COP 163 billion, reflecting positive trends in financial expenses, a reduction in provision expenses, higher income related to the FX and derivatives strategy and higher non-financial income.

## 1. MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

### 1.1. Colombia

In 2024, Colombia's GDP grew by 1.7%, accelerating compared to the 0.7% recorded in 2023. This result reflects weak annual growth in the first quarter (0.6%), followed by stronger performances in the subsequent quarters (1.9%, 2.1%, and 2.3%, respectively). From a sectoral perspective, the most dynamic industries in 2024 were agriculture, livestock, entertainment, and other service-related activities.

From an aggregate demand perspective, domestic demand grew by 2.2% in real terms. This performance was driven by household consumption, which expanded by 1.6%, while government spending contracted by 0.5% and gross capital formation increased by 7.6%. External sector variables offset GDP growth, with exports growing by 2.0% in 2024, while imports increased by 4.2%.

Annual inflation closed at 5.20%, down from 9.28% in 2023. The decline was mainly driven by lower costs in communications and recreation; however, housing and public services contributed negatively. The depreciation of the Colombian peso against the U.S. dollar in the second half of the year increased the cost of imported goods and services, limiting the decline in inflation.

In line with its expansionary monetary policy, Colombia's Central Bank reduced its benchmark interest rate from 13% in December 2023 to 9.5% in December 2024. Factors such as the significant increase in the minimum wage and fiscal uncertainty influenced the conservative cuts during the year.

The minimum wage for 2025 increased by 9.54%, exceeding annual inflation by 4.34 pps, translating into an improvement in workers' purchasing power. However, this increase may generate inflationary pressures in labor-intensive sectors.

Aligned with monetary policy adjustments, the Term Deposits Rate (DTF, by its spanish acronym)[4] declined from 12.7% to 9.22%, while the cap rate fell to 24.89%, the lowest level since 2011, mainly due to methodological changes in the calculation of the Current Banking Interest Rate (IBC, by its spanish acronym)[5].

[3] Consolidated Financial Statements exhibit the result of Banco Davivienda S.A and its local and international subsidiaries, under IFRS accounting standards.
[4] Weighted average of the effective interest rates on 90-day term deposits.
[5] In August 2023, the calculation method for the Current Banking Interest Rate (Índice Bancario Corriente) changed from a simple average of the rates for consumer loans, credit cards, and ordinary loans to a weighted average of these rates. In May 2024, the calculation was further modified to include a broader range of financial products, incorporating rediscount loans and loans indexed to the UVR (Inflation-linked unit).

Regarding the financial sector, credit showed signs of recovery, with the total loan portfolio growing by 3.3% annually during 2024. However, the past-due loan ratio (>90 days) stood at 3.6%, mainly due to deterioration in commercial and mortgage loans, while the consumer loan portfolio showed improvements.

On the fiscal front, preliminary results indicate that the Central National Government recorded a fiscal deficit of 6.8% of GDP, increasing by 2.5 pps compared to 2023. Tax revenues fell by 4.2% to COP 267.2 trillion, prompting the government to reduce spending by COP 28.4 trillion and postpone payments of COP 50 trillion to 2025. The Independent Fiscal Rule Committee estimated that the deficit exceeded the target by COP 21 trillion.

Throughout 2024, the main credit rating agencies adjusted their outlook on Colombia, reflecting concerns about the country's fiscal situation.

In April 2024, Moody's maintained Colombia's sovereign rating at Baa2 (equivalent to BBB on other scales) but changed its outlook from stable to negative. This decision was driven by fiscal deterioration and uncertainty about the government's ability to comply with the fiscal rule amid lower tax revenues and a widening deficit.

In June, S&P Global reaffirmed Colombia's BB+ rating but also lowered its outlook from stable to negative. The agency warned that failure to meet fiscal targets or further deterioration in public finances could result in a downgrade in the coming years.

In October, Fitch Ratings maintained Colombia's BB+ rating with a stable outlook, unchanged from its previous review. Unlike the other agencies, Fitch considered that while fiscal risks persisted, adjustments in public spending and macroeconomic management still provided some degree of stability.

Finally, the Colombian peso depreciated by 15.4% over the year, closing at COP 4,409 per U.S. dollar. The exchange rate remained stable until June but weakened in the second half of the year due to lower oil prices, increased fiscal risk, and the outcome of the U.S. presidential election, which strengthened the dollar.

## 1.2. Central America

In 2024, Central America experienced an economic slowdown due to weaker external demand, impacting the manufacturing industry and key sectors that drove growth in 2023. Despite this trend, some countries outperformed the regional average.

### 1.2.1. Costa Rica

Costa Rica's economy grew by 4.4%[6] in 2024, below the 5.0% recorded in 2023 but above the historical average of the last decade (3.4%). Growth was driven by professional, scientific, and technical activities, as well as the manufacturing sector; while electricity, water, and sanitation showed a negative performance.

Annual inflation closed at 0.8%, increasing from the -1.8% deflation recorded in 2023. December posted the highest monthly increase of the year at 0.94%. Price variations were influenced by rising food and non-alcoholic beverage costs, partially offset by lower fuel, automobile, and telecommunications prices. The Central Bank reduced its Monetary Policy Rate by 500 bps during the year.

The Costa Rican colon appreciated against the U.S. dollar due to an excess supply of foreign currency in the private market, allowing the Central Bank to maintain international reserves equivalent to 7.01 months of imports. Improved fiscal performance enhanced market perception, reflected in sovereign credit rating upgrades by Fitch Ratings from BB- to BB and Moody's from B1 to Ba3.

[6] Annual growth rates for Central American countries correspond to the average of quarterly growth rates.

#### 1.2.2. El Salvador

El Salvador's economic growth reached 2.2%, below the 3.5% in 2023 and the average of the last decade (2.4%). The decline in exports to the U.S. impacted productive activity, although tourism, commerce, and financial and insurance services showed positive performance. Tourism, in particular, continued to benefit from improved public security, while greater activity in the financial and insurance sector reflected increased inclusion and dynamism in the local banking industry.

Annual inflation closed at 0.3%, one of the lowest in the region, decreasing from 1.2% in 2023. This reflected stable food and fuel prices, as well as exchange rate stability due to the official use of the U.S. dollar.

In terms of public finances, the government implemented debt buyback and reprofiling strategies, improving its risk perception. As a result, credit rating agencies upgraded El Salvador's sovereign rating, with Moody's moving from Caa1 to B3 and Fitch Ratings from CCC+ to B-.

#### 1.2.3. Honduras

Honduras' GDP grew by 3.5% in the first three quarters of 2024, slightly below the 3.6% recorded in 2023. Domestic demand, particularly household consumption and private investment, was the main growth driver, while weaker exports impacted manufacturing, coffee, and tobacco sectors.

Annual inflation stood at 3.9%, the highest in the region, but within the Central Bank's target range and improving from the 5.2% at year-end 2023. The Honduran lempira depreciated by 3% against the U.S. dollar, with an accelerated decline in the last quarter due to a reduction in international reserves and commitments with the IMF. Regarding monetary policy, the Central Bank of Honduras implemented two increases in the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) during 2024. The first occurred in August, raising the rate from 3,0% to 4,0% to mitigate internal inflationary pressures. The second increase was by 175 basis points in October, bringing the MPR to 5.75% by the end of the year.

Honduras' fiscal performance remained stable in 2024, although debt management challenges persisted. Credit rating agencies maintained their sovereign risk ratings for the country.

#### 1.2.4. Panama

Panama recorded a 2.1% GDP growth rate in 2024, marking a significant slowdown compared to the 7.6% in 2023 and the last decade's average (4%). The contraction in the mining sector following the closure of a major copper mine affected investment and exports, while the Colón Free Trade Zone and the Panama Canal saw lower activity due to the decline in global trade.

Annual inflation closed at -0.2%, reflecting lower food and transportation prices, driven by a reduction in fuel costs. Dollarization continues to provide stability, preventing exchange rate fluctuations.

The country faced higher fiscal deficits due to lower tax revenues and increased debt, leading to credit rating downgrades. Fitch Ratings lowered Panama's sovereign rating from BBB- to BB+, while Moody's maintained its Baa3 rating but revised its outlook from stable to negative. S&P also downgraded Panama's rating from BBB to BBB-.

## 2. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT (ESG)

Aligned with its higher purpose of enriching lives with integrity, Banco Davivienda remains committed to making the world its home—a more prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable place—by actively managing its sustainable business strategy. As part of this effort, during the fourth quarter of 2024, Davivienda continued to strengthen its sustainable financing facilities.

The consolidated sustainable loan portfolio closed at COP 24.7 trillion, representing 17% of the Bank's total loan portfolio, increasing by 24.6% during the quarter and 43.7% over the year. This growth was driven by: (i) the identification of approximately COP 3.6 trillion in loans under the Bank's new sustainable taxonomy, (ii) the increase in sustainable disbursements, and (iii) the labeling of approximately COP 419 billion in existing green mortgages within the Bank's portfolio.

Excluding the portfolio identified under the new taxonomy, the sustainable loan portfolio would have closed at COP 21.1 trillion, increasing by 6.7% during the quarter and 23.0% year-over-year.

Of the total sustainable loan portfolio, green loans account for 30.7% (COP 7.6 trillion), social loans represent 68.4% (COP 16.9 trillion), and loans linked to sustainability indicators make up 0.9% (COP 0.2 trillion).

Sustainable funding closed at COP 8.4 trillion, growing by 11.8% compared to the previous year. This performance was primarily driven by exchange rate depreciation and a USD 50 million disbursement from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). These funds will be allocated to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, as well as supporting the growth of the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) loan portfolio in El Salvador.

In terms of financing projects with social and environmental impact, the Bank continues to leverage its digital capabilities and technological advancements to develop a comprehensive offering of financial and non-financial products and services that promote financial inclusion and, more broadly, social inclusion for traditionally underserved populations. Additionally, it continues to expand its green product portfolio to drive positive environmental impact and integrate climate change and nature-positive agendas.

As part of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP16), held in Cali, Colombia, in October 2024, Davivienda signed an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to issue the first Biodiversity Bond in the local capital market and the second globally, for a total of USD 50 million.

Banco Davivienda was included in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) for the eleventh consecutive year, within the Dow Jones Sustainability MILA Pacific Alliance Index. The Bank reported significant progress across all dimensions of the Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), particularly in sustainable finance, climate change mitigation strategy, and financial inclusion.

In compliance with the instructions established by External Circular 031 of 2021, Davivienda reports that no material changes occurred in its practices, processes, policies, or indicators related to social and environmental matters, including climate-related issues, during the period from October to December 2024.

Regarding double materiality, the Bank reports no material changes in the topics set and declared in its 2023 year-end report. Likewise, no material changes were observed in its climate strategy report under the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, as this is an annual reporting exercise.

