(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023.

Itaú Colombia S. A.

Consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023.

Certification of the Statutory Auditor

To the members of the Administration of
Itaú Colombia S.A.

March 26, 2025

The undersigned statutory auditor of Itaú Colombia S.A. certify that the consolidated financial statements of the Bank (Itaú Colombia S.A.) as of December 31, 2024 accompanying this certification have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and financial information standards accepted in Colombia and present fairly the financial situations and the results of the operation of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024.

The original financial statements in Spanish include our audit report dated February 21, 2025, prepared in accordance with International Auditing Standards, in which we have expressed an unqualified opinion.

Carolina González Rodríguez
Statutory Auditor
Partner
Designated by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.

PwC Contadores y Auditores S.A.S., Calle 100 No. 11A-35, Bogotá, Colombia, Phone Number: +57 60-1 7431111,
www.pwc.com/co

Statutory Auditor’s Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

To the Shareholders of
Itaú Colombia S. A.

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in the shareholders’ equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements, truly taken from the consolidation records, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia issued by the Colombian National Government and those of special nature issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance for the preparation of the financial statements of financial entities. These financial statements in turn appropriately reflect the impact of the different risks to which the Bank and its subsidiaries is exposed in undertaking their activities, measured in accordance with implemented management systems.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Auditing Standards on Financial Reporting accepted in Colombia. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Statutory Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of my report.

I am independent of Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA) together with the ethical requirements applicable to my audit of the consolidated financial statements in Colombia, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code of Ethics.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

To the Shareholders of
Itaú Colombia S. A.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the year. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a consolidated opinion on these matters.

<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matter</th><th>How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment of Loan Portfolio Impairment Under IFRS 9

As discussed in Notes 8 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group’s provision for loan portfolio impairment under IFRS 9 represents Management’s most significant estimate of the expected credit losses of the loan portfolio, which consists mainly of commercial, housing and consumer loans. As of December 31, 2024, the total amount of the loan portfolio was COP 20,141,672 million and the provision for loan impairment losses under IFRS 9 was COP 993,811 million.

This provision is determined for each of the loan portfolios using an estimate with statistical models for expected credit losses evaluated collectively.

The collective models include parameters for 12-month probability of default, lifetime probability of default, loss given default, and exposure to default, with the inclusion of forward-looking criteria that include assumptions about future macroeconomic conditions under plausible scenarios.</td><td>My audit procedures to address this key audit matter involved performing audit procedures and evaluating audit evidence related to forming my overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included evaluating the appropriateness of the models and methodologies used to generate the statistical estimates of expected credit loss for the loan portfolios and evaluating the key inputs, assumptions, and judgments used in the statistical estimation of expected credit loss, as well as evaluating any adjustments to the expected credit loss estimates.

The audit tests applied were:

• Evaluation of the design and effectiveness of certain key controls over the process for calculating the expected credit loss of the loan portfolio, including, among others, controls over:

i. Monitoring the models and assumptions used.
ii. Monitoring the estimation of macroeconomic variables.
iii. Monitoring the calculation of expected credit losses.</td></tr>
</table>

To the Shareholders of
Itaú Colombia S. A.

Key Audit Matter	How the Matter Was Addressed in the Audit
Management uses its judgment to evaluate statistical estimates of expected credit losses, taking into account different scenarios, external factors, and recent economic events. The main premises for considering the provision for impairment of loan portfolio as a critical audit matter are: (i) the need for a significant level of judgment by Management to determine the modeling techniques used in its statistical estimates of expected credit loss, which in turn entails a high level of subjectivity for the auditor, (ii) the subjectivity in the evaluation of audit evidence in relation to the relevance of the different scenarios evaluated, (iii) the judgment to determine the expectations of future cash flows and the fair value of the guarantees, and (iv) the involvement of specialized resources to support us in the evaluation of said audit evidence.	• Review of the methodology applied to estimate parameters and loan portfolio impairment . • Recalculation of the estimate of the Probability of Default, Loss Given Default, CCF, and Forward-Looking parameters. • Walkthrough testing of the estimate of the Remaining Life, Thresholds, and Partial Prepayments parameters. • Recalculation of the estimate of the impairment provision for the current loan portfolio as of December 2024. • Review of data integrity and accuracy. I relied on personnel with specialized skills to assist me in evaluating the appropriateness of the models and certain inputs to the statistical estimates of expected credit loss. In the tests described above, no differences were identified outside a reasonable range.

To the Shareholders of
Itaú Colombia S. A.

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. Other information includes "Message from the President," "About this Report," "Context," "SDGs and Progress of Sustainable Development in Colombia and the Region," "Banking Trends," "Risk Management," "Sustainability Practices," "Information on Climate Issues Following the Parameters of the TCFD Framework," "Corporate Governance," "Ethics and Anti-Corruption," "Supplier Relations," "Customer Experience," "Responsible Banking," "Our Talent," "Environmental Management," "Regulatory Changes Affecting the Industry," "The Company's Internal Control System (ICS)," "Report of the Legal Representative," and "Foreseeable Developments of the Company," that I obtained prior to the date of this audit report, but is not included in the financial statements, nor in my reports as Statutory Auditor, nor the management report on which I express a conclusion below in the “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” section in accordance with the requirements defined in Article 38 of Law 222 of 1995. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of conclusion that provides a degree of assurance thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance of the Group for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the appropriate preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia issued by the Colombian National Government and those of special nature issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance for the preparation of the financial statements of financial entities and with internal control and risk management policies as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Statutory Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Auditing Standards on Financial Reporting accepted in Colombia, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my statutory auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my statutory auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

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

I also provide those charged with governance of the Group with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

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

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Carolina González Rodríguez
Statutory Auditor
Colombian CPA Registration No. 73002-T
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
February 21, 2025

(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

Certificate on Financial Statements

We, the undersigned Legal Representative and Public Accountant, in compliance with Article 37 of Law 222 of 1995, hereby certify that the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, have been faithfully taken from the official books of the Bank, therefore:

- The Financial Statements have been prepared based on the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia.
- The Group's assets and liabilities do exist at the cut-off date and the recorded transactions have been performed during the period.
- Assets represent probable future economic benefits (rights) and liabilities represent probable future sacrifices of economic benefits (obligations) obtained or owed by the Bank at the cut-off date.
- All items have been recognized at appropriate amounts.
- Economic events have been correctly classified, described, and disclosed.

In compliance with Article 46 of Law 964 of 2005, we certify that the Financial Statements do not contain any defects, inaccuracies, or errors that prevent us from understanding the Group's true financial position or operations.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734 – T
Accounting Manager

Juan María Canel
Legal Representative

(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

Contents | **Page**

USD	=	Amounts expressed in U.S. dollars.
MUSD	=	Amounts expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars.
MMUSD	=	Amounts expressed in millions of US dollars.
COP	=	Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos.
MCOP	=	Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos.
MMCOP	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos.

(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND 2023
(Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos - MCOP)

Note	Assets	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
5	Cash and cash equivalents	**1,546,495,539**	**2,462,976,264**
6	**Investments**	**7,298,025,867**	**5,041,332,279**
	Investments measured at amortized cost	1,204,762,945	1,617,503,336
	Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,060,135,477	1,318,058,072
	Investments measured at fair value through OCI	2,998,213,445	2,072,810,871
	Investments in equity instruments through OCI	34,914,000	32,960,000
7	Derivative instruments	701,103,225	977,370,123
8	Loan portfolio and finance lease operations, net	19,147,860,569	19,639,077,848
9	Trade and other receivables, net	214,834,585	328,822,485
10	Property and equipment, net	105,612,394	118,720,786
11	Right-of-use asset, net	73,071,509	70,581,515
12	Investment properties	16,060,701	19,930,799
13	Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	180,526,504	170,081,612
14	Current tax assets, net	346,124,728	305,279,757
14	Deferred tax assets, net	460,140,684	453,411,565
15	Non-current assets held for sale, net	65,857,295	51,295,497
16	Other non-financial assets	64,569,738	71,426,864
	Total assets	**30,220,283,338**	**29,710,307,394**
	Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
	Liabilities		
17	**Deposits and other current liabilities**	**18,757,452,405**	**19,367,774,774**
	Demand deposits	8,756,521,359	9,263,690,524
	Fixed-term deposits	10,000,931,046	10,104,084,250
18	**Other financial liabilities**	**5,896,403,764**	**3,566,852,171**
	Financial instruments at amortized cost	5,282,132,281	2,614,678,047
	Derivative instruments	614,271,483	952,174,124
19	Provisions for employee benefits	249,504,903	241,231,578
20	Other provisions	87,342,481	114,467,768
21	Trade and other payables	360,716,000	464,142,229
22	Securities issued	1,764,959,442	2,977,063,016
23	Other non-financial liabilities	135,392,346	111,151,629
	Total shareholders' liabilities	**27,251,771,341**	**26,842,683,165**
24	**Equity**		
	Shareholders' subscribed and paid-in capital	396,356,291	396,356,291
	Additional paid-in capital	1,908,266,494	1,908,266,494
	Net income (loss) for the year	96,935,452	(36,904,646)
	Accumulated losses	6,553,708	(928,997,243)
	Other comprehensive income	190,324,269	186,069,510
	IFRS first application reserve	170,541,776	170,541,776
	Reserves	198,211,239	1,171,174,884
	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	**2,967,189,229**	**2,866,507,066**
	Non-controlling interests	**1,322,768**	**1,117,163**
	Shareholders' equity	**2,968,511,997**	**2,867,624,229**
	Total liabilities and equity	**30,220,283,338**	**29,710,307,394**

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734-T
Accounting Manager

Juan Maria Canel
Legal Representative

Carolina González Rodríguez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 73002-T
Statutory Auditor
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
See attached report

VIGILADO SUPERINTENDENCIA FINANCIERA DE COLOMBIA

Itaú. Establecimiento bancario.

(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos – MCOP)

		From January 1 to December 31, 2024	2023
25	**Net margin and valuation of financial instruments**		
	Financial income portfolio and financial leasing	2,616,720,959	3,074,838,854
	Financial income money market operations	144,134,419	120,360,526
	Income from financial investment instruments	483,443,551	501,081,584
	Valuation of derivatives and cash operations	157,654,051	(339,712,676)
	Subtotal	**3,401,952,980**	**3,356,568,288**
26	**Interest expense**		
	Expenditures for deposits and obligations	(2,164,961,988)	(2,504,387,266)
	Total interest expense	**(2,164,961,988)**	**(2,504,387,266)**
	Total net margin and valuation of financial instruments	**1,236,990,992**	**852,181,022**
27	Impairment expenses for loan portfolio and finance lease transactions	(331,216,819)	(545,498,053)
27	Recovery for impairment of other non-financial assets	17,144,083	(14,773,064)
27	**Total impairment expense**	**(314,072,736)**	**(560,271,117)**
	Net interest margin and valuation net of impairment	**922,918,256**	**291,909,905**
28	**Other income**		
	Income from commissions and other services	323,264,009	304,068,282
	Expenses for commissions and other services	(125,845,027)	(149,659,598)
	Total income from commissions and other services, net	**197,418,982**	**154,408,684**
29	Other operating income	148,188,641	178,933,362
30	Result derived from net monetary position	48,483,090	342,693,821
31	Dividends on investments in equity securities	6,389,000	8,236,488
	Total other income	**400,479,713**	**684,272,355**
32	**Other expenses**		
	Employee benefit expenses	(468,959,814)	(416,738,542)
	Other expenses	(635,701,792)	(602,135,496)
	Depreciation and amortization expense	(85,029,248)	(78,020,863)
	Total other expenses	**(1,189,690,854)**	**(1,096,894,901)**
	Income (loss) before taxes	**133,707,115**	**(120,712,641)**
14	Tax (expense) income	(36,466,984)	83,985,657
	Income (loss) from continuing operations	**97,240,131**	**(36,726,984)**
	Net income (loss) for the year	**97,240,131**	**(36,726,984)**
	Net income or loss attributable to the owners of the parent company	**96,935,452**	**(36,904,646)**
	Net income, attributable to non-controlling interests	304,679	177,662
	Earnings per share	Common Shares COP	Common Shares COP
24	Basic earnings (loss) per share		
	Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	128,42	(48,89)
	Total earnings per share	**128,42**	**(48,89)**

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734-T
Accounting Manager

Juan María Canel
Legal Representative

Carolina González Rodríguez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 73002-T
Statutory Auditor
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
See attached report

VIGILADO SUPERINTENDENCIA FINANCIERA DE COLOMBIA

Itaú. Establecimiento bancario.

Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023, AND 2022
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos – MCOP)

	From January 1 to December 31,	
Statement of comprehensive income	**2024**	**2023**
Net income for the year	**97,240,131**	**(36,726,984)**
Other comprehensive income		
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the period, net of taxes	1,954,000	7,326,004
(Loss) gain on revaluation of property	(3,502,626)	5,757,907
(Loss) gain on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1,245,310	(15,925,213)
Total other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss for the year, net of taxes	**(303,316)**	**(2,841,302)**
Components of other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss for the year, net of taxes		
Foreign exchange translation differences		
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange translation differences, net of taxes	54,092,228	(87,680,041)
Subtotal	**54,092,228**	**(87,680,041)**
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of investments measured at fair value through OCI, net of taxes	(3,077,309)	72,109,354
Reclassification adjustments, investments measured at fair value through OCI, net of taxes	(5,780,421)	(13,653,802)
Subtotal	**(8,857,730)**	**58,455,552**
Cash flow hedges		
(Loss) gain on cash flow hedges, net of taxes	(4,172,325)	8,765,684
Subtotal	**(4,172,325)**	**8,765,684**
Gain (loss) on hedges of net investments in foreign operations, net of taxes	(36,504,098)	49,637,693
Subtotal	**(36,504,098)**	**49,637,693**
Total other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss for the year, net of taxes	**4,558,075**	**29,178,888**
Total other comprehensive income	**4,254,759**	**26,337,586**
Total comprehensive income	**101,494,890**	**(10,389,398)**
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	**101,190,211**	**(10,567,060)**
Net income, attributable to non-controlling interests	**304,679**	**177,662**

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734-T
Accounting Manager

Juan María Canel
Legal Representative

Carolina González Rodríguez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 73002-T
Statutory Auditor
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
See attached report

(Free translation from the Original in Spanish)

Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN THE SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos – MCOP)

	Issued capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves			Other comprehensive income	IFRS first application reserve	Net income or loss for the year	Retained losses	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
			Legal Reserve	Occasional Reserve	Total							
Shareholders' equity at beginning of year – January 1, 2024	396,356,291	1,908,266,494	1,171,141,791	33,093	1,171,174,884	186,069,510	170,541,776	(36,904,646)	(928,997,243)	2,866,507,066	1,117,163	2,867,624,229
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,935,452	-	96,935,452	304,679	97,240,131
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4,254,759	-	-	-	4,254,759	-	4,254,759
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4,254,759	-	96,935,452	-	101,190,211	304,679	101,494,890
Increase (decrease) due to other changes, equity	-	-	(972,963,645)	-	(972,963,645)	-	-	36,904,646	935,550,951	(508,048)	(99,074)	(607,122)
Reclassification of loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,904,646	(36,904,646)	-	-	-
Use of legal reserve to offset losses	-	-	(972,963,645)	-	(972,963,645)	-	-	-	972,963,645	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(99,074)	(99,074)
Withholding tax on dividends in Supporting Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(508,048)	(508,048)	-	(508,048)
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-	-	(972,963,645)	-	(972,963,645)	4,254,759	-	133,840,098	935,550,951	100,682,163	205,605	100,887,768
Shareholders' equity at end of year – December 31, 2024	396,356,291	1,908,266,494	198,178,146	33,093	198,211,239	190,324,269	170,541,776	96,935,452	6,553,708	2,967,189,229	1,322,768	2,968,511,997

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734-T
Accounting Manager

Juan Maria Canel
Legal Representative

Carolina González Rodríguez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 73002-T
Statutory Auditor
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
See attached report

Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN THE SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos – MCOP)

	Issued capital	Additional paid-in capital	Reserves			Other comprehensive income	IFRS first application reserve	Net income or loss for the year	Retained losses	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Occasional reserve	Total							
Shareholders' equity at beginning of year – January 1, 2023	396,356,291	1,908,266,494	1,171,141,791	33,093	1,171,174,884	159,731,924	170,541,776	51,423,356	(978,502,901)	2,878,991,824	4,267,973	2,883,259,797
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,904,646)	-	**(36,904,646)**	177,662	**(36,726,984)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	26,337,586	-	-	-	**26,337,586**	-	**26,337,586**
Comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,337,586**	**-**	**(36,904,646)**	**-**	**(10,567,060)**	**177,662**	**(10,389,398)**
Increase (decrease) due to other changes, equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**(51,423,356)**	**49,505,658**	**(1,917,698)**	**(3,328,472)**	**(5,246,170)**
Reclassification of net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,423,356)	51,423,356	-	-	-
Reclassification OCI – sale of Cámara de Riesgos shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,131,039)	**(1,131,039)**	-	(1,131,039)
Consolidation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,328,472)	**(3,328,472)**
Withholding tax on dividends of supporting companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(786,659)	**(786,659)**	-	**(786,659)**
Total increase (decrease) in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26,337,586**	**-**	**(88,328,002)**	**49,505,658**	**(12,484,758)**	**(3,150,810)**	**(15,635,568)**
Shareholders' equity at end of year – December 31, 2023	**396,356,291**	**1,908,266,494**	**1,171,141,791**	**33,093**	**1,171,174,884**	**186,069,510**	**170,541,776**	**(36,904,646)**	**(928,997,243)**	**2,866,507,066**	**1,117,163**	**2,867,624,229**

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734-T
Accounting Manager

Juan María Canel
Legal Representative

Carolina González Rodríguez
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Statutory Auditor
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
See attached report

Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos – MCOP)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Net income (loss)	97,240,131	(36,726,984)
Adjustments to reconcile net income for the year to net cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	85,029,248	78,020,863
Impairment (recovery) of assets held for sale	10,692,468	(4,187,168)
Recovery of impairment of investments	(47,020)	(881,071)
Impairment of investment properties	163,133	-
Impairment of loan portfolio	503,134,232	627,278,888
Impairment of accounts receivable	4,503,084	5,278,903
Accrued interest on loan portfolio	(2,616,720,959)	(3,074,838,854)
Accrued interest on customer deposits	1,610,942,548	1,742,595,929
Impairment (recovery of impairment) of other assets	192,932	(752)
Finance cost of leases – IFRS 16	4,937,371	5,417,516
Project expense	7,117,829	1,086,245
(Recovery of impairment) impairment of contingent loans – IFRS 9	(28,301,395)	20,660,958
Gain in sale of loan portfolio	(35,284,211)	(56,440,451)
(Gain) in sale of securities measured at fair value	(37,809,933)	(40,893,852)
(Gain) loss on sale of debt securities held to maturity	(68,182)	151,236
Gain in repurchase of issued securities	(2,463,472)	-
Valuation of fair value hedge of issued securities	130,638	-
(Gain) loss on sale of assets held for sale	(4,620,234)	3,359,036
Gain in valuation of marketable debt securities	(129,662,061)	(187,905,338)
Gain in valuation of debt securities held to maturity	(305,719,522)	(277,699,914)
Gain in sale of equity securities	-	(779,748)
(Gain) loss on valuation of derivatives	(155,385,616)	356,393,510
(Gain) in valuation of investment properties	(136,875)	(874,188)
Accrued interest on international organizations	74,398,492	65,825,640
Finance cost of issued debt securities	197,330,045	379,578,137
Unrealized exchange difference on long-term financial liabilities and other	(243,037,993)	(435,451,090)
Deferred tax assets, net	11,527,080	(100,169,548)
Provision for current income tax	24,939,904	16,183,891
Total adjustments to reconcile net income for the year to net cash:	**(1,024,218,469)**	**(878,291,222)**
Variance in operating assets and liabilities:		
Purchase of marketable debt securities	(76,134,047,243)	(60,433,654,134)
Sale of marketable debt securities	75,087,820,117	60,261,895,544
Decrease in loan portfolio and finance lease transactions	260,349,922	1,755,673,284
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	102,692,725	(49,559,870)
Decrease (increase) in derivatives	52,859,908	(218,410,221)
Decrease in other assets	5,795,165	13,054,164
(Decrease) increase in deposits	(986,958,112)	382,986,264
Increase (decrease) in loans with banks and other obligations	2,647,929,482	(1,287,871,581)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable	(103,426,229)	33,862,627
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	36,667,700	(127,231,601)
Payment interest on loan portfolio	2,634,445,709	2,951,448,828
Dividends received	6,389,000	8,236,488
Payment of interest on financial obligations	(120,504,465)	(196,943,675)
Payment of interest on deposits	(1,239,126,018)	(1,118,856,339)
Variance in current income tax	(65,784,875)	(108,497,284)
Total variance in operating assets and liabilities	**2,185,102,786**	**1,866,132,494**
Net cash provided by operating activities	**1,258,124,448**	**951,114,288**

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Itaú Colombia S. A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024, AND 2023
(Amounts expressed in thousands of Colombian pesos – MCOP)

	December 31, 2024 MCOP	December 31, 2023 MCOP
Cash from investing activities:		
Purchase of investments:		
Debt securities available for sale	(8,352,024,379)	(7,229,655,042)
Investments held to maturity	(1,143,673,267)	(742,075,209)
Sale of investments:		
Debt securities available for sale	7,789,299,476	6,484,027,097
Sale of investments measured at amortized cost	1,208,395,497	962,893,682
Sale of investments in Cámara de Riesgos	-	2,381,188
Acquisition of property and equipment	(323,784,621)	(386,365,589)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	70,481	310,706
Proceeds from the sale of assets held for sale	50,142,958	43,799,138
Acquisition of intangible assets	(62,070,662)	(41,295,249)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(833,644,517)**	**(905,979,278)**
Cash from financing activities:		
Payment of lease fee – financial liabilities	(26,856,624)	(24,885,520)
Disbursement of subordinated loan - Itaú Chile	77,987,800	-
Payment of interest on financial obligations	(75,005,596)	(63,413,335)
Payment of interest on Bonds	(202,427,736)	(335,399,244)
Cancellation of debt securities	(1,215,483,800)	(389,100,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(1,441,785,956)**	**(812,798,099)**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,017,306,025)**	**(767,663,089)**
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	100,825,300	429,073,932
(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(916,480,725)**	**(338,589,157)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**2,462,976,264**	**2,801,565,421**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**1,546,495,539**	**2,462,976,264**

Notes 1 to 38 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Original in Spanish duly signed by:)

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Table of Contents

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY

General Information - Background of Itaú Colombia S. A. and its Subsidiaries

Itaú Colombia S. A. is a private corporation, incorporated by Public Deed of Incorporation No. 721 of October 5, 1912, organized under the laws of the Republic of Colombia, and supervised by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance (SFC). This company (hereinafter referred to as "Bank" or "Itaú Colombia S.A. has as its corporate purpose the collection of funds in current accounts, as well as the collection of other demand and term deposits, with the main purpose of carrying out active credit operations. In addition, it may execute the acts and make all the investments that are legally authorized to banking establishments.

