

Credivalores-Crediservicios S. A.
Financial Statements

For the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023

CREDIVALORES -CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Stated in million of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	39.583	59.794
Financial assets at fair value measured against profits and losses			
Fair Value Investments	7.1	627	983
Derivatives Instruments	15	9.545	13.806
Total financial assets at fair value		10.172	14.789
Financial Assets at amortized cost			
Consumer loans	10	1.810.859	1.858.276
Impairment	10	(480.683)	(455.798)
Total Loan portfolio, net	10	1.330.176	1.402.478
Accounts receivable, net	11	260.459	257.284
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost		1.590.635	1.659.762
Current tax assets	20	42.497	41.476
Deferred tax assets, net	20	148.015	128.756
Property and equipment, net	12	270	301
Assets for right of use	13	8.729	9.289
Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	14	11.038	12.841
Investments in Equity	7.2	4.357	4.650
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	8	11.342	11.896
Total assets		1.866.638	1.943.554
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities:			
Financial Liabilities At amortized cost			
Financial obligations	16	1.523.196	1.538.217
Other Lease Liabilities	13	8.923	9.349
Total Financial Liabilities At amortized cost		1.532.119	1.547.566
Employee benefits provisions	17	884	1.054
Other provisions	18	2.566	2.932
Accounts payable	29	87.864	91.120
Current tax liabilities	20	1.756	1.616
Other liabilities	21	30.609	25.560
Total liabilities		1.655.798	1.669.848
Equity:			
Share capital	22	225.324	225.324
Share Own	22	(12.837)	(12.837)
Treasury shares	22	12.837	12.837
Reserves	22	11.038	11.038
Additional paid-in capital	22	255.021	255.021
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	23	(1.798)	(161)
Accumulated result for previous years		(195.606)	(202.465)
IFRS convergence result		(21.910)	(21.910)
Net Income for the period		(61.229)	6.859
Total equity		210.840	273.706
Total liabilities and equity		1.866.638	1.943.554

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.


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CREDIVALORES -CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF INCOME
PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND MARCH 31, 2023

(Stated in million of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	January 01 to March 31, 2024	January 01 to March 31, 2023
Interest Income and similar	24.1	47.484	79.290
Financial costs interest	15	(61.211)	(172.372)
Exchange rate differences	15	(6.713)	49.206
Revenue from contracts and other services with customers	24.2	6.982	18.153
Net Interest		(13.458)	(25.723)
Impairment of financial and condonation assets loan portfolio	10	(45.212)	(26.371)
Expense on accounts receivable provisions	11	(3.240)	(3.390)
Gross Financial Margin		(61.910)	(55.484)
Other Expenses			
Employee Benefits		(2.958)	(3.086)
Depreciation and amortization expense	12 – 14	(1.879)	(1.579)
Depreciation right of use assets	13	(529)	(641)
Other	25	(12.782)	(21.219)
Total Other expenses		(18.148)	(26.525)
Net operating Income		(80.058)	(82.009)
Other Income	26.2	514	300
Financial income	26.1	111	2.283
Financial Income		625	2.583
Investment valuation at fair value	26.3	(433)	(3)
Financial expense		(433)	(3)
Net financial income (expense)		192	2.580
Net Income before income tax		(79.866)	(79.429)
Income tax	20	18.637	49.152
Net income for the period		(61.229)	(30.277)
Net earnings per share		(7.678)	(6.327)

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CREDIVALORES -CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND MARCH 31, 2023
(Stated in million of Colombian pesos)

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Net income for the period	(61.229)	(30.276)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be or are reclassified to profit or loss		
Shares (Note 7.2 – 8)	(846)	(34)
Unrealized gains (losses) from cash flow hedges:		
Valuation of financial derivatives Forwards	-	161
Valuation of financial derivatives Cross Currency Swaps	-	17.074
Valuation of financial derivatives Options	(1.413)	59.297
Income tax	621	(26.783)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	(1.638)	49.715
Total other comprehensive income	(62.867)	19.439

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CREDIVALORES- CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND MARCH 31, 2023
(Stated in million of Colombian pesos)

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury Shares	Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	IFRS convergence result	Retained earnings	Earnings for the period	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2022	135.194	71.169	(12.837)	23.875	(49.470)	(21.910)	99.994	(302.459)	(56.444)
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	(302.459)	302.459	-
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	49.715	-	-	-	49.715
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30.276)	(30.276)
Balance as of March 31, 2023	135.194	71.169	(12.837)	23.875	245	(21.910)	(202.465)	(30.276)	(37.005)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	225.324	255.021	(12.837)	23.875	(161)	(21.910)	(202.465)	6.859	273.706
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.859	(6.859)	-
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1.637)	-	-	-	(1.637)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61.229)	(61.229)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	225.324	255.021	(12.837)	23.875	(1.798)	(21.910)	(195.606)	(61.229)	210.840

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CREDIVALORES -CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND MARCH 31, 2023

(Stated in million of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit (Loss) after income tax		(61.229)	(30.277)
Reconciliation of profit (Loss) after income tax:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	12	37	21
Right-of-use depreciation of assets	13	529	641
Amortization of Intangible Assets	14	1.842	1.558
Amortization of expenses paid in advance	14	152	881
Amortization of Call Options Premiums	15	2.848	12.458
Increase in Impairment for Credit Portfolio	10	26.842	23.708
Amortization of Transaction Costs Liabilities		7.302	12.808
Increase in forgiveness	10	18.370	2.663
Impairment Accounts Receivable	11	3.240	3.390
Valuation of Derivative Financial Instruments		-	113.192
Exchange adjustment in investments in associates	8	294	(25)
Interest causation of financial obligations		50.834	71.897
Difference in exchange by re expression		6.714	(49.206)
Income Tax and Deferred Tax		(18.637)	(49.152)
Cash generated by operations			
Net change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase in the portfolio of capital and interest loans		28.284	12.143
Product from the sale of Credit Portfolio		(1.205)	(2.534)
Increase in Accounts Receivable		(6.405)	8.080
Acquisition of Intangible Assets	14	(190)	(348)
Increase in Prepaid Expenses		-	(1.294)
Increase (decrease) of other Intangible Assets		-	6
Increase (Decrease) of Accounts Payable		(3.276)	8.879
Employee Benefits Increase		(170)	(48)
Income tax paid		(881)	(2.325)
Increased Provisions		(366)	229
Increase in Other Liabilities		5.053	(392)
Net cash provided by operating activities		59.982	136.953
Net change in investment assets:			
Increase in investments in FIC'S financial instruments		61	251
Acquisition of property and equipment	12	(6)	(5)
Net cash provided for investment activities		55	246
Net change in operating activities			
Acquisition of financial obligations		918	154.042
Result in the maturity settlement of derivatives		-	23.738
Payment of financial obligations		(53.146)	(328.401)
Interest payment Financial obligations		(27.623)	(100.956)
Increase by Payment Premiums Call Options		-	(31.292)
Payment of financial leases		(396)	(663)
Net cash used for financing activities		(80.247)	(283.532)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(20.210)	(146.333)
Difference in Cash Exchange and Cash Equivalents		(1)	655
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		59.794	273.052
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		39.583	127.374

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.


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CREDIVALORES- CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
DISCLOSURES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ENDED MARCH 31, 2024, AND DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 1. REPORTING COMPANY

Credivalores-Crediservicios S.A., (hereinafter “Credivalores”, the “Company” or “CVCS”), is a stock company registered for business in Bogotá - Colombia, located at Carrera. 7 No. 76-35 P 7, and a website at www.credivalores.com.co. The Company was incorporated through Public Deed No. 420 dated February 4, 2003, drawn up before the Public Notary No.1 of the Circuit of Cali. The term of duration of the Company is twenty years as of the date of the aforementioned deed.

The merger of Crediservicios S.A. and Credivalores S.A. was registered through Public Deed No. 4532 on December 12, 2008. The merger was unanimously approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of both companies on July 31, 2008, whereby it was determined that Crediservicios S.A. (the surviving company), would continue to legally exist after taking over Credivalores S.A. which would cease to exist (being dissolved but not liquidated). In addition, the equity of Credivalores S.A. was merged with that of Crediservicios S.A. by acquiring the assets and assuming the liabilities of both companies, as agreed on by both company's legal representatives.

This merger agreement was reported to the Colombian Superintendence of Industry and Commerce, which did not report any objections to the aforementioned process. Credivalores S.A. (the acquired company) was incorporated through Public Deed No. 1906 dated May 13, 2003, drawn up before the Public Notary No. 1 of the Circuit of Cali, and duly registered with the Chamber of Commerce of Cali on May 21, 2003, under Registry Number 3501 Book IX. Subsequently, the Company changed its name from Crediservicios S.A. to Credivalores-Crediservicios S.A.S, becoming a simplified stock corporation, by means of the Public Deed No. 529 dated February 27, 2009, drawn up before the Public Notary No. 1 of the Circuit of Cali.

Through Minutes No. 16 dated February 23, 2010, of the General Meeting of Shareholders, duly registered before the Chamber of Commerce on March 19, 2010; the Company became a simplified joint stock company with the name of Credivalores-Crediservicios S.A.S. under Registration Number 3074 of Book IX.

By public deed No. 3175 of notary No. 73 of Bogota D.C. as of June 28th, 2019, registered July 9th, 2019 under Number 02484244 Book IX, the company changed its name from CREDIVALORES - CREDISERVICIOS S. A. S. to CREDIVALORES - CREDISERVICIOS S. A. under the figure of a stock corporation.

The Company's business purpose is to originate consumer loans, including payroll deduction loans, to private individuals or legal entities, using both its funds and other sources of funding permitted by law. In carrying out these activities, the Company may:

- a) Perform risk assessments,
- b) Service and manage loans or lines of credit, including but not limiting the collection and registration of these obligations,
- c) Purchase and sell loans, securities, and loan portfolios,
- d) Borrow funds and enter into transactions allowing the Company to obtain the funds required to perform its corporate purpose,
- e) Act as co-signer, guarantor, surety, or collateral provider to raise funds to finance its activities that may be undertaken, structured, or implemented through trust arrangements, and

Perform any other activities that are required as part of the Company's normal course of business, such as: (i) acquiring, encumbering, limiting the domain or disposing of fixed assets (ii) acquiring and using trade names, logos, trademarks, and other industrial property rights; (iii) investing in existing companies, or creating new ones, providing that these companies have the same or similar business activities as the Company or that should relate in any way to its corporate purpose; (iv) entering into partnerships or contracts with third parties to carry out its corporate purpose; (v) guaranteeing its own and third-party obligations.

The funds used by the Company for carrying out its business activities shall be lawfully sourced and therefore the Company shall be prohibited from raising money employing large-scale or regular deposits from individuals, under current legislation. The Company is not under the supervision of the Colombian Superintendence of Finance (Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia) since it is not considered to be a financial institution under Colombian legislation, nor is it allowed to carry out brokerage of instruments registered with the Colombian National Registry of Securities and Issuers (RNVE).

The Company is prohibited from raising money through large-scale and regular deposits from individuals, complying with the stipulations in the financial and exchange regulations.

At the end of the financial statements, Credivalores has agencies nationwide, as follows: Bogotá, Armenia, Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Manizales, Medellín, Santa Marta, Sincelejo, Valledupar.

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DISCLOSURES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Ongoing Business

Under the provisions of Articles 218 and 457 of the Commercial Code, such as Law 2069 of 2020 in its Article 4 paragraph 1 and Decree 854 of 2021 issued by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Credivalores has evaluated from the following perspectives the performance of the Company in recent months:

- Economic environment.
- Payment of obligations with third parties: payroll, suppliers, and tax national, district, and municipal entities, financial liabilities.
- Financial Forecasts.
- Ability to continue offering business model products.

It should be noted that according to the conceptual framework of the IFRS standards, in number 3.9 going concern hypothesis, Credivalores prepares and presents the financial statements with the understanding that it is an operational entity and will continue its activity within the foreseeable future. Therefore, the entity does not intend or need to liquidate or cease its business activity.

Credivalores, with the support of an Ad Hoc Committee of Bondholders, during the first quarter of 2024 will make an exchange offer for the 144A/Reg S bonds maturing in February 2025 whose objective is to strengthen its capital structure and contribute to the long-term financial sustainability of the company. Following the company's announcement that it would use the grace period to launch the offering, Fitch downgraded the long-term international issuer risk ratings in local and foreign currencies to C, the senior international debt rating to C/RR4 and the short-term IDRs to C. It also under the national short-term and long-term ratings to C(col), as well as the issuance of ordinary bonds guaranteed by the National Guarantee Fund to CCC+(col).

During 2024, Credivalores developed different strategies to obtain the necessary liquidity for the development of the business model.

Economic overview

During 2023, the Colombian economy has faced significant challenges, evidencing a notable slowdown in several sectors, which has had an impact on results and contributions to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP growth is expected to be close to 1.2% this year, with OECD projections suggesting a figure close to 1.4% by 2024. However, some analysts expect growth below 1% in 2024, attributed to high levels of inflation in 2023, which are expected to persist above the Banco de la República's target range (3%-4%) in 2024.

The crisis is deepened by the all-time high in interest rates over the past 25 years. This situation has led to a significant slowdown in the demand for credit, both in the consumer and commercial/productive spheres. Asobancaria figures indicate that, in real terms, the consumer and commercial portfolios have experienced decreases of -10.5% and 5.3%, respectively, compared to November 2022.

Facing this situation and the need to fight inflation, the adjustment in the intervention rate was minimal in 2023, reaching a decrease of 13% in the month of December. Expectations for 2024 are more optimistic, anticipating that the intervention rate could be between 9% and 10%, according to macroeconomic projections by Bancolombia and its economic research group. However, the first months of 2024 will be crucial to assess the speed of this decline.

With rate conditions expected to improve, economic growth is expected to start recovering as the decline in the policy rate is reflected in interest rates on loans to the public. This scenario could encourage the arrival of direct investment in the country, improving performance and stimulating the growth of various economic sectors by the end of 2024.

In the case of the unemployment rate, despite the decrease recorded in the last quarter of 2023, it remains in a single digits, reaching 9% in November. However, a possible rebound is expected in early 2024 due to the marked slowdown experienced since the third quarter. The consolidation of the downward trend will depend on the productive sector resuming the path of growth and increasing productivity towards the end of next year.

Political uncertainty, combined with the aforementioned rate conditions, has been responsible for the decline in foreign direct investment as a percentage of GDP from 22% in pre-pandemic periods to approximately 18% today.

In the fiscal matter, Colombia is going through a period where initiatives to improve and increase tax collection are consolidated. However, the forecast is uncertain because the reform agenda implies an increase in public spending, while the increase in tax revenue is subject to cyclical effects associated with the growth of productive activity and the ability to supervise these activities, factors that are still uncertain in the current situation. There is a high risk of breaking the fiscal rule in the coming years, leading to an increase in public debt, the elimination of tax exemptions and possibly the need for new tax reforms to increase revenues and carry out the government's political agenda.

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Given the inflationary scenario at the end of 2023, with an indicator of 9.28% in December, a 12.07% increase in the minimum wage was implemented. This measure will challenge both the public and private sectors, considering that the economic slowdown will impact performance and productivity in the first half of the year, as well as the ability to generate new jobs.