Finally, the Bank presents its Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) indicators for the commercial banking standard, which Davivienda has implemented and monitors on a quarterly basis. These indicators focus on the management of social and environmental criteria, including climate change considerations:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Generation of financial inclusion and capacity** | **FN-CB-240a.1**<br>***(1) Number and (2) amount of qualified loans for programs designed to promote small business and community development.***<br><br>(1) Number of outstanding obligations: 79,369<br>(2) Amount: COP 6,386,865,502,450<br><br>**FN-CB-240a.2**<br>***(1) Number and (2) amount of non-performing and past due loans qualified for programs designed to promote small businesses and community development.***<br><br>Past due ratio > 30 days:<br>No. of loans: 2,022 |

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Amount: COP 158,130,631,294<br><br>
Non-performing loans ratio > 90 days:<br>
No. of loans: 11,104<br>
Amount: COP 768,905,831,139<br><br>
(Information on small and medium-sized companies with sales up to COP 20,000,000,000 per year)<br><br>
FN-CB-240a.3<br>
Number of no-cost retail checking accounts provided to previously unbanked or underbanked customers.<br><br>
4,518,703 as of December 31, 2024.<br><br>
FN-CB-240a.4<br>
Number of participants in financial education initiatives for unbanked, underbanked and underserved clients.<br><br>
1. Young clients: 2,245,858<br>
2. Financial inclusion population: 7,817,298 (DaviPlata)<br>
3. Beneficiaries of government subsidies: 1,123,534<br>
4. No. Clients: 2,311,933<br><br>
Non-exclusive figures and segments. Colombia. From January 1 to December 31, 2024.
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In addition, and voluntarily, Davivienda includes the reporting of the indicators of its subsidiary in Colombia Fiduciaria Davivienda, under the SASB standards for Asset Management and Custody Activities, which are presented below:

<table>
<tr>
<td>Employee Diversity & Inclusion</td>
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FN-AC-330a.1<br>
Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic representation in (1) executive management (2) non-executive management, (3) professionals, and (4) all other employees.<br><br>
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Gender representation percentage</th></tr>
<tr><th>Level</th><th>Women</th><th>Men</th></tr>
<tr><td>Executive management</td><td>76,9%</td><td>23,1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-executive management</td><td>61,9%</td><td>38,1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Professionals</td><td>69,6%</td><td>30,4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>All other employees</td><td>69,1%</td><td>30,9%</td></tr>
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<td>Incorporation of Environmental, Social and Governance Factors in Asset Management & Custody</td>
<td>
FN-AC-410a.1<br>
Amount of assets under management, by asset class, that employ (1) integration of environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) issues, (2) sustainability-themed investing, and (3) screening.<br><br>
1. Total assets under management (AUM): COP 20.5 trillion<br>
Fixed income AUM: COP 20.1 trillion<br>
Equity AUM: COP 384.8 billion<br><br>
2. Total AUM: COP 60 billion<br>
Portafolio Acciones Global: 2,946 clients and AUM of COP 36 billion<br>
Portafolio Sostenible Global: 1,400 clients and AUM of COP 24 billion
</td>
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| | |
|---|---|
| **Systemic Risk Management** | **FN-AC-550a.1**<br>***Percentage of assets in open-end funds managed by liquidity classification category.***<br><br>Fiduciaria Davivienda has 5 open-end collective investment funds, which by regulation have a liquidity classification pursuant to the application of the regulatory LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) of Chapter XXXI, Annex 11, as follows: 2 money market funds comprising total assets under management (AUM) of COP 1.5 trillion; and 3 balanced funds with AUM of COP 7.8 trillion |
| **Activity parameters** | **FN-AC-000.A**<br>***(1) Total registered assets and (2) total non-registered assets under management (AUM).***<br><br>Vehicles in which the management (investment decision making) is exercised by Fiduciaria Davivienda, Collective Investment Fund + Voluntary Pension Funds + Stand-Alone Trusts/Assignment + Consortiums/Pension Plans<br>Total: COP 20.6 trillion<br><br>Collective Investment Fund: COP 9.2 trillion.<br>Voluntary Pension Funds: COP 3.2 trillion.<br>Stand-Alone Trusts: COP 2.8 trillion<br>Consortiums/Pensions: COP 5.3 trillion<br><br>**FN-AC-000.B**<br>***Total assets under custody and supervision.***<br><br>Assets in investment trusts (fiduciary assets). Collective Investment Fund: COP 9.2 trillion. |

Fiduciaria Davivienda continues to integrate sustainability considerations into its indicators, an exercise that will result in a materiality analysis and the prioritization of key topics for the entity. This process does not imply material changes in processes, procedures, or indicators for the fourth quarter.

Additionally, no material changes were reported regarding Fiduciaria Davivienda's climate strategy, following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), as this is an annual reporting exercise.

## 3. DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION AND DAVIPLATA

Regarding the Bank's digital transformation process, as of December 2024, 91.8% of consolidated customers were considered digital, 80 bps above the previous year. As for Colombia's operation, the corresponding percentage was 93.3%, 7 bps higher than the previous year, while in Central America, this indicator reached 72.3%,showing an annual growth of 29 bps.

In Colombia, the outstanding amount of digital loan products[7] reached COP 9.3 trillion, decreasing by 9% over the year. This behavior reflects the Bank's decision to manage consumer loan disbursements amid the ongoing credit cycle in Colombia. On the other hand, digital deposits[8] closed at COP 9.5 trillion, increasing by 62% compared to the previous year, primarily driven by higher adoption and digital term deposits. Lastly digital investment[9] products totaled COP 1.5 trillion, growing by 40% year-over-year, as attractive market returns continued to support this trend.

[7] Digital loans include: Consumer, Mortgage Mobile Credits and Daviplata's credits.
[8] Digital Deposits include: Mobile Savings Account, Term Deposits, and Daviplata.
[9] Digital Investment includes: Voluntary Pension Funds and Mutual Funds.

During 2024, 64% of monetary transactions in Colombia were carried out through digital channels, while in Central America, digital transactions accounted for 34% of the total.

DaviPlata reached 18.5 million customers by the end of 4Q24, of which 7.4 million held financial products with other institutions, 4.5 million had DaviPlata as their only financial product, and 6.6 million were also Davivienda customers.

The monthly average for low-cost deposits stood at COP 952 billion for the year, increasing by 14% compared to 2023.

Total accumulated revenues for the year reached approximately COP 181 billion, decreasing by 2.7% year-over-year, mainly due to lower revenues associated with FTP[10], given the decline in interest rates in Colombia.

Monetary transactions carried out during the year exceeded 600 million, growing by 50% year-over-year. Meanwhile, the total volume of purchases made through the platform amounted to COP 15.5 trillion, increasing by 38% compared to the previous year.

## 4. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

### 4.1. Main Figures and Ratios

**Statement of Financial Position**

| (COP Billion) | | | | % Chg. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Cash and Interbank Funds | 17,939 | 14,174 | 17,953 | 26.7 | 0.1 |
| Net Investments | 19,334 | 21,445 | 21,707 | 1.2 | 12.3 |
| Gross Loan Portfolio | 135,975 | 140,801 | 145,458 | 3.3 | 7.0 |
| Loan Loss Reserves | -6,074 | -5,620 | -5,528 | -1.6 | -9.0 |
| Other Assets | 11,045 | 11,668 | 11,737 | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| **Total Assets** | **178,218** | **182,468** | **191,327** | **4.9** | **7.4** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | |
| Repos and Interbank Liabilities | 1,926 | 3,477 | 3,745 | 7.7 | 94.4 |
| Demand Deposits | 63,245 | 59,230 | 65,512 | 10.6 | 3.6 |
| Term Deposits | 60,180 | 70,366 | 70,797 | 0.6 | 17.6 |
| Bonds | 12,836 | 11,579 | 11,399 | -1.6 | -11.2 |
| Credits | 16,320 | 15,389 | 16,028 | 4.2 | -1.8 |
| Other Liabilities | 8,957 | 6,736 | 7,685 | 14.1 | -14.2 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **163,466** | **166,777** | **175,166** | **5.0** | **7.2** |
| **Equity** | | | | | |
| Non-controlling Interest | 164 | 188 | 196 | 4.3 | 20.0 |
| Equity | 14,589 | 15,502 | 15,965 | 3.0 | 9.4 |
| Total Equity | 14,753 | 15,690 | 16,161 | 3.0 | 9.5 |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **178,218** | **182,468** | **191,327** | **4.9** | **7.4** |

[10] Fund Transfer pricing (FTP) refers to the revenue generated by Daviplata as a result of providing its deposits to Davivienda for funding purposes

| Income Statement (COP Billion) | Quarterly Figures 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Q/Q | Y/Y | Accumulated Figures 4Q23 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest Income | 5,494 | 4,951 | 4,785 | -3.4 | -12.9 | 22,331 | 20,090 | -10.0 |
| Loans | 4,749 | 4,313 | 4,271 | -1.0 | -10.1 | 19,782 | 17,812 | -10.0 |
| Investments | 580 | 524 | 381 | -27.2 | -34.2 | 2,065 | 1,758 | -14.9 |
| Other Income | 165 | 114 | 132 | 16.1 | -19.5 | 483 | 520 | 7.6 |
| Financial Expenses | 3,266 | 2,772 | 2,699 | -2.6 | -17.3 | 13,039 | 11,415 | -12.5 |
| Gross Financial Margin | 2,229 | 2,179 | 2,086 | -4.3 | -6.4 | 9,292 | 8,675 | -6.6 |
| Net Provision Expenses | 1,720 | 1,055 | 901 | -14.6 | -47.6 | 5,917 | 5,196 | -12.2 |
| Net Interest Margin | 508 | 1,124 | 1,185 | 5.4 | 133.1 | 3,374 | 3,480 | 3.1 |
| Exchange and Derivatives | -120 | 16 | 130 | 696.4 | -208.2 | -613 | 249 | 140.7 |
| Non Financial Income | 617 | 555 | 609 | 9.7 | -1.2 | 2,185 | 2,380 | 9.0 |
| Operating Expenses | 1,555 | 1,499 | 1,657 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 5,940 | 6,173 | 3.9 |
| Result Before Taxes | -550 | 197 | 266 | 35.4 | -148.4 | -994 | -64 | 93.6 |
| Income Tax | -280 | 87 | 104 | 18.8 | -137.0 | -621 | 26 | 104.2 |
| **Net Result** | **-270** | **109** | **163** | **48.7** | **-160.2** | **-372** | **-90** | **75.9** |
| Non Controlling Interest | 5 | 5 | 8 | 45.2 | 47.7 | 23 | 26 | 12.6 |

| 12 Months | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Bps. Chg Q/Q | Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIM | 5.87% | 5.64% | 5.49% | -15 | -38 |
| NIM FX+D | 5.48% | 5.64% | 5.65% | 1 | 17 |
| Cost of Risk | 4.35% | 4.27% | 3.57% | -70 | -78 |
| Cost-to-Income | 54.8% | 54.3% | 54.7% | 43 | -10 |
| Cost-to-Assets | 3.26% | 3.37% | 3.39% | 2 | 13 |
| ROAE | -2.38% | -3.42% | -0.58% | 284 | 180 |
| ROAA | -0.20% | -0.29% | -0.05% | 24 | 16 |

| Annualized Quarter | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Bps. Chg Q/Q | Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIM | 5.77% | 5.49% | 5.16% | -32 | -61 |
| NIM FX+D | 5.46% | 5.53% | 5.49% | -4 | 3 |
| Cost of Risk | 5.06% | 3.00% | 2.48% | -52 | -258 |
| Cost-to-Income | 57.1% | 54.5% | 58.7% | 418 | 160 |
| Cost-to-Assets | 3.47% | 3.28% | 3.55% | 27 | 8 |
| ROAE | -7.20% | 2.81% | 4.08% | 128 | 1,129 |
| ROAA | -0.60% | 0.24% | 0.35% | 11 | 95 |

## 4.2. Statement of Financial Position

### 4.2.1. Assets

| | Consolidated (COP Billion) | | | | | Colombia (COP Billion) | | | International (USD Million) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | % Chg. | | | % Chg. | | | % Chg. | |
| **Assets** | **Dec. 23** | **Sep. 24** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Cash and Interbank Funds | 17,939 | 14,174 | 17,953 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 9,043 | 39.3 | -14.9 | 2,021 | 9.9 | 5.6 |
| Investments | 19,334 | 21,445 | 21,707 | 1.2 | 12.3 | 22,308 | 7.9 | 40.0 | 1,469 | 1.3 | -6.6 |
| Gross Loans Portfolio | 135,975 | 140,801 | 145,458 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 109,155 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 8,234 | 2.7 | 7.7 |
| Loan Loss Reserves | -6,074 | -5,620 | -5,528 | -1.6 | -9.0 | -4,554 | -3.9 | -14.4 | -221 | 4.6 | 11.7 |
| Other Assets | 11,045 | 11,668 | 11,737 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 9,500 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 507 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Total Assets | 178,218 | 182,468 | 191,327 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 145,453 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 12,009 | 3.6 | 5.1 |

Q/Q Performance:

Assets amounted to COP 191.3 trillion, increasing by 4.9% during the quarter. Excluding the effect of the Colombian peso depreciation during the quarter (+5.5%), assets grew by 2.7%.

Cash and interbank funds totaled COP 18.0 trillion, increasing by 26.7% compared to the previous quarter, mainly driven by Colombia. This growth was explained by the sale of fixed-income investments in foreign currency and higher deposit inflows during the quarter. Additionally, repo transactions also increased as part of the Bank's liquidity strategy.

The investment portfolio reached COP 21.7 trillion, increasing by 1.2% during the quarter. This growth was primarily driven by the higher value of El Salvador's portfolio, mainly due to the improvement in the credit rating of government securities.