On February 22, 2022, the shareholder structure of Itaú Colombia S.A. was modified as a result of the acquisition of all the shares of CG Financial Colombia S.A.S., Corpgroup Interhold SpA and Corpgroup Banking S.A. by Itaú (Chile) and Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S., see note 25 Shareholders' equity with the new shareholding.

The Bank's main domicile is the city of Bogotá, D.C., Republic of Colombia.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024, are certified by the Bank's Legal Representative and Accountant. On February 21, 2025, the Board of Directors approved the Bank's Consolidated Financial Statements, and they are made available to the Shareholders' Meeting on March 28, 2025.

Going Concern

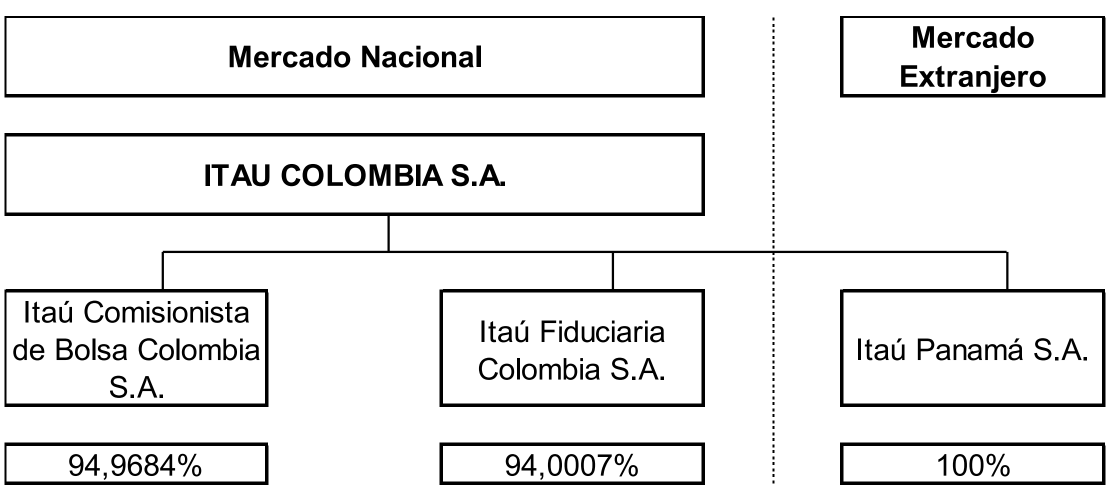
As of December 31, 2024, an economic recovery is observed not only locally but also globally, with a notable decline in inflation and a downward adjustment in interest rates. Industry and trade remain positive, but with indicators such as the decline in investment that remain noteworthy. It is also important to consider the economic impacts that may arise from the global geopolitical context and specific situations such as the war between Russia and Ukraine or the conflict between Israel, Iran, and the Gaza Strip. Consequently, the Group continues to monitor external factors that may affect the normal development of the Group's operations in order to take appropriate measures. In the specific situation of Itaú and its Subsidiaries during 2024, the Bank has maintained stable performance, with portfolio levels above COP 19.1 trillion and deposits in the range of COP 18.7 trillion, leading us to conclude that the Group continues to operate under the going concern assumption.

Itaú Colombia S.A. y its Subsidiaries.

The history of the subsidiaries and/or branches in Colombia and abroad are summarized as follow:

Parent Company and Subsidiaries in Colombia

Itaú Colombia S.A. Parent company of a diverse group of subsidiaries, which are engaged in different activities. Consequently, **Itaú Colombia** is required to prepare consolidated financial statements that integrate its subsidiaries and also include investments in business support entities, among others. The following is a description of the domestic and foreign markets covered.



The following is a summary of the financial statements of the subsidiaries of Itaú Colombia S.A. as of December 31, 2024:

	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Name of subsidiary	Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S. A.	Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.	Itaú Panamá S. A.
Subsidiary's principal place of business	Bogotá -Cra 7 No 99-53	Bogotá -Cra 7 No 99-53	Edificio Midtown Piso 18 Calle 74 Este San Francisco (Ciudad de Panamá)
Country where the subsidiary is incorporated	Colombia	Colombia	Panamá
Proportion of ownership interests in subsidiaries	97.78%	99.98%	100.00%
Proportion of voting rights held in subsidiaries	97.78%	99.98%	100.00%
Profit (loss), attributable to controlling interests	15,667,372	4,361,239	106,573,789
Current assets	67,504,327	69,744,299	2,675,729,718
Non-current assets	3,209,556	3,623,839	5,892,481
Current liabilities	4,109,833	1,820,266	2,215,184,019
Non-current liabilities	7,574,086	10,794,922	18,703,781
Income from ordinary activities	52,612,218	26,846,926	176,097,769
Gain (loss)	16,023,251	4,362,079	106,573,789
Comprehensive income	(2,189,525)	(49,518)	41,968,629
Date of end of the reporting period of the subsidiary's financial statements	12/31/2024	12/31/2024	12/31/2024
Description of reasons for using different reporting dates or reporting periods for subsidiaries	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S. A. Comisionista de Bolsa (subsidiary since September 1997, with a 97.78% shareholding), which carries out investment banking and brokerage activities, S. A., with its main domicile in Bogota. In September 2014, the merger of this entity (as absorber) and Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S. A. (as absorbed) materialized, remaining with the name of the latter, but with the tax identification of the absorbing company.

Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A. It is a financial services company whose corporate purpose is the development of trust business entrusted to it and, in general, the performance or execution of all operations legally permitted to trust companies, subject to the requirements, restrictions and limitations imposed by the laws of the Republic of Colombia. The Parent Company has a 99.98% interest. These institutions are supervised by the SFC.

Subsidiaries in Panamá

Itaú Panamá S. A. It is organized under the laws of the Republic of Panama and has been operating since April 15, 1998, in that location with an international license, granted by the Superintendency of Banks through Resolution 2297 of October 17, 1997, which allows it to conduct banking business abroad.

This institution is supervised by the Superintendency of Banks of Panama.

NOTE 2 - MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES USED

a) Accounting Period

The Consolidated Statement of Income and the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity cover the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023. The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is presented as of December 31, 2024, compared to December 31, 2023.

Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia for preparers of financial information of Group 1, which are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with their interpretations, conceptual framework, basis for conclusion and application guides, approved and issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), included in the Sole Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015 and subsequent decrees that have amended and updated it.

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of estimates and critical assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities, as well as certain income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Subparagraph dd) discloses the areas that imply a greater degree of judgment or complexity or the areas where the assumptions and estimates are significant for the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are described below:

b) Principles of Consolidation

These Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Separate Financial Statements of the Bank and the various companies (Controlled Entities as well as Subsidiaries) under IFRS, which participate in the consolidation as of December 31, 2024, and 2023.

Intercompany balances and any unrealized income or expenses arising from intercompany group transactions are eliminated during the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For consolidation purposes, the Financial Statements of the company in Panama have been translated into Colombian pesos (COP) at the exchange rate of COP 4,409.15 per USD 1 as of December 31, 2024, and COP 3,822.05 per USD 1 as of December 31, 2023, in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 21, related to the valuation of foreign investments in countries with economic stability and the average exchange rate of COP 4,061.85 per USD 1 and COP 4,310.52 per USD 1 as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

c) Controlled Entities

Banco Itaú Colombia S. A. regardless of the nature of its involvement in an entity (the investee), will determine whether it is a controller by evaluating its control over the investee.

Banco Itaú Colombia S. A. will control an investee when it is exposed, or entitled, to variable returns arising from its involvement in the investee and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over the investee.

In accordance with the foregoing, it will control an investee if and only if it meets all of the following elements:

a) Power over the investee, which refers to the existing rights that grant the current capacity to direct the relevant activities, these being the ones that significantly affect the performance of the investee.

b) Exposure, or right, to variable returns from its involvement in the investee.

c) Ability to use its power over the investee to influence the amount of investor returns.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights over an investee, but such voting rights are sufficient to have the ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities, then it is concluded that the Bank has control. The Bank considers all relevant factors and circumstances in assessing whether the voting rights are sufficient to obtain control, these include:

- The amount of voting rights held by the Bank in relation to the amount and dispersion of those held by other vote holders.
- Potential voting rights held by the investor, other vote holders or other parties.

- Rights arising from other contractual agreements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances indicating that the investor has, or does not have, the present ability to conduct the relevant activities at the time such decisions need to be made, including voting behavior patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it has control over an investee when the facts or circumstances indicate changes in one or more of the control elements listed above.

The Financial Statements of the Controlled Companies are consolidated with those of the Bank using the global integration method (line by line). Accordingly, all balances and transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated through the consolidation process. Consolidated Financial Statements shall therefore refer to the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the controller and its subsidiaries presented as if they were a single economic entity. A controller shall prepare consolidated financial statements using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events which, being similar, have occurred in similar circumstances.

Additionally, Itaú Colombia S. A. presents non-controlling interests in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position within equity under the caption "non-controlling interest" separately from equity attributable to the Bank's equity holders. Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are equity transactions (i.e., transactions with the owners).

The result for the period presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income and in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is shown in relation to those attributed to the owners of the Bank and to non-controlling interests.

Below are the entities over which Itaú Colombia SA (formerly Itaú CorpBanca Colombia SA) has the ability to exercise control, therefore, they are part of the consolidation perimeter.

			As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
Subsidiary	**Country**	**Functional currency**	**Direct %**	**Indirect %**	**Total %**	**Direct %**	**Indirect %**	**Total %**
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa S. A.	Colombia	COP	94.97	2.81	97.78	94.97	2.81	97.78
Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.	Colombia	COP	94.00	5.98	99.98	94.00	5.98	99.98
Itaú Panamá S. A.	Panamá	USD	100	-	100	100	-	100

d) Investment in Other Companies

The shares or rights in other companies are those in which the Group has no control or significant influence. The companies involved are the following:

	As of December 31, 2024 %	As of December 31, 2023 %
ACH Colombia	4.21	4.21
BVC	-	6.39
NUAM	2.78	-
Redeban Multicolor S. A.	1.60	1.60
Credibanco	6.37	6.37

These investments are measured at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income.

e) Administration of Funds, Trust, and Related Businesses

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage and administer assets held in mutual funds and other investment means on behalf of the participants or investors, receiving remuneration according to the service provided and in accordance with market conditions. Managed resources are owned by third parties and, therefore, are not included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

In accordance with IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*", for consolidation purposes it is necessary to evaluate the role played by the Bank and its Subsidiaries with respect to the funds they manage, determining whether such role is that of Agent[1] or Principal. This evaluation must consider the following aspects:

i. The scope of its authority to make decisions about the investee.
ii. The rights held by other parties.
iii. The remuneration to which it is entitled under the remuneration agreements.
iv. The exposure of the decision maker to the variability of returns from other interests held in the investee.

The Bank does not control or consolidate any fiduciary and related business. Itaú Colombia S.A. and its Subsidiaries manage on behalf of and for the benefit of investors, acting in such relationship only as Agent. The assets managed by Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S.A. are owned by third parties. Under such category, and as provided by the aforementioned rule, they do not control such funds when exercising their decision-making authority.

f) Non-Controlling Interest

Represents the portion of income and net assets of which, directly or indirectly, the Bank does not own. It is presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Income, and within shareholders' equity in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity.

g) Functional and Presentation Currency

The Bank and its Colombian Subsidiaries have defined as their functional and presentation currency the Colombian peso, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates, as well as the currency that influences the structure of costs and revenues. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Colombian peso are considered as "foreign currency".

h) Foreign Currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing exchange rate of the functional currency in effect at the end of the reporting period.

All differences arising from the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in income, except for those corresponding to monetary items that are part of the hedge of a net investment, at which time the accumulated difference is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The tax effects attributable to exchange differences on such monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured in terms of their historical cost, will be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date at which the fair value is measured. Gains or losses arising from the translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognized on the basis of how gains and losses arising from the change in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income or in profit or loss, in accordance with IAS 21.

The Bank grants loans and receives deposits in amounts expressed in foreign currencies, mainly in U.S. dollars (USD) and Colombian pesos (COP).

[1] In accordance with IFRS 10, an agent is a party primarily engaged in acting on behalf of and for the benefit of another party or parties (the principal(s)) and, therefore, does not control the investee when it exercises its decision-making authority. An investor that is an agent does not control an investee when it exercises decision-making rights delegated to it.

Balances in the Financial Statements of consolidated entities whose functional currency is different from the Colombian peso are translated to the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities, by application of the closing exchange rates of the Financial Statements.
- Income and expenses and cash flows are translated at the average rate.
- Shareholders' equity, at historical exchange rates.

Exchange differences arising from the translation to Colombian peso of balances in the functional currencies of consolidated entities whose functional currency is different from the Colombian peso are recorded as "Translation differences" under the equity caption "Other comprehensive income - Translation differences" until the corresponding item is removed from the statement of financial position, at which time they are recorded in income.

The amount of net foreign exchange gains and losses includes the recognition of the effects of exchange rate changes on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and foreign exchange gains or losses on current and future transactions undertaken by the Bank.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are shown at their equivalent value in Colombian pesos, presented as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Foreign currency exchange rates	COP per USD 1	
Closing foreign currency exchange rate USD	4,409.15	3,822.05
Average closing foreign currency exchange rate USD	4,061.85	4,310.53

Balances in foreign exchange results, shown in the Consolidated Income Statement, include the recognition of the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on foreign currency assets and liabilities or those that can be adjusted by the exchange rate, and the result realized on the Bank's foreign exchange operations.

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Foreign currency exchange result, net		
Net foreign exchange result - foreign exchange position	48,490,394	342,693,869
Other exchange results	(7,304)	(48)
Total	**48,483,090**	**342,693,821**

i) Operating Segments

The Bank provides financial information by operating segments in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", to disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities it carries out and the economic environments in which it participates for a:

- Better understanding of the Bank's performance.
- Better assessment of future cash projections.
- Making better judgments about the Bank as a whole.

In order to comply with IFRS 8, the Bank identifies the operating segments, the results of which are the basis for senior management to perform the corresponding management analyses and make decisions regarding the Bank's operating, financing, and investment businesses, according to the following elements:

i. The nature of the products and services.
ii. The nature of the production processes.
iii. The type or category of clients for which its products and services are intended.
iv. The methods used to distribute its products or provide the services, and
v. If applicable, the nature of the regulatory framework, e.g., banking, insurance, or utilities.

The Bank reports separately on each of the operating segments that reaches one of the following quantitative thresholds:

(i) Its reported income from ordinary activities, including both sales to external customers and inter-segment sales or transfers, are the same or greater than 10 percent (10%) of the combined revenue from ordinary activities, internal and external, of all operating segments.

(ii) The absolute amount of its reported results is, in absolute terms, equal to or greater than 10 percent (10%) of the amount that is greater between (i) the combined profit reported by all operating segments that have not presented losses; (ii) the combined loss reported by all operating segments that have reported losses.

(iii) Its assets are equal to or greater than 10 percent (10%) of the combined assets of all operating segments.

The Bank has determined that its operating segments are its reported segments. Non-operating segments have not been aggregated to arrive at reported segments.

The six segments are 1) Retail Banking 2) Wholesale Banking, 3) Treasury 4) Other Financial Services, and 5) Corporate Activities and 6) Panama. The Board of Directors manages these operating segments through the use of an internal profitability reporting system and reviews its segments based on gross operating margin and only uses average balances to evaluate performance and allocate its resources. In addition to the above, a geographic disclosure on the operations presented by the Entity in Panama is added.

Regarding the foreign market, Panama has been identified as a separate segment, based on the business activities described; its operating results are regularly reviewed by the highest decision-making authority of said entity, being the basis for deciding on the resources that should be assigned to the segment and evaluating its performance; and for which differentiated financial information is available.

Further details of the relevant descriptions of each segment are presented in Note 4 *Business Segment*.

j) Criteria for Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The measurement or valuation of assets and liabilities is the process of determining the monetary amounts at which the elements of the Consolidated Financial Statements are recognized and accounted for, for their inclusion in the Statements of Financial Position and the Statements of Comprehensive Income. To do so, it is necessary to select a particular measurement basis or method.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recorded at their fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is the transaction price. Instruments not valued at fair value through profit or loss are adjusted with transaction costs.

Financial assets, except for held-to-maturity investments and placements, are valued at fair value without deducting any transaction costs for their sale.

Financial liabilities are generally measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities designated as hedged items (or as hedging instruments) and financial liabilities held for trading, which are measured at fair value.

The measurement criteria for assets and liabilities recorded in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are as follows:

A. Classification of Financial Instruments

Below is the classification of financial instruments for Itaú Colombia and its subsidiaries:

- **Assets and Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost:**

The concept of amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the initial measurement of such financial asset or liability adjusted by incremental costs (plus or minus as appropriate) for the portion systematically charged to the profit and loss accounts of the difference between the initial amount and the corresponding redemption value at maturity.

In the case of financial assets, the amortized cost includes, in addition to the value adjustments due to impairment that they have experienced.

In the case of financial instruments, the portion systematically charged to the profit and loss accounts is recorded by the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the estimated cash flows receivable or payable over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) with the net book value of the financial asset or liability. To calculate the effective interest rate, the Bank determines the cash flows taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument without considering future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and other items paid or received that form part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

- **Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value:**

"Fair value" is defined as the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not a Bank-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market data may be available. For other assets and liabilities, observable market transactions and market data may not be available.

However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same: to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction would occur to sell the asset or transfer the liability between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability).

When a price for an identical asset or liability is unobservable, the Bank shall measure fair value using another valuation technique that maximizes the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Because fair value is a market-based measurement, it is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. Valuation techniques include the use of recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, as well as references to the fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flows and option pricing models. Accordingly, the Bank's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise satisfy a liability is not relevant when measuring fair value.

A fair value measurement is for a specific asset or liability. Therefore, in measuring fair value, the Bank considers the characteristics of the asset or liability in the same way that market participants would consider them in pricing that asset or liability at the measurement date.

To increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and related disclosures, the Bank uses and discloses fair value hierarchies that classify into three levels of inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

In cases where it is not possible to determine the fair value of a financial asset or liability, it is measured at amortized cost.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared based on the general criterion of amortized cost, except for:

- Derivative financial instruments have been measured at fair value.

- Available-for-sale instruments are measured at fair value.
- Trading instruments are measured at fair value.
- Financial assets and liabilities participating in accounting hedges have been measured at fair value.

B. **Financial Assets**

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss
- Fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- Amortized cost

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt Instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds, and trade receivables acquired from clients in non-recourse factoring arrangements. The classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

(i) the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost: Assets held for collection of contractual cash flows where such cash flows represent only payments of principal and interest, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at amortized cost. The book value of these assets is adjusted for any estimate of expected credit loss recognized. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest and similar income" using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income: financial assets that are held to collect contractual cash flows and to sell the assets, where the cash flows from the assets represent only payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the book value are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and exchange gains and losses in the amortized cost of the instrument, which are recognized in the statement of income. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the income statement. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss: assets that do not qualify for amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in the statement of income for the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or are not held for trading. Interest income from these financial assets is included in "interest income" using the effective interest rate method.

Business model: the business model reflects how the Group manages the assets to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is to collect only the contractual cash flows from the assets or whether the objective is to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of the assets.

If none of these apply (e.g., financial assets held for trading), then the financial assets are classified as part of the "other" business model and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience of how cash flows for these assets were collected, how asset performance is assessed and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are remunerated.

Securities measured at fair value through profit or loss are held primarily for the purpose of selling in the short term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking. These securities are classified in the "other" business model and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Principal and interest payments only (SPPI): When the business model is used to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the cash flows from financial instruments represent only principal and interest payments (the "SPPI" test).

In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e., the interest includes only the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic credit risks and a profit margin consistent with a basic lending arrangement. When the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility and are inconsistent with a basic loan agreement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group reclassifies investments in debt instruments when and only when it changes its business model for managing those assets. The reclassification is carried out from the beginning of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and are not expected to have occurred during the reporting period.

Equity Instruments

Equity instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective, i.e., instruments that do not have a contractual obligation to pay and evidence a residual interest in the net assets of the issuer.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, on initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group's policy is to designate equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income when such investments are held for purposes other than generating returns.

When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not classified subsequently to the income statement, including gains or losses on sales. Impairment losses (and the reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when they represent a return on such investments, continue to be recognized in the income statement as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Gains and losses on equity investments at fair value through profit or loss are included in "results from financial operations" in the statement of income.

C. Loan Modification

The Group sometimes renegotiates or modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this occurs, the Group assesses whether the new terms are materially different from the original terms. The Group does so by considering, among other factors, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification simply reduces contractual cash flows to amounts that the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- If substantial new terms are introduced, such as a share/earnings-based return that materially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant changes in the interest rate.

- Changes in the currency in which the loan is denominated.
- Insertion of collateral, other securities or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a "new" asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. Accordingly, the renegotiation date is considered as the initial recognition date for calculating impairment, including determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the newly recognized financial asset is considered credit-impaired on initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was triggered by the debtor's failure to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the book value are also recognized in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not materially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in a derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a change in gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the discounted cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for credit and non-credit financial assets acquired or originated.

D. Deregistration in Accounts Other Than a Modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and has not retained control.

The Group enters into transactions in which it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes the contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as transfers which result in derecognition if the Group:

(a) It is not obligated to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from assets;
(b) It is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
(c) Has the obligation to remit any cash received from the assets without significant delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) provided by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognized because the Group retains substantially all risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and therefore the derecognition criteria are not met. This also applies to certain securitization transactions in which the Group retains a subordinated residual interest.

Financial Liabilities

A. Classification and Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for the following:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification applies to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount not attributable to changes in market conditions that increase market risks) and partially in profit or loss (the remaining amount of the change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such presentation creates, or amplifies, an accounting inconsistency, in which case gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss.

- Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets that did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognized for the compensation received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability, and

- Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

B. Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are cancelled (i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is fulfilled, cancelled, or expires).

k) Trading Instruments

Trading instruments correspond to securities acquired with the intention of generating profits from price fluctuations in the short term or through intermediation margins, or which are included in a portfolio in which there is a pattern of short-term profit taking.

Trading instruments are valued at fair value based on market prices or valuations obtained from the use of models at the closing date of the statement of financial position. Profits or losses arising from fair value adjustments, as well as results from trading activities, interest and other income and expenses, are recognized in the statement of financial position.

All purchases and sales of instruments for trading that must be delivered within the term established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed. Any other purchase or sale is treated as a derivative (forward) until settlement occurs.

l) Investment Instruments

This category of investments includes only those instruments in which the Bank has the ability and intent to hold to maturity.

Investment instruments are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs.

Investments at maturity are recorded at cost plus accrued interest and indexation, less provisions for impairment when the amount recorded exceeds the estimated recoverable amount.

Investment instruments that are the subject of accounting hedges are adjusted according to the hedge accounting rules.

Purchases and sales of investment instruments that must be delivered within the term established by market regulations or conventions are recognized on the trade date on which the purchase or sale of the asset is committed.

The Bank has evaluated its portfolio classified under this caption, to verify whether there are indicators of impairment. This evaluation includes economic evaluations, credit rating of debt issuers and the intention and ability of Management to hold these investments to maturity. Based on management's evaluation, it is considered that these investments do not present evidence of impairment.

m) Financial Derivative Contracts for Trading or Accounting Hedging Purposes

Financial derivative contracts, which include foreign currency forwards, interest rate futures, currency and interest rate swaps and other financial derivative instruments, are initially recognized in the Statement of Financial Position at cost (including transaction costs) and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value is derived from market quotations, discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. Derivative contracts are reported as an asset when their fair value is positive and as a liability when their fair value is negative. In addition, the fair value of derivatives includes the valuation adjustment for credit risk CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment) and DVA (negative counterparty valuation adjustment), so that the fair value of each instrument includes the credit risk of its counterparty.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their risk and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in income.

At the time a derivative contract is entered into, it must be designated by the Bank as a derivative instrument for trading or accounting hedging purposes.

Financial Derivatives Contracts Designated as Trading Instruments

Changes in the fair value of financial derivative contracts held for trading are included in the caption "valuation of derivatives - trading" in the Statement of Income.

Financial Derivative Contracts Designated as Accounting Hedging Instruments

If the derivative instrument is classified for hedge accounting purposes, the derivative instrument can be:

- A hedge of the fair value of existing assets or liabilities or firm commitments. (Exposure to variation in the fair exchange price of CDs, Mortgage Loan Portfolio, Available-for-Sale portfolio securities and Subordinated Credit).
- A hedge of cash flows related to existing assets or liabilities or expected transactions. (TES indexed to the UVR and liabilities in Dollars.
- Hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation as defined in IAS 21 (Investment in Itaú Panama).

A hedging relationship for hedge accounting purposes must meet all of the following conditions:

- At the time the hedging relationship is initiated, the hedging relationship has been formally documented.
- The hedge is expected to be highly effective.
- The effectiveness of the hedge can be effectively measured, and
- The hedge is highly effective relative to the hedged risk on an ongoing basis throughout the entire hedging relationship.

Certain derivative transactions that do not qualify for hedge accounting are treated and reported as trading derivatives, even though they provide an effective hedge for the management of risk positions.

When a derivative hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of an existing asset or liability item, the latter is recorded at its fair value in relation to the specific risk hedged. Gains or losses arising from the measurement at fair value of both the hedged item and the hedging derivative are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

If the hedged item in a fair value hedge is a firm commitment, changes in the fair value of the commitment with respect to the hedged risk are recorded as an asset or liability with effect in the results for the period. Gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement of the hedging derivative are recognized in profit or loss for the period. When an asset or liability is acquired as a result of the commitment, the initial recognition of the asset or liability acquired is adjusted to incorporate the cumulative effect of the fair value valuation of the firm commitment that was recorded in the Statement of Financial Position.

When a derivative hedge the exposure to changes in cash flows of existing assets or liabilities, or expected transactions, the effective portion of the changes in fair value with respect to the hedged risk is recorded in equity. Any ineffective portion is recognized directly in profit or loss for the period. Amounts recorded directly in equity are recorded in profit or loss in the same periods in which the hedged assets or liabilities affect profit or loss.

When an interest rate fair value hedge is entered into for a portfolio, and the hedged item is a currency amount rather than individualized assets or liabilities, the gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement of both the hedged portfolio and the hedging derivative are recognized in profit or loss for the period, but the fair value measurement of the hedged portfolio is presented in the Statement of Financial Position under "Other Assets" or "Other Liabilities", depending on the position of the hedged portfolio at a point in time.

Financial derivative contracts are offset, that is, they are presented in the Statement of Financial Position for their net amount, only when the subsidiaries have both the legally enforceable right to offset the amounts recognized in the aforementioned instruments, such as the intention to settle the net amount, or to realize the asset and pay the liability simultaneously.

n) Loan and Accounts Receivable Placements

Loans and receivables originated and purchased are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term; they are initially measured at cost plus incremental transaction costs and then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

When the Bank is the lessor in a lease contract and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the leased asset, the transaction is presented within loans and receivables.

o) Factoring Placements

The Bank carries out factoring transactions with its customers, whereby it receives invoices and other credit instruments, with or without the liability of the assignor, and advances to the assignor a percentage of the total amounts receivable from the debtor of the assigned documents. These placements are valued at the amounts disbursed by the Bank in exchange for the invoices or other credit instruments that the assignor delivers to the Bank. The price difference between the amounts disbursed and the actual face value of the receivables is recorded in the Statement of Income as interest income, using the effective interest rate method, during the financing period. The liability for the payment of the loans is the responsibility of the assignor.

p) Lease Placements

Accounts receivable from leasing contracts, included in the caption "Loan Portfolio and Financial Leasing Operations", correspond to the periodic lease installments of contracts that meet the requirements to be classified as financial leasing and are presented at their nominal value net of unearned interest at the end of the period. Assets leased between consolidated companies are treated as for own use in the financial statements.

q) Write-Offs

Write-offs are those obligations that have been written off from the Bank's assets because they are considered difficult to recover. The debt nevertheless continues to exist for the client and the Bank keeps control of it in memorandum accounts.

Conditions for the write-off of an obligation:

a. Obligations must be 100% provisioned for principal and interest at the date of the write-off.

b. Obligations must be more than 180 days past due, or less if there is certainty that recovery is difficult.

c. In legal cases, the status of the process will be reviewed to determine the viability of the process.

Write-offs must always be booked against the credit risk provisions recorded, regardless of the reason for the write-off.

After the write-off has been made, the Bank continues with the collection actions aimed at recovering the written-off amounts.

d. Loans that meet these conditions are submitted to the consideration of the Bank's Board of Directors, which authorizes such write-offs.

e. The Bank sells written-off loans and recognizes this fact as income from the sale of written-off loans.

f. Write-offs are made against the allowance and the respective accounting adjustments are made, additionally informing the credit bureaus.

i. **Recoveries of Written-off Assets**

Subsequent payments obtained for written-off transactions by the same client will be recognized in the income statement for the period as recoveries of written-off loans, under the caption "Provision expenses for loan portfolio and financial leasing transactions", net of the provision expense for the year.

In the event that there are recoveries in goods, income will be recognized in income for the amount by which they are incorporated to the asset, as indicated in the accounting practice x) The same criterion will be followed if the leased goods are recovered after the write-off of a leasing operation, when such goods are incorporated to the asset.

ii. **Renegotiation of Written-off Operations**

Any renegotiation of a written-off loan will not give rise to income as long as the transaction continues to be impaired, and the actual payments received will be treated as recoveries of written-off loans.

r) Property and Equipment

Components of property and equipment, except land and buildings, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The aforementioned cost includes expenses that have been directly attributed to the acquisition of such assets. The cost at the construction stage includes the costs of materials and direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to the process of bringing the asset to a condition in which it can be used.

In the event that part of an item of property and equipment has a different useful life, these will be recorded as separate items (major components of the fixed asset caption).

Depreciation is recognized in the Statement of Income on the straight-line method over the useful lives of each part of an item of fixed assets. Assets associated with leased property are depreciated over the shorter of the lease period and their useful lives, unless it is certain that the property will be obtained at the end of the leased period. The Bank and its subsidiaries apply the following average useful lives to the physical property comprising assets:

Item	Average useful life (years)
Buildings	100
Computer equipment and vehicles	5
Office equipment	10

For improvements in leased properties, depreciation is made according to the term of the contract.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognized at the date of revaluation. Revaluations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ significantly from its book value.

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank and its subsidiaries analyze whether there is any indication that the net value of its tangible assets exceeds their recoverable amount, in which case they write down the book value of the asset to its recoverable amount and adjust future depreciation charges in proportion to their adjusted book value and to their new remaining useful life, if re-estimation is necessary.

Similarly, when there is an indication of a recovery in the value of a tangible asset, the Bank and its subsidiaries record the reversal of the impairment loss recognized in prior periods and adjust future depreciation charges accordingly. In no case may the reversal of an impairment loss on an asset increase its book value above that which it would have had if no impairment losses had been recognized in prior periods.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods and rates for property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Investment Properties

The Bank recognizes as investment property real estate held for rental income, asset appreciation, or both, rather than for use for the Bank's own purposes. Investment properties are recorded at fair value, which is normally the transaction or receipt value of the real estate and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Such fair value is determined based on appraisals performed annually by independent appraisers.

s) Leases

A lease contract is an agreement whereby a lessor assigns to a lessee, in exchange for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for a specified period.

The Group is lessor and lessee of various properties, equipment, and vehicles. Lease agreements are generally for fixed periods of 1 to 10 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions.

The extension and termination options included in the Group's leases are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of contract management. Most of the extension and termination options held are exercisable simultaneously by the Group and the respective counterparty.

1.1.1. Accounting by Lessee

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

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable.
- Variable lease payment based on an index or rate.
- Amounts expected to be paid by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- Penalty payments for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease reflects that the lessee exercised that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if such rate can be determined, or the incremental borrowing rate.

Rights-of-use assets are measured at cost and comprise the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made on or before the commencement date.
- Any direct initial cost, and
- Dismantling and restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized under the straight-line method as an expense in the statement of income. Short-term leases have a term of 12 months or less.

1.1.2. Accounting by Lessor

When assets are leased under finance leases, the present value of future lease payments is recognized as a receivable. The difference between the gross amount receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognized as finance income.

The account receivable is amortized by allocating each of the fees between financial income and capital amortization in each accounting period, in such a way that the recognition of financial income reflects in each of the periods, a constant rate of return on the net financial investment that the lessor has made in the finance lease.

When assets are leased under operating leases, the asset is included in the statement of financial position according to the nature of the asset. Revenues from operating leases are recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

t) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separated from other assets) without physical substance that arise as a result of a legal transaction or are developed internally by the consolidated entities. They are assets whose cost can be reliably estimated and for which the consolidated entities consider it probable that future economic benefits will be recognized. The cost of intangible assets acquired in business combinations corresponds to their fair value at the date of acquisition.

These intangible assets are initially recognized at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and less any accumulated impairment losses.

An entity shall assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, shall assess the duration or number of production or similar units that constitute its useful life. An entity shall consider an intangible asset to have an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows to the entity.

The accounting for an intangible asset is based on its useful life. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized using the straight-line method over its economic useful lives and are reviewed to determine whether they had any indication that the intangible asset may have suffered any impairment, the amortization period and method are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized and the entity shall test whether it has experienced an impairment loss by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually, and at any time during the year when there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Amortization is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of each intangible asset. The useful lives of software intangibles are determined between 2 and 15 years.

u) Impairment

Assets are acquired for the interest in the benefit they will generate. For this reason, impairment is applied whenever the value at which the assets are recorded exceeds their recoverable value; the assets are tested for impairment to demonstrate on an accounting basis how the initial investment is not equivalent to the benefit expected to be obtained.

The Bank and its Subsidiaries use the following criteria to assess impairments, if any, as follows:

Trade and Other Receivables

The Bank recognizes the value correction for expected credit losses during the life of the asset, for accounts receivable that do not contain a significant financial component and with a maturity of less than 12 months using the simplified approach allowed by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments". Below are the percentages applied in the simplified model:

Timing	% 12/31/2024	% 12/31/2023
0-30 days	1.9%	1.90%
31-90 days	23.0%	17.79%
91-180 days	54.7%	56.23%
More than 180 days	100.00%	100.00%

For accounts receivable from the Bank's subsidiaries, the percentages vary according to the conditions of each business.

Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, excluding investment property and deferred taxes, are reviewed regularly or at least at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell of an asset or a cash-generating unit (CGU) and its value in use. This recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are substantially independent of the cash flows of other assets or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to its recoverable amount. If we assess the value in use of an individual asset or CGU, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Bank assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is any indication that the impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill no longer exists or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the entity re-estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill no longer exists or may have decreased in amount, an entity shall consider at least external sources (the value of the asset has increased significantly, significant changes in the legal, economic, ecological or market environment in which the asset operates or in the market for which the asset is intended); market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have experienced decreases that are likely to affect the discount rate used to calculate the asset's value in use, such that its recoverable amount has increased significantly) and internal sources of information during the period (in the immediate future, significant changes in the extent or manner in which the asset is used or is expected to be used, with a favorable effect on the entity; evidence from internal reports indicating that the economic performance of the asset is, or will be, better than expected; these changes include costs incurred during the period to improve or develop the asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs). In the case of goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or are not yet available for use, the amounts to be recovered are estimated at each reporting date.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are tested at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

v) Assets Received or Awarded in Payment

Assets received or foreclosed in payment of "Loan Portfolio and Financial Leasing Transactions" are recorded, in the case of dations in payment, at the price agreed between the parties or, on the contrary, in those cases where there is no agreement between the parties, at the amount at which the Bank is awarded such assets in a judicial auction. In both cases an independent evaluation of the assets' market value is determined on the basis of the condition in which they are acquired. These values approximate their market value and are determined on the basis of market-based evidence through appraisals performed by qualified professionals at the time the assets are received.

Subsequently, these assets are valued for the amount that is lower between the initial value (described above), and the net realizable value, that is, the fair value (independent appraisal) less the costs necessary to maintain and dispose of it. That net realizable value of an asset will be determined based on current market conditions or the asset's starting price and must correspond to its fair value less the costs necessary to maintain and dispose of it.

For these assets to be recognized as "non-current assets held for sale", their disposal must be highly probable and within the year in which they were classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, otherwise they are recognized as Other Assets.

w) Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

The Bank classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale or distribution to owners, if their carrying amount will be recovered primarily through a sale or distribution transaction, rather than by its continued use. Such assets are measured at the lower of their book value and fair value less costs to sell or distribute. Selling or distributing costs are the incremental costs directly attributable to selling or distributing, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The requirements for classification of these assets are considered to be met only when such sale or distribution is highly probable and the asset or group of assets is available, in its present condition, for immediate sale or distribution, as appropriate. The activities necessary to complete the sale or distribution should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to such sale or distribution can be made or cancelled. Senior management should be committed to complete the sale or distribution and finalize it within one year from the date of classification. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and other assets, when applicable, are not subject to depreciation and amortization once they are classified as held for sale or for distribution to owners. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale or distribution to owners are presented on a separate line in the statement of financial position.

A group of assets for disposal (sale or distribution) qualifies as a discontinued operation if it is:

- A component of the Bank that is a cash-generating unit or a group of cash-generating units.
- Classified as held for sale or distribution to owners, or if it has already been disposed of in such a manner, and
- Represents a business line or geographic area relevant to the operation, or is a subsidiary acquired solely for the purpose of resale.

All other notes to the financial statements include mainly amounts from continuing operations, unless otherwise indicated.

x) Contingent Assets and Liabilities

A contingent asset or liability is any obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not under the control of the Bank.

- **Contingent Assets**

Assets of a possible nature, arising from past events, whose existence is to be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events in the future, which are not entirely under the Bank's control, are not recognized in the statement of financial position; instead they are disclosed as contingent assets when their occurrence is probable. When the contingent event is certain, the asset and the associated income are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are reserves in which there is uncertainty about their amount or expiration. Said provisions are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when the following requirements are met cumulatively:

It is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and,

At the time of the financial statements, it is likely that the Bank will have to divest resources in order to cancel the obligation and the amount of these resources can be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is any obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not under the control of the Bank.

Provisions (which are quantified on the basis of the best information available on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are re-estimated at each accounting close) are used to meet the specific obligations for which they were originally recognized and are reversed, in whole or in part, when these obligations cease to exist or decrease. Provisions are classified based on the obligations covered, being for the purposes of these Financial Statements provisions for contingencies.

y) Income Tax and Deferred Income Taxes

There are two components to the provision for income taxes: current tax and deferred tax.

The current tax corresponds to the amount payable to the tax authority, which is determined by adjusting the accounting profit or loss in accordance with the tax regulations in force in Colombia for each taxable period and applying the rate for the year. The rates used to compute these values are those approved at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on temporary differences arising from the estimated future tax and accounting effects attributable to differences between assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax base, as well as on temporary differences in the income statement due to tax and accounting realization in different periods.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rate that, according to the country's tax legislation, is expected to be in force at the time of recovery (liquidation) of the book value of the assets. (liabilities) that have been recognized in the statement of financial position of the entity.

Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries are recognized except when the Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets, identified as temporary differences, are only recognized if it is considered probable that the Bank will have sufficient future taxable income to recover them. Deferred tax is recognized in the statement of income, except for amounts recognized directly in comprehensive income or in equity.

Regulatory changes in tax legislation and tax rates are recognized in the statement of income under income tax and deferred income tax in the period in which the standard becomes effective. Interest and penalties are recognized in the statement of income under general and administrative expenses.

The Bank periodically evaluates the positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which the applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and adjusts the values recorded, as appropriate, based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities; in accordance with the concept issued by the tax advisors.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are considered as a critical accounting policy, since their determination includes estimates of income, future income and expenses that may be affected by changes in the economic conditions of the country, constant regulatory changes, different interpretations of the tax regulations by the taxpayer and the tax authorities, and additionally the rates applied are variable over time.

z) Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets is conditioned by the degree and manner in which risks and benefits associated with the transferred assets are transferred to third parties:

1. Whether the risks and benefits are substantially transferred to third parties, case of unconditional sales, sales under repurchase agreements at fair value at the date of repurchase, sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option deeply out of the money, of uses of assets in which the transferor does not retain subordinated financing or grant any type of credit enhancement to the new holders and other similar cases, the transferred financial asset is derecognized from the balance sheet, with simultaneous recognition of any rights or obligations retained or created as a result of the transfer.

2. If substantially all the risks and benefits associated with the transferred financial asset are retained, as in the case of sales of financial assets with a repurchase agreement for a fixed price or for the sale price plus interest, securities lending contracts in which the borrower has the obligation to return the same or similar assets and other similar cases, the transferred financial asset is not derecognized and continues to be valued using the same criteria used prior to the transfer. On the other hand, the following are recognized for accounting purposes:

   a) An associated financial liability for an amount equal to the consideration received, which is subsequently measured at amortized cost.

   b) Both the income from the transferred (but not derecognized) financial asset and the expenses of the new financial liability.

3. If the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial asset will not be substantially extended or retained, such as in the case of sales of financial assets with a purchased call option or written put option that are neither deeply in the money nor out of the money, uses where the transferor assumes subordinated financing or other credit enhancements for a portion of the transferred asset, and other similar cases, a distinction is made between:

   a) If the transferor does not retain control of the transferred financial asset: it is derecognized from the statement of financial position and any right or obligation retained or created as a result of the transfer is recognized.

   b) If the transferor retains control of the transferred financial asset: it continues to recognize it in the statement of financial position for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value that it may experience and recognizes a financial liability associated with the transferred financial asset. The net amount of the transferred asset and the associated liability is the amortized cost of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at amortized cost, or the fair value of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

Accordingly, financial assets are only derecognized from the statement of financial position when the rights to the cash flows they generate have been extinguished or when the risks and benefits they entail have been substantially transferred to third parties. Similarly, financial liabilities are only derecognized from the statement of financial position when the obligations they generate have been extinguished or when they are acquired with the intention of cancelling them or repositioning them again.

aa) Employee Benefits

I. Short-Term Benefits

The Bank grants its employees short-term benefits corresponding, among others, to salaries, social security contributions, severance payments, insurance, bonuses, subsidies, variable compensation and school allowances; which are expected to be fully settled within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees have rendered the related services. Short-term benefits are recognized as the employees render the service, at the amount expected to be paid.

II. Other Long-Term Benefits

These benefits correspond to the seniority bonuses granted to the Bank's employees. These benefits have a payment period that exceeds twelve months following the end of the annual period in which the employees have rendered their services.

The cost of this long-term benefit is distributed over the time between the employee's income and the expected date of obtaining it. This benefit is projected until the payment date and is discounted through the projected credit unit method.

III. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits

1. Defined Contribution Plans

These are the monthly contributions made by the Bank to a pension fund (Pension Fund Administrators in Colombia). Basically, it is an obligation that is limited to the amount that the Bank is legally obligated or agreed to pay or contribute to a fund and does not have to make additional contributions.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the statement of income as the contribution is accrued.

2. Defined Benefit Plans

Post-employment benefit plans are those in which the Bank has the legal or implicit obligation to respond for the payment of benefits for which it is responsible.

Corresponds to pensioners who are the Bank's responsibility and must assume both the actuarial and investment risk on such obligations, in addition to the bonus for pension recognition, including senior executives and severance payments under the previous regime, for which it performs the actuarial calculation using the projected credit unit method and the TES rate, related to the characteristics and time of the benefit, to discount such obligation.

IV. Termination Benefits

They are provided for the termination of the employment period as a result of the entity's decision to terminate the employee's contract before the normal retirement date; or the employee's decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of an employment contract. Termination benefits will be measured in accordance with the provisions of the legal regulations and the agreements established in the collective bargaining agreement between the Bank and the employees at the time the decision to terminate the employment relationship with the employee is officially published.

bb) Debt Instruments Issued

Financial instruments issued by the Bank and its Subsidiaries are classified in the Consolidated Financial Statement under the heading "Issued Securities" through which the Bank is required to deliver cash or other financial assets to the bearer, or meet the obligation by exchanging the amount of fixed cash or other financial asset for a fixed number of equity shares, if applicable.