The exchange rate will continue to be a determining variable for the country's performance in 2024. Despite having narrowed the gap against the dollar with the region's economies, high volatility is anticipated until the downward dynamics of the Federal Reserve (FED) and the European Central Bank (ECB) rates prevail. This scenario will be crucial for Colombia to regain its attractiveness as an investment destination, as long as uncertainty in other aspects dissipates and remains on the expected growth path, with benchmark indicators converging towards the target ranges defined by the Central Bank.

Payment of obligations with third parties: payroll, suppliers, and fiscal entities of national, district and municipal order, financial obligations.

Credivalores, has been complying with the payment of the different obligations resulting from the operation and business in progress such as: payroll, suppliers, national, district and municipal tax obligations and financial obligations.

Ability to continue offering business model products.

Credivalores structured additional collateralized lines for the drawdown portfolio that allow the company to develop its operational activity during 2024.

Additionally, Credivalores has the capacity to issue bonds in dollars and make use of available credit lines.

NOTE 2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the company Credivalores Crediservicios S.A., have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and financial reporting standards accepted in Colombia, based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with their interpretations, conceptual framework, the conclusion rationale and the application guides authorized and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published in Spanish until 2018), excluding IFRS 17 on Insurance Contracts; and other legal provisions defined by government surveillance entities that may differ in some aspects from those established by other State control bodies), established in Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by Single Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 modified by Decree 2496 of 2015. They have been prepared based on historical cost.

Law 1314 of July 13, 2009 regulated the financial reporting, accounting and data security standards and principles accepted in Colombia and identified competent authorities, established the procedure for issuing the standards and determined the entities responsible for monitoring compliance. This law was regulated by means of the following decrees:

- a) 2784 of December 28, 2012
- b) 1851 of August 29, 2013
- c) 3023 of December 27, 2013
- d) 2267 of November 11, 2014

Decree 2615 dated December 17, 2014 came into effect on January 1, 2016. Decree 2615 contains the international accounting and financial reporting standards in force as of December 31, 2013 and their corresponding amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board IASB in force today. With this, the regulatory technical framework contained in the annex to Decree 2784 dated December 28, 2012 and Decree 3023 dated December 27, 2013 was revoked.

Credivalores reports comparative information from the immediately previous period for all values included in the current period's financial statements and includes comparative explanations, when necessary, to ensure the current period's financial statements are understandable.

CREDIVALORES- CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
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(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 3. JUDGMENTS AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES IN THE APPLICATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the implementation of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses.

Credivalores S.A. will disclose the nature and amounts of changes in accounting estimates that are significant and affect the current period or are expected to affect any impact in future periods. Information on the effect in future periods will not be disclosed if the estimate of the effect is not practical.

The financial statements, the significant judgments made by the administration in the application of the accounting policies of Credivalores and the main sources of estimation were the same as those applied to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

3.1 IFRS 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credivalores applies IFRS 9 - Financial instruments as of January 1, 2018, according to the following models.

3.1.1 IMPAIRMENT MODEL

IFRS 9 – financial instruments, pose significant changes in the assessment of the impairment of financial instruments and, therefore, its associated risk. In particular, the standard proposes a new approach that pursues the identification of the significant increase of the risk of credit (SIRC) in an instrument before the identification of objective evidence of impairment (OEI).

From the above, the company has advanced in the construction of quantitative and qualitative criteria to identify the significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument. Although a quantitative criterion as the main principle is used to evaluate the (SIRC), qualitative criteria have also been developed in case that it is not possible to apply the quantitative criterion or that it cannot be used for specific financial assets.

Impairment related requirements are applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost and fair value with changes in other comprehensive income (FVOCI) whose business model remains to collect (contractual cash flows) and sell.

The expected credit loss model considers the prospective nature of loss tolerances for instruments, based on expectations of future behavior.

For the calculation of the expected loss of payroll and Credit Card products Credivalores has decided to use the Granular Amortization approach, considering the following aspects:

- Exposure and corresponding risk parameters are calculated individually for each period.
- Exposure and corresponding risk parameters are intended to be constant within each period, but may vary between periods of time.
- The calculation of the EP is individual by period.
- Calculations of PE12m and PE in life are performed by adding the individual PEs for each respective risk horizon (one-year, whole life).
- Frequency of payment fixed according to its depreciation: monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, annual, among others.
- The granular depreciation approach captures the dynamic behaviors of risk parameters at high granularity (more detailed).

Main sources of calculation

The central concept of impairment under the new IFRS 9 impairment model is based on a dual measurement approach that takes into consideration the current level of expected impairment of each loan, compared to initial recognition, and requires recognition of impairment over the difference between expected credit losses in 12 months, if no significant changes in risk have occurred since initial recognition; otherwise, a credit loss amount is recognized over the expected life of the financial instrument.

This model is complemented with stress analysis and scenarios with inputs that are not controlled by the Company, such as macroeconomic factors. To this end, the Company has developed a statistical model for the projection of PDs through neural networks in a univariate way:

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1. Search for possible associations with macroeconomic variables: From the collection of information on macroeconomic variables that were considered, we went through the Principal Components Analysis (PCA) method and the Stepwise method (STW) to find the possible associations of macroeconomic variables with each of the PD of the products, these were considered our explanatory variables.

2. Univariate projections: We project the PD and the macroeconomic variables associated, we do this in a univariate way through neural networks, in some macroeconomic variables we use classic methods such as ARIMA models. The argument of selection of the best model to make the projections of each series is the lowest value found with the root of the mean square error both in training and in the validation set (test), it is also important to highlight that models chosen are those where there is coherence in the projections.

The projected PD is considered as the PD of our BASE scenario, and this is precisely the target variable in multivariate scenarios. The fundamental argument for the PD to be projected in a univariate way is that by doing so we are doing it only with the information that the series keeps, that is, although we know that a series is the reflection of other variables, in principle we look for the information that only it gives us, to later observe how it is affected by macroeconomic variables.

3. Generation of scenarios: For Forward Looking models we must generate two scenarios in our projections of macroeconomic variables, one optimistic and one pessimistic. To achieve this, we rely on descriptive measures of each of the series, in this case the projected scenarios are given by the standard deviations that are needed to reach quartiles 25% and 75% of each of the macroeconomic series, understanding these points as critical values for both an optimistic and pessimistic scenario.

4. Multivariate adjustment: With the macroeconomic variables projected in the BASE scenario, a multivariate neural network is adjusted, understanding that the variables associated with each of the products are the explanatory variables and the response variable, that is, the PD is our explained variable. The best fit that is determined by the smallest root of the mean square error is our chosen neural network model. With this model and with the optimistic and pessimistic projections of the associated macroeconomic variables, we proceed to project each of the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios in a multivariate way.

The selected variables that determine the adjustment factor for each product are listed in the following tables:

- Variables Crediuno

Label	Variable Description
IPC_LAG3	Consumer price index to 3 lags
PIB_LAG3	Gross Domestic Product to 3 lags
PIB_TCA	Gross Domestic Product. Annual Growth Rate
TU	Maximum Rate Allowed
IPP	Producer price index
ITCR_USA	Real exchange rate index according producer price index - US bilateral
IPEXP	Exports price index, according to foreign trade
IIMPORTO_LAG3	Imports price index, according to foreign trade
ICCP_LAG1	Heavy construction price index to 1 lag

Table 8: Selected Variables CrediUno

- Variables Tucredito

Label	Variable Description
ICCP	Heavy construction price index
IPC	Consumer price index
IPC_INF_ACT	Consumer price index. YTD Inflation
IIMPORT_LAG3	Imports price index to 3 lags
ISE	Economic monitor index
ISE_EST	Economic monitor index, data affected by seasonal effect
ISE_EST_TC_AC	Economic monitor index, data affected by seasonal effect YTD
ITCR_USA	Real exchange rate index according producer price index - US bilateral
PIB_LAG1	Gross Domestic Product to 1 lag
PIB_TCA	Gross Domestic Product. Annual Growth Rate
TD	Unemployment rate
TRM_LAG1	Foreign exchange rate (COP/USD) to 1 lag
TU_LAG3	Maximum Rate Allowed to 3 lags
TU_VAR_LAG3	Maximum Rate Allowed Change to 3 lags

Table 9: Selected Variables Payroll (Tu Crédito)

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3.2 Financial Assets Business Model

Credivalores makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The expected policies and objectives for the portfolio and the actual application of them. In particular whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to Credivalores management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sale activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how Credivalores stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Credivalores Crediservicios S. A. seeks to maintain various sources of financing locally and internationally from the banking and capital markets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, Credivalores considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

Credivalores Crediservicios S.A.S. business model is based on granting consumer loans quickly through innovative products to middle- or low-income segments that are not served by the traditional financial system.

The Company has developed a diversified platform with collection channels designed to minimize the risk of default and optimize the quality of its loan portfolio (minimize NPL), including: payroll deduction loans (discounted from payroll payments), credit card (collecting via public utilities bills), and financing for insurance policy premiums (revocable insurance where the insurer returns the portion of the premium that was not used in case of default).

The business model focuses on building alliances and agreements for origination and distribution of each one of our products, thus guaranteeing growth. The company has more than 720 agreements with employers that can issue payroll loans, exclusive agreements with public utility companies for invoicing and collecting via credit card, and alliances with third parties and insurers for the origination of the Credipoliza product. The risk management systems are similar to those implemented by other Colombian financial entities and they take characteristics of the target market into consideration. These systems have been adjusted according to the experience and knowledge acquired over more than 14 years in the market.

This business model produces a portfolio of diversified products with limited geographic concentration and by loan amount.

The entity applies meaningful judgements to determine its business model to manage financial assets and to evaluate if the financial assets comply with the conditions established in the business model so they can be classified at fair value or at amortized cost. According to the aforementioned, some financial assets have been classified in investments at fair value and others at amortized cost. According to the business model the financial assets at amortized cost can be sold only in limited circumstances, such as when there are infrequent transactions, adjustments are made to the maturity structure of its assets and liabilities, when it is necessary to finance significant capital disbursements and when there are seasonal liquidity needs.

Investments in equity instruments at fair value have been classified with adjustments through profit or loss, considering that they are strategic investments for the company and, are expected to be sold in the near future.

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Financial Assets at fair value

According to its business model the Company has determined that TuCrédito payroll deduction loans will be measured at fair value when they meet the following conditions:

1. Maximum term of 90 days as of the date of origination.
2. Highest rating based on its compliance score.

Financial Assets at amortized cost

The loan portfolio is classified at amortized cost when:

The loan portfolio is classified at amortized cost when it meets the following criteria: Credivalores Crediservicios S.A.S. business model is to hold these assets with the purpose of collecting their cash flows on specified dates, as per their contractual terms, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates, to cash flows that consist of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding amount owed.

3.3 Leases

Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Variable lease payments

Some property leases contain variable payment terms that are linked to profit generated from a specific office. For individual offices, up to 100% of lease payments are based on variable payment terms. Variable payment terms are used for a variety of reasons, including minimizing the fixed costs base for newly established offices. Variable lease payments that depend on profits are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Lease terms

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The evaluation is reviewed if a significant event or a significant change in the circumstances affecting this evaluation occurs.

3.4 Seasonal nature of income and expenses.

The nature of the most important operations of Credivalores Crediservicios S. A is mainly related to traditional activities that are not significantly affected by seasonal factors.

3.5 Income tax

The Company evaluates the recognition of liabilities due to discrepancies that may arise with the tax authorities on the basis of additional tax estimates that must be cancelled. The amounts provided for the payment of income tax are estimated by the administration based on its interpretation of current tax regulations and the possibility of payment.

Actual liabilities may differ from the amounts provisioned resulting in a negative effect on the Company's results and net position. When the final tax result of these situations is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, the differences impact the current income tax and deferred assets and liabilities in the period in which this fact is determined.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on estimates of future tax results and the ability to generate sufficient results during periods in which such deferred taxes are deductible. Deferred tax liabilities are recorded according to estimates made of net assets that will not be tax-deductible in the future.

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3.6 Foreign Currency Items

The items expressed in U.S. dollars, which are part of the financial statement, are restated with the TCRM published by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, as of March 31, 2024 it corresponds to \$3,842.30 and as of December 31, 2023 it corresponds to \$3,822.05.

NOTE 4 - ESTIMATIONS OF FAIR VALUE

The Company may employ internally developed models for financial instruments that do not have active markets. Said models are mostly based on generally standardized valuation methods and techniques. Valuation models are primarily used to assess equity instruments not listed on the stock exchange, derivatives, debt securities and other debt instruments for which markets were or have been inactive during the financial period. Some components of these models may not be observable in the market and are estimated from assumptions.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximate value that cannot be determined accurately, and valuation techniques used may not fully reflect all the factors relative to Credivalores positions, therefore the valuations are adjusted if necessary to include additional factors, such as country risk, liquidity risks and counterparty risks.

Fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 entries are unadjusted prices quoted in active markets for assets or liabilities identical to those the entity can access on the measurement date.
- Level 2 entries are entries other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 entries cannot be observed for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurement is fully classified is determined from the lowest level entry that is significant for fully measuring the fair value. For that, an entry's importance is evaluated with regard to the fair value measurement in its totality. Financial instruments quoted in markets considered inactive but valued in accordance with quoted market prices, quotes from price providers or alternative price sources supported by observable entries, are classified in Level 2. A fair value measurement that uses observable entries requiring significant adjustments based on unobservable entries is a Level 3 measurement. The evaluation of a particular entry's importance in measuring the fair value in its totality requires an opinion, considering specific factors of the asset or liability.

The determination of what constitutes "observable" requires a significant opinion from Credivalores. The Company considers observable data that market data that is already available, distributed or updated regularly by the price provider, is reliable and verifiable, has no property rights, and is provided by independent sources that participate actively in the reference market.

4.1 Fair Value Measurement on a Recurring Basis

Level 2 input data elements include: the prices quoted for similar assets or liabilities at active markets; the quoted prices for assets or liabilities that are identical or similar in markets which are not active; input data other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability and input data corroborated by the market. According to the above, Credivalores values derivative financial instruments with input data from fair value level 2.

For fair value measurements classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, an entity shall provide quantitative information on the significant non-observable input data used in the fair value measurement.

The following table analyzes assets and liabilities (by class) within the fair value hierarchy, measured at fair value as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, on a recurring basis.

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS	Level 3	Level 3
Fair Value Investments	627	983
ASSETS	Level 2	Level 2
Derivative Trading Instruments		
Hedging derivatives		
Options	1.155	2.568
Prima Call	8.390	11.238
Total fair value assets	10.172	14.789

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4.2 Fair value determination

The methodology applicable to instruments for Credivalores is:

- 4.2.1 Forward valuation:** The derivative's fair value comes from an internal model. This model takes the exchange rate on the day after the valuation date and forecasts it to a future value using the devaluation curve through maturity date. After this the new forward market rate is compared to the agreed forward rate and the difference is expressed in present value using the IBR curve to calculate the derivative's fair value.
- 4.2.2 Swap Valuation:** the reasonable value of the derivative comes from an internal model. The valuations of the Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) and the Cross-Currency Swaps (CCS) are performed assuming a long and a short position on a bond; including in each case the principal of the operation. For the projection and discount of the cash flows we use current rates, to calculate the reasonable value of the derivative financial instrument.
- 4.2.3 Option Valuation:** The reasonable value of the derivative comes from an internal model. The valuation of an option on its expiry date is the maximum between the premium and the difference between the exercise price and the spot price. For the projection and discount of the cash flows we use the current rates, to calculate the reasonable value of the derivative financial instrument.
- 4.2.4 Loan portfolio valuations:** Because these instruments do not have an active market, the Company has developed methodologies that employ market information for certain cases of unobservable data. The methodology seeks to maximize the use of observable data to arrive at the closest approximation of an initial price for assets and liabilities without an ample market.