Gross loans closed at COP 145.5 trillion, increasing by 3.3% compared to the previous quarter, driven by the positive performance of the commercial and mortgage portfolios, as well as credit growth in Central America. Additionally, the Colombian peso depreciation during the quarter contributed to this increase. Excluding this effect, gross loans grew by 1.6%.

Loan loss provisions decreased by 1.6% quarter-over-quarter, closing at COP 5.5 trillion. This decrease was mainly due to charge-offs during the quarter and lower coverage requirements, considering the improved performance of the loan portfolio.

Finally, other assets increased by 0.6% during the quarter, primarily due to an increase in accounts receivable related to income tax advances.

Y/Y Performance:

Total assets increased by 7.4% over the year. Excluding the effect of the Colombian peso depreciation (-15.4%), assets grew by 1.6%.

Cash and interbank funds increased by 0.1%, mainly due to higher deposits in El Salvador at year-end.

The investment balance grew by 12.3%, driven by new investments in sovereign debt securities in Colombia, aligned with the Bank's liquidity strategies.

Gross loans portfolio expanded by 7.0% year-over-year, explained by: (i) the effect of the Colombian peso depreciation (-15.4%). Excluding this effect, gross loans would have grown by 2.6%, and (ii) the expansion of the commercial and mortgage portfolios, supported by corporate and construction sector growth, as well as increased low-income housing segment.

Loan loss provisions declined by 9.0% due to charge-offs carried out during the year.

Finally, other assets increased by 6.3%, mainly due to higher accounts receivable related to income tax credit.

### 4.2.2. Gross Loans

| | Consolidated (COP Billion) | | | | | Colombia (COP Billion) | | | International (USD Million) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | % Chg. | | | % Chg. | | | % Chg. | |
| **Gross Loans** | **Dec. 23** | **Sep. 24** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Commercial | 59,907 | 65,930 | 69,134 | 4.9 | 15.4 | 51,186 | 3.7 | 13.4 | 4,071 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| Consumer | 38,046 | 34,750 | 34,953 | 0.6 | -8.1 | 24,005 | -2.4 | -18.5 | 2,483 | 2.3 | 10.3 |
| Mortgage | 38,022 | 40,121 | 41,371 | 3.1 | 8.8 | 33,964 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1,680 | 3.1 | 10.0 |
| Total | 135,975 | 140,801 | 145,458 | 3.3 | 7.0 | 109,155 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 8,234 | 2.7 | 7.7 |

Q/Q Performance:

Gross loans closed at COP 145.5 trillion, growing by 3.3% over the quarter.

This growth was mainly driven by: (i) the Colombian peso depreciation during the quarter (excluding this effect, the portfolio would have grown by 1.2%), and (ii) the expansion of the commercial and mortgage portfolios in Colombia, along with strong performance in Central America.

The commercial portfolio expanded by 4.9% during the quarter, mainly due to increased disbursement activity in the energy, oil & gas, services, and agriculture sectors. Excluding the effect of the Colombian peso depreciation, the commercial portfolio grew by 2.1%.

The consumer loan portfolio increased by 0.6% during the quarter, mainly due to performance in Central America, with increases in Costa Rica and Honduras. The mortgage loan portfolio grew by 3.1%, driven by growth in the low-income housing segment, supported by government subsidies and higher demand for residential housing.

In international subsidiaries, gross loans reached USD 8.2 billion, increasing by 2.7%, primarily due to the expansion of the commercial portfolio (+2.8%), driven by strong performance in Costa Rica and Panama, followed by the consumer portfolio (+2.3%), supported by corporate segment growth in Costa Rica and higher disbursements in Honduras.

Y/Y Performance:

Gross loans expanded by 7.0% year-over-year. Excluding the COP depreciation (+5.5%), gross loans grew by 2.6%.

The commercial portfolio recorded a 15.4% increase, mainly driven by improved performance in the corporate and construction segments in Colombia, as well as portfolio growth in Panama, El Salvador, and Honduras.

The consumer loan portfolio contracted by 8.1%, explained by lower disbursements, natural payment dynamics, and charge-offs.

The mortgage loan portfolio increased by 8.8%, primarily due to stronger low-income housing growth, especially in Colombia, as well as improved disbursement activity in Central America, particularly in Honduras and El Salvador.

In international subsidiaries, the USD-denominated gross loan portfolio increased by 7.7%. This behavior is mainly explained by the consumer portfolio, which increased by USD 232.3 million (+10.3%) year-over-year, followed by the commercial portfolio, which increased by USD 202.4 million (+5.2%), and the mortgage portfolio, which grew by USD 152.9 million (+10.0%). Panama, El Salvador, and Honduras stood out as the countries with the highest USD-denominated loan portfolio growth.

### 4.2.3. Asset Quality

| | Consolidated | | | Colombia | | | International | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PDL** | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** |
| Commercial | 3.79% | 4.25% | 3.93% | 4.72% | 5.27% | 4.84% | 0.97% | 1.21% | 1.36% |
| Consumer | 6.97% | 4.71% | 4.29% | 8.28% | 5.48% | 4.92% | 2.52% | 2.86% | 2.90% |
| Mortgage | 4.69% | 5.19% | 5.33% | 5.03% | 5.71% | 5.92% | 2.83% | 2.65% | 2.62% |
| Total (90)[1] | 4.94% | 4.64% | 4.41% | 5.79% | 5.46% | 5.19% | 1.80% | 2.00% | 2.08% |
| Mortgage (120) | 3.77% | 4.33% | 4.54% | 4.01% | 4.76% | 5.04% | 2.40% | 2.25% | 2.22% |
| Total (120)[2] | 4.68% | 4.39% | 4.19% | 5.49% | 5.16% | 4.92% | 1.71% | 1.92% | 2.00% |

Total > 90: (Mortgage > 90 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans
Total > 120: (Mortgage > 120 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

| **Portfolio** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** (COP billion) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial | 87.29% | 6.71% | 6.00% | 69,134 |
| Consumer | 88.91% | 6.80% | 4.29% | 34,953 |
| Mortgage | 89.90% | 6.53% | 3.56% | 41,371 |
| **Total** | **88.42%** | **6.68%** | **4.90%** | **145,458** |

| **Write-offs** | **Quarterly Figures** | | | **% Chg.** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (COP billion) | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Total write-offs | 2,227 | 1,612 | 1,294 | -19.8 | -41.9 |

| **Write-offs** | **Accumulated Figures** | | **% Chg.** |
|---|---|---|---|
| (COP billion) | **4Q23** | **4Q24** | **Y/Y** |
| Total write-offs | 7,042 | 6,786 | -3.6 |

Q/Q Performance:

The past-due loan ratio (>90 days) for the consolidated portfolio closed at 4.41%, decreasing by 23 bps during the quarter, primarily due to improvements in the quality of the consumer and commercial loan portfolios.

The commercial 90-day PDL ratio decreased by 32 bps during the quarter, mainly due to portfolio growth, write-offs, and improvements in certain sectors such as agriculture, commerce, and contractors.

The 90-day PDL ratio for the consumer loan portfolio decreased by 43 bps compared to the previous quarter. This trend was explained by lower formation of past-due loans, improved payment behavior of new disbursements, and the maturity of previously affected loan vintages.

The mortgage portfolio 90-day PDL ratio increased by 13 bps compared to the previous quarter, while the past-due ratio (>120 days) increased by 20 bps. This was mainly due to the impact on some clients' payment capacity, given the high interest rates at which certain disbursements were granted, particularly in 2022 and 2023.

Write-offs in 4Q24 totaled COP 1.3 trillion, decreasing by 19.8% compared to the previous quarter.

Y/Y Performance:

Consolidated 90-day PDL ratio decreased by 53 bps over the year, mainly reflecting improvements in the consumer loan portfolio's risk profile and the charge-offs carried out during the period.

The 14 bps deterioration in the commercial loan portfolio was attributed to pressures in certain SME loan subsegments, particularly in agriculture, retail, and contractors linked to the construction sector. However, recent vintages show early signs of stabilization.

The 64 bps deterioration in the mortgage loan portfolio (>90 days) was due to a combination of high interest rates on certain disbursements and portfolio securitizations carried out during the year.

Write-offs in 4Q24 declined by 41.9% compared to 4Q23, mainly due to improvements in the loan portfolio quality. Accumulated write-offs decreased by 3.6% compared to those accumulated in the same period of the previous year.

### 4.2.4. Coverage

| Coverage | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial | 100.9% | 99.7% | 102.8% |
| Consumer | 124.2% | 136.7% | 139.6% |
| Mortgage | 27.2% | 28.1% | 29.2% |
| Total | 90.5% | 86.1% | 86.1% |

| Coverage + Collaterals | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial | 142.1% | 141.6% | 144.8% |
| Consumer | 129.2% | 143.8% | 146.6% |
| Mortgage | 124.3% | 125.2% | 126.6% |
| Coverage + Collaterals | 132.3% | 136.9% | 139.0% |

Q/Q Performance:

The coverage ratio closed 4Q24 at 86.1%, remaining stable compared to 3Q24. This was due to a higher proportion of the commercial portfolio within the total loan mix. However, all portfolio segments individually recorded increased coverage levels during the quarter, reflecting efforts in provisioning.

The coverage-plus-collaterals closed at 139%, increasing by 205 bps during the quarter. This was mainly due to higher levels of collaterals in the commercial and mortgage portfolios that became due during the period. This ratio provides a better recognition of credit risk exposure as it includes the collaterals backing the obligations. As these collaterals are assets that can be liquidated to cover potential defaults, they help mitigate credit risk exposure and allow for provisions associated with these loans to be less intensive. Consequently, the expected loss is lower when discounting the potential recovery of the collateral, allowing for an adjustment in coverage levels for commercial and mortgage portfolios.

Y/Y Performance:

The coverage ratio decreased by 441 bps during the year, primarily due to (i) a higher proportion of commercial and mortgage loans within the total portfolio mix, as these segments naturally have lower coverage levels given their high collateralization levels, and (ii) write-offs carried out during the year.

The coverage-plus-collaterals increased by 670 bps over the year, mainly due to provisioning efforts aimed at increasing coverage across all segments.

### 4.2.5. Funding Sources

| | Consolidated (COP Billion) | | | | | Colombia (COP Billion) | | | International (USD Million) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | % Chg. | | | % Chg. | | | % Chg. | |
| **Funding Sources** | **Dec. 23** | **Sep. 24** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** | **Dec. 24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Demand deposits | 63,245 | 59,230 | 65,512 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 47,087 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 4,179 | 8.2 | -2.4 |
| Term deposits | 60,180 | 70,366 | 70,797 | 0.6 | 17.6 | 52,010 | -1.7 | 10.7 | 4,261 | 2.1 | 23.6 |
| Bonds | 12,836 | 11,579 | 11,399 | -1.6 | -11.2 | 8,247 | -0.7 | -10.5 | 715 | -8.8 | -24.5 |
| Credits | 16,320 | 15,389 | 16,028 | 4.2 | -1.8 | 11,381 | 0.1 | -7.9 | 1,054 | 9.5 | 1.7 |
| Total | 152,582 | 156,564 | 163,736 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 118,725 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 10,209 | 4.4 | 5.1 |

Q/Q Performance:

Total funding sources reached COP 163.7 trillion, increasing by 4.6% compared to the previous quarter. This growth was mainly driven by higher balance of demand deposits and credits. Excluding the impact of currency depreciation (+5.5%), funding sources would have increased by 2.5%.

Demand deposits closed at COP 65.5 trillion, increasing by 10.6% during the quarter, in line with the Bank's strategy to increase low-cost funding as a substitute for more expensive funding sources.

Meanwhile, term deposits grew by 0.6%. This trend was due to a slower-than-expected pace of interest rate reductions, which continued to support demand for these instruments amid expectations of declining inflation.

Bonds closed 4Q24 at COP 11.4 trillion, decreasing by 1.6% compared to 3Q24, mainly due to bond maturities.

The balance of credits with entities reached COP 16.0 trillion, growing by 4.2% during the quarter, primarily driven by new disbursements and the effect of exchange rate fluctuations.

Gross-loans-to-funding ratio stood at 88.8%, decreasing by 110 bps compared to the previous quarter, reflecting stronger growth in funding sources relative to loan portfolio expansion.

Y/Y Performance:

Funding sources increased by 7.3% over the year, primarily due to growth in term deposits. Excluding the impact of the Colombian peso depreciation (+15.4%), funding sources increased by 2.0%.