After initial measurement, the obligation is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is calculated considering any discount, bonus or cost directly related to the issue.

cc) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the indirect method has been used, showing the changes in cash and cash equivalents derived from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities during the period.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents have been considered as cash and cash equivalents, the balances of "Cash and cash equivalents" plus (minus) the net balance of transactions in liquidation in progress, plus highly liquid trading instruments with insignificant risk of change in value, whose maturity does not exceed 87 days from the date of acquisition and repurchase agreements that are in this situation. It also includes investments in mutual investment funds, which are presented in the Statement of Financial Position together with trading instruments. Cash and cash equivalents balances and their reconciliation to the Statement of Cash Flows are detailed in Note 5 *Cash and Cash Equivalents*.

The following concepts are taken into consideration in the preparation of the cash flow statement:

a) **Cash flows:** Cash inflows and outflows and cash equivalents, understood as short-term highly liquid investments with a low risk of changes in value, balances in items such as: deposits in Banco de la República (the Colombian Central Bank), deposits in Domestic Banks and deposits abroad.

b) **Operating activities:** Correspond to the normal activities carried out by the Banks and their subsidiaries, as well as other activities that cannot be classified as investment or financing.

c) **Investment activities:** Correspond to the acquisition, sale, or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.

d) **Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of shareholders' equity and liabilities that are not part of operating or investing activities.

For presentation purposes, in the statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31 2024, the Bank reclassified the amount of the consolidation effect line that was presented in the income statement, to present it in the line of effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents, taking into account that this item corresponds mainly to the translation of the cash flows of the foreign currency subsidiary Itaú Panama. The reclassification is made for the purpose of having a better presentation in the cash flow statement and to be comparative with the figure recorded as of December 31, 2024. The change did not generate an impact in the net cash movement for the year 2023.

dd) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make some estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingencies for assets and liabilities as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In certain cases, generally accepted accounting principles require assets or liabilities to be recorded or presented at fair value.

The relevant estimates and assumptions are reviewed regularly by the Bank's management in order to quantify certain assets, liabilities, income, expenses, and commitments. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, the information on the most significant areas of estimation of uncertainties and critical judgments in the application of accounting policies that have the most important effect on the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, are described as concepts, or used in the notes and are the following:

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (notes 10, 11 and 13)
- Provisions (notes 19-20)
- Provisions for credit risk (notes 8 - 27)
- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (note 34)
- Contingencies and commitments (note 20)
- Impairment losses on certain assets (notes 10-11-13-27)
- Current and deferred taxes (note 14)

Group Leasing Activities and How They Are Accounted For

The Group leases various property and equipment. Lease agreements are normally entered into for fixed periods of 1 to 10 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different conditions. The leases do not impose any covenants, but the leased assets cannot be used as collateral for lending purposes.

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

Extension and Termination Options

Extension and termination options are included in several of the Company's property and equipment leases. These conditions are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of contract management. Most of the extension and termination options held are exercisable by the Group and by the lessor.

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 to exercise a termination option. The assessment is reviewed if a significant event occurs, or a significant change in circumstances occurs that affects this assessment.

Residual Value Guarantees

The Group does not provide residual value guarantees related to leases.

Measurement of Impairment of Financial Assets

The measurement of the allowance for expected credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., the probability of default by clients and resulting losses).

Several significant judgments are also required when applying accounting requirements to measure expected credit loss, such as:

- Determine criteria for a significant increase in credit risk.
- Appropriately choose models and assumptions for the measurement of expected credit loss.
- stablish the number and relative weights of prospective scenarios for each product/market type and associated expected credit loss, and
- Establish groups of similar financial assets in order to measure expected credit loss.

Note: Determining the appropriate business model and assessing whether the cash flows generated by an asset constitute solely payments of principal and interest are sometimes complex and may require significant judgment. Depending on the level of judgment and the amount of financial assets affected by the conclusion, the SPPI and/or business model assessment may require disclosure as a significant judgment.

The portfolio provisions of the Separate Financial Statements are calculated under the regulations of the Colombian Superintendency of Finance given in Chapter XXXI of the Basic Accounting and Financial Circular, which establishes general models for all financial entities, with parameters established by the regulator for the different types of consumer, commercial and housing portfolios.

For the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Bank has developed an internal methodology that complies with the guidelines of the IFRS 9 international standards for the calculation of the expected loss; for its construction it is necessary to generate internal models for the estimation of the various components of credit risk, based on the historical information of the entity itself, reflecting differences in the calculation between the two methodologies.

ee) Fiduciary Activities

The Group provides trust commissions and other fiduciary services that result in the participation or investment of assets on behalf of clients. Assets held in a fiduciary activity are not reported in the Financial Statements, since they are not assets of the Group as there is no control. Contingencies and commitments of a principal nature arising from this activity are disclosed in Note No.21 *Contingencies, Commitments and Liabilities, letter a) on Commitments and liabilities recorded in off-balance sheet memorandum accounts.*

ff) Client Loyalty Program

The Group maintains a loyalty program to provide incentives to its customers, which allows them to acquire goods and/or services, which are granted based on purchases made mainly with the Bank's credit cards and compliance with certain conditions established in the program for such purpose.

The Group has provisions to reflect the expense associated with the collection of such awards.

gg) Dividends

In Colombia, dividends are distributed with the Separate Financial Statements.

hh) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the net income attributed to the Bank in a period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during that period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined similarly to basic earnings, but the weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted to account for the potential dilutive effect of stock options, warrants, and convertible debt.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank does not have instruments that generate dilutive effects on equity.

ii) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

This part of the Statement of Changes in Equity presents all movements in equity, including those arising from changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors.

This statement therefore shows a reconciliation of the book value at the beginning and end of the period of all the items comprising consolidated equity, grouping the movements that have occurred according to their nature in the following items:

a) Adjustments for changes in accounting policies and correction of errors: which include changes in consolidated equity arising from the retrospective restatement of balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements due to changes in accounting policies or correction of errors.

b) Revenue and expenses recognized in the period: it includes, in the aggregate, the total of items recorded in the consolidated statement of recognized income indicated above.

This information is presented in two statements: the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

This part of the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presents the income and expenses generated by the Bank as a result of its activity during the period, distinguishing between those recorded as results in the consolidated statement of income for the period and other income and expenses recorded directly in consolidated net equity.

Therefore, in this statement is presented:

a) Consolidated profit or loss for the period.

b) The net amount of income and expenses recognized temporarily in equity as adjustments recorded as comprehensive income.

c) Deferred income tax arising from the items indicated in letters a) and b) above, except for exchange difference adjustments and hedging derivatives on investments abroad.

d) Increases or decreases in reserves by resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

e) Total recognized consolidated income and expenses, calculated as the sum of letters a) b) and c), showing separately the amount attributed to the Bank and the amount corresponding to non-controlling interest.

jj) Revenue and Expense Recognition

The most significant criteria used by the Bank to recognize its revenue and expenses are summarized below:

i. ***Interest Income, Interest Expense and Similar Items***

In general, interest income, interest expense and similar items are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

ii. ***Dividends Received***

Dividends received from investments in companies are recognized in income when the right to receive them arises.

iii. **Revenues from Contracts with Customers (Commissions, fees and charges and revenue from services and sale of goods)**

Financing Components

The Group adjusts transaction prices to the time value of money for contracts where the period between the transfer of promised goods or services to the client and payment by the client is greater than one year.

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model established in IFRS 15:

- Step 1. Identifying contracts with clients: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties, which creates enforceable rights and obligations and establishes criteria that must be met for each contract. Contracts can be written, verbal, or implied through a company's customary business practices.

- Step 2. Identifying performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a client for the transfer of a good or service to the latter.

- Step 3. Determining the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of payment to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for the transfer of promised goods or services to a client, without taking into account the amounts received on behalf of third parties.

- Step 4. Allocating the transaction price among the performance obligations of the contract: In a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group allocates the transaction price among the performance obligations in amounts that represent the amount of the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for meeting each performance obligation.

- Step 5. Recognizing revenue when (or as) the Group meets a performance obligation.

The group meets a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if any of the following criteria are met:

- Group performance does not create an asset with an alternative use for the Group, and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the client controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits resulting from the Group's performance as it works.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions are met, revenue is recognized at the time the performance obligation is fulfilled.

When the Group fulfills a performance obligation by delivering promised goods or services, it creates a contract asset in the amount of performance consideration. When the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized, this creates a contract liability.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with the client, and excludes amounts received on behalf of third parties. The Group recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a client. Revenue is presented net of value added tax (VAT), refunds and discounts and after eliminating intra-Group sales.

The Group evaluates its revenue plans based on specific criteria to determine whether it acts as a principal or as an agent.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and if revenue and costs, if any, can be measured reliably.

Below is a description of the main activities through which the Group generates income from contracts with customers:

A. Banking (Financial Services)

Banks sign contracts that cover several different services. Said contracts may contain components that are within or outside the scope of IFRS 15. For this reason, banks only apply the indications of IFRS 15 when all or part of their contracts are outside the scope of IFRS 9.

The sources of revenue obtained by banks through contracts with customers are the following:

- Credit cards: Interchange fees, general fees (annual, quarterly, monthly), loyalty schemes

  There are contracts that create enforceable rights and obligations between the bank and cardholders or merchants, under which the bank provides services generally in exchange for annual or other fees. The following are some of the services that may exist in the contract with the cardholder:

  - Issuance of loyalty points (options to purchase goods/services for free or at a discount in the future), which are usually based on the monetary volume of card transactions.

  - Payment processing service.

  - Insurance, where the bank is not the insurer.

  - Protection against fraud.

- Processing of certain transactions, such as foreign currency purchases and cash withdrawals.

The transaction price is assigned to each performance obligation based on the relative sales prices of the goods or services provided to the client. The allocation of the transaction price to each individual performance obligation is not entirely necessary when there is more than one performance obligation, but all are fulfilled at the same time or equally during the period.

- Commissions

The Bank receives insurance commissions when they refer new clients to third party insurance vendors, when the bank is not itself the insurer of the policy. Said commissions are usually paid periodically (monthly, for example) to the banks based on the volume of new policies (and/or renewal of existing policies) generated with clients presented by the bank. The transaction price may include an element of consideration that is variable or subject to the outcome of future events, such as policy cancellations, and such element is estimated and included in the transaction price based on the most probable amount, in order to include it in the transaction price only when it is highly probable that the resolution of such uncertainty will not lead to a significant reversal in income.

Commitment fees are within the scope of IFRS 15 when it is unlikely that a specific loan agreement will be generated and that the commitment will not be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 15 covers loan syndication fees received by a bank that arranges a loan and retains no portion of the loan package for itself (or retains a portion to the same EIR for purposes of comparable risk with other participants).

- Savings and checking accounts: Transactional and account collections

Savings and checking account agreements generally allow clients access to a number of services, including the processing of electronic transfers, use of ATMs for cash withdrawals, issuance of debit cards, and generation of bank statements. Other benefits are sometimes included. Charges are made on a periodic basis and allow the client access to banking services and additional benefits.

- Investment banking: Placement and consulting fees

Consulting contracts with customers are not standardized. Such contracts may constitute different promises made to clients, which typically include variable consideration that takes into account contingent fees that are only payable upon meeting agreed targets.

B. Asset Management

Asset management revenue consists of basic management fees, consulting fees, incentive distribution and performance-based incentive fees resulting from the provision of services. Revenue from basic management fees, consulting fees and incentive distributions are recorded on an accrual basis based on the amounts receivable as of the balance sheet date.

Revenue from performance-based incentive fees and profit-sharing arrangements are recorded on an accrual basis taking into account the amount that would be payable under the formula set forth in the contract when such amount is no longer subject to adjustment as a result of future events.

If the amount requested by the asset manager is variable, the variable consideration included in the transaction price is limited to the amount for which it is «highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of the amount of accrued income recognized upon resolution of the uncertainty». In making this assessment, the Group takes into account both the likelihood and magnitude of revenue reversal. Factors that could increase the likelihood or magnitude of a revenue reversal include, among others: (i) the amount of consideration is highly susceptible to factors outside the entity's influence, (ii) the uncertainty relating to the amount of consideration is not expected to be resolved over a long period of time, and (iii) the contract has a large number and wide range of possible amounts relating to the consideration.

Management fees are generally based on net assets under management, while performance fees are based on earnings generated from underlying investments held by funds subject to certain limits.

The contractual measurement period for performance fees for traditional fund managers is typically the end of the month, the quarter and, in some isolated cases, a longer period. In some cases, performance fees are restricted until the contractual measurement period is completed. This means that full revenue will generally not be recognized in interim periods. However, management should determine whether there is a portion (a minimum amount) of the variable consideration that should be recognized before the end of the contractual measurement period.

The full amount of the charge is likely to be recognized at the end of the contractual measurement period when the asset manager becomes entitled to a fixed amount. In certain cases, the full amount of the charge is recognized when there is a payment since the amount becomes fixed at that time and is no longer subject to reversal.

C. Customer Loyalty Programs

Financial entities administer many loyalty programs in which customers accumulate points for their purchases, which entitle them to redeem those points under the policies and reward plan in effect at the redemption date. Reward points are recognized as an identifiable component separate from revenue for services rendered, at fair value. Revenue from loyalty programs is deferred and recognized in the income statement when the entity has fulfilled its obligations to provide the products under the terms of the program or when it is not probable that the points will be redeemed under the rules of the program. A contract liability is recognized until the points are redeemed or expire.

The Group acts as a principal in a customer loyalty program if it obtains control of the goods or services from another party in advance, or if it transfers control of those goods or services to a customer. The Group acts as an agent if its performance obligation is to arrange for another party to provide the goods or services.

iv. Non-Finance Income and Expenses

They are recognized for accounting purposes on an accrual basis.

kk) Impairments for Risky Assets

Losses due to portfolio impairment are determined as follows:

The Group assesses, on a prospective basis, expected credit losses associated with debt instruments carried at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income and exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Group recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of expected credit losses reflects:

- An unbiased, weighted probability quantity that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes.
- The time value of money, and
- Reasonable and supportable information available without incurring undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ll) <u>Changes in Accounting Policies</u>

New Regulations Incorporated into the Accounting Framework Accepted in Colombia

External Circular (CE, per its Spanish initials) 004 of 2024

According to the instructions from the Colombian Superintendency of Finance of CE of February 4, 2024, where instructions are given regarding open finance and the commercialization of technology and infrastructure to third parties.

Currently, the Group does not have any Open Finance models implemented.

External Circular (CE, per its Spanish initials) 003 de 2024

According to the instructions from the Colombian Superintendency of Finance of CE 003 of February 2024, where Chapter XIII-18 "Rules for the identification and management of large exposures and concentration of risks and credit institutions, and of the individual credit quotas of other supervised entities" is created, and in compliance with the requirement made in said circular, the Bank sends the implementation plan on May 31 along with the analysis of the impacts and the list of excepted exposures in accordance with Decree 1533 of 2022.

In 2024, the following activities have been carried out as scheduled:

- Progress on the analysis and GCC formation in accordance with the criteria defined in the new regulations and with the information and documentation available from customers. The analysis includes a simulation of the aggregation of group limits for groups that have undergone changes in their composition in order to inform the Commercial area of any possible adjustments that may need to be made to limits or exposures in order to comply with the risk concentration limit for the standard's entry into force. For the process of forming the new GCCs, working groups were established involving different areas such as legal, risk, and credit, and the standard has been socialized in different forums such as management committees, credit committees, and meetings with the commercial and treasury teams to ensure awareness of the standard that allows for the adequate identification of the related groups under the new criteria defined in the standard.

- Regarding the technological area, a supplier was contracted to develop the module for the administration and formation of the GCCs, which will be fed with basic customer information found the entity's Core applications. Regarding the calculation of exposure and control of limits by counterparty and GCC, this is being developed within an internal application of the Bank.

These same activities were carried out for the subsidiaries Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa and Itaú Fiduciaria.

a) New standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), whose application is mandatory as of January 1, 2024

Decree 1611 of 2022 updated the technical frameworks of the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards accepted in Colombia by mainly incorporating amendments to the standards that had already been compiled by Decrees 938 of 2021, 2270 of 2019 and 1432 of 2020, which considered the regulations incorporated by Decrees 2420 and 2496 of 2015, 2131 of 2016, 2170 of 2017 and 2483 of 2019.

The Group has adopted the following changes without significant impact:

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Making Materiality Judgments and Disclosure of Accounting Policies.
- Amendments to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* – Definition of Accounting Estimates.
- Amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* – Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 – COVID-19 related rent concessions beyond June 30, 2021.

b) New standards incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia, whose application is mandatory as of January 1, 2027

Decree 1271 of 2024 added Group 1 Regulatory Technical Annex 01 of 2024 to the annexes included in Decree 2420 of 2015, which includes the International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. IFRS 17 does not apply to the Group.

c) New standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that have not yet been incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia.

Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28

The IASB has made limited scope amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

In December 2015, the IASB decided to defer the application date of this amendment until such time as the IASB has finalized its research project on the equity method standard.

IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

In May 2023, the IASB made narrow-scope amendments to IAS 12 which provide a temporary relief from the requirement to recognize and disclose deferred taxes arising from enacted or substantively enacted tax law that implements the Pillar Two model rules, including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes described in those rules.

IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements

These amendments require disclosures to improve the transparency of supplier financing arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows, and the exposure to liquidity risk. The disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier financing arrangements are not sufficiently visible, making it difficult for investors to analyze.

IFRS 16 – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 explaining how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all of the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are more likely to be impacted by the sale and leaseback transaction.

Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB amended IAS 21 to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and which spot exchange rate to use when it is not.

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

On May 30, 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 to respond to recent questions arising in practice, and to include new requirements not only for financial institutions but also for corporate entities.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, introducing new requirements that will help to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities and provide more relevant information and transparency to users. Even though IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in financial statements, its impacts on presentation and disclosure are expected to be pervasive, in particular those related to the statement of financial performance and providing management-defined performance measures within the financial statements.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability

Issued in May 2024, IFRS 19 allows for certain eligible subsidiaries of parent entities that report under IFRS Accounting Standards to apply reduced disclosure requirements.

Management is evaluating the impact of these changes on the Group's financial statements and disclosures.

d) New standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) that have not been incorporated into the accounting framework accepted in Colombia.

IFRS S1 – General Requirements for Disclosures of Sustainability-related Financial Information

This standard includes the core framework for the disclosure of material information about sustainability-related risks and opportunities across an entity's value chain.

The Group is currently evaluating the potential impacts that may arise from this new standard.

IFRS S2 – Climate-related Disclosures

This is the first thematic standard issued that sets out requirements for entities to disclose information on climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Group is currently evaluating the potential impacts that may arise from this new standard.

NOTE 3 – RELEVANT EVENTS

As of December 31, 2024, the following relevant events have been recorded that have influenced the Group's operations:

ITAÚ COLOMBIA S. A.

a. Earnings reclassification 2023

Considering that the Bank reported a profit of COP 26,594,676 in the 2023 fiscal year, the distribution of profits is being submitted for approval. Accordingly, the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 21, 2024, approved in the 2024 financial statements that profits for the 2023 fiscal year be classified as results from prior years. Additionally, a portion of the established legal reserve be allocated to offset losses from prior years in the amount of COP 972,963,645. This reduction in the legal reserve leaves the Bank with the regulatory minimum, i.e., 50% of Subscribed and Paid-in Capital.

b. Appointment and Resignations

On July 16, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Gustavo da Rocha Paranhos Mesquita Spranger as Vice President of the Bank's Risk and Legal Representative, effective October 1, 2024, replacing Frederico Quaggio, who will remain with Bank until September 30, 2024.

On April 2, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the termination of the employment contract by mutual agreement of Victor Tavares, the Bank's Legal Representative, as Vice President of Marketing and Digital Channels, effective April 5, 2024. The functions of this Vice Presidency were reassigned to the Vice Presidencies of Technology, Wholesale and Retail.

On February 21, 2024, at the Bank's Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the appointment of Sergio Muñoz as an Independent member of the Board of Directors, replacing Roberto Brigard Holguín, was unanimously approved by the shareholders present. Likewise, the reelection of the other members of the Board of Directors was unanimously approved.

On September 27, 2024, at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of Banco Itaú, in compliance with the procedures and legal and statutory authorizations, the following decisions were adopted: The appointment of André Gailey as a member of the Board of Directors was unanimously approved by the shareholders present, replacing Gabriel Amado de Moura, who assumes the position of CFO of Itaú Unibanco.

In this regard, the General Shareholders' Meeting, by exercising the functions of its competence, approved the following composition of the Board of Directors for the period 2024-2025:

Principal Members Line

First	André Gailey
Second	Eduardo Neves
Third	Mauricio Baeza
Fourth	Julian Acuña
Fifth	Mónica Aparicio Smith *
Sixth	Sergio Muñoz *
Seventh	Diego Fresco

* Independent Directors under the terms set forth in Law 964 of 2005

On March 21, 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting appointed the firm PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S. as the Statutory Auditor of Itaú Colombia S. A. for the period 2024-2025. The approved annual assignment is MCOP 2,139,030.

c. Disbursement of Subordinated Loan by Itaú Chile (Parent Company)

On March 15, 2024, Itaú Chile disbursed a subordinated loan to the Bank for MCOP 77,987,800, for a 10-year term under market conditions.

At the end of March 2024, the Colombian Superintendency of Finance authorized the subordinated loan to be classified as part of Additional Equity.

d. BVC - NUAM Share Exchange

The integration process between the Colombian Stock Exchange, the Lima Stock Exchange, and the Santiago Stock Exchange began in 2023; the Bank and its subsidiaries joined the Stock Exchanges in June 2024 after receiving authorization from the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF) in May. See Note 6 for further details.

e. Reclassification and Sale of TES Investments

On October 18, 2024, the Colombian Superintendency of Finance authorized the Bank to reclassify the TES COP investments with a nominal value of 508,000,000 classified at amortized cost to investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, in order to be able to sell them and subsequently purchase investments in TES UVR for an equivalent value.