The Company has implemented the following methodology to determine its loan portfolio's Fair Value:

- I. Discount Rate: Determined by product considering market's appetite for such product, as well as the default risk involved
- II. The model was built based on the following factors:
 - a. Projected cash flows according to weighted average life for each product, using: Current Balance
Average term to maturity, weighted average rate
 - b. Calculate present value of cash flows projected as per described in a) discounted at the discount rate previously described.
 - c. Present value determined as per described in b) represents the loan portfolio's fair value.

4.2.5 Equity instruments: Credivalores has equity investments in Agrocañas, representing less than 20% of the company equity and that in mutual funds. In general, the company is not listed on any public securities market, and therefore its fair value is determined using the adjusted net asset value method. For mutual funds fair value is determined through valuation of investment portfolios managed by the Trust, which are subject to an active securities market.

Credivalores defined Level 3 financial instruments as those not traded in an active market, the following table provides information about valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs when measuring assets and liabilities at recurrent fair value.

ASSETS	Valuation technique	Significant inputs (1)
Equity Instruments	Adjusted net asset value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current Balance - Average term to maturity - Weighted average Rate - Unit value

4.2.6 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting:

A derivative is a financial instrument in which value changes respond to changes in one or more variables denominated as an "underlying" (a specific interest rate, the price of a financial instrument, a listed commodity, a foreign currency exchange rate, etc.), that has an initial net investment smaller than would be required for other instruments that have a similar response to the mentioned variable and that is settled in a future date.

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Credivalores trades in financial markets, forward contracts, future contracts, swaps and options that fulfil the definition of a derivative.

Financial assets and liabilities from transactions with derivatives are generally not offset in the statement of financial position. However, when there is a legal and exercisable right to offset the recognized values and Credivalores intends to be settle them on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously, derivatives are presented as net values in the statement of financial position.

Derivative transactions are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss, unless the derivative instrument is designated as a hedging instrument and, in this case, the accounting criteria will depend on the nature of the hedged item, as described below.

At the beginning of the hedging transaction, Credivalores formally documents the relationship existing between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedging relationship. It also documents its assessment, both initially as well as on a recurring basis, of whether the hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

For fair value hedge of assets or liabilities and firm commitments, changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are recognized in profit or loss, as well as any other change in the fair value of the asset, liability or firm commitment attributable to the hedge risk.

For cash flow hedge of a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a projected highly probable transaction, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the portion that is not effective for hedging or that does not relate to the hedged risk is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

The values accumulated in other comprehensive income are transferred to profit or loss in the same period in which the hedged item is recognized in profit or loss.

Hedging of net investments in a foreign operation is recognized similarly to cash flow hedging: the effective portion of changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income, and the ineffective portion of the changes in fair value of the derivative is recognized in profit or loss. The hedging instrument's gains or losses accumulated in equity will be recognized in profit or loss when the net investment in foreign operations is sold in whole or proportionally, if partially disposed of.

Credivalores defined Level 2 financial instruments as those not traded in an active market, the following table provides information about valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs when measuring derivative assets and liabilities at recurrent fair value.

	Valuation technique	Significant inputs (1)
ASSETS Trading Derivatives Currency Forward Debt securities Forward	Discounted cash flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underlying asset price Currency curve by underlying asset - Forward exchange rates curve of the operation's currency - Implicit curves of exchange rates forwards - Implicit volatilities matrixes and curves
LIABILITIES Derivatives held for trading Currency Forward Debt securities Forward	Discounted cash flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Underlying asset price - Currency curve by underlying asset - Forward exchange rates curve of the operation's currency - Implicit curves of exchange rates forwards - Implicit volatilities matrixes and curves

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4.3 Determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities recorded at amortized cost.

Below are the Company's assets and liabilities at fair value and their book value:

Fair value	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Book Value	Fair Value Estimate	Book Value	Fair Value Estimate
Assets				
Loan Portfolio (Gross)				
Consumer	1.810.859	1.438.024	1.858.276	1.493.769
Total	1.810.859	1.438.024	1.858.276	1.493.769
Liability				
Financial obligations	1.523.196	1.479.166	1.538.217	1.535.755
Total	1.523.196	1.479.166	1.538.217	1.535.755

The book value corresponds to the value at amortized cost. The fair value estimate does not include transaction costs.

4.4 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into equity instruments, trading instruments, amortized cost investment instruments, credit instruments and accounts receivable.

At the time of initial recognition a financial instrument is measured at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs, which are not included if the instrument is classified at fair value through changes in profit or loss. Typically, the fair value at the initial time of recognition is the price of the transaction itself, that is, the amount to be paid or received.

Credivalores recognizes loans and accounts receivable, trading and investment securities and other assets or liabilities on their effective dates.

Purchases and sales of financial assets that are regularly carried out are recognized on the transaction date or on the date on which the Company is required to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequently, the Company measures its financial instruments at fair value or amortized cost based on the established business model and the contractual terms of the corresponding financial asset or liability.

i. Amortized cost

Amortized cost is the cost of acquiring a financial asset or a liability plus or minus any capital repayments, cumulative amortizations (calculated using the effective interest rate method) with regard to any difference between the initial amount and the value repaid at maturity and minus any reduction for impairment.

ii. Fair value

Fair value is the amount to be received should the asset be sold or the amount to be paid for transferring a liability as part of a transaction between market participants on the date on which the measurement is made. The most

objective and commonplace definition of fair value is the price that would be paid in an active, deep and transparent market ("listed price" or "market price").

When such values are available CVCS determines the fair value of an instrument using the prices listed on an active market for that specific instrument. A market is considered active if listed prices are readily and regularly available and represent real transactions that are performed regularly on a stand-alone basis.

Should no active market exist for a specific financial instrument CVCS determines its fair value using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include using recent market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties carried out on an

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arm's length basis, should these exist, as well as the fair values of other financial instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flows and pricing models.

The valuation technique chosen makes use, to the maximum extent possible, of information obtained directly from the market, using the least amount of data estimated by CVCS, incorporating all those factors that would normally be considered by market participants for setting the price of such financial instruments and is consistent with generally accepted pricing methodologies.

Fair value estimates obtained from financial models are adjusted to consider other factors such as uncertainty on its risk or the liquidity model. Adjustments are included when CVCS believes that another market player uses these same estimates when determining the price of a transaction.

The Company's business model includes payroll loans at fair value with changes in profit and losses, whereby the loans originated within the 90 days prior to the date of the financial statements are valued at fair value. In order to estimate the fair value of these loans, which could be sold to financial institutions at a market price, the Company evaluates the lending rate of these loans within the reference market to evaluate the rate at which other financial institutions considered as peers and comparable to the Company will be willing to invest their resources and hold the payroll loans within their balance sheet.

Considering the results from the evaluation of the rates, the Company evaluates four variables to obtain the value of the adjusted rate applicable to the transactions to sell loan portfolio, according to internal criteria:

- i) The multiplier, which compares the Company's rate to the market rate.
- ii) The value of the premium paid in these businesses, which results from discounting the future values of a loan originated at Credivalores' lending rate using the market rate.
- iii) The rate is adjusted by the transaction cost associated to the loan portfolio.
- iv) The cash flows associated to the insurance policies applicable to the loan are also valued.

The methodology followed by the Company, uses the last three months reports from the Financial Superintendence as the source of information to determine the interest rate to discount the cash flows and complete the valuation of the final selling price of the loan portfolio.

The Company has determined that the fair value of the loan portfolio registered in its financial statements is type 3, since most of the criteria is internal.

4.4.1 Loans and receivables portfolio

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories, based on their corresponding business model:

Classification of Financial Assets:			
Measurement	Terms	Features	Valuation
Fair value	0-90 days from origination	Current and best rated loans	Market price Tucredito
Amortized cost	0 days from origination onwards	Current and past-due portfolio	Incurred loss model (equivalent indexed rate)

4.4.1.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value

Credivalores Crediservicios S. A. S., in line with its business model, classifies its products according to the risk inherent in its portfolio. In general, its line of credit Tucredito (payroll deduction loans) is measured at fair value, given that its market niche is focused on placing "top-rated" loans.

Classification of "Tucredito" line of credit, based on the corresponding business model			
Item	Tucredito portfolio segment	Measurement	Valuation
1	Performing loans subject to sale	Fair value	Market price.
2	Best rated loans with terms of less than a year (originated loans less than 90 days prior)	Amortized cost	(Indexed rate equivalent to amortized cost).
3	Performing loans with terms of more than one year (originated loans with terms of more than 90 days)	Amortized cost	(Indexed rate equivalent to amortized cost).
4	Past due loans	Amortized cost	Incurred loss model based on the expected loss.

The policy established by the Company for measuring its loan portfolio, per the business model classification, is:

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In line with its business model the Company has decided to measure the loans comprising the "Tucredito" line of credit at fair value based on the historical trading average since its loans are not impaired (and which, from their origination, are the best-rated 0 - 90 day loans) and since the Company has the possibility of selling them in the short term because of their excellent rating.

Unsold lines of credit, which were initially measured at fair value but which after 90 days of origination were impaired, will later be measured based on an indexed rate, which converts the amortized cost rate into an amount equivalent to their fair value.

4.4.1.2 Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are classified at amortized cost only if the asset is kept within a business model whose objective is to maintain it to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the value give rise at specific dates to cash flows that are only payments of cash capital and interest on the outstanding principal capital; Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest method is a method used to calculate the amortized cost of an asset and allocate the income or cost in interest during the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the discount rate at which the present value of estimated future cash payments or those received over the expected life of the financial instrument, or, as appropriate, in a shorter period, is equal to the net book value in the beginning.

To calculate the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, including the transaction costs and the premiums granted minus the commissions and discounts, but without considering the future credit losses.

NOTE 5. RISK MANAGEMENT

Credivalores manages risk pursuant to the applicable regulations in the country and Credivalores internal policies.

Objective and general guidelines

Credivalores objective is to maximize returns for its investors, through proper risk management. The guiding principles of risk management of Credivalores are as follows:

- a) Make risk management a part of every institutional process.
- b) Specialization in consumer product niches.
- c) Extensive use of continuously updated scoring models to ensure quality growth of consumer loans

5.1 Governance structure

Board

It is up to the Board of Directors of Credivalores Crediservicios S.A.:

1. Establish and oversee the Company's risk management structure
1. Approve the policies, processes and methodologies of granting, monitoring and recovery of the company's credits, in order to identify, measure and control the risks faced by the Company
 - Approve exposures and limits to different types of risks.
 - Point out the responsibilities and powers assigned to the positions and areas responsible for managing the different types of risk, in order to develop an environment of culture and risk control.
 - Evaluate proposals for recommendations and correctives on management processes.
 - Approve the internal control system, as well as evaluate the reports and management of the area responsible for such control.
 - Request management, when deemed necessary and for evaluation, reports on the credit portfolio.

Risk Committee

The responsibilities of the Risk Committee are:

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- Standardize the periodic monitoring of the company's main risk indicators and anticipate risky situations that have the potential to lose the value of CVCS' assets.
- Regularly review risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in market conditions and CVCS activities.
- Proposes to the Board changes or adjustments to existing policies and methodologies to mitigate and control the level of target risk.
- The comity of risk meets monthly and is made up of members invited, within which they are:

- President
- Head of Risks
- Collections Manager
- Director of Financial Planning
- Director of Analytics Models and Strategy
- Director of Operations and Technology
- Commercial Managers

The commit not only has the permanent participation of CV Managers, but experts and external specialists who advise the decisions made by this body.

Risk Headquarters

- Periodically present to committed risks the evolution of the different risk indicators and perform the necessary analyses for understanding and taking actions that mitigate and control the levels of risk.
 - Manage and control compliance with approved policies and processes for risk management.
 - Regularly review risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in market conditions and CVCS activities.
- Propose to the risk committee methodologies and adjustments to risk management policies
- Develop methodologies and models that allow the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of risks.

Internal Audit

1. Check the development of risk management in accordance with the comprehensive risk management manual,
2. Report to the audit committee and issue recommendations on the findings of the risk management process,

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the following risks related to the use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Operating Risk

The financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; these financial statements should be read in conjunction with Credivalores annual financial statements as of March 31, 2024. There have been no changes to the risk management department or any risk management policies since March 31, 2024. There are no significant changes related to risk objectives, the corporate structure of the risk function and risk strategies in general compared to what was revealed in the last set of financial statements as of March 31, 2024.

5.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss faced by Credivalores Crediservicios S.A., if a client or counterparty in a financial instrument does not meet its contractual obligations and originates mainly from the receivables to customers and the Company's investment instruments. The business model of Credivalores Crediservicios S.A, in its portfolio of credits differs from the rating of its products according to the inherent risk of its portfolio. During the three and six-month period ended March 31, 2024, there were no significant changes in policies and how Credivalores handles credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of Credivalores, according to IFRS 7, is reflected in the book value of financial assets in the statement of financial position of Credivalores as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 as follows:

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	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	39.583	59.794
Financial instruments net	10.172	14.789
Loan portfolios		
Consumer loans	1.810.859	1.858.276
Accounts receivable, net	260.459	257.284
Total financial assets with credit risk	2.121.073	2.190.143
Off-balance-sheet credit risk at nominal value		
Unpaid approved credits	973.567	957.060
Total exposure to off-balance-sheet credit risk	973.567	957.060
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	3.094.640	3.147.203

Credit Risk Model: Loans

I. Transitions between stages

A financial asset is classified as a low credit risk asset based on the debtor's payment habits.

The first step in the methodology consist in evaluating a significant increase in credit risk by comparing the current status against a previous status of stage recognition of the loan.

If the financial asset loses its low credit risk condition or if changes in external environment results in a review of the condition, then this probably shows a significant increase in credit risk. Consequently, the financial asset will be analyzed to determine if there is a significant increase of credit risk (stage 2) or if the asset should be classified as stage 3.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, Credivalores considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Credivalores historical experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.

The following criteria is used to determine if a significant increase in credit risk has occurred:

- Comparison of the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) at the reporting date with the lifetime PD at initial recognition of the exposure.
- Qualitative aspects such as the rebuttable presumption of the norm and restructuring agreements are also considered.
- Qualitative criteria from analysts is also considered based on expert and supportable information.

Credivalores has established a framework that incorporates both quantitative and qualitative information to determine whether the credit risk of a particular financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. The framework is aligned with Credivalores internal credit risk management process.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly will vary by portfolio and will include a backstop based on delinquency.

In certain instances, using its expert credit judgement and, where possible relevant historical experience, Credivalores may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk if particular qualitative factors indicate so and those indicators may not be fully captured by its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. As a backstop, and as required by IFRS 9, Credivalores will presumptively consider that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 60 days past due.

Credivalores will monitor the effectiveness of the criteria used in identifying significant increases in credit risk through regular reviews to confirm that:

- The criteria are useful in identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes over 60 days past due;
- The average time between the identification of a significant increase in credit risk and default appears reasonable;

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- Exposures are not generally transferred directly from 12-month ECL measurement to credit-impaired; and there is no unwarranted volatility in loss impairment from transfers between 12 month ECL and lifetime ECL measurements.