Traditional funding growth was mainly driven by term deposits, which expanded by 17.6%. This was explained by a slower-than-expected decline in interest rates, leading customers to shift toward fixed-term deposits. Meanwhile, demand deposits grew by 3.6% year-over-year, mainly in Colombia (COP 0.2 trillion).

Bonds decreased by 11.2% compared to 4Q23, mainly due to bond maturities in Colombia.

Loans from financial institutions declined by 1.8% during the year, reflecting a lower rollover rate for these credit facilities.

The gross loan portfolio-to-funding sources ratio stood at 88.8%, decreasing by 28 bps compared to 4Q23 (89.1%).

### 4.2.6. Equity and Regulatory Capital

| Total Regulatory Capital and Risk Weighted Assets (COP Billion) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Q/Q | % Chg. Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Equity** | **14,753** | **15,690** | **16,161** | **3.0%** | **9.5%** |
| Common Equity Tier I Capital (CET1) | 13,106 | 13,709 | 14,195 | 3.5% | 8.3% |
| Additional Tier I Capital (AT1) | 1,920 | 2,136 | 2,219 | 3.9% | 15.6% |
| Tier II Capital | 3,576 | 3,648 | 3,774 | 3.5% | 5.6% |
| **Total Regulatory Capital** | **18,585** | **19,493** | **20,188** | **3.6%** | **8.6%** |
| Credit RWAs | 109,673 | 110,277 | 113,537 | 3.0% | 3.5% |
| Market Value at Risk * 100/9 | 3,191 | 2,998 | 3,138 | 4.7% | -1.7% |
| Operational Value at Risk *100/9 | 14,969 | 18,932 | 13,004 | -31.3% | -13.1% |
| **Risk Weighted Assets** | **127,833** | **132,207** | **129,679** | **-1.9%** | **1.4%** |
| CET1 Ratio | 10.25% | 10.37% | 10.95% | 58 bps | 69 bps |
| Tier I Ratio | 11.75% | 11.99% | 12.66% | 67 bps | 90 bps |
| Total Capital Adequacy Ratio | 14.54% | 14.74% | 15.57% | 82 bps | 103 bps |
| Leverage Ratio | 7.73% | 8.04% | 7.98% | -6 bps | 24 bps |

Q/Q Performance:

Consolidated equity totaled COP $16.2 trillion as of December 2024, increasing by 3.0% compared to the previous quarter, mainly due to the quarter's profits and the Colombian peso depreciation.

The Common Equity Tier I (CET1) ratio closed at 10.95%, increasing by 58 bps during the quarter. This was mainly driven by the quarter's profits and a lower Operational Value at Risk following the Finance Superintendence approval (SFC) of the use of the internal model.

Additional Tier I (AT1) and Tier II capital levels increased during the quarter, primarily due to the depreciation of the Colombian peso against the U.S. dollar.

As a result, the Total Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 15.57% at the end of December 2024.

Meanwhile, the leverage ratio stood at 7.98%, 6 bps lower than the previous quarter, mainly explained by an increase in assets weighted at 0%.

Risk-Weighted Asset Density[11] stood at 67.8%, decreasing by 468 bps compared to 3Q24 (72.5%). This reduction was primarily driven by the lower Operational Value at Risk previously mentioned.

Y/Y Performance:

Consolidated equity increased by 9.5% compared to the same period of 2023, reflecting the capital injection in 1Q24, positive financial results in 3Q and 4Q, and the exchange rate effect.

The CET1 ratio increased by 69 bps during the year, mainly due to the capital increase, net profits from the second half of the year, and the reduction in Operational Value at Risk.

The Total Capital Adequacy Ratio increased by 103 bps compared to 4Q23, driven by the previously mentioned factors and the depreciation of the Colombian peso against the U.S. dollar.

Meanwhile, the leverage ratio increased by 24 bps compared to 4Q23.

[11] Risk-Weighted Assets Density: (RWAs by Credit, Market and Operational Risk) / Total Assets.

Risk-Weighted Asset Density decreased by 395 bps year-over-year (71.7% in 4Q23), mainly due to the reduction in Operational Value at Risk.

## 4.3. Income Statement

| Income Statement | Quarterly Figures | | | % Chg. | | Accumulated Figures | | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (COP billion) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 4Q23 | 4Q24 | Y/Y |
| Interest Income | 5,494 | 4,951 | 4,785 | -3.4 | -12.9 | 22,331 | 20,090 | -10.0 |
| Loan Income | 4,749 | 4,313 | 4,271 | -1.0 | -10.1 | 19,782 | 17,812 | -10.0 |
| Commercial | 2,005 | 1,888 | 1,813 | -3.9 | -9.6 | 8,469 | 7,707 | -9.0 |
| Consumer | 1,823 | 1,458 | 1,467 | 0.6 | -19.5 | 7,424 | 6,062 | -18.3 |
| Mortgage | 922 | 967 | 991 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 3,890 | 4,042 | 3.9 |
| Investment Income | 580 | 524 | 381 | -27.2 | -34.2 | 2,065 | 1,758 | -14.9 |
| Other Income | 165 | 114 | 132 | 16.1 | -19.5 | 483 | 520 | 7.6 |
| Financial Expenses | 3,266 | 2,772 | 2,699 | -2.6 | -17.3 | 13,039 | 11,415 | -12.5 |
| Demand Deposits | 720 | 455 | 441 | -3.1 | -38.8 | 2,836 | 2,053 | -27.6 |
| Term Deposits | 1,734 | 1,641 | 1,650 | 0.6 | -4.8 | 6,699 | 6,602 | -1.4 |
| Credits | 404 | 294 | 300 | 1.9 | -25.9 | 1,661 | 1,248 | -24.8 |
| Bonds | 324 | 247 | 227 | -8.4 | -30.1 | 1,421 | 1,054 | -25.9 |
| Other Expenses | 83 | 134 | 82 | -39.0 | -1.2 | 423 | 458 | 8.3 |
| Gross Financial Margin | 2,229 | 2,179 | 2,086 | -4.3 | -6.4 | 9,292 | 8,675 | -6.6 |
| Net Provision Expenses | 1,720 | 1,055 | 901 | -14.6 | -47.6 | 5,917 | 5,196 | -12.2 |
| Net Interest Margin | 508 | 1,124 | 1,185 | 5.4 | 133.1 | 3,374 | 3,480 | 3.1 |
| Exchange and Derivatives | -120 | 16 | 130 | 696.4 | -208.2 | -613 | 249 | 140.7 |
| Non Financial Income | 617 | 555 | 609 | 9.7 | -1.2 | 2,185 | 2,380 | 9.0 |
| Fee Income | 531 | 471 | 539 | 14.4 | 1.5 | 1,894 | 1,976 | 4.3 |
| Other Net Income and Expenses | 85 | 84 | 70 | -16.7 | -18.2 | 291 | 404 | 38.9 |
| Operating Expenses | 1,555 | 1,499 | 1,657 | 10.6 | 6.6 | 5,940 | 6,173 | 3.9 |
| Personnel Expenses | 573 | 625 | 615 | -1.5 | 7.4 | 2,312 | 2,497 | 8.0 |
| Operation Expenses | 672 | 557 | 722 | 29.6 | 7.4 | 2,422 | 2,397 | -1.0 |
| Other Expenses | 310 | 317 | 321 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 1,206 | 1,279 | 6.1 |
| Result Before Taxes | -550 | 197 | 266 | 35.4 | -148.4 | -994 | -64 | 93.6 |
| Income Tax | -280 | 87 | 104 | 18.8 | -137.0 | -621 | 26 | 104.2 |
| **Net Result** | **-270** | **109** | **163** | **48.7** | **-160.2** | **-372** | **-90** | **75.9** |

### 4.3.1. Net Profit

Quarterly figures

Q/Q Performance:

Net profit totaled COP 163 billion in 4Q24, increasing by 48.7% compared to the previous quarter. This result was mainly driven by lower financial expenses, reduced provisioning expenses, higher FX and derivatives income, and an increase in non-financial income. The annualized quarterly return on average equity (ROAE) closed at 4.08%.

Net profit in Colombia amounted to COP $70.0 billion, in line with the consolidated result.

Net profits from Central America operations totaled around USD 21.2 million, growing by 9.3% during the quarter, primarily due to higher loan and investment income, increased non-financial income, and expense control.

Y/Y Performance:

Consolidated net profits increased by COP 432.7 billion annually, mainly driven by lower financial expenses, reduced provisioning expenses, and positive FX and derivatives results.

Net profit from operations in Colombia grew by COP 424.8 billion, following the same trend as the consolidated result.

In the international operation, net profit in USD increased by USD 451 thousand compared to the same quarter of the previous year, mainly due to higher loan, investment, and non-financial income.

Accumulated figures

Y/Y Performance:

Net accumulated results for the year closed at COP -89.7 billion, improving by COP 283 billion compared to the accumulated figure as of December 2023, mainly driven by lower financial expenses, reduced provisioning expenses, better FX and derivatives results, and controlled operating expenses. Consequently, the 12-month ROAE closed at -0.58%.

Net result in Colombia closed at COP -441.9 billion, improving by COP 282 billion compared to December 2023, in line with the consolidated figures.

In the international operation, accumulated net income in USD closed at USD 86.5 million, increasing by 6.3%, mainly due to higher loan, non-financial, and FX and derivatives income. El Salvador and Honduras contributed the most to Central America's results, with USD 41 million and USD 31 million, respectively.

### 4.3.2. Gross Financial Margin

| Gross Financial Margin | Quarterly Figures | | | % Chg. | | Accumulated Figures | | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (COP billion) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 4Q23 | 4Q24 | Y/Y |
| Loan Income | 4,749 | 4,313 | 4,271 | -1.0 | -10.1 | 19,782 | 17,812 | -10.0 |
| Investments and Interbank Income | 745 | 638 | 514 | -19.5 | -31.0 | 2,549 | 2,278 | -10.6 |
| Financial Income | 5,494 | 4,951 | 4,785 | -3.4 | -12.9 | 22,331 | 20,090 | -10.0 |
| Financial Expenses | 3,266 | 2,772 | 2,699 | -2.6 | -17.3 | 13,039 | 11,415 | -12.5 |
| Gross Financial Margin | 2,229 | 2,179 | 2,086 | -4.3 | -6.4 | 9,292 | 8,675 | -6.6 |
| FX Changes, Derivatives | -120 | 16 | 130 | 100.0 | -208.2 | -613 | 249 | -140.7 |
| GFM + FX&D | 2,108 | 2,196 | 2,216 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 8,679 | 8,925 | 2.8 |

| NIM | | | | Bps. Chg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annualized Quarter | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y |
| NIM | 5.77% | 5.49% | 5.16% | -32 | -61 |
| NIM FX+D | 5.46% | 5.53% | 5.49% | -4 | 3 |

| NIM | | | | Bps. Chg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Months | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y |
| NIM | 5.87% | 5.64% | 5.49% | -15 | -38 |
| NIM FX+D | 5.48% | 5.64% | 5.65% | 1 | 17 |

## Quarterly figures

### Q/Q Performance:

The consolidated gross financial margin for the quarter totaled COP 2.1 trillion, decreasing by 4.3% compared to the previous quarter, primarily due to lower financial income.

Loan income decreased by 1.0%, reflecting: (i) lower loan rates across the system throughout 2024, in line with the reduction in the intervention rate, as well as a sharp decline in the cap rate (-246 bps Q/Q); and (ii) a portfolio composition shift, with a higher share of commercial and mortgage loans.

Investment and interbank income decreased by 19.5% this quarter, mainly due to the decline in the medium-term yield curve, particularly affecting Colombian Treasury Bonds denominated in COP and UVR (inflation-linked unit).

During the quarter, financial expenses decreased by 2.6%, mainly due to liability repricing in line with lower interest rates.

FX and derivatives income for the quarter totaled COP 130 billion, increasing by more than COP 113 billion. This growth was primarily driven by Colombia, as a result of the valuation of derivatives which hedge mainly foreign exchange effects.

The NIM FX+D, which includes the impact of interest rate and FX risk management strategies, closed the year at 5.49%, decreasing by 4 bps compared to 3Q24.

### Y/Y Performance:

The gross financial margin for 4Q24 decreased by 6.4% compared to 4Q23, mainly due to lower financial income.