As of December 31, 2024, the following reclassifications and sales were made to the aforementioned portfolio:

Mnemonic	Nominal Value	Reclassified Value Book Value	Sales Value	Result
TFIT08031127	230,000,000	213,788,501	221,129,401	7,340,900
TFIT10260331	278,000,000	251,483,898	249,614,278	(1,869,620)
Total	**508,000,000**	**465,272,399**	**470,743,679**	**5,471,280**

Below is the summary of the TES UVR securities purchased:

Mnemonic	Nominal Value in UVR	Book Value 12.31.2024 MCOP
TUVT11170327	880,000,000	328,494,220
TUVT20250333	420,000,000	138,431,503
Total	**1,300,000,000**	**466,925,723**

ITAÚ COMISIONISTA DE BOLSA S. A.

a. Profit Distribution

In March 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting of Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia SA was held, where the distribution of profits was agreed upon as follows:

	MCOP
Net profit for the year	13,480,798
Retained earnings from prior years	4,232,699
Total available to the General Shareholders' Meeting	**17,713,497**
To be maintained in retained earnings	17,713,497
Dividend payment	4,232,299

b. Appointment of Members of the Board of Directors

In December 2024, at the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors was elected: The Board of Directors was re-elected for the period 2024-2025, which is composed of the following members and their fees were approved:

	Principal	Alternate
First Line	Camila Victoria Vásquez	Andrés Felipe Piedrahita
Second Line	Jorge Alberto Villa	Jose Rafael Bernal Rodríguez
Third Line	Gloria Viviana Ortiz Bernal	Diana Clementina Enciso Jurado
Fourth Line	Dolly Murcia Borja	Daniel Echavarría
Fifth Line	Narciso Campos	Félix Buendía Ángel

c. Transfer of Collective Investment Funds

Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A., wiith Tax Identification Number (NIT, per its Spanish acronym) 800.141.021-1 and domicile in the city of Bogotá D.C., (Transferor Administrator), and Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa S. A., with NIT. 830.035.217-3 and domicile in the city of Bogotá D.C., (Transferee Administrator), informs that, through Official Letter No. 2023138141-015-000, the Colombian Superintendency of Finance authorized the transfer of the administration of the Itaú Corto Plazo Open Collective Investment Fund (the FUND). As of March 1, 2024, the Transferee Administrator will be the one who administers the FUND. The FUND's regulations will henceforth include information on the Transferee Administrator. However, it is emphasized that this change does not t generate any modification to the established regulations, nor to the investment conditions and policies thereof.

In March 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting appointed the firm PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S. as the Statutory Auditor of Itaú Comisionista for the 2024-2025 period. The approved annual assignment is MCOP 197,606.

ITAÚ PANAMA

During the month of March 2024, the Itaú Panamá General Shareholders' Meeting was held, taking into account that in the fiscal year 2023 the Bank had a profit for USD 27,716,736.09, the following distribution project for such profits was approved:

	USD	MCOP
Net profit for the year	27,716,736,09	107,765,440
Retained earnings from prior years	-	-
Total available to the General Shareholders' Meeting	**27,716,736,09**	**107,765,440**
Dividend payment	27,716,736,09	107,765,440

In March 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting appointed the firm PricewaterhouseCoopers Panamá S.R.L. as the Statutory Auditor of Itaú Panamá for the 2024-2025 period. The approved annual assignment is USD 76,326.

a. Profit Distribution

During the month of March 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting of Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia Sociedad Fiduciaria S. A. was held, where the distribution and payment of dividends of 100% of the profits for the year 2023 was agreed upon.

Therefore, the following proposal for the distribution and payment of dividends was approved:

	MCOP
Net profit for the year	12,430,490
Retained earnings from prior years	-
Total available to the General Shareholders' Meeting	**12,430,490**
To be maintained in retained earnings	-
Dividend payment	12,430,490

In March 2024, the General Shareholders' Meeting appointed the firm PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S. as the Statutory Auditor of Itaú Fiduciaria for the 2024-2025 period. The approved annual assignment is MCOP 354,839.

b. Appointment of Members of the Board of Directors

In March 2024, at the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors was elected: The Board of Directors was re-elected for the period 2024-2025, which is composed of the following members, and their fees were approved.

Principal	Alternate
Jorge Villa	Walter Hurtado
Frederico Buril	Félix Buendía
Gustavo Spranger	Viviana Ortiz
Dolly Murcia	Claudia Cifuentes
Juan Pablo Araújo	Camila Vásquez

c. Claims

The Trust Company has received claims in its capacity as fiduciary agent for some of the trust businesses it manages. Among the lawsuits detailed above, there are six lawsuits related to a real estate trust business in Bogotá for a total claimed value of COP 770,424,166, as well as administrative proceedings without an associated monetary value. The Trust Company understands that it has acted in accordance with the provisions of the contracts and applicable regulations and will defend itself in various arenas. Based on the current status of the lawsuits and considering that in one case the Trust Company has been ruled against in the first instance, a provision has been made for COP 3,821,264. For the remaining lawsuits, the risk of loss has been rated as remote, and it is not reasonably possible to estimate a possible loss.

NOTE 4 - BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Segment reporting is determined by the Bank on the basis of its operating segments, which are differentiated mainly by the risks and returns that affect them.

a. Geographic Information

Itaú Colombia S.A.'s reportable segments disclose revenues from ordinary activities from external customers:

(i) Attributed to the entity's country of domicile, and
(ii) Attributed, in aggregate, to all foreign countries in which the entity derives revenue from ordinary activities.

When revenues from ordinary activities from external customers attributed to a particular foreign country are significant, they are disclosed separately. Accordingly, the Group operates in two main geographical areas: Colombia and Panama. The detail of non-segmented assets associated with each geographical area is as follows:

Non-segmented assets	Note	Colombia MCOP	Panama MCOP	12.31.24 MCOP	Colombia MCOP	Panama MCOP	12.31.23 MCOP
Cash and bank deposits	5	962,197,413	458,902,296	1,421,099,709	1,527,621,195	321,413,108	1,849,034,303
Operations with settlement in progress	5	551,174	-	551,174	3,973,163	-	3,973,163
Investments in supporting companies	6	34,914,000	-	34,914,000	32,960,000	-	32,960,000
Intangibles	13	179,738,248	788,256	180,526,504	169,741,466	340,146	170,081,612
Property and equipment	10	104,068,025	1,544,369	105,612,394	117,118,121	1,602,665	118,720,786
Right-of-use assets	11	72,469,290	602,219	73,071,509	70,493,101	88,414	70,581,515
Investment properties	12	16,060,701		16,060,701	19,930,799		19,930,799
Current taxes	14	346,124,728	-	346,124,728	305,279,757	-	305,279,757
Deferred taxes	14	460,140,684	-	460,140,684	453,411,565	-	453,411,565
Other assets	16	62,208,999	2,360,739	64,569,738	69,547,648	1,879,216	71,426,864
Total		**2,238,473,262**	**464,197,879**	**2,702,671,141**	**2,770,076,815**	**325,323,549**	**3,095,400,364**

The detail of non-segmented liabilities associated with each geographic area is as follows:

Non-segmented liabilities	Note	Colombia MCOP	Panama MCOP	12.31.24 MCOP	Colombia MCOP	Panama MCOP	12.31.23 MCOP
Other accounts payable	21	344,214,470	16,501,530	360,716,000	453,517,679	10,624,550	464,142,229
Provisions	19-20	334,743,775	2,103,609	336,847,384	353,912,175	1,787,171	355,699,346
Other liabilities and lease liabilities	18-23	216,742,117	-	216,742,117	189,830,313	-	189,830,313
Total		**895,700,362**	**18,605,139**	**914,305,501**	**997,260,167**	**12,411,721**	**1,009,671,888**

The information in this note is presented in accordance with the analysis and identification of:

Assets:

December 31, 2024

	Note	Retail Banking MCOP	Wholesale Banking MCOP	Treasury MCOP	Other Services MCOP	Colombia MCOP
Placements:						
Housing	8	3,254,300,849	-	-	-	3,254,300,849
Consumer	8	3,311,692,980	440,754	-	-	3,312,133,734
Commercial	8	1,180,594,105	12,394,643,799	-	-	13,575,237,904
Placements before provisions	**8**	**7,746,587,934**	**12,395,084,553**	**-**	**-**	**20,141,672,487**
Provisions made on placements	8	(291,807,209)	(702,004,709)	-	-	(993,811,918)
Placements net provisions	**8**	**7,454,780,725**	**11,693,079,844**	**-**	**-**	**19,147,860,569**
Accounts receivables	9	63,080,628	151,753,957	-	-	214,834,585
Non-current assets available for sale	15	-	-	-	65,857,295	65,857,295
Trading instruments	6	-	-	3,060,135,477	-	3,060,135,477
Back-purchase agreements and securities loans	5	-	-	90,402,083	-	90,402,083
Highly liquid financial instruments	5	-	-	34,442,573	-	34,442,573
Financial derivative contracts	7	-	-	701,103,225	-	701,103,225
Available-for-sale investment instruments	6	-	-	2,998,213,445	-	2,998,213,445
Held-to-maturity investment instruments	6	-	-	1,204,762,945	-	1,204,762,945
Assets not included in segments		-	-	-	2,702,671,141	2,702,671,141
Total		**7,517,861,353**	**11,844,833,801**	**8,089,059,748**	**2,768,528,436**	**30,220,283,338**

December 31, 2023

	Note	Retail Banking MCOP	Wholesale Banking MCOP	Treasury MCOP	Other Services MCOP	Colombia MCOP
Placements:						
Housing	8	3,498,910,101	-	-	-	3,498,910,101
Consumer	8	3,765,899,912	501,205	-	-	3,766,401,117
Commercial	8	1,171,523,599	12,299,415,732	-	-	13,470,939,331
Placements before provisions	**8**	**8,436,333,612**	**12,299,916,937**	**-**	**-**	**20,736,250,549**
Provisions made on placements	8	(322,156,433)	(775,016,268)	-	-	(1,097,172,701)
Placements net provisions	**8**	**8,114,177,179**	**11,524,900,669**	**-**	**-**	**19,639,077,848**
Accounts receivables	9	96,550,232	232,272,253	-	-	328,822,485
Non-current assets available for sale	15	-	-	-	51,295,497	51,295,497
Trading instruments	6	-	-	1,318,058,072	-	1,318,058,072
Back-purchase agreements and securities loans	5	-	-	604,006,679	-	604,006,679
Highly liquid financial instruments	5	-	-	5,962,119	-	5,962,119
Financial derivative contracts	7	-	-	977,370,123	-	977,370,123
Available-for-sale investment instruments	6	-	-	2,072,810,871	-	2,072,810,871
Held-to-maturity investment instruments	6	-	-	1,617,503,336	-	1,617,503,336
Assets not included in segments		-	-	-	3,095,400,364	3,095,400,364
Total		**8,210,727,411**	**11,757,172,922**	**6,595,711,200**	**3,146,695,861**	**29,710,307,394**

Liabilities

December 31, 2024

	Note	Retail Banking MCOP	Wholesale Banking MCOP	Treasury MCOP	Other Services MCOP	Colombia MCOP
Current accounts	17	1,744,223,408	1,192,472,873	-	-	2,936,696,281
Other demand balances	17	1,586,666,268	4,233,158,810	-	-	5,819,825,078
Other deposits	17	3,579,162,880	6,421,768,166	-	-	10,000,931,046
Back-purchase agreements and securities loans	18	-	-	3,368,910,485	-	3,368,910,485
Financial derivative contracts	18	-	-	614,271,483	-	614,271,483
Obligations with banks	18	-	-	1,831,872,025	-	1,831,872,025
Debt instruments issued	22	-	-	1,764,959,442	-	1,764,959,442
Liabilities not included in segments		-	-	-	914,305,501	914,305,501
Equity	24	-	-	-	2,968,511,997	2,968,511,997
Total		**6,910,052,556**	**11,847,399,849**	**7,580,013,435**	**3,882,817,498**	**30,220,283,338**

December 31, 2023

	Note	Retail Banking MCOP	Wholesale Banking MCOP	Treasury MCOP	Other Services MCOP	Colombia MCOP
Current accounts	17	1,870,854,577	1,279,046,779	-	-	3,149,901,356
Other demand balances	17	1,666,810,070	4,446,979,098	-	-	6,113,789,168
Other deposits	17	3,616,079,654	6,488,004,596	-	-	10,104,084,250
Back-purchase agreements and securities loans	18	-	-	199,725,933	-	199,725,933
Financial derivative contracts	18	-	-	952,174,124	-	952,174,124
Obligations with banks	18	-	-	2,336,273,430	-	2,336,273,430
Debt instruments issued	22	-	-	2,977,063,016	-	2,977,063,016
Liabilities not included in segments		-	-	-	1,009,671,888	1,009,671,888
Equity	24	-	-	-	2,867,624,229	2,867,624,229
Total		**7,153,744,301**	**12,214,030,473**	**6,465,236,503**	**3,877,296,117**	**29,710,307,394**

NOTE 5 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Additional cash flow disclosures:

a) **Cash flow:** The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method, which is based on the net loss for the year and adjusted for the effects of transactions and non-cash items, as well as gains and losses attributable to investing and financing activities.

b) **Accounting policy for the determination of the components of cash and cash equivalents:** For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the balances of "Cash and cash equivalents" plus (minus) the net balance of operations in liquidation in progress, plus highly liquid trading instruments with low risk of significant change in value, whose maturity does not exceed 3 months from the date of acquisition and repurchase agreements that are in that situation. It also includes investments in mutual funds, which are presented together with trading instruments in the Statement of Financial Position.

c) **Acquisition of an entity by means of capital increase:** During the period, the Bank did not make any capitalizations.

d) **Conversion of debt into equity:** The Bank did not carry out this type of operations.

e) **Significant cash flows and cash equivalents that are not available for the Bank's use:** The items that the Bank classified as cash and cash equivalents are unrestricted.

f) **Additional information on the entity's financial position and liquidity:** No additional information.

Detail of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes both cash and demand bank deposits, i.e., savings and checking accounts in both local and foreign currencies. Cash equivalents: Itaú Colombia S. A. classifies within cash equivalents investments with a maturity of less than 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are easily convertible to cash and have an insignificant change in their value, including participations in mutual, interbank, overnight funds. etc.

The summary of the Bank's cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Cash	192,676,912	182,293,363
Deposits in Banco República (1)	586,570,793	894,714,942
Deposits in domestic banks (2)	522,500,952	383,044,723
Deposits abroad (3)	119,351,052	388,981,275
Subtotal cash and bank deposits	**1,421,099,709**	**1,849,034,303**
Transactions with net settlement in progress (4)	551,174	3,973,163
Highly liquid financial instruments (5)	34,442,573	5,962,119
Repurchase agreements (6)	90,402,083	604,006,679
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,546,495,539**	**2,462,976,264**

(1) The level of cash and funds at Banco de la República corresponds to reserve requirements regulations, which the Bank must maintain on average over monthly periods. The decrease is mainly due to lower balances at Banco de la Republica in accordance with the Bank's liquidity policy.
(2) Domestic deposits are held in banks rated investment grade by independent credit rating agencies.
(3) The decrease is due to lower deposits in foreign banks as of December 31, 2024.
(4) The decrease is mainly due to lower remittances in transit as of December 31, 2024.

(5) These correspond to investments at fair value through profit or loss - equity instruments (collective investment funds), whose maturity date does not exceed three months from the acquisition date. The increase is generated from the receipt of Assets received as Dation in Payment of 2,433,624 participation units in the Pactia Inmobiliario Capital Fund COP 34,195,220.

(6) It corresponds to money market and related operations, including interbank funds, repo transactions, and simultaneous transactions, with a maturity date not exceeding three months from the date of acquisition and which are presented in the "Cash and cash equivalents" line in the statement of financial position. The decrease is presented in accordance with the Bank's liquidity policy.

As of December 31, 2024, a savings account at Banco de Bogotá was seized for COP 77,484; the account balance as of December 31, 2024, was COP 261,955. The seizure is due to Lease's obligations due to customers' noncompliance with tax and other obligations with district agencies; this amount is presented under accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2023, there were no restrictions on the Bank's cash and cash equivalents.

The detail of (5) is as follows:

Highly liquid financial instruments

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Highly liquid financial instruments (5)		
Collective investment funds	34,442,573	5,962,119
Total highly liquid financial instruments (5)	**34,442,573**	**5,962,119**

Repurchase Agreements

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Repurchase agreements (6)		
Interbank funds	3,914,076	27,687,493
Simultaneous operations	86,488,007	576,319,186
Total repurchase agreements (6)	**90,402,083**	**604,006,679**

Timing of repurchase agreements

As of December 31, 2024

	Less than one month MCOP	Total MCOP
Interbank funds		
Banks*	3,914,076	3,914,076
Simultaneous operations		
Banco de la República	86,488,007	86,488,007
Total	**90,402,083**	**90,402,083**

As of December 31, 2023

	Less than one month MCOP	Total MCOP
Interbank funds		
Banks*	27,687,493	27,687,493
Simultaneous operations		
Banco de la República	576,319,186	576,319,186
Total	**604,006,679**	**604,006,679**

* As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Colombian Banks have a local credit rating of AAA assigned by Fitch or BRC, the international Banks have an international rating of BBB- and BB- based on the evaluation made by Fitch.

Transactions with settlement in progress

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Transactions with settlement in progress		
Exchange	92,607	1,500
Remittance	458,567	3,971,663
Total transactions with settlement in progress	**551,174**	**3,973,163**

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS

The detail of financial instruments classified as investments is as follows:

a. **Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss**: Within this item, the Bank records investments acquired with the purpose of obtaining returns from short-term price fluctuations.

b. **Investments at amortized cost:** The investments that the Bank classifies at amortized cost are those in which the bank has the purpose and the legal, contractual, financial, and operational capacity to hold them until maturity, i.e., there is no intention to sell them.

c. **Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income**: The investments that the Bank classifies as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are mandatory investments, which are those investments that it must hold in order to carry out its operations in accordance with a legal provision.

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (a)		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss – Debt Instruments	**1,254,864,898**	**1,248,206,322**
Treasury Securities – TES (1)	850,986,248	400,488,540
Other securities issued by the Government	815,096	-
Other domestic issuers	9,304,523	9,301,301
Foreign issuers (1)	393,759,031	838,416,481
Investments at Fair Value through profit or loss delivered in money market operations	**1,803,373,394**	**67,757,800**
Treasury Securities – TES (1)	1,803,373,394	67,757,800
Fair Value Investments at Fair Value through profit or loss – Equity Instruments	**1,897,185**	**2,093,950**
Domestic Issuers	1,897,185	2,093,950
Total marketable investments	**3,060,135,477**	**1,318,058,072**
Investments at amortized cost (b)		
Investments at amortized cost	**512,082,322**	**1,246,335,129**
Treasury Securities – TES	466,925,723	569,511,135
Other securities issued by the Government	12,243,514	353,667,050
Other domestic issuers (2)	499,838,808	892,668,079
Investments at amortized cost through profit or loss delivered in money market operations – Debt Instruments (Transfer rights)	**689,200,417**	**-**
Treasury Securities – TES (2)	339,387,604	-
Other domestic issuers (2)	349,812,813	
Investments at amortized cost through profit or loss delivered in derivative transactions – Debt instruments	**3,509,244**	**371,189,823**
Treasury Securities – TES (2)	3,509,244	371,189,823
Provisions	**(29,038)**	**(21,616)**
Total investments at amortized cost	**1,204,762,945**	**1,617,503,336**
Investments at fair value through OCI (c)		
Investments at fair value through OCI – Debt Instruments	**2,029,251,453**	**1,957,930,355**
Treasury Securities – TES	1,217,854,855	588,606,580
Other public debt securities	332,350,788	216,091,458
Other domestic issuers	143,600,587	145,485,050
Foreign issuers	335,445,223	1,007,747,267
Investments at fair value through OCI delivered in money market operations – Debt Instruments	**769,376,300**	**6,359,990**
Treasury Securities – TES (1)	769,376,300	6,359,990
Investments at fair value through OCI pledged as collateral for derivative transactions – Debt Instruments	**158,423,001**	**63,788,166**
Treasury Securities – TES (1)	139,423,402	4,913,952
Foreign issuers	18,999,599	58,874,214
Investments at fair value through OCI – Equity Instruments	**41,162,691**	**44,732,360**
Domestic issuers (3)	41,162,691	44,732,360
Total investments at fair value through OCI	**2,998,213,445**	**2,072,810,871**
Investments in equity instruments through OCI (d)		
Investments in equity instruments through OCI	34,914,000	32,960,000
Mandatory in equity instruments	**34,914,000**	**32,960,000**
Total investments at equity variation through OCI	**34,914,000**	**32,960,000**
Total investments (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	**7,298,025,867**	**5,041,332,279**

The variance in the fair value of investments measured at fair value through OCI net of taxes in other comprehensive income, for the years ended December 31, 2024, is COP (8,857,730) and as of December 31, 2023, COP 58,455,552.

(1) Variances are primarily generated from the purchase of national government debt securities and the sale of other securities, classified within the Group's business models measured at fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with the aim of taking advantage of market conditions in treasury operations and to better capitalize on the Bank's surpluses.

(2) Variances are generated from reclassifications resulting from the change in the business model of investments measured at amortized cost; for further details, see Note 3 - Relevant Events.

(3) The integration process between the Colombian Stock Exchange, the Lima Stock Exchange, and the Santiago Stock Exchange began in 2023. The Bank accepted the integration process for the exchanges in June 2024 after receiving authorization from the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF) in May. Below is the result of the exchange ratio of BVC investments for NUAM shares.