II. PI – Probability of noncompliance

Term structure of PI

Credit risk grades are the primary input in the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. Credivalores collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by type of product and borrower, and by credit risk grade. For some portfolios, information purchased from external credit reference agencies may also be used.

Credivalores employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change because of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of the relation between changes in default rates as well as an in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors on the risk of default.

For stage 1 the PD estimates the probability that the credit will default in the next 12 months, while the PD in stage 2 is the result of the probabilities for the remaining life of the credit. The probability in Stage 3 is defined as 100%.

To determine the PD the company used statistical models to analyze and select the variables significant in predicting whether clients would reach default during a known period of time that is determined by the stage of the loan. For stage 1 the PD are evaluated for the next 12 months, loans on later stages are evaluated for the remainder of the loan lifetime. To estimate lifetime probability Credivalores calculates the 12-month PD and for each successive year for the loan lifetime the model estimates the PD conditioned to not having defaulted during previous years.

Credivalores approach to incorporating forward-looking information into this assessment is discussed below.

Forward-Looking Information

Credivalores incorporates forward-looking information into its measurement of ECLs. Credivalores formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios based on forecasts provided by economic experts and considering a forecast of multiple variables. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome. It is aligned with information used by Credivalores for other purposes, such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios for Colombia represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Credivalores has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The economic scenarios used as of March 31, 2024 include the following key indicators (among others) for Colombia for the years ending 31 December 2023 and March, 2024¹:

	2024		
	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Consumer Price Index	186,78	166,13	207,43
Consumer Price Index Full Year Variation	3,04	2,25	3,83
Import Price Index	113,92	112,66	115,17
Economic performance Index	121,24	121,94	120,55
Economic performance Index, data affected by seasonal effect	119,08	119,69	118,47
Economic performance Index, data affected by seasonal effect Full Year Variation	2,48	2,67	2,28
Real Exchange Rate Index (ITCR), according to PPI - Bilateral with the United States	169,92	167,05	172,79
Gross domestic product	\$ 237.522	\$ 240.379	\$ 234.665
Gross Domestic Product Annual Growth Rate	1,77	1,95	1,60
Unemployment rate	9,96	9,90	10,02
Foreign Exchange rate (COP/USD)	\$ 4.257,98	\$ 4.209,60	\$ 4.306,35
Usury rate	37,2%	36,9%	37,5%
Variation of the usury rate	-1,49	-1,42	-1,56
Consumer Price Index	176,30	155,66	155,66
Gross domestic product	235953,95	238811,14	238811,14

¹ Projections made internally by the planning area.

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Usury rate (Maximum interest rate)	37%	36%	36%
Producer Price Index	174,84	174,17	174,17
Export price index, according to foreign trade	175,55	176,82	176,82
Heavy Construction Price Index	100,65	97,68	97,68

Credit Risk Rating

Credivalores allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data intended to be predictive of the probability of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credivalores uses these grades with the purpose identifying significant increases in credit risk. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default. These factors may vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower and product.

Credivalores uses behavioral demographic and origination variables to estimate PD modeling them with a logistic regression that is periodically monitored to ensure its predictive capabilities and its stability. This monitoring for payroll loans and credit card models showed adequate predictive capabilities as well as stability regarding its inputs distributions (PSI). There was also a test run on average observed PD by rating of the last 2 years that ensure the actual events that are being predicted have not vary its behavior significantly and therefore concluding the models provide an adequate and reasonable prediction of PDs by rating.

Loan Portfolio

Payroll and Credit card loans

- Information collected internally about the behavior of customers.
- Demographic information of customers.
- Origination information of credits/customer.

III. PDI – Loss due to non-compliance

LGD is a measure of the potential loss if a default scenario occurs. To establish the LGD, Credivalores methodology uses historical information to measure the recoveries of loans that reach the default stage at present value. This allows Credivalores to have an adequate estimate of the losses it will incur when credits reach default stage. These calculations are done separately for payroll loans and credit cards to better reflect the fundamental differences in this product and therefore on its LGD.

IV. ED – Exposure at Default

EAD represents the amount owed from a counterparty at the time of a possible default. For stage 2 Credivalores incorporates in the analysis of the exposure at default the probability of payments and increase or decrease in exposure during the lifetime of the credit.

These probabilities are estimated using the historical information collected by the company and are grouped by type of product. The probabilities are constantly reviewed in order to accurately estimate them and calibrate them.

For payroll loans EAD will correspond to the full valuation of the assets at amortized cost. For credit cards, EAD will take into account the unused credit line when available as well the expected amortization, which allows to have a reliable estimate of the credit exposition at default.

V. Simplified Model

Credivalores uses a simplified roll rate model to estimate ECL of remnants of portfolio loans that represent less than 5% of balance sheet loans and that are consistently lowering its portfolio share.

I. Roll Rate Methodology

A method that uses a transition matrix to obtain the customer moratorium. This helps forecast future risk from defaults in a given time. By using this matrix, the behavior is reflected in order to determine in what period of time the accounts will be taken. These statements are determined by the number of overdue payments as defined.

For this model, first of all, the portfolio divided into two bands is evaluated.:
Credit Portfolio other products:

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- ✓ Portfolio less than 90 days in arrears.
- ✓ Portfolio greater than 90 days of default.

As part of this evaluation, the Company's Management has designated as a deteriorated portfolio the one with a default greater than 90 days since it is recurrent that in the company's business there are delays, but that these are regularized before 90 days for credit portfolio.

Then the monthly average of the portfolio is determined by age and the average values are weighted according to the rate of loss greater than 90 days in each case.

To calculate the PE of the impaired portfolio, the balance of the portfolio of each tranche is multiplied by the percentage of expected loss (Migration to greater than 360) determined in the previous step

I. ED – Exposure at default

ED represents the amount owed from a counterparty at the time of a possible default.

For payroll loans ED will correspond to the full valuation of the assets at amortized cost. For credit cards, ED will take into account the unused credit line when available as well the expected amortization, which allows to have a reliable estimate of the credit exposition at default.

Credit Risk Model: Other accounts receivable

Credivalores uses the simplified approach where Credivalores uses an impairment matrix to measure the ECLs of trade receivables from individual customers, which comprise a very large number of small amounts.

Loss rates are calculated using a 'roll rate' method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through successive stages of delinquency to write-off. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposures in different segments based on the following common credit risk characteristics like type of product purchased.

Loss impairment

The table below shows the loss impairment balances as of March 31, 2024:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
Loan portfolio				
Loan consumer portfolio	35.648	11.556	433.480	480.683
Total loan portfolio	Ps. 35.648	11.556	433.480	480.683
Total loss impairment financial assets at amortized cost	Ps. 35.648	11.556	433.480	480.683
Total loss impairment	Ps. 35.648	11.556	433.480	480.683

The following table shows the balances of loss allowances as of December 31, 2023:

- (1) Credivalores has initially adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018. According to the chosen transition methods, comparative information is not re-established.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
Loan portfolio				
Loan consumer portfolio	37.143	12.768	405.887	455.798
Total loan portfolio	Ps. 37.143	12.768	405.887	455.798
Total loss impairment financial assets at amortized cost	Ps. 37.143	12.768	405.887	455.798
Total loss impairment	Ps. 37.143	12.768	405.887	455.798

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The table below shows for loans stage 3 individually assessed for ECL the gross amount and loss impairment balances as of March 31, 2024.

	<u>Gross Amount Registered</u>	<u>Impairment Recognized</u>
With recognized provision		
Consumer	Ps. 716.808	Ps. 433.480
Total	Ps. 716.808	Ps. 433.480

5.2.1 Monitoring and Control Process

The Company has an information system in place that provides daily indicators on the loan portfolio status to allow proper monitoring and timely decision-making.

The credit approval processes are connected to an engine managed by the risk area, which allows real-time adjustments to policy parameters to take immediate action where required in loan origination.

Each month the Risk Committee meets to evaluate the development of each product portfolio, analyzing the performance of each yield and applying corrective measures to credit processes or policies where necessary.

Below are the capital balances by default level:

As of March 31, 2024

Status	<u>Tu Crédito</u>	<u>CrediUno</u>	<u>CrediPóliza</u>	<u>Total managed portfolio</u>	<u>On balance sheet Portfolio</u>
CURRENT	509.765	360.032	26.531	896.328	815.217
1-30	8.050	58.363	20	66.433	65.885
31-60	4.385	13.502	23	17.910	17.560
61-90	5.053	12.141	7	17.201	16.957
91 - 180	7.085	38.595	4	45.684	45.364
181 - 360	13.633	84.730	73	98.436	98.049
> 360	136.528	223.598	7.575	367.701	364.978
Total	684.499	790.961	34.233	1.509.693	1.424.010

As of December 31, 2023

Status	<u>Tu Crédito</u>	<u>CrediUno</u>	<u>CrediPóliza</u>	<u>Total managed portfolio</u>	<u>On balance sheet Portfolio</u>
CURRENT	544.481	428.248	26.550	999.279	912.996
1-30	7.322	43.137	20	50.479	50.026
31-60	4.895	18.006	23	22.924	22.712
61-90	3.177	18.810	7	21.994	21.908
91 - 180	7.283	40.394	12	47.689	47.243
181 - 360	15.831	86.219	90	102.140	101.986
> 360	129.067	193.718	7.582	330.367	327.671
Total	712.056	828.532	34.284	1.574.872	1.484.542

The following detail is due to compliance with paragraph 5 requested by the FNG, which indicates the balance of the committed and uncommitted portfolio classified by height of arrears:

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As of March 31, 2024

Status	Encumbered Loan Portfolio	Unencumbered Loan Portfolio	Total
CURRENT	572.632	323.696	896.328
1-30	31.482	34.951	66.433
31-60	13.758	4.152	17.910
61-90	10.662	6.539	17.201
91 - 180	33.347	12.337	45.684
181 - 360	75.513	22.923	98.436
> 360	246.746	120.955	367.701
Total	984.140	525.553	1.509.693

As of December 31, 2023

Status	Encumbered Loan Portfolio	Unencumbered Loan Portfolio	Total
CURRENT	630.429	368.850	999.279
1-30	15.375	35.104	50.479
31-60	17.625	5.299	22.924
61-90	14.370	7.624	21.994
91 - 180	30.698	16.991	47.689
181 - 360	71.028	31.112	102.140
> 360	140.169	190.198	330.367
Total	919.694	655.178	1.574.872

5.3 Credit worthiness

The following is a breakdown of banks and other financial institutions that hold our savings and checking account deposits.

Entity	Type of Account	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Banco de Bogotá	Savings/Checking	2	2
Bancolombia	Savings/Checking	174	6.050
Banco De Occidente	Savings/Checking	8	11
Banco Santander USD		34	36
Available in Free-standing Trusts	Savings/Checking	37.598	49.316
		37.816	55.415

The following is a breakdown of creditworthiness as determined by independent credit rating agencies of all those major financial institutions in which the Company holds cash.

Long-term debt ratings are based on the following scale:

Item	Financial Institution	Short-term Rating	Rating Entity
1	Banco de Bogotá	BB+	Fitch Ratings
2	Banco de Occidente	AAA y F1+	Fitch Ratings
3	Bancolombia	AAA y F1+	Fitch Ratings
4	Banco Santander	AAA y F1+	Fitch Ratings

Cash and cash equivalents are held with banks and financial institutions through free-standing trust funds, which have ratings between AA- and AAA BCR + 1 from BRC Standard and Poor's.

The Company considers the credit ratings awarded to financial institutions with which it conducts treasury operations in the form of fiduciary assignments such as deposits or investments at sight which classify as cash equivalents. In order to establish a minimum margin risk exposure and ensure optimal resource management through periodic evaluations and measurements of the Company's exposure.

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5.4 Market Risk

The Company has been able to meet its liquidity needs acquiring working capital and lines of credit from local, foreign and multilateral entities. This implies the need for follow-up when exposed to variable interest rates (financial obligations indexed to local and/or foreign variable rates such as: DTF, IBR, UVR, LIBOR, PRIME, etc.), and to exchange-rate fluctuations due to devaluation or revaluation in the local currency (USD, EUR, etc.).

Credivalores participates actively in the money, foreign exchange and capital markets, seeking to meet the needs of its clients in accordance with the policies and risk levels established. As such, it manages different financial-asset portfolios within the permitted risk levels and limits.

Market risk arises from the open positions of Credivalores investment portfolios in debt securities, derivatives and equity instruments recorded at fair value, due to adverse changes in risk factors such as interest rates and exchange rates of foreign currencies.

For analysis purposes, market risk has been broken down into price risk and/or interest and exchange-rate risk of financial obligations in the periods of capital-payment amortization, the point at which the risk materialized.

As of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Credivalores had the following financial assets and liabilities at fair value subject to trading risk:

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value exposed to trading risk held:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity Instruments	627	983
Derivatives instruments	9.545	13.806
Total	10.172	14.789
Net Position	10.172	14.789

Methodology used to measure risk

Market risks are quantified through value at risk standard models.

The company uses the standard model for the measurement, control and management of market risk of interest rates and exchange rates at which the entity is exposed.

There are two scenarios under which Credivalores is exposed to market risks:

Interest rates

Credivalores financial obligations are exposed to this risk when financing is acquired at variable indexed rates that may be subject to volatilities and may affect the Company's financial margin.

Sensitivity Analysis

Taking into account Credivalores exposure to changes in the reference interest rate, a sensitivity analysis of the impact on financial obligations is included given the possible effect on the variable indexed interest rates in the third quarter of 2024. The following methodology was defined for the analysis:

1. Two scenarios were evaluated whereby indexed rates are affected by 20 BPS (increasing and decreasing indexed rates), which affect the future flows of Credivalores financial obligations indexed to the variable rate. Debt repayment is implicit in these scenarios, given their contractual frequency, taking them to maturity.
2. The flows corresponding to interest payment (accrual) were evaluated using equivalent rates.
3. The present value of the monthly interest payment was calculated, using as reference the 6-month IBR rate on an annual basis as of March 31, 2024 (11.216%).

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4. Finally, the results of each scenario were compared to the base scenario, which corresponds to the projections of interest flows using the rates as of March 31, 2024 as reference.

The results are set out below:

Scenarios	Interests
Effect of 20 BPS decrease in variable rate	1.064.449
Effect of 20 BPS increase in variable rate	1.057.539
Total Scenarios	(6.910)

Interest Rate and Exchange Rate

Rate and devaluation effect scenario (variable rate and foreign currency obligations)	Interests
Effect of revaluation and decrease, 20 BPS, variable rate	1.064.449
Effect of devaluation and increase, 20 BPS, variable rate	1.071.360
Total Scenarios	6.910

Exchange rate

Credivalores financial obligations are exposed to exchange rate risk when the present value of the liability positions presents volatilities due to the devaluation or revaluation of the funding acquired in another currency. This risk materializes at the moment when the payment corresponding to the amortization of principal and interest is made, due to trading in the currencies to be paid and recognition of the exchange rate difference.