In Colombia, the gross financial margin decreased by 14.1%, in line with the consolidated figures.

In the international operation, the gross financial margin in USD increased by 14.7% during the year, reflecting higher financial income.

## Accumulated figures

### Y/Y Performance:

The accumulated gross financial margin, including FX and derivatives strategies, totaled approximately COP 8.9 trillion, representing a 2.8% increase compared to the same period in 2023. This result was mainly driven by higher FX and derivatives income and lower financial expenses, which offset the decline in financial income.

FX and derivatives income reached COP 249 billion, driven by the valuation of derivatives that hedge fluctuations in the investment portfolio and foreign exchange rates.

In Central America, the gross financial margin, including FX and derivatives strategies, reached USD 501.5 million, increasing by 12.4%, mainly due to higher FX and derivatives income, as well as a 10.8% increase in loan income, particularly in the commercial and consumer segments.

As a result, the NIM FX&D closed at 5.65%, increasing by 17 bps year-over-year, driven by lower funding costs and effective interest rate risk management strategies.

### 4.3.3. Provision Expenses

| Provision Expenses (COP billion) | Quarterly Figures 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Q/Q | Y/Y | Accumulated Figures 4Q23 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provision for credit losses | 1,741 | 1,275 | 1,252 | -1.8 | -28.1 | 6,991 | 6,203 | -11.3 |
| Loan recoveries* | 20 | 220 | 351 | 59.5 | 1635.5 | 1,073 | 1,007 | -6.2 |
| **Net Provision Expenses** | **1,720** | **1,055** | **901** | **-14.6** | **-47.6** | **5,917** | **5,196** | **-12.2** |

*Loan recoveries include Net loan sales

| Cost of Risk Annualized Quarter | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Bps. Chg Q/Q | Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CoR | 5.06% | 3.00% | 2.48% | -52 | -258 |

| Cost of Risk 12 months | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Bps. Chg Q/Q | Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CoR | 4.35% | 4.27% | 3.57% | -70 | -78 |

Quarterly figures

Q/Q Performance:

Provision expenses (net of recoveries) amounted to COP 901 billion, decreasing by 14.6% compared to the previous quarter, mainly due to lower provisions required for the consumer portfolio, given lower past-due loans formation for this segment and the maturity process of the most affected vintages.

As a result, the annualized quarterly Cost of Risk closed at 2.48%, decreasing by 52 bps compared to the previous quarter.

Y/Y Performance:

In the consolidated operation, provision expenses (net of recoveries) decreased by 47.6% compared to 4Q23, in line with the normalization of the credit cycle and the decline in provisioning expenses for the consumer portfolio.

The annualized quarterly Cost of Risk decreased by 258 bps compared to the previous year.

Accumulated figures

Y/Y Performance:

Provision expenses (net of recoveries) accumulated as of December 2024 reached COP 5.2 trillion, decreasing by 12.2% compared to the same period of the previous year. This was due to efforts made to improve the risk profile of the consumer portfolio.

As a result, the 12-month Cost of Risk closed at 3.57%, decreasing by 78 bps compared to the previous year.

### 4.3.4. Non-Financial Income

| Non Financial Income | Quarterly Figures | | | % Chg. | | Accumulated Figures | | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Billion COP) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 4Q23 | 4Q24 | Y/Y |
| Fee income | 531 | 471 | 539 | 14.4 | 1.5 | 1,894 | 1,976 | 4.3 |
| Other Net Income and Expenses | 85 | 84 | 70 | -16.7 | -18.2 | 291 | 404 | 38.9 |
| **Non-Financial Income** | **617** | **555** | **609** | **9.7** | **-1.2** | **2,185** | **2,380** | **9.0** |

Quarterly figures

Q/Q Performance:

Non-financial income totaled COP 609 billion in the fourth quarter of the year, increasing 9.7% compared to the previous quarter.

Fee income grew by 14.4% during the quarter, mainly due to higher income related to the acquiring business, as well as higher transactionality related to the seasonal effect typically observed in December.

On the other hand, other net income and expenses decreased by 16.7% quarterly, due to lower release of provisions for assets received as payment.

Y/Y Performance:

Non-financial income decreased by 1.2% due to lower income from the sale of assets received as payment.

Accumulated figures

Y/Y Performance:

Non-financial income accumulated as of December 2024 increased by 9.0% compared to the previous year, mainly in Colombia due to the increase in portfolio management fees and higher transactionality.

In addition, other income increased by 38.9%, mainly due to lower provisions for assets received as payment, given appraisal updates.

### 4.3.5. Operating Expenses

| Operating Expenses | Quarterly Figures | | | % Chg. | | Accumulated Figures | | % Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (COP billion) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y | 4Q23 | 4Q24 | Y/Y |
| Personnel Expenses | 573 | 625 | 615 | -1.5 | 7.4 | 2,312 | 2,497 | 8.0 |
| Operating Expenses and Others | 982 | 874 | 1,042 | 19.2 | 6.1 | 3,628 | 3,676 | 1.3 |
| **Total Expenses** | **1,555** | **1,499** | **1,657** | **10.6** | **6.6** | **5,940** | **6,173** | **3.9** |

| Cost-to-Income | | | | Bps. Chg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Annualized Quarter | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y |
| Cost-to-Income | 57.1% | 54.5% | 58.7% | 418 | 160 |
| Cost-to-Assets | 3.47% | 3.28% | 3.55% | 27 | 8 |

| **Cost-to-Income** | | | | **Bps. Chg** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 months | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Cost-to-Income | 54.8% | 54.3% | 54.7% | 43 | -10 |
| Cost-to-Assets | 3.26% | 3.37% | 3.39% | 2 | 13 |

Quarterly figures

Q/Q Performance:

During 4Q24, operating expenses increased by 10.6% compared to the previous period.

Personnel expenses decreased by 1.5%, mainly due to the benefit recognized in the previous quarter as a result of the collective agreement signed in May.

Meanwhile, operating and other expenses increased by 19.2% compared to the previous period, explained by higher fees, technology services, insurance, and advertising.

The cost-to-income ratio for the quarter stood at 54.7%, increasing by 43 bps compared to the previous quarter. This was mainly due to the increase in operating expenses during the quarter.

Y/Y Performance:

Operating expenses in 4Q24 increased by 6.6% compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year, mainly impacted by the operations in Colombia.

Additionally, this performance was driven by a 7.4% increase in personnel expenses, as a result of the wage increase between 2023 and 2024.

Finally, operating and other expenses increased by 6.1%, mainly due to cloud services, technology equipment maintenance, and data services.

Accumulated figures

Y/Y Performance:

Accumulated operating expenses as of December 2024 reached COP 6.1 trillion, increasing by 3.9% compared to the same period in 2023, impacted by higher personnel expenses (8.0%), primarily due to salary increases and the impact of the collective agreement. Meanwhile, operating and other expenses increased by 1.3% due to technology infrastructure maintenance and deposit insurance expenses.

However, expense growth remained below the accumulated inflation rate in 2023 (9.3%), reflecting the execution of the Bank's strategy focused on expense control.

### 4.3.6. Taxes

Quarterly figures

| **Income Tax** | | | | **% Chg** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Tax | -280 | 87 | 104 | 18.8 | -137.0 |

Q/Q and Y/Y Performance:

Taxes for the quarter totaled $104 billion, increasing quarterly and annually due to higher results before taxes in 4Q24.

Accumulated figures

| Income Tax Accumulated | 4Q23 | 4Q24 | % Chg Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tax | -621 | 26 | -104.2 |

Y/Y Performance:

The accumulated tax as of December 2024 stood at $26 billion, increasing compared to the amount accumulated in the same period of the previous year. This was due to variations in income before taxes and higher tax deductions applied in 2023.

## 5. INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS

The individual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards in force in Colombia, expressed in Colombian Pesos (COP), based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) with adjustments established by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.

### 5.1. Statement of Financial Position

**Statement of Financial Position**

| (COP Billion) | | | | % Chg. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Cash and Interbank Funds | 11,014 | 7,148 | 10,058 | 40.7 | -8.7 |
| Net Investments | 19,612 | 22,735 | 23,289 | 2.4 | 18.8 |
| Gross Loan Portfolio | 103,089 | 103,963 | 105,937 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| Commercial | 42,853 | 47,236 | 49,109 | 4.0 | 14.6 |
| Consumer | 28,763 | 24,138 | 23,587 | -2.3 | -18.0 |
| Mortgage | 31,473 | 32,589 | 33,241 | 2.0 | 5.6 |
| Loan Loss Reserves | -6,885 | -6,416 | -6,567 | -2.4 | 4.6 |
| Other Assets | 11,842 | 11,869 | 11,611 | -2.2 | -1.9 |
| **Total Assets** | **138,671** | **139,299** | **144,328** | **3.6** | **4.1** |
| **Liabilities and Equity** | | | | | |
| Repos and Interbank Liabilities | 1,605 | 2,996 | 3,193 | 6.6 | 99.0 |
| Demand Deposits | 47,576 | 43,839 | 47,968 | 9.4 | 0.8 |
| Savings Accounts | 39,203 | 36,367 | 39,491 | 8.6 | 0.7 |
| Checking Accounts | 8,373 | 7,472 | 8,476 | 13.4 | 1.2 |
| Term Deposits | 47,019 | 53,125 | 52,457 | -1.3 | 11.6 |
| Bonds | 9,345 | 8,451 | 8,400 | -0.6 | -10.1 |
| Credits | 12,393 | 11,457 | 11,480 | 0.2 | -7.4 |
| Other Liabilities | 7,696 | 5,257 | 6,185 | 17.7 | -19.6 |
| Total Liabilities | 125,634 | 125,124 | 129,684 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Total Equity | 13,037 | 14,175 | 14,644 | 3.3 | 12.3 |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **138,671** | **139,299** | **144,328** | **3.6** | **4.1** |

#### 5.1.1. Assets

Assets totaled $144.3 trillion, increasing by 3.6% in the quarter and 4.1% year-over-year. The quarter's variation is mainly attributed to increases in cash, interbank funds and the gross loan portfolio. Meanwhile, the annual growth is mainly explained by the performance of the investment portfolio and gross loan portfolio.

Cash and interbank funds totaled $10.1 trillion, representing a 40.7% increase compared to the previous quarter and an 8.7% decline over the year. The quarterly increase was due to a higher balance in the Federal Reserve account corresponding to the sale of debt instruments and an increase in money market operations. Meanwhile, the annual decline was driven by lower balances held with the Central Bank and foreign correspondent banks.

The investment portfolio totaled $23.3 trillion, increasing by 2.4% in the quarter and 18.8% annually. This growth is attributed to liquidity strategies implemented by the Bank to ensure adequate resource availability and efficient, profitable asset management.

The gross loan portfolio closed at $105.9 trillion, growing 1.9% in the quarter and 2.8% in the year. Below is the performance of the different loan portfolio segments:

The commercial portfolio stood at $49.1 trillion, increasing by 4.0% compared to the previous quarter and 14.6% annually, driven by better disbursement dynamics in the energy, oil & gas, and agribusiness sectors.

The consumer portfolio totaled $23.6 trillion, decreasing by 2.3% in the quarter and 18.0% annually, in line with lower credit demand and fewer disbursements, consistent with system-wide trends.

The mortgage portfolio closed at approximately $33.2 trillion, increasing by 2% in the quarter and 5.6% over the year. This performance was mainly due to strong performance in the low-income housing segment, driven by government subsidies and increased demand in residential housing.

Finally, other assets decreased by 2.2% in the quarter and 1.9% compared to the previous year, mainly due to lower balances in acceptances and derivatives.

### 5.1.2. Liabilities and Equity

The Bank's liabilities totaled $129.7 trillion, increasing by 3.6% in the quarter, mainly due to higher balances in demand deposits and accounts payable. The annual increase of 3.2% was driven by higher certificates of deposit and interbank repo transactions.

Demand deposits closed at $48.0 trillion, increasing by 9.4% in the quarter and 0.8% on an annual basis. The quarterly increase was mainly due to higher balances in savings and checking accounts. Meanwhile, the annual increase was driven by institutional clients migrating from term deposits to demand deposits, aligning with the strategy to pursue lower-cost funding.

Term deposits reached $52.5 trillion, decreasing by 1.3% in the quarter but increasing by 11.6%over the year. The quarterly decline was due to a lower monetary policy rate, while the annual increase was driven by customer preference for higher-yielding products, consistent with the high-interest-rate environment at the beginning of the year.