Entity	BVC Fair Value	BVC Shares No	Exchange Value	NUAM Shares	NUAM Fair Value	Differential to P&L
	MCOP		COP		MCOP	MCOP
Itaú Colombia S. A.	39,407,980	3,648,887	0,6018242	2,195,988	39,477,060	69,080
Itaú Comisionista	1,965,600	182,000	0,6018242	109,532	1,969,046	3,446
Itaú Fiduciaria	361,799	33,500	0,6018242	20,161	362,433	634
Total	**41,735,379**	**3,864,387**		**2,325,681**	**41,808,539**	**73,160**

Movement in investments at fair value through OCI – Equity instruments

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Carrying amount opening balance	**44,732,360**	**26,784,756**
Outflow of BVC investments exchange NUAM	(41,735,369)	-
Inflow of NUAM investments exchange BVC shares	41,735,369	-
Conversion difference	(996,683)	-
Profit exchange BVC and NUAM shares	73,148	-
Valuation	(2,646,134)	17,947,604
Total	**41,162,691**	**44,732,360**

Timing of investments

As of December 31, 2024

PRODUCT	Up to three months		More than three months and no more than one year	More than one year		
Nominal value	Up to one month	More than one month and no more than three months		Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	352,732,500	2,333,996,420	363,253,700	
investments measured at amortized cost	-	-	640,189,229	71,625,570	9,130,503	
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	-	45,000,000	102,787,650	1,766,609,251	123,341,562	
Carrying amount						
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	815,096	-	351,356,252	2,291,489,149	416,474,980	**3,060,135,477**
investments measured at amortized cost	-	-	662,989,980	403,370,500	138,431,503	**1,204,791,983**
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	356,835	197,029,261	223,858,726	2,405,136,209	171,832,414	**2,998,213,445**
Investments in equity securities	-	-	-	-	34,914,000	**34,914,000**
Impairment of investments	-	-	-	-	(29,038)	**(29,038)**
Total investments carrying amount	**1,171,931**	**197,029,261**	**1,238,204,958**	**5,099,995,858**	**761,623,859**	**7,298,025,867**

As of December 31, 2023

PRODUCT	Up to three months		More than three months and no more than one year	More than one year		
Nominal value	Up to one month	More than one month and no more than three months		Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	840,851,000	-	369,300	282,683,488	231,026,816	
investments measured at amortized cost	-	55,958,563	1,047,665,821	230,000,000	286,831,700	
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	57,330,750	135,551,250	572,756,650	588,158,001	151,697,527	
Carrying amount						
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	838,366,668	-	385,125	270,730,626	208,575,653	**1,318,058,072**
investments measured at amortized cost	-	56,760,153	1,108,470,720	201,411,617	250,882,462	**1,617,524,952**
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	57,451,705	247,226,246	806,174,545	763,073,318	198,885,057	**2,072,810,871**
Investments in equity securities	-	-	-	-	32,960,000	**32,960,000**
Impairment of investments	-	-	-	-	(21,616)	**(21,616)**
Total investments carrying amount	**895,818,373**	**303,986,399**	**1,915,030,390**	**1,235,215,561**	**691,281,556**	**5,041,332,279**

INVESTMENTS IN COMPANIES

d. Investments at fair value through equity

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the principal investments in companies are set out as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	%	MCOP	%	MCOP
A.C.H Colombia	4.21	14,612,000	4.21	13,570,000
Redeban Multicolor S. A.	1.60	4,416,000	1.60	4,290,000
Credibanco	6.37	15,886,000	6.37	15,100,000
Total investments in companies		**34,914,000**		**32,960,000**

e. Movements in investments

Below is the movement in investments in companies as of December 31, 2024, and 2023:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Carrying amount opening balance	32,960,000	28,587,073
Sale of investments in Cámara de Riesgos	-	(2,381,188)
Loss on sale of Cámara shares	-	779,748
Valuation of subsidiaries on support companies	-	12,960
Reclassification to reserves	-	(1,364,597)
Valuation	1,954,000	7,326,004
Total	**34,914,000**	**32,960,000**

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

A. TRADING DERIVATIVES

The following are the trading derivatives and hedging derivatives for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023:

As of December 31, 2024

Derivative Assets

Assets	Up to one month	More than one month and no more than three months	More than three months and no more than one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Nominal value						
Forward	-	-	2,739,459,269	92,624,965	-	
Hedging forward	-	-	406,578,829	402,612,369	-	
Options	-	-	-	-	90,284,409	
Carrying amount						
Forward	-	-	109,655,189	3,397,753	-	113,052,942
Hedging forward	-	-	22,167,239	3,053,800	-	25,221,039
Swaps	-	-	37,782,941	273,249,035	161,248,622	472,280,598
Hedging Swaps	-	-	489,280	16,518,882	72,006,298	89,014,460
Options	-	-	-	-	1,523,807	1,523,807
Next Day	4,833	-	5,546	-	-	10,379
Total derivative assets	**4,833**	**-**	**170,100,195**	**296,219,470**	**234,778,727**	**701,103,225**

Derivative Liabilities

Liabilities	Up to one month	More than one month and no more than three months	More than three months and no more than one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Nominal value						
Forward	-	-	2,603,022,509	10,221,431	-	
Hedging forward	-	-	359,078,630	92,343,200	-	
Options	-	-	-	-	84,877,711	
Carrying amount						
Forward	-	-	(92,871,804)	(839,415)	-	(93,711,219)
Hedging forward	-	-	(17,024,062)	(526,053)	-	(17,550,115)
Swaps	-	-	(39,680,375)	(266,090,787)	(143,805,601)	(449,576,763)
Hedging Swaps	-	-	(10,576,532)	(37,051,824)	(5,207,389)	(52,835,745)
Options	-	-	-	-	(597,632)	(597,632)
Next Day	-	-	(9)	-	-	(9)
Total derivative liabilities (Note 19)	**-**	**-**	**(160,152,782)**	**(304,508,079)**	**(149,610,622)**	**(614,271,483)**

The amount of collateral pledged as of December 31, 2024, was COP 82,448,128.

The amount of collateral received as of December 31, 2024, was COP 86,142,252.

December 31, 2023

Derivative Assets

PRODUCT	Up to one month	More than one month and no more than three months	More than three months and no more than one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Nominal value						
Forward	1,464,808,914	1,255,908,397	1,278,711,096	1,567,655	-	
Hedging Forward	150,807,668	147,975,140	169,613,374	-	-	
Options	-	-	-	-	11,202,471	
Next Day	651,514	-	-	-	-	
Carrying amount						
Forward	93,408,760	141,475,756	135,220,483	85,750	-	370,190,749
Hedging Forward	27,541,506	8,607,795	19,800,325	-	-	55,949,626
Swaps	4,368,262	8,497,484	32,968,240	267,192,672	187,643,328	500,669,986
Hedging Swaps	-	233,049	907,412	7,589,507	41,790,759	50,520,727
Options	-	-	-	-	36,910	36,910
Next Day	2,125	-	-	-	-	2,125
Total derivative assets	**125,320,653**	**158,814,084**	**188,896,460**	**274,867,929**	**229,470,997**	**977,370,123**

Derivative Liabilities

PRODUCT	Up to one month	More than one month and no more than three months	More than three months and no more than one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Nominal value						
Forward	-	-	2,755,494,149	70,937,285	-	
Hedging Forward	-	-	1,737,281,241	380,631,217	-	
Options	-	-	-	-	24,209,746	
Next Day	-	-	-	-	-	
Carrying amount	-					
Forward	-	-	(123,268,980)	(4,122,258)	-	(127,391,238)
Hedging Forward	-	-	(264,898,303)	(8,060,878)	-	(272,959,181)
Swaps	-	-	(26,778,024)	(272,134,765)	(242,956,018)	(541,868,807)
Hedging Swaps	-	-	(20,068,860)	(33,931,869)	-	(54,000,729)
Options	-	-	-	-	(564,051)	(564,051)
Next Day	(50,144)	-	(23,952)	-	-	(74,096)
Total derivative liabilities (Note 19)	**(50,144)**	-	**(435,038,119)**	**(318,249,770)**	**(243,520,069)**	**(996,858,102)**

The amount of collateral pledged as of December 31, 2023, was COP 225,850,437.

The amount of collateral received as of December 31, 2023, was COP 590,002,142.

B. DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS ACCOUNTING HEDGES

The following is the Bank's risk management strategy through accounting hedges of fair value cash flows and net investment in foreign countries for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023:

a) Hedges of net investment abroad

Itaú Colombia, parent company with functional currency in Colombian pesos, has a business investment abroad corresponding to the acquisition of a subsidiary in Panama. As a result of the accounting treatment that this investment must receive, fluctuations in the value of the investment caused by the variability of the exchange rate between the Colombian peso and the US dollar generate changes in the value of the Parent Company's equity. The purpose of the hedge is to protect the value of the equity by managing the investment's exchange parity risk.

Hedging instrument

The Bank hedges business investment abroad by contracting USD sales forwards, which are periodically renewed. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including the hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of a net investment, will be recorded similarly to cash flow hedges under IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

Accounting hedge

Below is a summary of investment hedging in Panama as of December 31, 2024:

Hedging instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying Amount Hedging Instrument		Fair Value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	USD	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Forward	(99,483,264)	-	16,294,706	16,294,706	-

The carrying amount of the hedging instrument corresponds to the forward contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

Hedged item

The following are the items generated as hedged items as of December 31, 2024:

Hedged item	Carrying amount of hedged item		Hedging impact	
	Assets	Liabilities	Effectiveness reclassified to profit or loss	Hedging reserve
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Investment in Itaú Panamá	-	16,294,706	-	16,294,706

The reserve for investment hedging in Itaú Panama includes the maturities of forward instruments that were designated as hedging instruments for net foreign investment.

Items that have affected the Statement of Comprehensive Income

Below is the movement in the net foreign investment hedge in OCI:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Opening balance	**(92,980,775)**	**(142,618,468)**
Gains (losses) from hedges of net investments in foreign businesses before taxes	(53,242,107)	86,879,734
Income tax related to hedges of net investments in foreign businesses	16,738,010	(37,242,041)
Closing balance	**(129,484,872)**	**(92,980,775)**

Cash flow schedule

The following are the cash flow maturities for the net foreign investment hedge as of December 31, 2024:

Maturity Date Cash Flows	USD
2025	99,483,264

b) Cash flow hedging

Hedging of cash flow liabilities in USD

The nature of the hedged risk is associated with the variability of the exchange rate of the Colombian peso against any other currency with which financing is taken, where in turn the use of the asset will be in Colombian pesos. Given the historical volatility of the Colombian peso, and in general of the currencies of emerging markets, it is necessary to close this exposure in order not to generate effects in the intermediation margin.

Accounting Forward hedge

The Bank designated as a hedging instrument for this type of risk an exchange rate forward where Itaú commits to purchase a specific amount of the currency of origin of the financing, at a determined exchange rate and term.

The following is a summary of the accounting cash flow hedge as of December 31, 2024:

Hedging Instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying Amount Hedging Instrument		Fair value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Forward	828,187,629	24,405,805	536,950	7,700,386	-

Hedged item (Paragraph 24B)

The following are the items generated as hedged items:

Issuance of subordinated debt in USD with a fixed interest rate and payable at maturity as of December 31, 2024.

Hedged item	Carrying Amount of the Hedged Item		Hedging Impact	
	Assets	Liabilities	Effectiveness reclassified to profit or loss	Hedging Reserve
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Liabilities in USD	-	835,888,015	7,700,386	(7,700,386)

Cash flow schedule

The following is the maturity of the cash flows of the liability hedge in USD as of December 31, 2024:

Year of Maturity	Nominal Value MCOP
2025	827,187,629

Cash flow hedging bonds

The nature of the hedged risk is associated with stabilizing the financial intermediation margin resulting from the mismatch of interest rates and terms between assets and liabilities, but also to take care of the economic value of the positions. As part of this objective, fixed rate assets are purchased in IBR (Interbank Rate) and indexed to a variable rate in COP through a cash flow accounting hedge.

Accounting hedge

The Bank designated as a hedging instrument for this type of risk a *cross-currency swap* where Itaú commits to purchase a specific amount of the currency of origin of the financing, at a determined exchange rate and term.

Below is the summary of the accounting cash flow hedge as of December 31, 2024:

Hedging instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Fair value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Swap	530,266,355	39,252,092	(2,421,381)	(3,691,710)	-

Hedged item (Paragraph 24B)

The following are the items generated as hedged items as of December 31, 2024:

Bonds issued in COP indexed to the IBR.

Hedged Item	Carrying Amount of Hedged Item		Hedging Impact	
	Assets	Liabilities	Effectiveness reclassified to profit or loss	Hedging reserve
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Bonds	-	526,574,645	(3,691,710)	3,691,710

Cash flow schedule

The maturity of the IBR bond hedge cash flows as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

Year of Maturity	Nominal Value MCOP
2025	210,006,500
2023	320,259,855

Items that have affected the Statement of Comprehensive Income

The following is the movement in the cash flow hedge in OCI:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Opening balance	11,145,612	(2,217,194)
Reserve of the effective portion of the accounting hedge	(663,672)	(547,749,325)
Reclassification to profit or loss for the period	(18,646,939)	566,650,116
Income tax	5,887,545	(5,537,985)
Closing balance	(2,277,454)	**11,145,612**

The net tax amount of the cash flow hedges of liabilities recognized in Other Comprehensive Income was a loss as of December 31, 2024, for COP (13,423,066) and a gain as of December 31, 2023, for COP 13,362,806.

Cash flow hedges for highly probable invoices

Itaú Colombia has contractual obligations in USD with a high probability of occurrence, which, although not recorded in the accounting books, affect the Bank's profit or loss at the time of payment, due to the fluctuation of the USD/COP exchange rate.

Accounting hedge

Based on the above definition, a long exchange rate position will be designated as a hedging instrument, either through the purchase of USD cash or through an exchange rate forward where Itaú undertakes to purchase a specific amount of the source currency of the highly probable transactions, at a specific exchange rate and term. The following is the summary of the cash flow hedge, as of December 31, 2024:

Hedging instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Fair value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Spot/Forward	44,607,109	36,856,516	-	(7,750,593)	-

Hedged item (Paragraph 24B)

The following are the items generated as hedged items as of December 31, 2024:

Hedged Item	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Hedging impact	
	Assets	Liabilities	Effectiveness reclassified to profit or loss	Hedging reserve
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Contingent invoices	-	36,856,516	(7,750,593)	7,750,593

Cash flow schedule

The following is the maturity of the cash flows of the liability hedge in USD as of December 31, 2024:

Year of Maturity	Nominal Value MCOP
2025	44,607,109

Items that have affected the Statement of Comprehensive Income

The following is the movement in the cash flow hedge in OCI:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Opening balance	(4,600,390)	(3,268)
Reserve of the effective portion of the accounting hedge	11,534,134	(14,416,503)
Reclassification to profit or loss for the period	2,492,564	8,145,841
Income tax	(4,775,957)	1,673,540
Closing balance	**4,650,351**	**(4,600,390)**

The net tax amount of the cash flow hedges of liabilities recognized in Other Comprehensive Income was a gain as of December 31, 2024, for COP 9,250,741 and a loss as of December 31, 2023, for COP (4,597,122).

c) Fair value hedge

Instrument subject to accounting hedge: Fixed-term certificates of deposit (CDTs)

The nature of the hedged risk is associated with the stability of interest payments on a liability with a fixed coupon rate. To the extent that the fixed rate remains stable relative to the variable rates of the bank's assets, the results of the period and subsequent periods may be affected by a faster repricing of the asset than the liability.

Banco Itaú presents contractual obligations in Colombian pesos as a result of a liability issued to raise funds from the public. These instruments are CDTs, Subordinated Credit, and Available-for-Sale Investments. With these issues, Itaú is obligated to pay the investor a fixed interest rate.

The following is a summary of the interest hedge of CDTs as of December 31, 2024:

Hedging instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Fair value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Swap IRS	3,665,100,000	4,948,959	27,741,259	8,585,140	15,879

Hedged item

The following are the items generated as hedged items as of December 31, 2024:

Hedged item	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Fair value of hedged item	
	Assets	Liabilities	Fair value of hedged item	Cumulative impact hedging effectiveness adjustments
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Interest on CDTs	-	3,665,100,000	3,673,669,262	-

Cash flow schedule

The following are the maturity dates of the cash flows from the CDTs hedge as of December 31, 2024:

Year of Maturity	Nominal Value MCOP
2025	2,142,000,000
2026	1,489,800,00
2027	33,300,000

Fair value accounting hedging of the mortgage portfolio

The Bank, given the nature of its business, continuously maintains in its balance sheet a mortgage loan portfolio in UVR, issued in Colombian pesos at a fixed rate and maturing in the long term. This portfolio is exposed to changes in fair value due to changes in interest rate levels in the Colombian economy.

Based on the above definition, an interest rate swap was designated as the hedging instrument for this type of hedge, where Itaú Colombia has the right to receive quarterly flows in COP tied to IBR in exchange for having the obligation to pay a fixed rate in COP.

As a financial risk management strategy, the Bank has decided to mitigate this asymmetry by designating a fair value hedging ratio, allocating a percentage of the capital flow received in a given period from a mortgage portfolio identified as the hedge object and an interest rate swap (IRS) as the hedging instrument.

Through the proposed structure, the Bank expects the strategy to be highly effective in hedging the variability in the fair value of the mortgage loan portfolio's capital flows, generated by changes in the Banking Reference Indicator (IBR) through an IRS, where the bank receives the average IBR and pays a fixed rate, with the Bank ultimately being activated at a floating rate.

The following is a summary of the mortgage portfolio interest hedge:

Hedging instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Fair value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Swap IRS	708,200,000	2,923,948,38	8,063,241	30,594,795	2,977,213

Hedged item

The following are the items generated as hedged items:

Hedged item	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Fair value of hedged item	
	Assets	Liabilities	Fair Value hedged item	Cumulative impact of hedge effectiveness adjustments
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Interest on mortgage portfolio	708,200,000	-	680,582,419	(30,594,795)

Cash flow schedule

The maturity of the cash flows of the fair value hedge of the mortgage portfolio interest payable is as follows:

Year of Maturity	Nominal Value MCOP
2025	178,000,000
2030	45,000,000
2031	79,200,000
2032	57,000,000
2033	52,000,000
2034	98,000,000
2036	67,000,000
2039	100,000,000
2044	32,000,000

Instrument hedged for accounting purposes TES

The nature of the hedged risk is associated with the stability in the payment of interest on an asset whose coupon is at a fixed rate. To the extent that the fixed rate remains stable with respect to the variable rates of bank liabilities, the result of the period and subsequent periods may be affected by a more accelerated repricing of the liability than the asset.

Banco Itaú has fixed-rate securities in its investment portfolio. The fixed rate of the securities in the investment portfolio is composed of a prime rate plus an issuer risk premium. The latter's prime rate is the monetary policy rate.

By leaving the asset synthetically based on IBR (proxy of the monetary policy rate) with an IBR overnight swap, Itaú is left with a floating rate liability plus a spread. By synthetically switching from a fixed-rate asset to an IBR asset, Itaú sterilizes its interest rate risk to which it is exposed with a reduction in the prime rate, thus protecting the net interest margin and the economic value of the liabilities.

The following is a summary of TES interest hedging:

Hedging instrument	Nominal amount of the hedging instrument	Carrying amount of hedging instrument		Fair value used for the calculation of effectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities		
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Swap IRS	1,731,883,250	12,010,291	18,620,212	(5,281,674)	(0.00)

Hedged Item

The following are the items generated as hedged items:

Hedged item	Carrying amount of the hedged item		Fair value of hedged item	
	Assets	Liabilities	Fair Value hedged item	Cumulative impact of hedge effectiveness adjustments
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
TES UVR	1,731,883,250	-	5,281,674	(5,281,674)

Cash flow schedule

The following is the maturity of the cash flows of the fair value hedge of the interest payable on TES:

Year of Maturity	Nominal Value MCOP
2026	1,213,471,500
2027	408,183,000
2033	110,228,750

NOTE 8 - LOAN PORTFOLIO AND FINANCE LEASE OPERATIONS, NET

Banco Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries recognize under this caption all placements in:

A. Composition of portfolio operations by type of loan

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Consumer MCOP	Commercial MCOP	Housing MCOP	TOTAL MCOP
Principal (*)	3,262,169,095	13,227,805,930	3,205,410,490	19,695,385,515
Interest	43,116,301	330,267,013	39,860,200	413,243,514
Other items	6,848,338	17,164,961	9,030,159	33,043,458
Subtotal	**3,312,133,734**	**13,575,237,904**	**3,254,300,849**	**20,141,672,487**
Principal provisions	(313,729,463)	(505,225,560)	(75,423,093)	(894,378,116)
Interest provisions	(9,034,768)	(80,665,355)	(1,494,571)	(91,194,694)
Provisions for other items	(1,539,429)	(5,624,011)	(1,075,668)	(8,239,108)
Subtotal	**(324,303,660)**	**(591,514,926)**	**(77,993,332)**	**(993,811,918)**
Total	**2,987,830,074**	**12,983,722,978**	**3,176,307,517**	**19,147,860,569**
Guarantees	86,928,812	4,861,179,547	3,186,637,504	8,134,745,863

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Consumer MCOP	Commercial MCOP	Housing MCOP	TOTAL MCOP
Principal	3,704,118,597	13,096,832,554	3,450,449,916	20,251,401,067
Interest	56,359,771	361,504,217	43,604,748	461,468,736
Other items	5,922,749	12,602,560	4,855,437	23,380,746
Subtotal	**3,766,401,117**	**13,470,939,331**	**3,498,910,101**	**20,736,250,549**
Principal provisions	(413,268,011)	(560,660,684)	(56,200,612)	(1,030,129,307)
Interest provisions	(12,208,118)	(48,189,675)	(1,425,802)	(61,823,595)
Provisions for other items	(1,345,170)	(3,247,885)	(626,744)	(5,219,799)
Subtotal	**(426,821,299)**	**(612,098,244)**	**(58,253,158)**	**(1,097,172,701)**
Total	**3,339,579,818**	**12,858,841,087**	**3,440,656,943**	**19,639,077,848**
Guarantees	96,956,633	5,533,061,336	3,431,981,188	9,061,999,157

* Noteworthy in 2020 was the sale of the asset received as dation in payment La 14 for COP 95,000,000; COP 5,000,000 was payable in cash and COP 90,000,000 through a six-year, zero-interest bullet loan, generating a financial cost for the Bank of COP 24,327,490, determined by discounting the loan value at the rate of six-year AAA bonds at 5.39% according to information from Precia, which was recognized as a deferred liability. The following is a summary of the transaction:

	MCOP
Carrying amount	**49,372,367**
Payment	(95,000,000)
Finance cost (deferred liabilities) *	24,327,490
Gain on sale	21,300,143
Total	-

* The finance cost balance as of December 31, 2024, is COP 7,583,443, which is a lower value of the loan portfolio.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, a financial cost was recognized as a result of the redefinition of loans that benefited from installment relief of COP 16,913,337 and COP 25,190,061, respectively, based on the following table. For the other loans, an increase is generated due to the change in payment term, generating a higher finance cost:

Product	12.31.2024	12.31.2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Lease	11,463,583	16,086,059
Other loans	5,449,754	9,104,002
Total	**16,913,337**	**25,190,061**