Sensitivity Analysis

Considering Credivalores exposure to changes in the USD/ exchange rate, a sensitivity analysis of the impact on financial obligations is included given the possible effects of changes in the exchange rate in the third quarter of 2023. The following methodology was used for the analysis:

- Two scenarios were evaluated in which the exchange spot rate is adjusted by 0.60% daily volatility (spots prices projected using Bloomberg's curve), generating revaluation and devaluation effect on the TRM as of March 31, 2024.
- The amortization of principal and payment of interest on financial obligations are implicit in these scenarios, given their contractual periodicity and taking them to maturity.
- The flows corresponding to interest payment (accrual) were evaluated using equivalent rates.
- The present value of the monthly interest payment was calculated, using as reference the 6-month IBR rate on an annual basis as of March 31, 2024 (11.216%).
- Finally, we compared the results of each scenario with the base scenario, which corresponds to the projected flows for payment of capital and interest using as reference the rates as of March 31, 2024.

The results are set out below:

Item	Total Debt
Initial Scenario (Balance as of December 31st, 2023)	322.699
Scenario 1 (Effect of revaluation)	321.918
Scenario 2 (Effect of revaluation)	323.478
Difference Scenario 1 vs. Initial Scenario	(781)
Difference Scenario 2 vs. Initial Scenario	780

(1) Volatility obtained from the daily average for the previous three years, including 2024.

5.5 Liquidity Risk

The liquidity Risk is represented by the potential event of being unable to meet the expected outgoing cash flows on a timely and efficient manner, without affecting the normal course of business or the company's financial position. Liquidity risk is related with having insufficient liquid assets and therefore having to incur in unusual or extra funding costs.

The company funding is based on short- and medium-term bank loans as well as bonds and commercial notes issued in the international capital markets. These funds are mainly used to leverage new loan origination according to Credivalores' business

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model. On the other hand, the Company's capacity to create positions regarding financial instruments available for sale (liquidity or loans) could be affected either by lack of market liquidity or because of sudden changes in interest rates and asset prices.

According to the Company's funding model the liquidity risk includes among others, the ability to get short, medium- and long-term lines of credit, to keep low liquidity assets (such as loan portfolio) and face short-term unexpected stress situations.

In order to deploy a correct asset and liability management and assure the liquidity needed to operate the business, the Company has set the following guidelines to control the liquidity risk: i) In the short -term, cash flows associated to loan portfolio and liquid assets, short -term financial liabilities, and off balance financial positions in different time frames, allowing a permanent monitoring of the liquidity gap, ii) for the long-term assets and liabilities, the Company analyses its funding sources as well as the breakdown by type of source and those that are specifically associated to specific products.

Credivalores keeps at least 1.5 its operating expenses in liquid assets. The liquidity in the statement of financial position has the following components:

- Inflows: Incoming flows associated to loan portfolio, and interest income associated to liquid assets.
- Outflows: Outgoing flows related to i) operating expenses, ii) new loan origination, and iii) ' principal and interest from financial liabilities.
- Liquidity GAP: Difference between inflows and outflows according to:
 - Monthly cash flows associated to assets (liquid assets, loan portfolio).
 - Monthly projected cash flows related to financial liabilities and operating expenses

The Company determines its liquidity gap based on to the above-mentioned variables, and makes permanent follow up, as well as making any necessary adjustments according to the following ranges:

- ✓ 1 to 3 months
- ✓ 3 to 6 months
- ✓ 6 to 12 months
- ✓ 12 months +

Liquidity Risk Management

The company identifies its exposure to liquidity risk according to the markets where it operates, and the products and services offered to its customers. For such purpose the Company has analyzed the processes associated to treasury in order to design controls and strategies to reduce the impact.

Liquidity position

Determine the minimum amount of liquid assets (cash and cash equivalents, short-term liquid investments), in order to avoid any lacks that may affect the capacity to the outflows. The Financial Committee calculates and monitors the liquidity position on a weekly basis, considering cash flow projections for 7 and 15 days:

- a) Green: liquid assets / outflows \geq 105%
- b) Yellow: liquid assets / outflows between 100 and 104%
- c) Red: liquid assets / outflows $<$ 100%

In case there are any yellow or green situations, the Financial Committee defines any actions to be taken in order to assure the sufficient procurement of cash to operate on a normal basis.

The liquidity level results as of March 31, 2024 are set out below:

Item	Liquidity level December, 2023
7 Days	375%
15 Days	233%
30 Days	178%

As of March 31, 2024, the liquidity level in the 7- and 15-day bands is above the upper limit defined in the Company's liquidity manual, constituting a green flag scenario and indicating that Credivalores has sufficient resources to operate normally.

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Also, as is good practice, a third band is monitored, which allows for controlling of the liquidity level projected to 30 days. As of March 31, 2024, a green band scenario is recorded, indicating that Credivalores has ample liquidity to support its needs for normal operation.

Exposure to liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its liquidity position in order to determine how likely a liquidity stress can happen.

The following is a breakdown by time range for the Liquid Assets and the LRI (Liquidity Risk Indicator) for March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

March 31, 2024					
Subsequent Net Balances Available					
Description	Liquid Assets Available at the End of the Period (1)	From 1 to 7 days (2)	From 8 to 15 subsequent days (2)	From 16 to 30 subsequent days (2)	From 31 to 90 subsequent days (2)
Cash	2	2	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	2	2	-	-	-
Bancolombia S. A.	174	174	-	-	-
Banco De Occidente	8	8	-	-	-
Banco Santander Uruguay	34	34	-	-	-
Alianza Fiduciaria	1.189	1.189	-	-	-
Cash at Free-Standing Trusts	37.909	37.909	-	-	-
Mutual Funds	627	627	-	-	-
Agrocañas	4.357	-	-	-	4.357
Bancolombia Free-standing	18	18	-	-	-
Fiducolombia Free-Standing Trusts	247	247	-	-	-
Inverefectivas	11.343	-	-	-	11.343
Total liquid assets	55.909	40.210	-	-	15.700

December 31, 2023					
Subsequent Net Balances Available					
Description	Liquid Assets Available at the End of the Period (1)	From 1 to 7 days (2)	From 8 to 15 subsequent days (2)	From 16 to 30 subsequent days (2)	From 31 to 90 subsequent days (2)
Cash	2	2	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	2	2	-	-	-
Bancolombia S. A.	6.050	6.050	-	-	-
Banco De Occidente	11	11	-	-	-
Banco Santander Uruguay	36	36	-	-	-
Alianza Fiduciaria	17	17	-	-	-
Cash at Free-Standing Trusts	50.205	50.205	-	-	-
Mutual Funds	983	983	-	-	-
Agrocañas	4.650	-	-	-	4.650
Fiducolombia Free-Standing Trusts	3.471	3.471	-	-	-
Inverefectivas	11.896	-	-	-	11.896
Total liquid assets	77.323	60.777	-	-	16.546

- (1) Liquid assets correspond to the sum of existing assets at the close of each period, which can be quickly converted to cash. In calculating liquid assets, all the listed investments, without exception, are computed at their fair exchange value on the date of the valuation (fair value).
- (2) The balance corresponds to the residual value of the Company's liquid assets on days after closing the specific period. This balance is calculated as the difference between liquid assets and liquidity requirements. In turn, the liquidity requirement is the difference between the contractual revenue flows and contractual and non-contractual outflows in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Indicator (LRI) methodology.

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Measurement of exposure to liquidity risk

Measuring the likelihood of the Company running out of liquid resources for its normal operation under normal market conditions requires the use of the tools described above: balance sheet liquidity, liquidity gap, and cash flow projection, to thereby quantify the degree of stress that the company's cash flow can bear to fulfill its normal operations without having to acquire additional resources.

Limit of liquidity risk exposure

Maximum exposure to liquidity risk is identified as the average time taken by the Company to carry out the liquidity financial operations (Guaranteed Loans, Portfolio Sales, Working Capital Loans, etc.) and generate the cash available for new loan origination.

The maximum exposure to liquidity risk is calculated weekly by the financial committee, considering projections for bands of 7 days, and 15 to 30 days.

In addition, to analyze the short- and medium-term liquidity requirements, the following indicators are considered:

- 1) Net Liquidity/Credivalores + Free-standing Trust, where Net Liquidity is the sum of available cash and investments less long-term investments.

Lower limit: 3%; cannot be below the lower limit more than three times in a year

Exposure Limit Indicator 1 Mar-24	
Net Liquidity	39,583
Assets (Credivalores + Free-standing Trust) (Portfolio)	1,330,176
Indicator 1	3,0%

- 2) Net Liquidity/Liabilities (Free-standing Trust + Credivalores)

Lower limit: 3%; cannot be below the lower limit more than three times in a year

Exposure Limit Indicator 2 Mar-24	
Net Liquidity	39,583
Liabilities (Credivalores + Free-standing Trust)	1,513,651
Indicator 2	2,6%

In the three-month period ended March 31, 2024, there were no significant changes in liquidity risk or in the way CVCS manages this risk. However, the second indicator is less than 2%, because CV will use all the cash to disburse and grow the portfolio. We expect it to increase above 2% in the first quarter.

Credivalores has performed an analysis of the consolidated maturities of financial assets and liabilities both derivatives and non-derivatives, showing the following remaining contractual maturities.

March 31, 2024

Assets	Less than one month	From one to six months	From six to twelve months	More than one year	Total
Cash due from banks and equivalents	39.583	-	-	-	39.583
Equity Instruments at fair value	627	-	-	4.357	4.984
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	-	-	-	11.342	11.342
Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)	75.437	385.187	481.384	1.079.519	2.021.527
Total assets	115.647	385.187	481.384	1.095.218	2.077.436

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Liabilities	Less than one month	From one to six months	From six to twelve months	More than one year	Total
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost (*)	29.322	249.714	1.068.429	356.195	1.703.660
Total Liabilities	29.322	249.714	1.068.429	356.195	1.703.660

(*) This disclosure includes the calculation of projected interest.

December 31, 2023

Assets	Less than one month	From one to six months	From six to twelve months	More than one year	Total
Cash due from banks and equivalents	59.794	-	-	-	59.794
Equity Instruments at fair value	983	-	-	4.650	5.633
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	-	-	-	11.896	11.896
Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)	74.791	380.306	471.742	1.222.743	2.149.582
Total assets	135.568	380.306	471.742	1.239.289	2.226.905

Liabilities	Less than one month	From one to six months	From six to twelve months	More than one year	Total
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost (*)	177.995	186.499	316.483	1.244.039	1.925.016
Total Liabilities	177.995	186.499	316.483	1.244.039	1.925.016

(*) This disclosure includes the calculation of projected interest.

NOTE 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and demand deposits with original maturities of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes to their fair value and that are used by the Credivalores to handle short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalent balances encompass the following as of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	2	2
Banks	37.816	55.415
Mutual funds (6.1)	1.765	4.377
	39.583	59.794

As of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, there were no restrictions on bank accounts.

As of March 31, 2024, there are 3 reconciliation items with a net value of \$3, as of December 2023 there are 16 reconciliation items with a net value of \$5.

6.1 Following is a breakdown of positions in money market funds (trust rights) by Credivalores and the Free-Standing Trust:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fiduciaria Bancolombia – Fiducuenta	18	-
Alianza Fiduciaria – Collective Investment Fund	1.189	17
Collective Investment Funds (1)	558	4.360
Total	1.765	4.377

The average profitability with cut to March 31, 2024 is 22.95% and for December 31, 2023 it was 30.42%.

(1). These collective investment funds are held in trusts

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The following is the credit rating of the fund managers of Free Standing Trusts:

Manager	Mar-24	Dec-23	Rating Agency
Fiduciaria Bancolombia	AAA	AAA	Fitch Ratings
Fiduciaria la Previsora	AAA	AAA	BRC Investor Services S. A. SCV
Fiduciaria la Occidente	AAA	AAA	BRC Investor Services S. A. SCV

Cash equivalents correspond to mutual and money market funds where the Company and the Free-Standing Trust have a direct ownership of shares and rights. These funds invest in short term paper and offer a slightly higher yield than a savings account and are classified as cash equivalents since the company can withdraw and deposit funds at any time, as funds are at sight.

NOTE 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The balance of investments measured at fair value is comprised of:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Collective Investment Funds (7.1)	627	983
Equity instruments (7.2)	4.357	4.650
	<u>4.984</u>	<u>5.633</u>

7.1 At fair value with changes in results

Investments at fair value correspond to equity participations in money market funds that offer easy access to resources at low risk, held in trusts which are rated from AA- to AAA by local rating agencies BRC Standard and Poor's and/or Fitch Ratings Colombia

Issuer	Type of Fund	Minimum Investment	Minimum Balance	Return march, 2024	Annual Return 2023	As of March 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
BTG Pactual I Clase Z	Closed	5.000.000	2.000.000	39.144%	40,506%	598	955
Collective Investment Fund	Closed	200.000	200.000	14,855%	14,039%	25	24
Credicorp Capital	At sight	-	-	-	-	4	4
TOTAL						627	983

7.2 Equity instruments

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Agrocaña Shares	4.357	4.650
	<u>4.357</u>	<u>4.650</u>

The Company holds a 5.03% stake in the share capital of Agrocañas S.A., with 3,300 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024. These are not listed on the stock exchange and are therefore measured at cost, the variations are recorded with changes in Equity. No sales are expected in the next 12 months.

NOTE 8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The detail of the investments in associates is as follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Inverefectivas S.A (a)	11.342	11.896
	<u>11.342</u>	<u>11.896</u>

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- (a) Credivalores holds a 25% ownership in Inverefectivas S.A. This Company was incorporated in accordance with the legislation of Panama, and has 4,000 shares issued, of which Credivalores owns 1,000 shares with an intrinsic value of FIX 3.106,97 expressed using the TRM of 3.842,30 as of March 31, 2024.

	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Share of ownership interest	Book Value	Share of ownership interest	Book Value
Associates				
Inverefectivas S.A.	25%	11.342	25%	11.896
		11.342		11.896

The movement of investments in the associates account is shown below for the period ended March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

Associate	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	11.896	14.945
Adjustments for exchange differences with changes in the ORI	75	(3.074)
Adjustment for valuation method of participation	(629)	25
Period-end balance	11.342	11.896

NOTE 9. CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The credit quality of financial assets that have not yet matured and that have not suffered impairment losses is assessed on the basis of the ratings granted by external bodies or, if they do not exist, on the basis of internal categorizations defined based on the characteristics of the counterparties:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents		
AAA	37.814	55.412
AA	2	3
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	37.816	55.415
	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity instruments (shares)		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Financial sector	4.357	4.650
Total equity instruments	4.357	4.650

NOTE 10. LOAN PORTFOLIO, NET

Financial assets at amortized cost on the statement of financial position are classified as consumer portfolio and microcredit. Following is a description of the portfolio of Credivalores as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Consumer	1.810.859	1.858.276
Impairment	(480.683)	(455.798)
Total financial assets at amortized cost	1.330.176	1.402.478
Total loan portfolio, net	1.330.176	1.402.478

The Financial Position Statement includes a net portfolio held in Free-standing trusts totaling \$ 898.457 as of March 31, 2024 and \$ 829.365 as of December 31, 2023. Credivalores classified portfolio by product in accordance with the days of default.

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During 2024, portfolio sales were made for \$25.915 and during 2023 they amounted to \$157.089.