Bonds closed the quarter at $8.4 trillion, decreasing by 0.6% in the quarter and 10.1% in the year, mainly due to maturities of certain issuances.

Credits with entities totaled COP $11.5 trillion, increasing by 0.2% in the quarter due to obligations assumed with foreign entities, but decreasing by 7.4% year-over-year due to lower renewal activity of obligations in foreign currency.

The equity for the individual operation closed at over $14.6 trillion, increasing by 3.3% in the quarter and 12.3% in the year.

The Common Equity Tier 1 closed at 12.11%, increasing by 36 bps in the quarter and 138 bps in the year. The Total Capital Adequacy Ratio closed at 18.58% as of December 2024, increasing by 46 bps in the quarter and 182 bps in the year.

## 5.2. Income Statement

| Income Statement (COP Billion) | Quarterly Figures 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Q/Q | Y/Y | Accumulated Figures 4Q23 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest Income | 4,501 | 3,777 | 3,523 | -6.7 | -21.7 | 17,623 | 15,312 | -13.1 |
| Loans | 4,005 | 3,408 | 3,265 | -4.2 | -18.5 | 16,213 | 14,059 | -13.3 |
| Comercial | 1,686 | 1,461 | 1,374 | -5.9 | -18.5 | 6,922 | 6,022 | -13.0 |
| Consumer | 1,431 | 1,087 | 1,062 | -2.3 | -25.8 | 5,933 | 4,560 | -23.1 |
| Mortgage | 888 | 859 | 829 | -3.5 | -6.7 | 3,357 | 3,477 | 3.6 |
| Investments | 448 | 405 | 218 | -46.2 | -51.3 | 1,484 | 1,244 | -16.1 |
| Other Income | 48 | -36 | 40 | 212.7 | -16.6 | -74 | 9 | 111.6 |
| Financial Expenses | 2,797 | 2,221 | 2,144 | -3.5 | -23.4 | 11,085 | 9,295 | -16.1 |
| Demand Deposits | 646 | 381 | 360 | -5.5 | -44.3 | 2,522 | 1,739 | -31.1 |
| Term Deposits | 1,535 | 1,387 | 1,355 | -2.3 | -11.7 | 5,979 | 5,631 | -5.8 |
| Credits with Entities | 346 | 249 | 247 | -1.2 | -28.8 | 1,394 | 1,055 | -24.3 |
| Bonds | 258 | 191 | 170 | -10.9 | -34.0 | 1,141 | 819 | -28.2 |
| Others | 12 | 13 | 12 | -5.0 | 0.3 | 47 | 51 | 8.5 |
| Gross Financial Margin | 1,704 | 1,556 | 1,379 | -11.4 | -19.0 | 6,539 | 6,017 | -8.0 |
| Net Provision Expenses | 1,651 | 1,127 | 1,051 | -6.7 | -36.3 | 5,458 | 4,903 | -10.2 |
| Net Interest Margin | 53 | 430 | 328 | -23.5 | -519.9 | 1,081 | 1,114 | 3.0 |
| Exchange and Derivatives | 294 | 38 | 380 | 908.8 | 29.2 | -86 | 689 | 902.0 |
| Non Financial Income | 1,036 | 631 | 756 | 19.8 | -27.0 | 2,387 | 2,787 | 16.7 |
| Fee Income | 365 | 311 | 361 | 16.1 | -1.0 | 1,274 | 1,328 | 4.2 |
| Other Net Income and Expenses | 671 | 320 | 395 | 23.4 | -41.2 | 1,113 | 1,459 | 31.1 |
| Operating Expenses | 1,220 | 1,081 | 1,201 | 11.1 | -1.6 | 4,305 | 4,513 | 4.8 |
| Personnel Expenses | 392 | 430 | 419 | -2.6 | 6.9 | 1,560 | 1,717 | 10.1 |
| Operating Expenses | 579 | 396 | 536 | 35.4 | -7.4 | 1,776 | 1,772 | -0.2 |
| Others | 249 | 255 | 246 | -3.7 | -1.2 | 968 | 1,024 | 5.7 |
| Result Before Taxes | 164 | 17 | 264 | 1408.3 | 61.1 | -922 | 77 | 108.3 |
| Income Tax | -338 | -158 | -193 | -22.2 | 43.1 | -1,028 | -776 | 24.5 |
| **Net Result** | **502** | **175** | **456** | **160.6** | **-9.1** | **106** | **853** | **704.9** |

Q/Q and Y/Y Performance:

Gross financial margin reached $1.4 trillion, decreasing by 11.4% compared to the previous quarter and 19.0% year-over-year. This quarterly and annual decline is mainly explained by the contraction in loan and investment income.

Provision expenses (net of recoveries) totaled approximately $1.1 trillion, decreasing by 6.7% in the quarter and 36.3% in the year. This was driven by lower provisioning requirements for the consumer portfolio due to a decline in past due loan formation in this segment.

Non-financial income stood at $756.1 billion, increasing by 19.8% in the quarter but decreasing by 27.0% year-over-year. The quarterly behavior was driven by higher fee income from the merchant acquiring business and increased transaction volumes due to seasonal effects during December. The annual decrease is explained by lower income from capital contributions in kind related to the transfer of Banco Davivienda's Central American operations to Holding Davivienda Internacional S.A..

Operating expenses totaled $1.2 trillion, increasing by 11.1% in the quarter but decreasing by 1.6% year-over-year. The quarterly increase was due to higher operating expenses, mainly technology infrastructure fees, advertising expenses and cloud services. The annual decline reflects efficiency and process optimization initiatives implemented throughout the year.

The income tax in 4Q24 stood at -$192.5 billion, reflecting an increase in tax refunds compared to the previous quarter.

As a result, net income closed at $456.2 billion, increasing by 160.6% compared to the previous quarter but decreasing by 9.1% annually.

### Accumulated figures

### Y/Y Performance:

Net accumulated income closed at $852.7 billion, growing by 704.9% compared to December 2023. This increase was mainly driven by lower financial expenses, higher foreign exchange and derivative income, and lower provision expenses.

Gross financial margin closed at $6 trillion, decreasing by 8% year-over-year. However, when including the foreign exchange and derivatives strategy, the margin would have expanded by 3.9%.

Provision expenses (net of recoveries) stood at $4.9 trillion, decreasing by 10.1% compared to the same period of the previous year. This decline was due to improvements in the consumer portfolio's risk profile.

Non-financial income increased by 16.7%, mainly due to non-recurring income related to the process to consolidate Banco Davivienda's operations in Costa Rica, Honduras, and El Salvador in Holding Davivienda Internacional S.A. Additionally, this increase was driven by higher fee and service income related to the merchant acquiring business and increased transaction volumes.

Operating expenses closed at $4.5 trillion, increasing by 4.8% compared to December 2023. This increase was primarily driven by higher personnel expenses, including the impact of the collective agreement.

The accumulated tax refund as of December 2023 stood at $776 billion, decreasing compared to the same period of the previous year due to higher pre-tax earnings.

## 6. RISK MANAGEMENT

Banco Davivienda maintains a robust risk management system that enables it to identify, evaluate and respond in a timely manner to various threats that may impact its operations. This section provides an in-depth analysis of material risks or those that experienced a significant variation during the period.

### 6.1. Market Risk

Market risk management begins with recognizing the primary mandate or mission of the investments that participate in the Bank's balance sheet structure, that is, the business model. Generally, there are two major business models: structural management and trading and distribution management.

The first one focuses on managing balance sheet risks, generating returns through interest income, and building long-term investments aligned with the Bank's business objective.

The second one concentrates on generating profits from short- and medium-term price fluctuations and distributing financial products to different types of clients.

The segmentation of the investment portfolio into trading and structural investments is a key consideration for defining risk policies, alerts, and limits that reflect the Bank's risk appetite and tolerance, accounting classification, and the responsibilities of the management teams making investment decisions.

In particular, Banco Davivienda participates through its investment portfolio in the capital market, money market, and foreign exchange market. The managed portfolios consist of a series of assets aimed at spreading risk exposure while adhering to early warning indicators and defined limits to maintain the balance sheet's risk profile and risk-return ratio.

Below is the portfolio information for the Bank under individual financial statements, broken down by business model and accounting classification:

**Individual:**

| **Business Model** | | | | Q/Q | | Y/Y | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Billion COP) | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **$** | **%** | **$** | **%** |
| **Trading** | **2,095** | **3,438** | **3,455** | **17** | **0.5%** | **1,359** | **64.9%** |
| **Structural** | **10,796** | **11,464** | **11,266** | **-198** | **-1.7%** | **470** | **4.4%** |
| Liquidity Reserve | 7,777 | 8,199 | 7,468 | -731 | -8.9% | -309 | -4.0% |
| Balance Sheet Management | 3,019 | 3,265 | 3,797 | 533 | 16.3% | 779 | 25.8% |
| **Total Portfolio** | **12,891** | **14,902** | **14,720** | **-182** | **-1.2%** | **1,829** | **14.2%** |

| **Accounting Classification** | | | | Q/Q | | Y/Y | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (Billion COP) | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **$** | **%** | **$** | **%** |
| Fair value through profit or loss | 4,989 | 5,492 | 5,788 | 296 | 5.4% | 799 | 16.0% |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | 4,146 | 5,778 | 5,135 | -643 | -11.1% | 990 | 23.9% |
| Amortized Cost | 3,757 | 3,632 | 3,797 | 165 | 4.6% | 41 | 1.1% |
| **Total Portfolio** | **12,981** | **14,902** | **14,720** | **-182** | **-1.2%** | **1,739** | **13.4%** |

76.5% of the investment portfolio is allocated on structural positions, designed to generate sustainable profits over time, aligned with balance sheet risk management and the business plan. Therefore, the portfolio has a conservative risk profile with low-risk appetite, given its primary function of managing the Bank's financial risks.

The trading segment has a less conservative risk profile but its risk exposure is consistent with the business size and its expected returns.

The market risk exposure is determined using risk-return criteria, the risk profile established by the Board of Directors, the impact of a stress scenario (unexpected but probable event) on its performance, and their impact on key ratios and overall company results are taken into account..

Consistent with the conservative risk profile of its investment portfolio and its structural management focus, Davivienda's Colombian portfolio maintained a duration below 2.5. This metric has remained stable compared to the same period in 2023 and the previous quarter.

The consolidated portfolio closed the quarter with a total of $20.8 trillion COP. Similar to the Colombian operations, 83% of the consolidated portfolio is allocated to balance sheet risk management, maintaining a conservative risk profile. Below is the portfolio breakdown by business model and accounting classification:

**Consolidated:**

| **Business Model** (Billion COP) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q $ | Q/Q % | Y/Y $ | Y/Y % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Trading** | **2,095** | **3,438** | **3,455** | **17** | **0.5%** | **1,359** | **64.9%** |
| **Structural** | **16,391** | **17,177** | **17,401** | **224** | **1.3%** | **1,010** | **6.2%** |
| Liquidity Reserve | 11,374 | 12,051 | 11,695 | -356 | -3.0% | 321 | 2.8% |
| Balance Sheet Management | 5,017 | 5,126 | 5,706 | 580 | 11.3% | 689 | 13.7% |
| **Total Portfolio** | **18,486** | **20,615** | **20,855** | **240** | **1.2%** | **2,369** | **12.8%** |

| **Accounting Classification** (Billion COP) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q $ | Q/Q % | Y/Y $ | Y/Y % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fair value through profit or loss | 5,237 | 5,927 | 6,232 | 305 | 5.2% | 995 | 19.0% |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | 8,016 | 10,120 | 9,800 | -320 | -3.2% | 1,784 | 22.3% |
| Amortized Cost | 5,142 | 4,568 | 4,823 | 255 | 5.6% | -320 | -6.2% |
| **Total Portfolio** | **18,486** | **20,615** | **20,855** | **240** | **1.2%** | **2,369** | **12.8%** |

Following the same mandate and management approach, the consolidated portfolio had maintained a duration of less than 2.0. This metric remained stable compared to December 2023 and September 2024.

The Bank applies the standardized model for measuring, controlling, and managing market risk, as defined by the Colombian Financial Superintendence. This model focuses on capital allocation and risk exposure. Additionally, internal methodologies aligned with international best practices such as JP Morgan's RiskMetrics are used, incorporating Value at Risk (VaR) models and performance testing to assess predictive accuracy.