B. Portfolio composition by type of activity and currency

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Local loans	Foreign loans	Total	% Part.
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	%
Commercial loans				
Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry, and fishing	144,236,189	434,907,617	579,143,806	4.27%
Mining and quarrying	38,369,315	34,894,173	73,263,488	0.54%
Manufacturing industries	1,139,491,171	434,722,639	1,574,213,810	11.60%
Electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply	1,018,361,474	586,218,565	1,604,580,039	11.82%
Water distribution; sewage disposal and treatment, waste management and environmental sanitation activities	130,431,489	-	130,431,489	0.96%
Construction	580,652,839	7,899,948	588,552,787	4.34%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	883,795,211	365,584,425	1,249,379,636	9.20%
Transportation and storage	211,115,767	26,822,731	237,938,498	1.75%
Accommodation and food services	260,823,393	-	260,823,393	1.92%
Information and communications	444,462,258	14,814,883	459,277,141	3.38%
Financial and insurance activities	101,498,290	106,240,862	207,739,152	1.53%
Real estate activities	456,798,246	4,022,059	460,820,305	3.39%
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	459,300,181	7,687,910	466,988,091	3.44%
Administrative and support service activities	121,661,167	63,910	121,725,077	0.90%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security schemes	21,474,942	-	21,474,942	0.16%
Education	121,511,815	-	121,511,815	0.90%
Human health care and social work activities	365,061,731	-	365,061,731	2.69%
Artistic, entertainment and recreation activities	7,713,517	-	7,713,517	0.06%
Other service activities	16,750,883	-	16,750,883	0.12%
Activities of households as employers	30,004	-	30,004	0.00%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and entities	2,596,893	-	2,596,893	0.02%
Employees	83,994,378	20,443,818	104,438,196	0.77%
Capital investors	4,761,603,819	159,179,392	4,920,783,211	36.25%
Subtotal	**11,371,734,972**	**2,203,502,932**	**13,575,237,904**	**100%**
Mortgage loans	3,254,300,849	-	3,254,300,849	
Consumer loans	3,312,133,734	-	3,312,133,734	
Total	**17,938,169,555**	**2,203,502,932**	**20,141,672,487**	

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Local loans	Foreign loans	Total	% Part.
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	%
Commercial loans				
Agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry, and fishing	155,075,098	251,445,365	406,520,463	3.02%
Mining and quarrying	42,577,707	22,314,796	64,892,503	0.48%
Manufacturing industries	1,412,552,790	348,833,939	1,761,386,729	13.08%
Electricity, gas, steam, and air-conditioning supply	470,350,286	296,401,129	766,751,415	5.69%
Water distribution; sewage disposal and treatment, waste management and environmental sanitation activities	129,589,944	-	129,589,944	0.96%
Construction	913,309,698	2,032,821	915,342,519	6.79%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,028,923,393	179,152,797	1,208,076,190	8.97%
Transportation and storage	196,483,248	28,022,887	224,506,135	1.67%
Accommodation and food services	206,866,833	-	206,866,833	1.54%
Information and communications	288,870,696	-	288,870,696	2.14%
Financial and insurance activities	279,234,510	278,059,798	557,294,308	4.14%
Real estate activities	491,116,314	12,764,470	503,880,784	3.74%
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	522,348,859	22,186,827	544,535,686	4.04%
Administrative and support service activities	143,665,977	272,468	143,938,445	1.07%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security schemes	27,347,829	-	27,347,829	0.20%
Education	139,054,621	-	139,054,621	1.03%
Human health care and social work activities	342,689,526	-	342,689,526	2.54%
Artistic, entertainment and recreation activities	13,472,319	-	13,472,319	0.10%
Other service activities	20,649,839	496,334	21,146,173	0.16%
Activities of households as employers	469	-	469	0.00%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and entities	3,704,228	-	3,704,228	0.03%
Employees	84,534,797	1,567,582	86,102,379	0.64%
Capital investors	5,020,114,489	94,854,648	5,114,969,137	37.97%
Subtotal	**11,932,533,470**	**1,538,405,861**	**13,470,939,331**	**100%**
Mortgage loans	3,498,910,101	-	3,498,910,101	
Consumer loans	3,766,401,117	-	3,766,401,117	
Total	**19,197,844,688**	**1,538,405,861**	**20,736,250,549**	

C. Composition of loan portfolio transactions by credit risk

As of December 31, 2024

Stage	Debt Balance	Loan Portfolio Impairment	Total Loan Portfolio Net of Provision
Stage 1	18,424,976,753	256,934,632	18,168,042,121
Stage 2	919,188,046	268,161,136	651,026,910
Stage 3	797,507,688	468,716,150	328,791,538
Total loan portfolio	**20,141,672,487**	**993,811,918**	**19,147,860,569**

As of December 31, 2023

Stage	Debt Balance	Loan Portfolio Impairment	Total Loan Portfolio Net of Provision
Stage 1	18,591,076,214	357,568,954	18,233,507,260
Stage 2	1,404,373,076	302,393,691	1,101,979,385
Stage 3	740,801,259	437,210,056	303,591,203
Total loan portfolio	**20,736,250,549**	**1,097,172,701**	**19,639,077,848**

D. Movement in loan portfolio indebtedness

As of December 31, 2024

	Individual				Group				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Total Loans
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL		
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**-**	**420,177,060**	**228,280,228**	**648,457,288**	**18,591,076,214**	**984,196,016**	**512,521,031**	**20,087,793,261**	**20,736,250,549**
Changes in provisions									
- Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	271,974,786	(257,879,868)	(14,094,918)	-	-
-Transfers to stage 2	(52,946,280)	52,946,280	-	-	(380,697,260)	393,364,428	(12,667,168)	-	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(22,833,865)	(232,843,755)	255,677,620	-	(196,477,083)	(181,852,286)	378,329,369	-	-
-Write- offs	-	-	(1,919,325)	**(1,919,325)**	-	-	(538,156,775)	(538,156,775)	**(540,076,100)**
- Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition of accounts	-	(66,749,677)	11,651,074	**(55,098,603)**	(1,494,498,784)	(118,620,197)	(27,880,598)	(1,640,999,579)	**(1,696,098,182)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	87,051,615	32,650,882	**119,702,497**	7,996,916,846	124,614,694	133,927,604	8,255,459,144	**8,375,161,641**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(22,274,982)	(45,187,938)	(27,815,651)	**(95,278,571)**	(6,436,265,248)	(247,375,170)	(133,436,662)	(6,817,077,080)	**(6,912,355,651)**
Exchange differences and other movements	98,055,127	5,193,742	(159,010,785)	**(55,761,916)**	72,947,282	2,153,102	159,451,762	234,552,146	**178,790,230**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**-**	**220,587,327**	**339,514,043**	**560,101,370**	**18,424,976,753**	**698,600,719**	**457,993,645**	**19,581,571,117**	**20,141,672,487**

As of December 31, 2023

	Individual				Group				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Subtotal	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Subtotal	Total Loans
Balances as of January 1, 2022	**-1**	**352,539,408**	**212,061,182**	**564,600,589**	**20,219,200,948**	**1,365,235,402**	**419,900,953**	**22,004,337,303**	**22,568,937,892**
Changes in provisions									
- Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	505,410,619	(496,584,153)	(8,826,466)	-	-
-Transfers to stage 2	(72,437,156)	72,437,156	-	-	(442,938,720)	450,549,906	(7,611,187)	(1)	(1)
- Transfers to stage 3	(26,243,689)	(1,555,127)	27,798,816	-	(288,832,984)	(216,410,105)	505,243,089	-	-
-Write- offs	-	-	(1,711,072)	**(1,711,072)**	-	-	(528,866,660)	(528,866,660)	**(530,577,732)**
- Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition of accounts	-	(15,321,697)	42,639,639	**27,317,942**	(1,037,444,113)	(51,176,465)	24,580,431	(1,064,040,147)	**(1,036,722,205)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	127,530,857	838,868	**128,369,725**	6,062,348,822	270,833,681	163,046,232	6,496,228,735	**6,624,598,460**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(16,592,810)	(110,925,429)	(17,876,653)	**(145,394,892)**	(6,007,847,787)	(338,106,112)	(89,312,672)	(6,435,266,571)	**(6,580,661,463)**
Exchange differences and other movements	115,273,657	(4,528,105)	(35,470,552)	**75,275,000**	(418,820,572)	(146,141)	34,367,311	(384,599,402)	**(309,324,402)**
Differences Movements between stages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**1**	**420,177,063**	**228,280,228**	**648,457,292**	**18,591,076,213**	**984,196,013**	**512,521,031**	**20,087,793,257**	**20,736,250,549**

E. Movement in provisions

Below in the movement in provisions as of December 31, 2024, and 2023:

	MCOP	MCOP
Impairment of loan portfolio as of January 1, 2024, and 2023	**1,097,172,701**	**1,034,400,344**
Provisions	1,113,663,885	1,284,043,547
Uses	(587,815,514)	(553,291,029)
Sale of loan portfolio	(21,373,872)	(6,687,650)
Recovery	(610,529,653)	(656,764,659)
Translation difference	2,694,371	(4,527,852)
Total impairment as of December 31, 2024, and 2023	**993,811,918**	**1,097,172,701**

a) Total loan portfolio impairment by stage

As of December 31, 2024

	Individual				Group				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Sub-Total	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Sub-Total	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	-	**108,422,721**	**145,067,093**	**253,489,814**	**357,568,953**	**193,970,971**	**292,142,963**	**843,682,887**	**1,097,172,701**
Changes in allocations									
- Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	51,768,281	(47,178,528)	(4,589,753)	-	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(579,063)	579,063	-	-	(26,669,925)	31,239,334	(4,569,409)	-	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(574,477)	(62,866,861)	63,441,338	-	(15,460,610)	(77,396,280)	92,856,890	-	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	-	12,516,484	105,272,018	**117,788,502**	45,585,948	90,884,118	335,576,271	**472,046,337**	**589,834,839**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	-	(8,539,549)	(8,598,001)	**(17,137,550)**	(146,190,852)	(11,647,084)	(5,529,238)	**(163,367,174)**	**(180,504,724)**
- Write-offs	-	-	(1,919,325)	**(1,919,325)**	-	-	(573,676,357)	**(573,676,357)**	**(575,595,682)**
- Condonations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,219,832)	**(12,219,832)**	**(12,219,832)**
- Sale of loan portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,373,872)	**(21,373,872)**	**(21,373,872)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	26,333,404	17,978,317	**44,311,721**	76,463,720	47,175,938	112,691,764	**236,331,422**	**280,643,143**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(66,611)	(5,577,291)	(20,463,458)	**(26,107,360)**	(86,358,260)	(30,429,334)	(43,944,072)	**(160,731,666)**	**-186,839,026**
Foreign exchange and other movements	1,220,151	(7,461,457)	(92,905,737)	**(99,147,043)**	227,377	8,135,487	93,478,550	**101,841,414**	**2,694,371**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	-	**63,406,514**	**207,872,245**	**271,278,759**	**256,934,632**	**204,754,622**	**260,843,905**	**722,533,159**	**993,811,918**

As of December 31, 2023

	Individual				Grupo				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Sub-total	12-Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Sub-total	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	-	**111,957,563**	**131,025,155**	**242,982,718**	**367,239,532**	**188,612,502**	**235,565,592**	**791,417,626**	**1,034,400,344**
Changes in allocations									-
- Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	37,348,609	-34,285,270	-3,063,339	-	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(2,232,755)	2,232,755	-	-	(20,649,189)	23,451,942	(2,802,753)	-	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(588,163)	(118,196)	706,359	-	(17,389,207)	(82,594,770)	99,983,977	-	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	-	17,996,451	58,234,697	**76,231,148**	76,331,204	78,152,688	412,480,599	**566,964,491**	**643,195,639**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	-	(10,823,900)	(2,358,958)	**(13,182,858)**	(81,001,393)	(25,952,298)	(11,913,298)	**(118,866,989)**	**(132,049,847)**
- Write-offs	-	-	(1,711,072)	**(1,711,072)**	-	-	(530,521,462)	**(530,521,462)**	**(532,232,534)**
- Condonations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,058,493)	**(21,058,493)**	**(21,058,493)**
- Sales of current loan portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,687,651)	**(6,687,651)**	**(6,687,651)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	30,528,116	617,725	**31,145,841**	94,779,384	61,194,410	136,391,078	**292,364,872**	**323,510,713**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(390,753)	(7,768,063)	(13,999,469)	**(22,158,285)**	(93,413,127)	(49,194,872)	(42,611,333)	**(185,219,332)**	**(207,377,617)**
Foreign exchange and other movements	3,211,671	(35,582,005)	(27,447,344)	**(59,817,678)**	(5,676,858)	34,586,638	26,380,046	**55,289,826**	**(4,527,852)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	-	**108,422,721**	**145,067,093**	**253,489,814**	**357,568,955**	**193,970,970**	**292,142,963**	**843,682,888**	**1,097,172,702**

b) Impairment of commercial portfolio by stage

As of December 31, 2024

Commercial	Individual Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Individual Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Individual Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Individual Total	Group Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Group Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Group Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Group Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024								
Changes in allocations	**-**	**108,422,721**	**145,067,093**	**253,489,814**	**119,479,749**	**63,641,149**	**175,487,532**	**358,608,430**
- Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	19,693,845	(18,956,709)	(737,136)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(579,063)	579,063	-	-	(6,098,913)	6,439,107	(340,194)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(574,477)	(62,866,861)	63,441,338	-	(417,756)	(13,865,898)	14,283,654	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	-	12,516,484	105,272,018	117,788,502	18,393,619	36,685,892	127,543,494	182,623,005
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	-	(8,539,549)	(8,598,001)	(17,137,550)	(65,635,344)	(5,073,316)	(4,639,773)	(75,348,433)
- Cancellations and/or Write-offs	-	-	(1,919,325)	(1,919,325)	-	-	(200,426,859)	(200,426,859)
- Condonations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,431,658)	(6,431,658)
- Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,373,872)	(21,373,872)
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	26,333,404	17,978,317	44,311,721	37,739,553	9,852,891	17,565,370	65,157,814
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(66,611)	(5,577,291)	(20,463,458)	(26,107,360)	(37,233,335)	(11,914,131)	(35,266,208)	(84,413,674)
Foreign exchange and other movements	1,220,151	(7,461,457)	(92,905,737)	(99,147,043)	227,377	8,135,487	93,478,550	101,841,414
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**-**	**63,406,514**	**207,872,245**	**271,278,759**	**86,148,795**	**74,944,472**	**159,142,900**	**320,236,167**

As of December 31, 2023

Commercial	Individual Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Individual Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Individual Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Individual Total	Group Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Group Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Group Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Group Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**-**	**111,957,563**	**131,025,155**	**242,982,718**	**146,394,683**	**75,937,081**	**138,200,336**	**360,532,100**
Changes in allocations								
- Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-	15,451,934	(15,355,636)	**(96,298)**	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(2,232,755)	2,232,755	-	-	(5,892,716)	6,522,842	**(630,126)**	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(588,163)	(118,196)	706,359	-	(1,643,678)	(27,751,866)	**29,395,544**	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	-	17,996,451	58,234,697	**76,231,148**	26,018,081	23,606,936	**137,287,513**	**186,912,530**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	-	(10,823,900)	(2,358,958)	**(13,182,858)**	(39,113,422)	(17,906,907)	**(11,307,408)**	**(68,327,737)**
- Write-offs	-	-	(1,711,072)	**(1,711,072)**	-	-	**(118,302,307)**	**(118,302,307)**
- Condonations	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**(14,622,984)**	**(14,622,984)**
- Sale of active portfolio	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	**(6,687,651)**	**(6,687,651)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	-	30,528,116	617,725	**31,145,841**	40,018,627	18,657,737	30,132,977	88,809,341
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(390,753)	(7,768,063)	(13,999,469)	**(22,158,285)**	(56,076,903)	(34,655,676)	(34,262,109)	(124,994,688)
Changes in models / risk parameters	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	3,211,671	(35,582,005)	(27,447,344)	**(59,817,678)**	(5,676,859)	34,586,638	26,380,047	55,289,826
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**-**	**108,422,721**	**145,067,093**	**253,489,814**	**119,479,747**	**63,641,149**	**175,487,534**	**358,608,430**

Housing Portfolio

As of December 31, 2024

Housing	Group Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**22,416,027**	**11,829,826**	**24,007,305**	**58,253,158**
Changes in allocations				
- Transfers to stage 1	5,807,293	(3,369,357)	(2,437,936)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(697,931)	3,047,426	(2,349,495)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(270,208)	(3,237,231)	3,507,439	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	8,965,689	7,398,197	20,465,151	36,829,037
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	(6,187,475)	(1,656,665)	(326,961)	(8,171,101)
- Write-offs	-	-	(7,226,758)	(7,226,758)
- Condonations	-	-	(3,291,828)	(3,291,828)
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,638,515	935,143	2,971,057	7,544,715
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(1,915,110)	(1,048,546)	(2,980,235)	(5,943,891)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**31,756,800**	**13,898,793**	**32,337,739**	**77,993,332**

As of December 31, 2023

Housing	Group Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**19,483,555**	**12,906,363**	**23,638,274**	**56,028,192**
Changes in allocations				
- Transfers to stage 1	6,073,406	(4,290,539)	(1,782,867)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(343,242)	1,371,749	(1,028,507)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(117,745)	(2,524,443)	2,642,188	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	1,863,070	5,246,250	14,663,338	**21,772,658**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	(5,482,910)	(1,658,370)	(211,044)	**(7,352,324)**
- Write-offs	-	-	(11,591,914)	**(11,591,914)**
- Condonations	-	-	(4,421,300)	**(4,421,300)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,179,801	1,509,609	6,573,449	**10,262,859**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(1,239,909)	(730,793)	(4,474,311)	**(6,445,013)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**22,416,026**	**11,829,826**	**24,007,306**	**58,253,158**

c) Impairment of consumer portfolio by stage

As of December 31, 2024

Consumer	Group Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**215,673,177**	**118,499,996**	**92,648,126**	**426,821,299**
Changes in allocations				
- Transfers to stage 1	26,267,143	(24,852,462)	(1,414,681)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(19,873,081)	21,752,801	(1,879,720)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(14,772,646)	(60,293,151)	75,065,797	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	18,226,640	46,800,029	187,567,626	252,594,295
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	(74,368,033)	(4,917,103)	(562,504)	(79,847,640)
- Cancellations and/or Write-offs	-	-	(366,022,740)	(366,022,740)
- Condonations	-	-	(2,496,346)	(2,496,346)
New financial assets originated or purchased	35,085,652	36,387,904	92,155,337	163,628,893
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(47,209,815)	(17,466,657)	(5,697,629)	(70,374,101)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**139,029,037**	**115,911,357**	**69,363,266**	**324,303,660**

As of December 31, 2023

Consumer	Group Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**201,361,294**	**99,769,058**	**73,726,982**	**374,857,334**
Changes in allocations				
- Transfers to stage 1	15,823,269	(14,639,095)	(1,184,174)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(14,413,231)	15,557,351	(1,144,120)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(15,627,784)	(52,318,461)	67,946,245	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	48,450,053	49,299,502	260,529,748	**358,279,303**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	(36,405,061)	(6,387,021)	(394,846)	**(43,186,928)**
- Cancellations and/or Write-offs	-	-	(400,627,242)	**(400,627,242)**
- Condonations	-	-	(2,014,209)	**(2,014,209)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	52,580,956	41,027,064	99,684,652	**193,292,672**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(36,096,315)	(13,808,403)	(3,874,913)	**(53,779,631)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**215,673,181**	**118,499,995**	**92,648,123**	**426,821,299**

G. Movement in contingent provisions

The following is the movement in contingent provisions as of December 31, 2024, and 2023:

As of December 31, 2024

Impairment	Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**61,987,041**	**8,012,635**	**709,731**	**70,709,407**
Changes in value corrections for impairment losses				
- Transfers to stage 1	1,387,582	(721,908)	(665,674)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(451,442)	455,081	(3,639)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(257,255)	(119,114)	376,369	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	5,116,403	2,432,937	31,258	**7,580,598**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	(16,425,412)	(1,619,232)	(367,455)	**(18,412,099)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	11,373,714	460,504	2,884	**11,837,102**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(25,383,150)	(3,885,934)	(39,121)	**(29,308,205)**
Translation difference and other movements	1,209	-	-	**1,209**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**37,348,690**	**5,014,969**	**44,353**	**42,408,012**

As of December 31, 2023

Impairment	Stage 1 12-Month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**46,061,398**	**3,911,481**	**75,569**	**50,048,448**
Changes in value corrections for impairment losses				
- Transfers to stage 1	550,024	(542,048)	(7,976)	-
- Transfers to stage 2	(998,591)	1,000,471	(1,880)	-
- Transfers to stage 3	(305,941)	(27,944)	333,885	-
- Increases due to changes in credit risk	17,411,304	3,049,863	673,142	**21,134,309**
- Decreases due to changes in credit risk	(10,684,282)	(1,037,078)	(305,092)	**(12,026,452)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	24,719,503	4,063,534	6,828	**28,789,865**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	(14,525,692)	(2,405,644)	(64,745)	**(16,996,081)**
Translation difference and other movements	(240,682)	-	-	**(240,682)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**61,987,041**	**8,012,635**	**709,731**	**70,709,407**

NOTE 9 - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES, NET

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Group had the following balances in accounts receivable:

a) Gross accounts receivable balance:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Interest	950,238	1,052,847
Payments on account to customers	3,573,651	2,659,924
Dividends receivable	-	-
Letters of credit (Note 9b)	99,965	224,483
Other banking services (Note 9b)	5,523,813	38,867
Subsidiary commissions (Note 9b)	5,082,260	5,996,240
Leases	324,478	292,507
Stock Exchange	601	2,292
Abandoned accounts	45,594,982	52,996,046
Guarantee and judicial deposits (1)	91,703,263	235,787,305
Advances to supplier contracts	148,000	65,611
To employees	676,606	1,018,545
District taxes	-	1,063
Sundry (2)	67,121,801	29,783,532
Derivative receivables	3,769,918	8,782,592
Other leasing receivables	3,655,616	1,908,858
Guaranteed loans	-	24,950,00
National treasury deposits	2,636,789	2,715,513
Impairment of other assets (2)	(16,027,396)	(14,528,690)
Total	**214,834,585**	**328,822,485**

(1) Variance is mainly generated from the collateral guarantees provided for lower money market and derivatives transactions at the end of December 2024.
(2) This item includes all accounts receivable not classified in the other items; mainly, these are compensation accounts with credit card franchises, pending operations accounts, and other receivables. The most significant variance is the creation of an account receivable for COP 26,809,114 from leasing clients for non-payment of district taxes; collection made by the Secretariat of Finance.
(3) Movement in the allowance for impairment:

	2024 MCOP	2023 MCOP
Balance as of January 1	**14,528,690**	**14,289,804**
Impairment expense (*)	16,196,692	15,479,439
Recoveries	(11,693,608)	(10,200,536)
Write-off	(3,004,378)	(5,040,017)
Balance as of December 31	**16,027,396**	**14,528,690**

(*) Variance is mainly generated from the decrease in other sundry receivables at the Bank.