The movement of the provision for the impairment of financial assets by loan portfolio is provided below for the period ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Initial Balance	455.798	372.608
Impairment of the period charged against to profit or loss	26.842	23.708
Write-offs	(1.957)	(3.619)
Closing balance	480.683	392.697

Expenditure on provisions and write-offs of loan portfolio

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Expenditure for the provisions period	26.842	23.708
Forgiveness	18.370	2.663
Total	45.212	26.371

Below we present a breakdown of the loan portfolio in the balance sheet with all components:

As of March 31, 2024

Type	Principal	Transaction costs	Accrued Interest	Commissions	Impairment	Total
Consumer loans	1.424.010	69.079	305.094	12.676	(480.683)	1.330.176
Total financial assets at amortized cost	1.424.010	69.079	305.094	12.676	(480.683)	1.330.176

At December 31, 2023

Type	Principal	Transaction costs	Accrued Interest	Commissions	Impairment	Total
Consumer loans	1.484.542	75.985	258.586	39.163	(455.798)	1.402.478
Total financial assets at amortized cost	1.484.542	75.985	258.586	39.163	(455.798)	1.402.478

The distribution of maturities of Credivalores gross loan portfolio is the following:

March 31, 2024

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	238.643	660.292	290.558	621.366	1.810.859
Total Gross Loan Portfolio	238.643	660.292	290.558	621.366	1.810.859

December 31, 2023

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	244.239	628.598	323.935	661.504	1.858.276
Total Gross Loan Portfolio	244.239	628.598	323.935	661.504	1.858.276

The distribution of maturities of Credivalores principal only loan portfolio is the following:

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March 31, 2024

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	182.582	530.763	243.685	552.663	1.509.693
Total Principal Only Loan Portfolio	182.582	530.763	243.685	552.663	1.509.693

December 31, 2023

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	274.795	511.467	279.163	509.447	1.574.872
Total Principal Only Loan Portfolio	274.795	511.467	279.163	509.447	1.574.872

Below is the breakdown of Credivalores managed loan portfolio, which includes the loan portfolio on balance and the portfolio sold but still managed by the Company:

	As of March 31, 2024		
Type	Principal Loan	Sold	Total
Consumer	1.424.010	85.683	1.509.693
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	1.424.010	85.683	1.509.693

	As of March 31, 2024		
Type	Principal Loan	Sold	Total
Consumer	1.484.542	90.330	1.574.872
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	1.484.542	90.330	1.574.872

Overdue but not impaired

As of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, a summary of the overdue portfolio by days past due is as follows:

	Consumer	Total	Consumer	Total
Performing loans	815.217	815.217	912.996	912.996
Overdue but not impaired	83.445	83.445	72.738	72.738
Non-performing loans under 360 days	160.370	160.370	171.137	171.137
Non-performing loans over 360 days	364.978	364.978	327.671	327.671
	1.424.010	1.424.010	1.484.542	1.484.542

NOTE 11. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

The detailed information of accounts receivables as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Debtors (11.1)	94.904	98.075
Economically Related Parties (11.2)	34.438	32.967
Asficredito (11.6)	76.843	75.967
Payments on behalf of clients (11.3)	28.001	26.238
Others accounts receivable (11.4)	32.858	30.623
Shareholders	1.816	1.815
Impairments for doubtful accounts (11.5)	(8.401)	(8.401)
	260.459	257.284

11.1 The balance of the debtors account as of March 31, 2024 amounts to \$94.904 and as of December 31, 2023 amounts to \$98.075, mainly corresponds to outstanding portfolio collection balances from the free-standing trusts and utilities and claims of guarantees to FGA and administrative collection management expenses.

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11.2 The following is the detail with economically related parties:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finanza inversiones S. A. S.	20.977	19.825
Ingenio la cabaña S. A.	2.504	2.410
Inversiones Mad capital S. A. S.	10.957	10.732
	34.438	32.967

The effective interest rates on interest-generating receivables were as follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finanza Inversiones	DTF + 9.41%	DTF + 9.41%
Ingenio la Cabaña	IBR + 8%	IBR + 8%
Mad Capital	DTF + 5%	DTF + 5%

11.3 The following is a breakdown of payments by client account:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Life Insurance Payroll deduction loans	11.918	12.248
Crediuno Insurance	5.945	7.117
Tigo Insurance	79	205
Credipoliza Insurance	579	579
SG Portfolio Insurance	9.480	6.089
	28.001	26.238

11.4 The following is the detail of the other accounts receivable account

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
To third parties	30.432	30.380
Account Preservation	2.409	223
Advances to Employees	17	20
	32.858	30.623

11.5 The movement in the provision for impairment of other accounts receivable is provided below:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Balance at start of period	(8.401)	(8.211)
Deterioration (1)	(3.240)	(12.988)
Write-off	3.240	12.798
Balance at end of period	(8.401)	(8.401)

(1) The impairment analysis of other receivables is performed annually as of December 31 of each year.

11.5.1. Detail Impairment

As of March 31, 2024, the amount of the impairment provision for accounts receivable amounts to \$8.401. Changes in the impairment provision of accounts receivable are described in the following table:

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Third Party	Impairment	%
Asficredito	7.587	9.9%
Staggered Collective Portfolio	814	2.3%
Total	8.401	

Increases in impairment provision of receivables have been included in the "other expenses" line of the income analysis. Amounts charged to the provision account are usually written off when there is no expectation of receiving additional cash.

The Company does not maintain any guarantee as collection insurance.

11.6 Balances arising from the development of the business collaboration agreement

NOTE 12. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The Company's property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Transportation equipment	279	279
Office equipment and accessories	1.808	1.806
Computer equipment	388	388
Network and communication equipment	1.789	1.785
Assets in financial lease	4.354	4.354
Subtotal	8.618	8.612
Accumulated depreciation	(8.348)	(8.311)
Total	270	301

The breakdown for equipment movement is shown below:

	December 31, 2023	Purchases	Write-offs	March 31, 2024
Transportation equipment	279	-	-	279
Office equipment and accessories	1.806	2	-	1.808
Electronic equipment	388	-	-	388
Network and communication equipment	1.785	4	-	1.789
Assets in financial lease	4.354	-	-	4.354
	8.612	6	-	8.618

	Decem ber 31, 2022	Purch ases	Write- offs	March 31, 2023	Purcha ses	Write- offs	Decem ber 31, 2023
Transportation Equipment	117	-	-	117	162	-	279
Office equipment and accessories	1.771	3	(4)	1.770	36	-	1.806
Electronic equipment	388	-	-	388	-	-	388
Network and communication equipment	1.761	2	2	1.763	22	-	1.785
Assets in financial lease	4.354	-	-	4.354	-	-	4.354
	8.391	5	(4)	8.392	220	-	8.612

The following is the depreciation movement as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively:

	December 31, 2023	Depreciation	Write-offs	March 31, 2024
Transport equipment	121	14	-	135
Office equipment and accessories	1.698	16	-	1.714
Electronic equipment	1.292	3	-	1.295
Telecommunications equipment	846	4	-	850
Assets in financial lease	4.354	-	-	4.354
	8.311	37	-	8.348

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	December 31, 2022	Depreciation	Write-offs	December 31, 2023
Transport equipment	117	4	-	121
Office equipment and accessories	1.643	60	(4)	1.699
Electronic equipment	1.279	13	-	1.292
Telecommunications equipment	826	20	-	846
Assets in financial lease	4.353	-	-	4.353
	8.218	97	(4)	8.311

All equipment of Credivalores is duly protected with current insurance policies. To protect its property and equipment, the Company took out insurance policies with Beckley International Insurance Colombia and Chubb de Colombia as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, which cover the risks of theft, fire, lightning strikes, explosions, earthquakes, strikes, revolts, etc.

Property and equipment include the values of furniture, computer equipment and improvements to rented property, which are used in the Company's normal course of business.

The Company's own property and equipment as listed above, are not in any way encumbered neither have they been delivered as collateral to guarantee any kind of obligation. The Company has also taken out insurance policies to protect these assets.

NOTE 13. PROPERTIES BY RIGHT OF USE

Below is the plant and equipment properties that the Company has as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Properties, Plant and Equipment (Right of Use)	8.729	9.289
Deferred tax asset	68	21
Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities - lease of use		
Currents	(2.496)	-
Non-current	(6.427)	(9.349)
Net	(125)	(39)

Properties and equipment include rights to use leases, in which the Company is the tenant, whose values are shown below:

	2023	2022
As of December 31		
Cost	9.753	9.251
Accumulated Depreciation	(464)	(7.230)
Net cost	9.289	2.021
	March, 2024	December, 2023
Period		
Balance at the beginning of the year	9.289	2.021
Additions	928	9.507
Retreats	(959)	-
Transfers	-	-
Depreciation charge	(529)	(2.239)
Balance at the end of the year	8.729	9.289
	March, 2024	December, 2023
Period		
Cost	9.685	9.753
Accumulated Depreciation	(956)	(464)
Net cost	8.729	9.289

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The maturities of financial leases range from 3 to 5 years.

In relation to the rights of use recorded in the property, plant and equipment accounts, financial leasing liabilities have been recorded which are included in other financial liabilities and which as of March 31, 2024, have the following balances:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Lease liabilities		
Opening Balances	9.349	2.179
Additions	928	9.507
Payments	(395)	(2.337)
Withdraws	(959)	-
Ending Balances	8.923	9.349

13.1 Statement of Results

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Depreciation fee - usage asset	529	2.239
Interest expense on lease liabilities	225	395
Variable lease expenses	25	631
	779	3.265

Total cash outings for leases as of March 31, 2024 were \$ 649 and for 2023 they were \$3,370.

Variable Leases

Credivalores determined variable leases, based on the landlord's preponderance in the disposal and use of the asset, in this classification are the points of sale located in the chain warehouses.

NOTE 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Below we present the company's other intangible assets as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively:

March 31, 2024

	Initial Balance	Additions	Amortization	Closing Balance
Software Licenses	1.074	190	441	823
Acquired Trademarks	4.760	-	595	4.165
Database	6.447	-	807	5.640
Other	223	-	150	73
Total	12.504	190	1.993	10.701

December 31, 2023

	Initial Balance	Additions	Amortization	Closing Balance
Software Licenses	1.441	1.833	2.199	1.074
Acquired Trademarks	7.140	-	2.380	4.760
Database	17.409	-	10.962	6.446
Contracts	13.054	-	13.054	-
Other	484	2.633	2.894	224
Total	39.528	4.466	31.489	12.504

In 2023, a database sale operation was carried out for \$10,000 and for exclusivity contracts \$11,777.

Disputed rights, the variation corresponds to the collection of the portfolio included in this item:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Disputed rights	337	337
Total	337	337

The movement of amortization expenses for the period was as follows:

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	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Depreciation of brands	595	2.380
Amortization of exclusivity contracts, databases and licenses	1.247	26.215
Subtotal	1.842	28.595
Consultancies, free-standing trusts commissions, contributions	44	175
Investors	-	1.988
Fees	-	119
Insurance	107	612
Total	151	2.894

Brands, Databases and Exclusivity Contracts

Based on the end of 2018 and 10-year projections adjusted to the performance of the business unit up to that date, the intangibles were prepared in the evaluation and valuation of intangibles through the construction of discounted cash flow projections.

When the value of the discounted projections was obtained, the cash flow was evaluated on an aggregate basis, and then the tangible assets on the balance sheet were discounted from the total business value, to identify the residual value against the estimated market value of the business. The difference in values, according to the economic and accounting literature, gave rise to the residual value of intangibles. The estimated projections for 2018 remain within the range according to the results obtained at the end of 2018 to 2024 in line with commercial expectations for placement and collection, in accordance with the dynamics of growth, margin contribution and expense efficiency.

Therefore, the Appraiser's conclusion is that an adjustment should not be generated in the initially estimated valuation, nor should an impairment adjustment be included in the recorded value of CREDIUNO's intangibles, since it is evident that the estimated results remain in the acceptable range compared to the projection even with the effects of the pandemic. During 2024, offers on the portfolio were materialized without generating detriment for the entity, it is expected during 2024 to maintain this dynamic generating rewards in terms of projected profits from the operation within the initially estimated and projected range.

NOTE 15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Movements for hedge accounting and investments in derivatives are provided below:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS		
Prima Call	8.390	11.238
Hedge Options (15.1)	1.155	2.568
Total	9.545	13.806

Credivalores holds derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign currency risk exposure.

Hedging Operations

Credivalores activities are exposed to financial risks including liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risks. Therefore, the administration and the Board of Directors have approved and implemented a financial risk management policy to mitigate the negative effects of financial market uncertainty and volatility on the company's financial performance. The financial risk management policy establishes the use of a wide variety of financial derivatives to cover the risks inherent in exchange rate fluctuations and the interest rate of financial obligations in currencies other than Colombian Pesos.

Credivalores has developed a hedging policy against financial risks to mitigate the effects that these risks may have on the income statement. In development of this policy, the main objective to minimize the effects of the exchange rate on the liabilities in foreign currency that the company currently has. To achieve this objective CVCS has contracted different types of derivatives such as: Exchange Rate Forward, Cross Currency Swap, Cupon Only Swap and Options. The Management constantly monitors the results of this strategy and its effectiveness to adopt timely actions and corrective measures in favor of results. Effectiveness is measured retrospectively using the hypothetical derivative method. Equally, the methodologies for valuation at market prices

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have been adopted in accordance with the practices used by the Colombian financial system and international practices, with sources of information from price providers accepted by national regulators.

In accordance with the guidelines of this policy, the following is the list of derivative instruments implemented and in force as of december 2023 to hedge foreign currency risks and interest rate risks of financial obligations denominated in foreign currency (Notes due 2025 and credits):

Operaciones de Cobertura Vigentes						
Type of instrument	Position of Credivalores	Type of Option	Amount covered in USD	Effective date	Strike Price COP	Compliance
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	11/07/2024	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	11/07/2024	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	13/08/2024	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	13/08/2024	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	12/09/2024	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	12/09/2024	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	10/10/2024	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	10/10/2024	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	13/11/2024	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	13/11/2024	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	12/12/2024	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	12/12/2024	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	13/01/2025	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	13/01/2025	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	13/02/2025	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	13/02/2025	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	13/03/2025	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	13/03/2025	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	11/04/2025	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	11/04/2025	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	13/05/2025	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	13/05/2025	5.085	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	3.907.373	12/06/2025	4.585	Non-Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	3.907.373	12/06/2025	5.085	Non-Delivery

15.1 Derivate Financial Instruments Options

The activities carried out by Credivalores generated significant positions in the derivatives portfolio, performing transactions for hedging purposes where the underlying assets are exchange rates and interest rates. Options are contracts between two parties, one of them has the right but not the obligation, to carry out an operation of purchase or sale according to previously agreed terms.

The company closed operations with options as derivative financial instruments to manage and mitigate the fluctuations in the fair value of the debt in the P&L. The options are measured through cash flow coverage.

Detail of derivative with options financial instruments and their accounting is as follows:

ASSETS	Fair value			
	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Nominal Amount USD	Fair Value	Nominal Amount USD	Fair Value
Call spread premium option	0.3	1.155	1	2.568
Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	0.3	1.155	1	2.568

The derivative financial instrument is maintained to hedge the foreign currency risk exposure until maturity.

Transactions in derivative instruments with options cover the debt position (equity only) of the disbursements of the PA Credivalores O'Connor and Gramercy credit for an aggregate face value of US 46.888.476.

These financial instruments are valued under the methodology and market value provided by the counterparties, the type of measurement is cash flow.

The Company will maintain derivative financial instruments, to cover the foreign currency risk exposure until maturity, which corresponds to the expiration of the Notes that are being covered by this instrument. The objective and strategy of the

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administration is to analyze and evaluate the appropriate method for the valuation of financial instruments, depending on the type of operation and negotiation carried out.