According to the Colombian Financial Superintendence's standardized model, the Value at Risk (VaR) for both individual and consolidated investment portfolios has shown the following behavior:

**Individual:**

| **VaR** (% of the Portfolio) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest Rate | 1.49% | 1.16% | 1.24% | 0.07% | -0.26% |
| Exchange Rate | 0.12% | 0.03% | 0.07% | 0.04% | -0.05% |
| Shares | 0.01% | 0.04% | 0.05% | 0.00% | 0.04% |
| Mutual Funds | 0.08% | 0.07% | 0.08% | 0.01% | 0.00% |
| **VaR** | **1.70%** | **1.30%** | **1.43%** | **0.13%** | **-0.27%** |

**Consolidated:**

| **VaR** (% of the Portfolio) | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | Q/Q | Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Interest Rate | 1.32% | 1.15% | 1.16% | 0.01% | -0.15% |
| Exchange Rate | 0.08% | 0.02% | 0.04% | 0.02% | -0.04% |
| Shares | 0.05% | 0.06% | 0.07% | 0.00% | 0.02% |
| Mutual Funds | 0.11% | 0.08% | 0.08% | 0.01% | -0.02% |
| **VaR** | **1.55%** | **1.31%** | **1.35%** | **0.05%** | **-0.20%** |

Overall, the value at risk (VaR) has remained stable for both individual and consolidated portfolios. Any fluctuations in this metric are primarily linked to increases in structural investments under balance sheet management strategies and specific trading initiatives based on market expectations set by the Bank's trading desks.

## 6.2. Credit Risk

**Consolidated**

The pace of decrease in the consumer loan portfolio slowed down, indicating a gradual recovery in loan origination levels and a reduction in write-offs. While credit demand remained stable compared to 2023, the lower disbursement levels observed since the second half of 2022—a result of more prudent origination policies—continue to exert pressure on portfolio growth.

Throughout 2024, loan portfolio behavior and payment capacity have improved, positively impacting portfolio PDL.

These positive results are attributed to various risk management adjustments, including:

Optimized credit underwriting parameters, prioritizing customers with stronger risk profiles; enhanced collections strategies, focusing on efficiency and delinquency recovery; strengthened analytical capabilities, allowing better customer segmentation, deeper understanding of client behavior, and more effective delinquency recovery strategies.

Additionally, a monitoring system based on early, intermediate, and advanced indicators has been implemented. This system enables real-time assessment of strategy impacts and facilitates timely adjustments to ensure sustainable results.

As a result of these measures, consumer loan portfolio quality improved by the end of 2024, with Stage 1 loans reaching 87.5%. Meanwhile, Stage 2 loans declined to 7.9%, and Stage 3 loans slightly decreased to 4.9%, maintaining a stable coverage ratio of 80.3%.

The commercial loan portfolio has maintained a positive growth trend, particularly among corporate clients in the Services, Energy, Oil & Gas, Agriculture, and Construction macro-sectors. Additionally, the majority of these clients exhibit an optimal or good risk profile. In terms of portfolio quality, some SME sub-sectors continue to be impacted by the high interest rate cycle, although delinquency indicators have begun to show signs of stabilization.

Regarding the mortgage loan portfolio, it has resumed its growth trend, driven by disbursements in December 2024. However, portfolio quality remains affected by the financial deterioration of the population most exposed to rising inflation and the lending rates from 2022 and 2023. Nevertheless, roll rates and vintages have remained at favorable levels for over a year.

Overall, the positive trend in total delinquency indicators is expected to continue throughout 2025, supported by the measures implemented and a more favorable macroeconomic environment.

**Individual**

Despite macroeconomic challenges, the Bank's total loan portfolio in Colombia recorded a positive growth of 2.76% at the end of 2024. Although the consumer loan portfolio continues to decline, it is showing signs of stabilization, with a slower contraction rate (-18.00%) compared to previous months. This inflection is driven by higher origination among clients with stronger credit profiles, reflecting the effectiveness of the corrective measures implemented.

The CDE quality indicator for the total portfolio closed at 7,60%, representing a decline of 113 basis points year-over-year. Additionally, total coverage for the CDE loan portfolio increased by 6.68 percentage points, reaching 81.61%.

In the mortgage loan portfolio, the CDE indicator increased by 124 basis points compared to year-end 2023. The mortgage PDL remains impacted by the impacts on the population most exposed to rising inflation and the lending rates from 2022 and 2023. However, the improved performance of recent vintages and adjustments in past-due-loans recovery processes support a projected stabilization and gradual recovery throughout 2025.

| | Quarterly Figures (%) | | | Bps. Chg | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CDE Loans** | **4Q23** | **3Q24** | **4Q24** | **Q/Q** | **Y/Y** |
| Total | 8.73 | 7.98 | 7.60 | -38 | -113 |
| Commercial | 7.68 | 7.84 | 7.48 | -36 | -20 |
| Consumer | 15.48 | 12.32 | 11.15 | -117 | -433 |
| Mortgage | 4.00 | 4.95 | 5.24 | 29 | 124 |

It is important to note that portfolio management follows the same approach for both the consolidated and individual balance sheets, ensuring that monitoring measures apply to both cases.

## 6.3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management is based on the implementation of policies and rigorous monitoring of exposure through short-and long-term metrics, aligned with best practices and current regulations. This approach ensures a high level of confidence in the Bank's ability to meet its payment obligations at all times.

Davivienda and its subsidiaries operate within the established risk appetite levels, which align a conservative risk profile prudently defined by the Board of Directors. This risk appetite is consistent with the Bank's overall strategy, which seeks to balance profitability and financial stability.

No material variations in liquidity risk exposure were observed during the period.

## 6.4. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

As part of its regular operations, Davivienda is exposed to Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), which arises from potential changes in interest rates that could impact the value of the Bank's assets and liabilities that are not held for trading purposes.

IRRBB is monitored and managed through various metrics, including Economic Value of Equity (ΔEVE) sensitivity and Net Interest Margin (ΔNIM) sensitivity, using both standard methodologies established by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and internal models.

The Bank operates within the risk appetite levels defined by the Board of Directors. During the analyzed period, the balance sheet exhibited a high level of repricing match, resulting in a controlled exposure to interest rate shock scenarios. The EVE sensitivity, expressed as a proportion of total Tier 1 capital, remained within the established risk appetite zone. Additionally, no material variations in exposure levels were observed during the period.

## 6.5. Other Risk Management Systems

The other risks[12] to which the Bank is exposed did not present material variations or exposure levels during the fourth quarter of 2024 that could foreseeably impact the normal course of business.

## 6.6. Credit Risk Ratings

During the fourth quarter of 2024, Fitch Ratings confirmed Banco Davivienda's global rating at BB+ and revised the outlook from negative to stable. This revision reflects the significant efforts made by Davivienda to normalize the quality of its assets and reduce operational losses throughout 2024.

[12] Reference for the following risk management systems: Strategic Risk, Country Risk, Operational Risk, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk, Fraud and Transactional Risk, Information Security and Cybersecurity, Data Protection and Privacy Risks, Technology Risk, Third Party and Allied Risks, Business Continuity, Regulatory Compliance.

For S&P and Moody's, no changes were recorded in Davivienda's global rating. As of the end of 2024, the Bank's long-term international issuer rating remains BB+ with a negative outlook from S&P and Baa3 with a negative outlook from Moody's.

The local issuer rating for long-term debt stands at AAA, and short-term debt is rated 1+ by BRC Ratings. Fitch Ratings has also assigned an AAA rating for long-term debt and an F1+ rating for short-term debt.

Finally, local bond programs are rated AAA for senior bonds and AA for subordinated bonds by Fitch Ratings Colombia.

## 7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The following are the material changes that have occurred in the Bank's individual and consolidated financial statements between the reported quarter and the date of release and publication of the financial information:

### 7.1. Consolidated Financial Statements (December 2024)

On January 30, 2025, Banco Davivienda S.A. informed the market that it had increased its indirect capital investment in Davivienda Investment Advisor USA LLC (RIA).

Lastly, on February 4, 2025, Banco Davivienda S.A. announced that its subsidiary Inversiones CFD S.A.S., wholly owned by Corporación Financiera Davivienda S.A., had incorporated RENTING DAVIVIENDA S.A.S. as part of its ordinary business operations. The new entity enhances Davivienda's offering in Colombia's auto market, expanding the Group's capabilities and strengths within the mobility ecosystem.

### 7.2. Individual Financial Statements (December 2024)

As mentioned earlier, Banco Davivienda S.A. signed an agreement with Scotiabank Canada (The Bank of Nova Scotia) to integrate Scotiabank's operations in Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama into Davivienda. Under the terms of the agreement, Davivienda will integrate BNS's operations, in exchange for an approximately 20% ownership stake in the newly combined operation and will participate in the Board of Directors. The implementation of the agreement is subject, among other conditions, to regulatory approvals in each jurisdiction and the respective corporate authorizations.

## 8. CURRENT ISSUANCES

### 8.1. Shares

| Type of Security | Authorized Capital (Shares) | Shares Outstanding | Total Shares Outstanding | Stock Exchange |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred Shares | 500,000,000 | 116,601,012 | 487,670,413 | BVC<br>BCS |
| Common Shares | | 371,069,401 | | Unlisted |

| Stock Information | 4Q23 | 3Q24 | 4Q24 | % Chg. Q/Q | % Chg. Y/Y |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Shares | 451,670,413 | 487,670,413 | 487,670,413 | 0.0 | 8.0 |
| Total Common Shares | 343,676,929 | 371,069,401 | 371,069,401 | 0.0 | 8.0 |
| Total Preferred Shares | 107,993.484 | 116,601,012 | 116,601,012 | 0.0 | 8.0 |
| Preferred Share Closing Price COP | 19,180 | 18,980 | 17,560 | -7.5 | -8.4 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Preferred Share Closing Price USD | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | -12.3 | -20.6 |
| Market Capitalization (Bn COP) | 8,663 | 9,256 | 8,563 | -7.5 | -1.1 |
| Market Capitalization (Bn USD) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | -12.3 | -14.3 |
| Earnings Per Share (EPS) COP | -824 | 224 | 334 | 48.7 | -140.5 |
| Earnings Per Share (EPS) USD | -0.22 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 40.9 | -135.1 |
| Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E) (x) | -23.3 | 84.6 | 52.7 | -37.8 | -326.3 |
| Dividends Per Share COP | 1,072 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | -100.0 |
| Book Value Per Share COP | 32,301 | 31,789 | 32,737 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| Price to Book Value (P/BV) (x) | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.54 | -10.2 | -9.7 |

## 8.2. Bonds

**International Bonds (USD million)**

Currently, we have an international issuance of a perpetual AT1 instrument with a placed and outstanding amount of USD $500 million as of December 31, 2024. This instrument is traded on the Singapore Stock Exchange (SGX).

| Type | Date of Issuance | Maturity Date | Currency | Amount Placed | Outstanding (Dec 24) | Coupon Rate | Risk Ratings | Stock Exchange |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT1 | 22/04/2021 | Perpetual NC10 | USD | 500 | 500 | 6.65% | Fitch: B<br>Moody's: B2 | SGX |

**Distributable Items**

As of December 2024, Banco Davivienda had distributable items in its Individual Financial Statements totaling COP $2.1 trillion. The distributable elements consist of: i) accumulated profits from previous fiscal years, and ii) occasional reserves established for distribution purposes.