NOTE 16. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Below, we present the balances of financial obligations:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
144 A / Reg S Bonds	809.957	805.688
ECP Program Notes	124.891	124.233
Financial obligations in Free-standing Trust	371.174	412.652
Promissory notes national banks	77.204	97.242
Local Ordinary Bonds - FNG Partial Guarantee	95.940	95.940
Transaction Costs	(32.110)	(32.860)
	1.447.056	1.502.895

The balances of the financial obligations of Credivalores and the Autonomous Assets of which it is the settlor at the cut-off of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, correspond to obligations contracted with financial institutions in the country and obligations in the foreign capital market. Short-term obligations are loans that must be paid between March 2024 and March 2025 and long-term loans that mature after March 2025, respectively:

a) Short-term financial obligations.

Entity	March 31, 2024	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
Banco de Bogotá	2.800	IBR+7,75%	2024	3.850	IBR+7,75%	2024
Banco de Occidente	8.860	IBR+5%	2024	8.860	IBR+5%	2024
Banco de Occidente	-	-	-	278	IBR+8%	2024
Bancolombia	4.544	IBR+11,75%	2024	4.544	IBR+11,75%	2024
Bancolombia	1.237	IBR+7,95%	2024	1.238	IBR+7,95%	2024
Bancolombia	3.169	IBR+11,8%	2024	4.960	IBR+11,8%	2024
Finanza Inversiones	50.655	SOFR+12,21%	2024	67.605	SOFR+10,21%	2024
Finanza Inversiones	5.939	20%	2024	5.907	20%	2024
Fiduciaria Coomeva S.A.	915	18,50%	2025	-	IBR+7,75%	2024
Total National Entities	78.119			97.242		

Entity	March 31, 2024	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
Foreign Entity						
Notes 144 A/Reg. S coupon 8.875%	809.957	8,875%	2025			
Total Foreign Entity	809.957			-		

Entity	March 31, 2024	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
FNG Partial Guaranteed Local Ordinary Bonds	95.940	9,10%	2024	95.940	9,10%	2024
Total Bond Issuance	95.940			95.940		

Entity	March 31, 2024	Maturity	Expiration	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
PA Sindicado	12.461	IBR+5,5%	2024	13.970	IBR+5,50%	2024
Total Free-standing Trusts	12.461			13.970		

Total short-term obligations	996.477			207.152		
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Credivalores has short-term financial obligations, during the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 for a value of \$ 996.477 and \$ 207.152, respectively. The measurement of liabilities financial instruments of financial obligations is valued at low amortized cost as established by IFRS 9.

b) Long-term obligations

The Company had long-term financial obligations during the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 totaling \$ 482.688 and \$ 1.328.603, respectively. Associated costs incurred in the acquisition of loans are classified as transaction costs pending IFP amortization for the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, valued at \$ 32.110 and \$ 32.860, respectively. The measurement of financial liability instruments for financial obligations is valued at amortized cost, as per IFRS 9.

The total balance of financial obligations for the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is \$ 1.447.055 and \$ 1.502.895 respectively, which will be paid off as described above.

Entity	March 31, 2024	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
Foreing Entity						
ECP Program Notes	124.656	10,00%	2028	123.999	10,00%	2028
ECP Program Notes	235	12,50%	2028	234	12,50%	2028
Total Foreing Entity	124.891			124.233		

Entity	March 31, 2024	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
Free-standing Trust Syndicated Loan TuCrédito	149.732	IBR+5,50%	2025-2027	158.712	IBR+5,50%	2025-2027
Free-standing Trust Credivalores Citibank	105.577	IBR+8,00%	2026-2027	111.247	IBR+8,00%	2026-2027
Free-standing Trust Credivalores O'Connor	69.575	SOFR+11,50%	2025	93.269	SOFR+11,50%	2025
Free-standing Trust Systemgroup	32.913	23,83%	2025	35.454	19,71%	2025
Total Trusts	357.797			398.682		

Entity	March 31, 2024	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2023	Interest rate	Maturity
8.875% Bonds due February 2025 (144 A/Reg. S Bonds)	-	-	-	805.688	8,875%	2025
Total Bonds	-			805.688	-	
Total long-term obligations	482.688			1.328.603		
Transaction costs	(32.110)			(32.860)		
Total financial obligations	1.447.055			1.502.895		

- The item for rights of use for the periods ended March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 correspond to \$ 8.923 and \$ 9.349 respectively.

On August 26, 2021, CV issued the first tranche of its inaugural domestic bond issuance of ordinary bonds with a partial guarantee from the FNG in the Colombian debt capital market.

The total amount of the issuance, authorized by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia in September 2021, is \$160,000 million pesos and in August 2021 the Company placed the first tranche of bonds for an amount of \$52,900 billion pesos with a 3-year term an 9.10% coupon.

The placement of the first tranch had an over-demand of 1.51 for the amount initially offered, which was 35,000 million pesos. Subsequently, on September 23, 2022, Credivalores placed the second tranch of the issuance of ordinary bonds with partial guarantee of the FNG for an amount of 43,040 million pesos maintaining the same maturity date and coupon of the issuance of the first lot. Therefore, at the end of September 2022, the total balance of ordinary bonds with partial guarantee of the FNG issued by Credivalores was 95.940 million.

As of December 31, 2023, Credivalores' ordinary bond issuance has an irrevocable partial guarantee from the FNG covering 70% of the principal and interest and was rated 'AA (col)' by Fitch Ratings Colombia in May 2023. The proceeds from the

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placement of the first and second lots of Credivalores' ordinary bond issuance allowed the bank to support the growth of its operation in Colombia by financing the disbursements of drawdown and credit card loans.

On January 31, 2022, Credivalores closed a credit line committed to Citibank Colombia for an amount of 290,000 million pesos, which was structured through a trust without recourse to Credivalores. This line is backed by a payroll portfolio, with an initial revolving period of 24 months and subsequent amortization of the capital depending on the portfolio, to achieve a half-life of the facility of around 5.6 years. At the end of December 2022, 169,939,000 million pesos of the total committed amount of this facility had been disbursed, at the end of December 2023 it has a principal balance of \$111,247, as of March 2024, it has a principal balance of \$ 105,577.

- Interests

Listed below:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
National Entities – Own Obligations	143	139
National Entities – Obligations in PAs in COP	1.358	1.500
Foreign Currency Obligations (a)	25.665	380
USD Bond Coupon Foreign Issuance	46.525	28.403
Coupon Bonds in COP Local Issuance	796	2.972
Obligations in other PAs	599	536
PA Obligations in USD	1.054	1.392
	76.140	35.322

- (a)** As of December 31, 2023, the interest caused by the obligations with Finanza Inversiones was reported in the detail added to the principal amounting to \$17,692, as of March 31, 2024, the interest caused by \$25,283 is included in this detail.

Obligations stated in foreign currency

Entity	Nominal Value as of March 31, 2024		Nominal as of Value December 31, 2023	
ECP Program Notes (a)	32	124.891	32	124.233
144 A/ Reg S Bonds (b)	211	809.957	211	805.688
Finanza Inversiones (c)	38	146.823	38	146.049
Total	USD 281	COP 1.081.671	USD 281	COP 1.075.970

(a) ECP Program notes

The Euro Commercial Paper Program ("ECP Program") has a quota of up to US\$150,000,000.

Of the notes that were cancelled in December 2023, a balance of USD 61,200, coupon of 12.5%, remained due on December 20, 2028.

A new note maturing on December 20, 2028, was issued in December 2023, for an amount of US 32,443,137, 10% coupon with quarterly payments, annual principal payments of 25% starting in the second year.

The resources of this line of financing are used to pay existing debts.

(b) Notas 144A / Reg S

CVCS decided to make an issue of ordinary Notes under the 144A / Reg S format in the international capital market with a maturity date of February 7, 2025, for an amount of US\$300,000,000 with a coupon of 8.875% and a yield of 9%. These Notes pay interest due semi-annually on February 7 and August 7 of each year, beginning August 7, 2020.

Below are the payments of the coupons of the issuance of 144A/Reg S notes with coupons 8.875% and maturity in 2025 since its issuance:

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Principal	Coupon	First Coupon Payment - 07/08/2020	Second Coupon Payment - 07/02/2021	Third Coupon Payment - 07/08/2021	Fourth Coupon Payment - 07/02/2022	Fifth Coupon Payment - 07/08/2022
268.000.000	8,875%	11.892.500	11.892.500	11.892.500	11.892.500	11.892.500
	Total in USD	11.892.500	11.892.500	11.892.500	11.892.500	11.892.500
	FX Rate	3.775,95	3.543,28	3.949,33	3.962,68	4.337,28
	Total in Million Pesos	44.905.485.375	42.138.457.400	46.967.407.025	47.126.171.900	51.581.102.400
Principal	Coupon	Sixth Coupon Payment - 07/02/2023				
268.000.000	8,875%	11.892.500				
	Total in USD	11.892.500				
	FX Rate	4.669,74				
	Total in Million Pesos	55.534.882.950				
Principal	Coupon	Seventh Coupon Payment - 07/08/2023				
210.800.000	8,875%	9.354.250				
	Total in USD	9.354.250				
	FX Rate	4.144,79				
	Total in Million Pesos	38.771.401.858				

Credivalores, in use of the 30-day grace period granted by this obligation, did not make the payment on the maturity date of the 8th coupon on February 07, 2024, during this grace period, the Company advanced negotiations with an Ad Hoc committee of bondholders with the help of financial and legal advisors in the United States in order to launch an exchange offer and the vote on a Restructuring Plan of the obligation to be presented in a New York court during the following months. This release had an opening date of March 7, 2024, and a closing date of April 3, 2024.

Notes due 2025 will be forward-looking and unsecured obligations and (i) will have the same priority in terms of right to payment as all other existing and future debt obligations of the Company (subject to certain obligations whereby they are given preferential treatment under Colombia's insolvency laws); (ii) have a higher payment priority than the Company's existing and future subordinated debt obligations, if any; (iii) be subordinated, as to the right to payment, to all existing and future unsecured debt obligations of the Company, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, including any debts, liabilities and Equity; and (iv) be structurally subordinate to all existing and future payment obligations and commercial accounts payable of any of our non-guarantor subsidiaries. The notes shall not be entitled to any redemption funds.

In May 2023 Credivalores received and cancelled bonds in the amount of US\$57,200,000, as a result, as of March 31, 2024, the new outstanding amount of the 144 A/Reg S Notes due 2025 and coupon of 8.875% is US\$210,800,000.

Covenants

The Notes 144A/Reg S due 2025 prospect contains certain restrictive covenants, which among other things, limit our ability to (i) take additional debt, (ii) make dividend payments, redeem capital and make certain investments, (iii) transfer and sell assets, (iv) enter into any type of agreement that could limit the ability of subsidiaries to pay dividends or make capital distributions, (v) create collateral or pledge assets, (vi) consolidate, merge or sell assets and (vii) transact with affiliates. The "Indenture" contract governing the Notes contains traditional default events.

At the end of March 2024, the Company did not take on additional debt as a result of the financial ratios that must be measured to indicate whether or not the Company may incur additional debt.

(c) Loans with Finanza Inversiones

The loans that make up this item were disbursed between August 2022 and March 2023, maturing in November 2024.

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Obligations in Autonomous Assets Expressed in Foreign Currency

On May 13, 2022, Credivalores signed a new line of credit committed for US\$100 million with two international funds (O'Connor UBS and Gramercy), structured through an autonomous equity, which will be backed by a portfolio of the credit card product as collateral for the loan. The facility has a term of 36 months with an availability period of 12 months from its signature and capital amortization from month 24 from signing, to achieve an average life of the facility of around 2.54 years. Each of the disbursements of this loan will be covered in Colombian pesos through operations with derivative financial instruments at maturity.

Entidad	Nominal Value as of March		Nominal Value as of December	
	31 de 2024		31 de 2023	
	Nominal value USD	Fair value COP	Nominal value USD	Fair value COP
UBS O'Connor Gramercy	18	69.575	24	93.269
Suma	18	69.575	24	93.269

• **IFP Financial Cost**

The funds received from loans acquired from financial institutions are used for portfolio origination and to handle various lines of working capital, which helps to maintain a degree of liquidity for the Company. The loans are represented by promissory notes wherein both parties establish the payment conditions, including maximum amount, amount, interest rate and duration.

The financial cost of financial obligations for the periods ended March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Free-standing trusts	18.566	33.484
Local banks	1.336	2.417
Foreign currency obligation	10.684	7.995
Financial cost Derivatives	2.848	87.600
Issuance of foreign bonds	18.121	25.863
Issuance of local bonds	2.128	2.142
Amortization Transaction costs	7.302	12.808
Interest for liabilities for lease and finance lease agreements	226	63
Total	61.211	172.372

The financial obligations and Free-standing Trusts of Credivalores that are recognized in local and foreign currencies will be recognized at the beginning of the transaction at their amortized value, net of costs incurred in the transaction which are attributable at the time of issuance. The difference between funds received (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the Income Statement for the corresponding period, using the effective interest method.

The financial cost is made up of the interest incurred during the period at the individually agreed rates, the derivative financial cost line includes the valuation of the derivatives and does not include the difference in exchange.

NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Under Colombian labor law and based on labor conventions employees are entitled to short-term benefits such as: wages, holidays, statutory bonuses, severance payment, and interest on severance pay.

Below is a breakdown of employee benefit payments as of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2023
Severance interest	3	43
Pension Funds	105	-
Salary	55	1
Prima legal	96	-
Layoffs	96	370
Holidays	529	640

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Total	884	1.054
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The current component of employee benefits must be paid within the twelve months following the reporting period.

The company within its compensation policies has no post-employment benefits.

NOTE 18. OTHER PROVISIONS

Credivalores provisions as of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively are provided below.

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Litigations subject to executive proceedings	835	835
Other provisions (a)	1.731	2.097
	2.566	2.932

a) The third-party balance of other provisions is detailed below:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
D.F King New York.	-	10
Muñoz AYA S. A. S.	38	47
Milenio PC	34	-
Bytte SAS	14	-
Caja de sueldos de retiro	4	-
Econtact	109	-
PWC Contadores y auditores S.A.S	130	-
Contribución Super sociedades	50	-
Fiduciaria Bancolombia	-	393
Experian Colombia sa	139	434
Activar Valores S. A. S.	1.213	1.213
	1.731	2.097

The movement of legal and other provisions are provided below for the periods ended March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	Legal provisions	Other provisions	Total Provisions
Balance held on December 31, 2023	835	2.097	2.932
Increase in provisions during the period	-	437	437
Utilization	-	(853)	(853)
Balance held on March 31, 2024	835	1.681	2.516

	Legal provisions	Other provisions	Total provisions
Balance held as of December 31, 2022	801	2.227	3.028
Recovered provisions	34	(130)	(96)
Balance held as of December 31, 2023	835	2.097	2.932
Recovered provisions	-	(416)	(416)
Balance held as of March 31, 2024	835	1.681	2.516

Provisions correspond mainly to labor, civil and administrative processes filed by third parties against Credivalores, on which provisions were recognized as of March 31, 2024, in an amount of \$ 835 and 2023, \$ 835 it is not possible to determine a disbursement schedule for these provisions due to the diversity of processes in different instances. However, Credivalores does not expect significant changes to the amount provisions because of the outflows applicable to each proceeding. The expected time of resolution is uncertain since each proceeding is taking place in different instances.

NOTE 19. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Below, we detail the balance of accounts payable has Credivalores March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively:

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	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Leases	113	32
Suppliers	21	10
Commission and fees (19.1)	4.182	5.610
Withholdings and labor contributions	1.246	719
Costs and expenses payable (19.2)	13.843	11.762
Other accounts payable (19.3)	68.459	72.987
	87.864	91.120

19.1 Corresponds to invoices caused by suppliers for commissions and fees.

19.2 Costs and expenses payable

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Technical Service Providers	5.043	4.660
Fiduciary Services	241	3.455
Maintenance	18	6
Representation and public representation expenses	1	16
Call Options Premiums	-	-
Collection Services	163	175
Foreign Currency Invoices	8.377	3.450
	13.843	11.762

19.3 Other accounts payable

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Libranza CDS Disbursements	-	767
MC Pending collection to apply	2	2
Against Visa vrol positions	8	9
Crediuno Disbursements	11	17
Credipoliza Withdrawals	14	-
Accounts payable Book Buybacks	92	-
Payroll Loan CDS Refund	1.179	6.528
Crediuno Refunds	1.597	3.622
Collection in favor of third parties	11.962	10.257
Visa C1 disbursement agreement	17.686	18.699
Different	35.908	33.086
	68.459	72.987

NOTE 20. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Current and deferred income tax expense shall be recognized in each of the interim accounting periods, on the best estimate of the tax rate expected for the annual accounting period.

For the end of the first quarter ended March 31, 2024, Credivalores did not record an expense for current income tax, since tax losses from previous years are presented and in accordance with article 188 of the National Tax Statute, as of taxable year 2021 the percentage of presumptive income is zero (0%) of the net assets of the last day of the immediately preceding taxable year. When calculating the effective tax rate for the cut-off periods of March 31, 2024, and March 31, 2023, it was 23% and 51% respectively, presenting a decrease of 28% mainly for non-deductible expenses.

NOTE 21. OTHER LIABILITIES

Below the detail of other liabilities:

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	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commission commercial force	-	11
Checks pending collection	-	181
Collection to be applied SG	199	-
Portfolio collection in participation	2.281	-
Collections of managed loan portfolios	2.688	5.775
Collections pending application (21.1)	18.656	10.209
Values received for third parties (21.2)	6.785	9.384
Total Other liabilities	30.609	25.560

21.1 Collection to apply

In this line, the collection received in the bank accounts, pending to be applied to the portfolio products, such as Libranza, Credit Card, Credipoliza, Tigo.

21.2 Values received for third parties

Below the detail of other Values received for third parties

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
FGA guarantees collections	2.906	3.637
Free-standing trusts collections (21.2.1)	3.879	5.747
	6.785	9.384

21.2.1. Collection of portfolio of free-standing trusts

It corresponds to the collection of the portfolio of the products delivered in administration to the **free-standing trusts** with which Credivalores has an administration contract, paid to the bank accounts pending application to the credits.

NOTE 22. EQUITY

Capital

Credivalores objective is to safeguard its capacity to continue as a business enterprise and maintain a financial structure that optimizes the cost of capital and maximizes returns for shareholders. The Company's capital structure encompasses and includes the subscribed capital, retained earnings and reserves.

Capital management objectives are met by managing the portfolio as authorized by law and maintaining a consistent pace of generating profits from its structural revenue (portfolio interests and returns on investments) which results in institutional strengthening and provides the Company an opportunity to maintain its dividend distribution policy among its shareholders.

For the reporting periods, Credivalores indeed complied with the required minimum capital in the relation of solvency required by legal provisions and mandatory investments.

Authorized, and Paid in Capital

The subscribed and paid-up capital of Credivalores as of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023 is 225,323 represented by 7,974,923 shares, each with a par value of 28,254; respectively.

Credivalores-Crediservicios S.A.

Shareholder	March 31, 2024	%	December 31, 2023	%
	Number of shares		Number of shares	
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings S de RL	954.197	11.96%	954.197	11.96%
Crediholding S.A.S.	1.642.121	20.59%	1.642.121	20.59%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014 SLU	3.342.093	41.91%	3.342.093	41.91%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II S L	201.887	2.53%	201.887	2.53%
Davalía gestión de Activos S.L	1.594.985	20.00%	1.594.985	20.00%
Treasury shares	239.640	3.01%	239.640	3.01%
Total	7.974.923	100%	7.974.923	100%

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The number of shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Number of authorized shares	7.974.923	7.974.923
Subscribed and paid shares	7.974.923	7.974.923
Nominal value	28.254	28.254
Subscribed and paid capital (nominal value)	225.324	225.324
Paid-in capital	255.021	255.021
Total capital plus premium	480.345	480.345

According to minutes 71 held on May 24, 2023, \$ 273,980 are capitalized for a total value of \$ 85,888 per share, of which \$28,254 corresponds to the par value and \$ 57,634 to the premium in share placement.

The following is a breakdown of the basic earnings per share:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Ordinary shares	2.278.169	2.278.169
Preferred shares	5.696.754	5.696.754
Repurchased treasury shares	239.640	239.640
Total earnings per share	(7.678)	860

As per the Company's bylaws, both common and preferred stock have the same decision power and rights, and the preference of those shares is given by its hierarchy in the payment of dividends when declared by the Assembly and by the preferred right in the reimbursement in case of liquidation.

March 31, 2024

Share capital							
Name of Entity	Preference shares A	Preference shares B	Preference shares C	Treasury Shares	Common Shares	Total	%
Crediholding S. A. S.	1.642.121					1.642.121	20,59%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014 S.L.U.	260.325		923.665	563.119	1.594.984	3.342.093	41,91%
Acon Colombia Consumer Finance Holdings, s.l.	118.363	835.834				954.197	11,96%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II, S.L.	17.720		184.167			201.887	2,53%
Davalía Gestión de Activos SL	-				1.594.985	1.594.985	20,00%
Acciones Propias Readquiridas	239.640					239.640	3,01%
Total	2.278.169	835.834	1.107.832	563.119	3.189.969	7.974.923	100%

December 31, 2023

Share capital							
Name of Entity	Preference shares A	Preference shares B	Preference shares C	Treasury Shares	Common Shares	Total	%
Crediholding S. A. S.	1.642.121					1.642.121	20,59%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014 S.L.U.	260.325		923.665	563.119	1.594.984	3.342.093	41,91%
Acon Colombia Consumer Finance Holdings, s.l.	118.363	835.834				954.197	11,96%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II, S.L.	17.720		184.167			201.887	2,53%
Davalía Gestión de Activos SL	-				1.594.985	1.594.985	20,00%
Acciones Propias Readquiridas	239.640					239.640	3,01%
Total	2.278.169	835.834	1.107.832	563.119	3.189.969	7.974.923	100%

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Treasury shares

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Treasury Shares Reserve	12.837	12.837
(Treasury Shares)	(12.837)	(12.837)
Total	-	-

The CVCS General Shareholders' Meeting on April 2 of 2014, decided to establish a special reserve in the amount of 12,837 for the reacquisition of 239,640 shares. This reserve is in accordance with Articles 396 and 417 of the Commercial Code.

Reserves

Equity reserves as of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, were comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Legal reserve (1)	11.017	11.017
Reserve to repurchased treasury shares	12.837	12.837
Occasional reserves	21	21
Total Reserves	23.875	23.875

Legal reserve

The Company is obliged to appropriate as a legal reserve 10% of its annual net profits, until the balance of the reserve is equivalent to 50% of the subscribed capital. The reserve is not distributable prior to the liquidation of the Company but may be used to absorb or reduce losses. Appropriations made more than the 50% are freely available by the general assembly.

Other reservations

The other appropriate reserves directly from the accumulated profits can be considered as reserves of free availability by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

NOTE 23. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

We present the detail below:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial instruments measured at fair value	(2.999)	(2.155)
Shares	(2.999)	(2.155)
Financial instruments	1.155	2.568
Financial instruments Options	1.155	2.568
Tax	46	(576)
Income tax OCI	46	(576)
Total	(1.798)	(163)

NOTE 24. REVENUE

Below, is a detail of revenue for the three and period ended March 31, 2024, and 2023:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interests	47.484	79.290
Subtotal Interests (24.1)	47.484	79.290
Revenue from customer contracts (24.2)	6.982	18.153
	54.466	97.443

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24.1 Interest

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
CrediUno interest (24.1.1)	3.593	5.043
CrediPoliza interest	-	1
TuCrédito loan interest (24.1.1)	2.473	4.679
Tigo loan interest	252	1.049
SG Free-standing Trusts loan interest	1.629	963
TuCrédito transaction costs	(4.573)	(4.434)
CrediPoliza transaction costs	-	(1)
CrediUno transaction costs	(2.802)	(3.281)
Sub-total Consumer loans	572	4.019
CrediPoliza late payment interest	3	21
TuCrédito late payment interest	220	259
SG Free-standing Trusts late payment interest	121	182
Consumer loan defaults	344	462
Joint operation interest	-	18
Subtotal Joint operation interest	-	18
Financial returns	1.329	1.458
BTG Pactual Financial returns	76	(213)
Current interests, Free-standing Trust (26.1.1)	21.993	44.577
Other income, Free-standing Trust	1.038	5.100
Current interests left off-balance	20.927	21.335
Premium for portfolio sale (26.1.2)	1.205	2.534
Other	46.568	74.791
Total Interests	47.484	79.290

24.1.1 The variations shown in these accounts correspond to the credits managed by the trusts, which at the product level show a decrease, however, in the Current Interest PA account it denotes the increase in causation. In Q4, the interest associated with Crediuno portfolio decreased due to the sale of the portfolio of this product.

24.1.2 This line corresponds to the recording of the net result of portfolio sales to third parties. For 2023 it shows a decrease, due to the fact that the portfolio under administration has been handed over to the autonomous assets.

24.2 Revenue from customer contracts

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Returned Fee	1	8
Certifications	-	31
Financial Consultancy - voluntary insurance	74	340
Internal Fee	128	471
Administration Fee – Plus Life Insurance	9	346
Financial Consultancy – Debtor Life Insurance	1.532	1.930
Shared Financial Consultancy	24	334
Collection fees	3.224	3.718
Administration fee – credit card (24.2.1)	1.990	10.975
	6.982	18.153

24.2.1 The variation of this item corresponds mainly to the Crediuno management fee and the advance commission, which decreased in 2024 compared to 2023 due to the decrease in placement.

NOTE 25. OTHER EXPENSES

At the end of each period, movements corresponded to:

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Tax	3.697	3.562
Fees (25.1)	3.109	4.952
Electronic data processing	1.718	1.855
Commissions	957	2.037
Other (25.2)	806	510
Public services	595	970
Transport	480	888
Insurance	354	295
Technical assistance	326	3.287
Leases	205	714
Janitorial and Security services	165	260
Publicity and advertising	64	118
Office supplies	64	87
Check risk central	63	376
Travel expenses	61	70
maintenance and repairs	53	146
Fines, penalties and awards (25.3)	26	35
Yields Invertors	15	1.004
Cost of representation	8	23
Legal expense	6	19
Publicity and advertising	5	5
Adaptation and installation	3	4
Temporary Services	2	2
	12.782	21.219

25.1 Fees

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Legal advice	2.066	2.630
Fees and commissions	431	1.905
Financial advice	386	331
Tax audit and external audit	195	86
Board of Directors	31	-
	3.109	4.952

25.2 Other

This line contains expenses for affiliations and contributions, building administration, petty expenses, among others.

25.3 Fines and penalties

Corresponds to fines and penalties against Credivalores, materialized in seizures or as provisions for legal contingencies.

NOTE 26. NET FINANCIAL INCOME

Below is the detail of financial (net) costs, for the periods ended March 31, 2024, and 2023:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial performances (26.1)	111	2.283
Financial income (26.2)	514	300
Total Financial Income	625	2.583

26.1 Corresponds to the returns generated by investments in financial institutions in which Credivalores has invested its resources.

26.2 Mainly corresponds to recovery of expenses of previous years and recovery of punished portfolio.

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	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Portfolio Recovery	176	93
Recovery from previous exercises	337	194
Sickness Leave	1	2
Other	-	5
Tax refund	-	6
	514	300

26.3 Corresponds to the valuation of fixed-rate investments at fair value.

NOTE 27. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Nets

Credit commitments

During ordinary business, Credivalores provides loan portfolio as guarantees to its funding sources, in which it irrevocably agrees to pay them in the event the client is unable to meet its obligations, with the same credit risk for loan portfolios.

Loan extension commitments represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credits as loans. With regard to the credit risk on commitments to extend lines of credit, Credivalores is potentially exposed to losses in an amount equal to the total unused commitments, if the unused amount were to be withdrawn in its totality; However, the amount of the loss is less than the total amount of the unused commitments because the majority of loan extension commitments are contingent once the client can maintain specific credit rating standards. Credivalores monitors the maturity dates of those credit limit commitments because long-term commitments have a higher credit risk than short-term commitments.

The following is a breakdown of unused lines of credit commitments and guarantees on March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023:

	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unpaid approved credits	973.567	678.182

NOTE 28. RELATED PARTIES

The Company's Board of Directors and Senior Management, in their role as governing bodies, are fully aware of the responsibility related to managing the various risks to which the Company is exposed; likewise, they are fully aware of the Company's processes and business structure so as to be able to provide support and adequate monitoring and follow-up.

The Company's related parties are as follows:

1. Shareholders with participation, control or joint control over the company, or who have significant influence over Credivalores.
2. Members of the Board of Directors: The principal and alternate members of the Board of Directors, together with their related parties, key management personnel: includes the Company President and Vice Presidents, who are the people who participate in the planning, direction and control of the entity.
3. Associated Companies: Companies in which Credivalores has significant influence, which is generally considered when it owns a stake between 30% and 50% of its capital.

The most representative balances as of March 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023 with related parties are included in the following charts, with headings for definitions of the related parties recorded in the previous sections.

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	Members of the Board of Directors (a) March 2024		Members of the Board of Directors (a) December 2023	
Accounts payable	28		112	
Operating expenses	31		206	
	March 2024		December 2023	
	Accounts receivable	Accounts Payable	Accounts receivable	Accounts Payable
Shareholders				
Crediholding S. A. S.	1.815	-	1.815	-
Accounts Receivable and Other Transactions				
Ingenio la Cabaña S. A.	3.821	-	3.411	-
Inversiones Mad Capital S. A.	10.957	-	10.733	-
Finanza Inversiones S. A. S.	21.707	172.106	20.555	163.741
Ban100	293	53.965	321	57.862
Asficrédito	76.843	-	75.967	-
Stock Investments				
Agrocañas	4.357	-	4.650	-
Inverefectivas S.	11.342	-	11.896	-
Total	131.135	226.071	129.348	221.603

Compensation received by key management personnel is comprised of the following:

Item	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Salaries	180	1.747
Short-term employee benefits	4	458
Total	184	2.205

a. Members of the Board of Directors (principals and alternates, along with their related parts) as of March 31, 2024:

Directors

No.	Names
1	Jose Miguel Knoell Ferrada
2	David Seinjet Neirus
3	Gustavo Adrián Ferraro
4	Luis Maria Blaquier
5	Juan Manuel Trujillo Sanchez
6	Carlos Eduardo Meza
7	Martín Kontarovsky

Legal Representatives

Position	Names
Manager	Jaime Francisco Buritica
Alternate	Liliana Arango Salazar