**Senior and Subordinated Bonds Program 2011 (COP billion)**

The global amount of the Senior and Subordinated Bonds Program is up to COP $6 trillion out of which COP $200 billion were available as of December 31, 2024. The detail of each issuance batch of the program is provided in the table below.

| Senior and Subordinated Bonds Program 2011 | Date Of Issuance | Maturity Date | Currency | Amount Issued* | Amount Placed** | Outstanding Amount (Dec 24)*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Issuance | 10/03/2011 | 10/09/2013 | COP | 1,300 | 334 | 0 |
| | 10/03/2011 | 10/03/2015 | COP | | 176 | 0 |
| | 10/03/2011 | 10/09/2018 | COP | | 235 | 0 |
| | 10/03/2011 | 10/09/2021 | COP | | 354 | 0 |
| Second Issuance | 25/04/2012 | 25/04/2022 | COP | 400 | 181 | 0 |
| | 25/04/2012 | 25/04/2027 | COP | | 219 | 219 |
| Third Issuance | 15/08/2012 | 15/08/2015 | COP | 500 | 96 | 0 |
| | 15/08/2012 | 15/08/2022 | COP | | 174 | 0 |
| | 15/08/2012 | 15/08/2027 | COP | | 230 | 230 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fourth Issuance | 13/02/2013 | 13/02/2016 | COP | 500 | 101 | 0 |
| | 13/02/2013 | 13/02/2023 | COP | | 215 | 0 |
| | 13/02/2013 | 13/02/2028 | COP | | 185 | 185 |
| Fifth Issuance | 10/12/2013 | 10/12/2015 | COP | 400 | 316 | 0 |
| | 10/12/2013 | 10/12/2020 | COP | | 84 | 0 |
| Sixth Issuance | 15/05/2014 | 15/05/2017 | COP | 600 | 256 | 0 |
| | 15/05/2014 | 15/05/2019 | COP | | 183 | 0 |
| | 15/05/2014 | 15/05/2024 | COP | | 161 | 0 |
| Seventh Issuance | 09/10/2014 | 09/10/2016 | COP | 600 | 273 | 0 |
| | 09/10/2014 | 09/10/2017 | COP | | 90 | 0 |
| | 09/10/2014 | 09/10/2019 | COP | | 109 | 0 |
| | 09/10/2014 | 09/10/2024 | COP | | 128 | 0 |
| Eighth Issuance | 12/02/2015 | 12/02/2018 | COP | 700 | 379 | 0 |
| | 12/02/2015 | 12/02/2020 | COP | | 187 | 0 |
| | 12/02/2015 | 12/02/2025 | COP | | 134 | 134 |
| Ninth Issuance | 13/05/2015 | 13/05/2025 | COP | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Tenth Issuance | 10/11/2015 | 10/11/2017 | COP | 600 | 177 | 0 |
| | 10/11/2015 | 10/11/2020 | COP | | 149 | 0 |
| | 10/11/2015 | 10/11/2025 | COP | | 274 | 274 |
| **Total** | | | | **6,000** | **5,800** | **1,441** |

* Corresponds to the total amount of each issuance as stated in the public offering memorandum.
** The UVR at the issuance date is used to restate UVR-linked bonds to COP. (UVR: Unidad de valor real, Colombia's inflation-linked unit).
***The outstanding amount only includes principal.

| | Global Amount | Available at Dec 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Program 2011 | 6,000 | 200 |

**Senior and Subordinated Bonds Program 2015 (COP billion)**

The global amount of the Senior and Subordinated Bonds Program is up to COP $14.51 trillion; COP $8.1 trillion were available as of December 31, 2024. The detail of each issuance batch of the program is provided in the table below.

| Senior and Subordinated Bonds Program 2015 | Date Of Issuance | Maturity Date | Currency | Amount Issued* | Amount Placed** | Outstanding Amount (Dec 24)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Issuance | 27/07/2016 | 27/07/2019 | COP | 600 | 222 | 0 |
| | 27/07/2016 | 27/07/2023 | COP | | 132 | 0 |
| | 27/07/2016 | 27/07/2028 | COP | | 246 | 246 |
| Second Issuance | 28/09/2016 | 28/09/2026 | COP | 400 | 359 | 359 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third Issuance | 29/03/2017 | 29/03/2024 | COP | 400 | 199 | 0 |
| | 29/03/2017 | 29/03/2025 | COP | | 200 | 200 |
| Fourth Issuance | 07/06/2017 | 07/06/2020 | COP | 700 | 357 | 0 |
| | 07/06/2017 | 07/06/2024 | COP | | 174 | 0 |
| | 07/06/2017 | 07/06/2027 | COP | | 169 | 169 |
| Fifth Issuance | 15/11/2018 | 27/07/2023 | COP | 500 | 200 | 0 |
| | 15/11/2018 | 15/11/2021 | COP | | 87 | 0 |
| | 15/11/2018 | 15/11/2026 | COP | | 166 | 166 |
| Sixth Issuance | 19/02/2019 | 19/02/2022 | COP | 500 | 276 | 0 |
| | 19/02/2019 | 19/02/2029 | COP | | 224 | 224 |
| Seventh Issuance | 16/07/2019 | 16/07/2022 | COP | 600 | 169 | 0 |
| | 16/07/2019 | 16/07/2024 | COP | | 307 | 0 |
| | 16/07/2019 | 16/07/2029 | COP | | 124 | 124 |
| Eighth Issuance | 26/09/2019 | 26/09/2023 | COP | 700 | 291 | 0 |
| | 26/09/2019 | 26/09/2026 | COP | | 290 | 290 |
| | 26/09/2019 | 26/09/2031 | COP | | 119 | 119 |
| Ninth Issuance | 11/02/2020 | 11/02/2025 | COP | 700 | 244 | 244 |
| | 11/02/2020 | 11/02/2027 | COP | | 169 | 169 |
| | 11/02/2020 | 11/02/2032 | UVR | | 287 | 287 |
| Tenth Issuance | 18/02/2021 | 18/02/2026 | COP | 700 | 221 | 221 |
| | 18/02/2021 | 18/02/2028 | COP | | 276 | 276 |
| | 18/02/2021 | 18/02/2031 | UVR | | 203 | 202 |
| Eleventh Issuance | 07/09/2021 | 07/09/2031 | COP | 700 | 217 | 217 |
| | 07/09/2021 | 07/09/2024 | COP | | 277 | 0 |
| | 07/09/2021 | 07/09/2026 | COP | | 205 | 205 |
| **Total** | | | | **6,500** | **6,410** | **3,717** |

* Corresponds to the total amount of each issuance as stated in the public offering memorandum.
** The UVR at the issuance date is used to restate UVR-linked bonds to COP. (UVR: Unidad de valor real, Colombia's inflation-linked unit).
***The outstanding amount only includes principal.

| | Global Amount | Outstanding Amount Dec 24 |
|---|---|---|
| Program 2015 | 14,510 | 8,101 |

**Domestic issuances with a single international buyer (COP billion)**

| Senior | Holder | Date of Issuance | Maturity Date | Currency | Amount Placed | Outstanding Amount (Dec 24)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Senior | IFC | 25/04/2017 | 25/04/2027 | COP | 433 | 433 |
| Senior | BID | 25/08/2020 | 25/08/2027 | COP | 363 | 363 |

*The outstanding amount only includes principal.

### 8.3. Term Deposits

Term Deposits (CDs) issued by Banco Davivienda traded and listed on the Colombian Stock Exchange had a nominal value as of December 31, 2024 of COP 27.21 trillion.

## 9. GLOSSARY

1. **Book Value per Share (BV) COP =** (Consolidated Equity - Non-controlling Interest) / Total Shares.
2. **CDE Loans:** Corresponds to the rating assigned to clients based on the Superintendencia Financiera's rating methodology, where the CDE portfolios represent clients with the highest level of deterioration.
3. **Cost of Risk (12 months) =** Provision Expenses (12 Months) / Gross Loans.
4. **Cost of Risk (Annualized Quarter) =** Provision Expenses (Quarter) x 4 / Gross Loans.
5. **Cost-to-income =** Operating Expenses / (Gross Financial Margin + Non-Financial Income + FX&D).
6. **Coverage:** Loan Loss Provisions / Past due Loans over 90 days.
7. **Coverage + Collaterals:** Loan Loss Reserve + Collateral Value / Portfolio over 90 days. The value of the collaterals corresponds to the value of the collaterals covering each credit in the portfolio over 90 days, applying haircuts according to the type of collateral in each case.
8. **Earnings per Share (EPS) COP =** (Accumulated Net Profits (12 months)) / Total Shares.
9. **Earnings per Share (EPS) USD =** (Accumulated Net Profits (12 months) / Exchange Rate as of the close of the Current Reported Quarter) / Total Shares.
10. **Gross Loans / Funding Sources =** Gross Loan Portfolio / (Demand Deposits + Term Deposits + Credits with Entities + Bonds).
11. **Investment NIM (12 months) =** (Fixed Income Securities Income (Accum. 12 months) + Interbank Income (Accum. 12 months) - Financial Expenses due to Monetary Market Operations (Accum. 12 months)) / (Average Fixed Income Securities (5 Quarters) + Average Interbank Funds (5 Quarters)).
12. **Investment NIM (FX&D) (12 months) =** (Fixed Income Securities Income (Accum. 12 months) + Interbank Income (Accum. 12 months) - Financial Expenses due to Monetary Market Operations (Accum. 12 months) + (Exchanges and Derivatives (Accum. 12 months)) / (Fixed Income Securities (5 Quarters) + Interbank Funds (5 Quarters)).
13. **Loan NIM (12 months) =** (Loan Income (12 months) - (Savings Accounts Expenses (12 months) + Checking Accounts Expenses (12 months) + Term Deposit Expenses (12 months) + Credits with Entities Expenses (12 months) + Bond Expenses (12 months)) / Average Interest Earning Loans (5 Quarters).
14. **Market Capitalization (Bn COP) =** Total Shares * Preferred Share Closing Price.
15. **Market Capitalization (Bn USD) =** (Total Shares * Preferred Share Closing Price) / Exchange Rate as of the close of the Current Reported Quarter.
16. **Market Risk:** Refers to the possibility of incurring losses associated with the decrease in the value of portfolios due to changes in the price of financial instruments in which positions are held on or off the balance sheet. It is also understood as uncertainty about the future value of an investment, and its management consists of identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks derived from fluctuations in various risk factors, including interest rates, exchange rates, prices, indexes, and other factors to which the entity's activity is exposed.
17. **NIM (12 months) =** Gross Financial Margin (12 months) / Average Interest Earning Assets (5 quarters).
18. **NIM (FX&D) (12 months) =** (Accumulated Gross Financial Margin (12 months) + Accumulated Exchanges and Derivatives (12 months)) / Average Interest Earning Assets (5 Quarters).
19. **NIM (Annualized Quarter) =** Gross Financial Margin (Quarter) x 4 / Average Interest Earning Assets (2 Quarters).
20. **NIM (FX&D) (Annualized Quarter) =** (Gross Financial Margin (Quarter) + Exchanges and Derivatives (Quarter ) x 4) / Interest Earning Assets (2 Quarters).
21. **Non Financial Income Ratio =** Total Non Financial Income / (Gross Financial Income + Non Financial Income + Exchange and Derivative Income).
22. **PDL > 90 =** Past due Loans over 90 days / Gross Loan Portfolio.
23. **PDL > 120 =** (Past due Mortgage Loans over 120 days + Commercial past due Loans over 90 days + Consumer past due Loans over 90 days) / Gross Loan Portfolio.
24. **Preferred Share Closing Price USD =** Preferred Share Closing Price COP / Exchange Rate as of the close of the Current Reported Quarter.
25. **Price to Book Value (P/BV) (x) =** Preferred Share Closing Price / Book Value per Share (BV) COP.
26. **Price / Earnings per Share (P/E) =** Preferred Share Closing Price / Earnings per Share (EPS) COP.

27. **ROAA (Annualized Quarter) =** (Net Profits (Quarter) x 4) / Average Assets (2 Quarters).
28. **ROAA (12 months) =** Net Profits (12 months) / Average Assets (5 Quarters).
29. **ROAE (Annualized Quarter) =** (Net Profits (Quarter) x 4) / Average Equity (2 Quarters).
30. **ROAE (12 months) =** Net Profits (12 months) / Average Equity (5 Quarters).
31. **Total PDL > 120 =** (Mortgage Loans over 120 days + Commercial Loans over 90 days + Consumer Loans over 90 days) / Gross Loan Portfolio.
32. **VaR:** Value at Risk (VaR) is a measure used to estimate the potential loss amount that a portfolio could experience due to price movements affecting its valuation over a specified time horizon, at a certain probability level. The VaR is calculated according to the methodology defined by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, through Annex I of Chapter XXI of the Basic Accounting and Financial Circular. It corresponds to a parametric VaR model under stress conditions, aiming to allocate capital for market risk.

## 4Q24 EARNINGS CONFERENCE CALL

Davivienda is pleased to invite you to the fourth quarter 2024 results teleconference, which will take place on February 21th at 9:00 am COT / 9:00 am EST. Please visit the following link to register.

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