NOTE 9b – CONTRACT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Bank and its subsidiaries have recognized the following items as contract assets and liabilities:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Contract Assets		
Letters of credit (a)	99,965	224,483
Other banking services (b)	5,523,813	38,867
Subsidiary commissions (c)	5,082,260	5,996,240
Subtotal contract assets	**10,706,038**	**6,259,590**
Impairment of contract assets	(2,368,991)	(2,448,771)
Subtotal contract assets	**8,337,047**	**3,810,819**
Contract liabilities		
Customer loyalty programs (Note 20)	(4,176,849)	(7,649,834)
Total contract asset and liabilities	**4,160,198**	**(3,839,015)**

(a) These relate to receivables generated by the placement of letters of credit.

(b) These include fees receivable recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 for the placement of availability and syndicated loans and other banking services. The increase is offset by fees receivable under the new contract with the MasterCard franchise amounting to COP 2,646,490 and fees receivable for correspondent contracts amounting to COP 2,792,352.

(c) These include fees receivable recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 for the activities of the Bank's subsidiaries.

NOTE 10 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

a) The composition of the caption as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

Item	Years of useful life (1)	Gross closing balance	Depreciation and cumulative impairment	Net closing balance
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Buildings and land	100	57,226,433	(1,228,377)	**55,998,056**
Computer and communication equipment	5	201,793,298	(177,783,721)	**24,009,577**
Leasehold improvements	10	53,863,006	(51,042,418)	**2,820,588**
Assets to be leased		18,404,093	-	**18,404,093**
Furniture, vehicles and other	10	32,764,503	(28,384,423)	**4,380,080**
Total		**364,051,333**	**(258,438,939)**	**105,612,394**

As of December 31, 2023

Item	Years of useful life (1)	Gross closing balance	Depreciation and impairment for the period	Net closing balance
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Buildings and land	100	53,977,170	(1,216,435)	52,760,735
Computer and communication equipment	5	203,684,743	(165,985,829)	37,698,914
Leasehold improvements	10	52,605,791	(48,927,812)	3,677,979
Assets to be leased		19,403,352	-	19,403,352
Furniture, vehicles and other	10	33,503,171	(28,323,365)	5,179,806
Total		**363,174,227**	**(244,453,441)**	**118,720,786**

(1) The useful life presented in the above tables is the total useful life of the fixed assets of the Bank and its subsidiaries, it was determined based on the expected use, considering the quality of the original construction, the environment where the assets are located, the quality and degree of maintenance carried out, and appraisals performed by external specialists independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

b) The movement in the net balance of fixed assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Buildings and land	Computer and communication equipment	Leasehold improvements	Property plant and equipment operating leases	Furniture, vehicles and other	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2024	52,760,735	37,698,914	3,677,979	19,403,352	5,179,806	118,720,786
Acquisitions	-	906,017	1,257,215,00	320,739,353	882,036	**323,784,621**
Disposals	-	(37,127)	-	-	(33,354)	**(70,481)**
Depreciation (Note 32c)	(420,890)	(14,907,860)	(2,114,606)	-	(1,681,092)	**(19,124,448)**
Valuation	3,529,424	-	-	-	-	**3,529,424**
Translation difference	128,787	44,121	-	-	32,684	**205,592**
Reclassification from intangible assets	-	305,512	-	-	-	**305,512**
Reclassification to loan portfolio	-	-	-	(321,738,612)	-	**(321,738,612)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**55,998,056**	**24,009,577**	**2,820,588**	**18,404,093**	**4,380,080**	**105,612,394**

As of December 31, 2023

	Buildings and land	Computer and communication equipment	Leasehold improvements	Property plant and equipment operating leases	Furniture, vehicles and other	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2023	53,417,319	34,045,836	4,403,706	33,203,555	7,207,146	132,277,562
Acquisitions	-	18,667,302	1,833,658	365,859,083	5,546	386,365,589
Disposals	-	(38,852)	-	-	(271,854)	(310,706)
Depreciation	(398,158)	(16,592,717)	(2,559,385)	-	(1,670,562)	(21,220,822)
Translation difference	(258,426)	(75,571)	-	-	(90,470)	(424,467)
Reclassification from intangible assets	-	1,692,916	-	-	-	**1,692,916**
Reclassification to held for sale	-	-	-	(379,659,286)	-	**(379,659,286)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**52,760,735**	**37,698,914**	**3,677,979**	**19,403,352**	**5,179,806**	**118,720,786**

c) The movement in accumulated depreciation of fixed assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Buildings	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2024	1,216,435	165,985,829	48,927,812	28,323,365	244,453,441
Depreciation for the period (Note 32c)	420,890	14,907,860	2,114,606	1,681,092	**19,124,448**
Sales and/or disposals for the period	-	(3,864,722)	-	(1,746,682)	**(5,611,404)**
Translation difference	106,299	754,754	-	126,648	**987,701**
Revaluation	(515,247)	-	-	-	**(515,247)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**1,228,377**	**177,783,721**	**51,042,418**	**28,384,423**	**258,438,939**

As of December 31, 2023

	Buildings	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2023	955,526	152,337,450	46,368,427	28,397,111	228,058,514
Depreciation for the period (Note 32c)	398,158	16,592,717	2,559,385	1,670,562	21,220,822
Sales and/or disposal for the period	-	(1,724,344)	-	(1,563,400)	(3,287,744)
Translation difference	(137,249)	(1,219,994)	-	(180,908)	(1,538,151)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**1,216,435**	**165,985,829**	**48,927,812**	**28,323,365**	**244,453,441**

The Bank and its subsidiaries do not have any restrictions on fixed assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023. In addition, fixed assets have not been pledged as collateral for the fulfillment of obligations. Furthermore, there are no amounts owed on fixed assets by the Bank as of the dates indicated above.

NOTE 11 - RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS, NET

a) Composition of the caption as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

Item	Gross Closing Balance	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Closing Balance
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Right-of-use assets – real estate	176,764,467	(103,692,958)	**73,071,509**
Subtotal	**176,764,467**	**(103,692,958)**	**73,071,509**

As of December 31, 2023

Item	Gross Closing Balance	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Closing Balance
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Right-of-use assets – real estate	154,301,262	(83,719,747)	70,581,515
Subtotal	**154,301,262**	**(83,719,747)**	**70,581,515**

b) The movement in the net balance of right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Real Estate	Total
	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2024	70,581,515	70,581,515
Additions for new contracts	2,166,365	2,166,365
Restatements	22,300,340	22,300,340
Translation difference	(11,477)	(11,477)
Depreciation (Note 32c)	(21,965,234)	(21,965,234)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**73,071,509**	**73,071,509**

As of December 31, 2023

	Real Estate	Total
	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2023	75,543,980	75,543,980
Restatements	14,746,479	14,746,479
Translation difference	(49,623)	(49,623)
Depreciation (Note 32c)	(19,659,321)	(19,659,321)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**70,581,515**	**70,581,515**

c) The movement in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Real Estate	Total
	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2024	83,719,748	83,719,748
Depreciation expense (Note 32c)	21,965,234	21,965,234
Translation difference	192,744	192,744
Write-offs	(2,184,768)	(2,184,768)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**103,692,958**	**103,692,958**

As of December 31, 2023

	Real Estate	Total
	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2023	71,948,248	71,948,248
Depreciation for the period (Note 32c)	19,659,321	19,659,321
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	(252,214)	(252,214)
Translation difference	(7,635,608)	(7,635,608)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**83,719,747**	**83,719,747**

NOTE 12 - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

a) Investment property balances

The balances of investment properties are as follows:

Item	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Buildings and land	16,060,701	19,930,799
Total	**16,060,701**	**19,930,799**

b) Movement in investment properties

Item	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Beginning balance as of January 1, 2024	19,930,799	19,930,799
Reclassification to held for sale	(3,843,840)	(3,843,840)
Impairment	(163,133)	(163,133)
Valuation of investment properties	136,875	136,875
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**16,060,701**	**16,060,701**

NOTE 13 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS OTHER THAN GOODWILL, NET

a) The composition of the caption as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

December 31, 2024	Years of useful life	Gross balance	Accumulated amortization	Net Assets
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Computer equipment system or software	3	492,126,691	(311,600,187)	**180,526,504**
Other rights	1	-	-	-
Balances as of December 31, 2024		**492,126,691**	**(311,600,187)**	**180,526,504**

December 31, 2023	Years of useful life	Gross balance	Accumulated amortization	Net Assets
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Computer equipment system or software	3	439,178,566	(269,140,894)	170,037,672
Other rights	1	215,000	(171,060)	43,940
Balances as of December 31, 2023		**439,393,566**	**(269,311,954)**	**170,081,612**

b) The movement in the gross balance of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

December 31, 2024	Computer hardware system or software	Other Rights	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2024	170,037,672	43,940	170,081,612
Acquisitions	62,070,662	-	62,070,662
Amortization (Note 32c)	(43,895,626)	(43,940)	(43,939,566)
Project expense	(7,117,829)	-	(7,117,829)
Reclassification to prepaid expenses	(305,512)	-	(305,512)
Reclassification to other assets	(233,755)		(233,755)
Translation difference Panama	(29,108)	-	(29,108)
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**180,526,504**	**-**	**180,526,504**

December 31, 2023	Computer hardware system or software	Relations with customers	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2023	168,476,838	215,000	168,691,838
Acquisitions	41,295,249	-	41,295,249
Amortization (Note 32c)	(36,969,660)	(171,060)	(37,140,720)
Project expense	(1,086,245)	-	(1,086,245)
Reclassification to property and equipment	(1,692,916)	-	(1,692,916)
Translation difference Panama	14,406	-	14,406
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**170,037,672**	**43,940**	**170,081,612**

c) The movement in accumulated amortization and the allowance for impairment of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

December 31, 2024			
	Software	Other	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2024	269,140,894	171,060	269,311,954
Amortization (Note 32c)	43,895,626	43,940	43,939,566
Translation difference	271,262	-	271,262
Write-offs	(1,941,349)	(215,000)	(2,156,349)
Reclassification to other assets	233,754	-	233,754
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**311,600,187**	**-**	**311,600,187**

December 31, 2023			
	Software		Total
	MCOP		MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2023	236,951,832	-	236,951,832
Amortization (Note 32c)	36,969,660	171,060	37,140,720
Translation difference	(1,099,915)	-	(1,099,915)
Write-offs	(3,680,683)	-	(3,680,683)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**269,140,894**	**171,060**	**269,311,954**

NOTE 14 - CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

a) Current tax

Income tax and supplementary capital gains tax

On December 13, 2022, Law 2277 was issued with the purpose of adopting a set of tax measures aimed at strengthening the taxation of those with greater taxpaying capacity, strengthening the State's revenues, reinforcing the fight against evasion, abuse, and avoidance, and promoting the improvement of public health and the environment.

Among the main provisions is the modification of the income tax rate for corporations and similar entities, which increases to 35% as from the taxable year 2023.

Additionally, paragraph 2 of Article 240 of the Colombian Tax Statute is amended, which establishes the obligation of financial institutions, insurance and reinsurance companies, stock exchange brokerage companies, agricultural and livestock brokerage companies, agricultural, agro-industrial or other commodities goods and products exchanges and stock market infrastructure providers to liquidate additional income and complementary tax points for the following five (5) taxable years, as follows:

Year	General Tax Rate	Additional Points	Total Tax Rate
2023 to 2027	35%	5%	40%

These additional points in the income tax rate are only applicable to legal entities that, in the corresponding taxable year, have a taxable income equal to or greater than 120,000 Tax Value Unit (UVT per its acronym in Spanish).

For the six-month period ended December 31, 2024, current tax is generated for the Group in the amount of COP 24,939,904.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank has tax losses to be offset in the amount of COP 63,467,919, COP 58,227,183, COP 222,083,150, COP 500,740,874, and COP 138,270,653 incurred during the tax years 2014, 2016, 2017, 2023, and 2024, respectively.

The expiration of tax losses and excess presumptive income is as follows:

Maturity (Years)	Tax Loss Carryforwards MCOP
No expiration	222,083,150
No expiration	500,740,874
2029	138,270,653
2034	63,467,919
2035	58,227,183
Total	**982,789,779**

The Financial Group at the end of each year presents the tax provision net of recoverable taxes as assets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the net current tax asset position is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Income tax	24,939,904	16,183,891
Less:		
Deductible credits- Self-withholdings	(189,473,073)	(190,032,418)
Prior years' prepaid income tax	-	-
Excess payment - Prior year credit balance	(181,591,559)	(131,306,323)
Other	-	(124,907)
Total	**(346,124,728)**	**(305,279,757)**

Uncertainty over income tax treatments

Income tax and supplementary capital gains tax returns that are open to review by the Colombian Tax Authorities (DIAN, per its Spanish acronym) are as follows:

Period	Tax Return	Filing Date	Amount	Observations
2017	Income tax	2018	91,391,617	Current tax audit – special requirement from DIAN
2018	Income tax	2019	68,703,021	Current tax audit – special requirement from DIAN
2019	Income tax	2020	84,071,992	Credit balance offset against income tax return for the 2017 tax year
2020	Income tax	2021	92,095,287	Tax audit by DIAN
2021	Income tax	2022	84,062,270	Tax audit by DIAN
2022	Income tax	2023	130,667,813	Tax audit by DIAN
2023	Income tax	2024	179,474,750	Tax audit by DIAN

Of the above tax returns, the Tax Authority has not initiated review processes for tax years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

As a result of the entry into force of IFRIC 23, a review of the annual income tax and supplementary capital gains tax returns filed by Itaú Colombia S. A. has been carried out and an analysis of the main items comprising the tax results was carried out, concluding that there are no tax uncertainties regarding income tax treatments; therefore, the recognition and measurement of deferred taxes and current taxes in accordance with the instructions of IAS 12 are reasonable.

b) Income tax results

For the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the deferred tax expense was recognized based on the best estimate between the actual rate and the weighted average tax rate expected for the year.

	From January 1 to December 31, 2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Income tax expense:		
Current year income tax	24,939,904	16,183,891
(Charge) credit to deferred taxes:		
Current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	11,527,080	(100,169,548)
Net charge to income statement for income tax	**36,466,984**	**(83,985,657)**

c) Reconciliation of the effective tax rate

The detail of the reconciliation of the effective tax rate applicable as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

The main tax effects, based on the nominal tax rates of the consolidated reporting entities, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	MCOP		MCOP	
Income (loss) before income tax		**133,707,115**		**(120,712,641)**
Theoretical tax	40.0	53,482,846	40	(48,358,514)
Non-tax-deductible expenses:				
Permanent difference (1)	57.9	(77,369,339)	29.1	(35,179,154)
Temporary differences	45.1	60,353,477	0.37	(447,989)
Effective rate – (income) from taxation	**27.3**	**36,466,984**	**70%**	**(83,985,657)**

(1) The main changes in the effective tax rate are as follows:

1. Equity method COP (50,356,485)
2. Tax rate differential COP 5,934,414
3. Result from sale of assets COP (1,088,001)

Transfer pricing

Since the 2004 tax year, income tax and supplementary capital gains tax taxpayers who have entered into transactions with foreign related parties are required to determine their ordinary and extraordinary income, costs and deductions, and assets and liabilities for income tax and supplementary capital gains tax purposes, considering the prices or profit margins agreed upon by independent third parties (arm's length principle).

To date, the Bank's management and its advisors believe that, based on the results of the 2023 study, no additional income tax provisions derived from the price analysis will be required for 2023 or 2024, which would affect the profit or loss for the period.

Minimum tax rate

With the entry into force of Law 2277 of 2022, which in its Article 10 adds Paragraph 6 to Article 240 of the Colombian Tax Statute, the minimum tax rate regime is included in Colombia. It is important to point out that this minimum tax rate in Colombia has substantial differences with respect to the OECD's minimum taxation proposal in the framework of Pillar II.

Accordingly, the Bank has performed the procedure established in Paragraph 6 of Article 240 of the Colombian Tax Statute, thus obtaining the debugged minimum tax rate that does not generate adjustments to the current tax, considering that for the 2024 tax year the debugged tax result obtained is a tax loss.

d) **Effect of deferred taxes**

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets	563,077,019	511,840,454
Deferred tax liabilities	(102,936,335)	(58,428,889)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	**460,140,684**	**453,411,565**

The following are the deferred tax effects presented on the Bank's assets and liabilities:

Deferred tax assets to the income statement	**As of December 31, 2024 MCOP**	**As of December 31, 2023 MCOP**
Loan portfolio	16,243,642	41,454,476
Amortizable assets (software and other intangible assets)	10,787,953	7,385,358
Difference between tax and accounting fixed assets	6,349,764	2,577,938
Provision for assets leased	815,300	223,357
Other assets	(1,974,814)	(43,125)
Investments measured at amortized cost and at fair value through OCI	(312,592)	(147,719)
Provisions for labor bonuses, seniority bonus, and other employee benefits	25,065,038	19,239,301
Investments, derivative transactions, and repos	509,108	-
Effect of IFRS 16 leases	3,088,283	3,040,085
Administrative and other provisions	23,269,770	21,894,413
Effect of translation difference (1)	-	12,978,327
Valuation of derivatives	-	2,740,102
Tax credits (2)	392,340,285	330,519,388
Total deferred tax assets	**476,181,737**	**441,861,901**

(1) The deferred tax resulting from the translation difference for December 2024 is a liability and is therefore presented within deferred tax liabilities charged to the income statement.

(2) The recognition of this asset depends on the Company's ability to generate sufficient future taxable income to allow it to be recovered before its maturity. Given the economic projections of the Bank's results for the next two (2) years, it has been determined that the tax credits will be utilized gradually during 2024 and 2025.

Deferred tax assets to equity	**As of December 31, 2024 MCOP**	**As of December 31, 2023 MCOP**
Available-for-sale financial investments	2,612,100	(6,798)
Fair value hedge - DPV Securities	-	3,788,093
Cash flow hedges	3,080,154	-
Panama investment hedge	55,839,249	39,101,239
Actuarial and employee benefits	25,363,779	27,096,019
Total equity assets	**86,895,282**	**69,978,553**
Total deferred tax assets	**563,077,019**	**511,840,454**

Deferred tax liabilities to the income statement	**As of December 31, 2024 MCOP**	**As of December 31, 2023 MCOP**
Amortizable assets (software and other intangible assets)	134,697	201,726
Translation difference (1)	55,588,499	-
Loan portfolio and other	24,838,041	28,579,445
Market value of instruments (2)	1,440,498	6,520,200
Investments in companies	971,949	1,440,498
Property, plant, and equipment	134,697	384,900
Total liabilities	**82,973,684**	**37,126,769**

(1) The deferred tax due to the translation difference for December 2023 is an asset.
(2) The difference is generated because the derivative position as of December 2023 is a liability position.

Deferred tax liabilities to equity	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Available-for-sale financial investments	-	5,310,809
Asset valuations	12,343,617	13,607,171
Fair value hedges	3,266,328	-
Cash flow hedges	4,352,706	2,384,140
Total equity liabilities	**19,962,651**	**21,302,120**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**102,936,335**	**58,428,889**
Total deferred assets, net	**460,140,684**	**453,411,565**

e) Movement, deferred taxes

The following is the movement in taxes for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023:

Deferred tax assets

	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1	**508,052,361**	523,604,521
Income to the income statement	34,319,834	36,723,727
Income (charge) to OCI	16,916,731	(52,275,887)
Balances as of December 31	**559,288,926**	**508,052,361**

Deferred tax liabilities

	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1	**54,640,796**	123,719,896
Charge (income) to the income statement	45,846,915	(63,445,821)
(Income) charge to OCI	(1,339,469)	(5,633,279)
Balances as of December 31	**99,148,242**	**54,640,796**

NOTE 15 - NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The following is a detail of non-current assets held for sale, most of which are assets received as dation in payment or restituted. The sale of these assets is expected to be completed in a period of less than one year from the adjudication date:

a) Balance of non-current assets held for sale

Item	As of December 31, 2024		
	Gross Closing Balance	Cumulative Impairment	Net Closing Balance
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Real Estate	61,361,047	-	61,361,047
Vehicles	1,135,946	-	1,135,946
Other	3,360,302	-	3,360,302
Total	**65,857,295**	**-**	**65,857,295**

Item	As of December 31, 2023 Gross Closing Balance MCOP	Cumulative Impairment MCOP	Net Closing Balance MCOP
Real Estate	49,133,911	-	49,133,911
Vehicles	1,052,465	-	1,052,465
Other	1,109,121	-	1,109,121
Total	**51,295,497**	**-**	**51,295,497**

b) Net movement

As of December 31, 2024

	Real Estate MCOP	Vehicles MCOP	Other MCOP	Total MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2024	49,133,911	1,052,465	1,109,121	51,295,497
Loan portfolio reclassification	67,166,409	6,385,082	495,001	74,046,492
Disposals	(39,892,807)	(9,375,179)	(874,972)	(50,142,958)
Impairment	(10,373,570)	107,169	(426,067)	(10,692,468)
Unrealized profit from the sale of real estate	(3,440,637)	-	-	(3,440,637)
Gain or loss on sale	1,794,564	2,825,670	-	4,620,234
Reclassification to other assets	(4,015,984)	140,739	123,061	(3,752,184)
Reclassification of real estate to other	(2,934,158)		2,934,158	-
Reclassification from investment properties	3,843,840	-	-	3,843,840
Translation difference	79,479	-	-	79,479
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**61,361,047**	**1,135,946**	**3,360,302**	**65,857,295**

As of December 31, 2023

	Real Estate MCOP	Vehicles MCOP	Other MCOP	Total MCOP
Balances as of January 1, 2023	21,105,216	3,345,523	360,102	24,810,841
Reclassification - additions to dation in payment and restitutions	60,754,429	3,184,435	-	63,938,864
Disposals	(26,745,153)	(10,787,129)	(6,266,856)	(43,799,138)
Allowance for the period	(1,834,077)	105,629	5,915,616	4,187,168
Decrease in valuation due to sale	(1,511,555)	-	-	(1,511,555)
Gain in sale	(8,647,044)	5,288,008	-	(3,359,036)
Reclassification to other assets	6,145,867	(84,001)	1,100,259	7,162,125
Translation difference	(133,772)	-	-	(133,772)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**49,133,911**	**1,052,465**	**1,109,121**	**51,295,497**

c) Movement in the allowance for impairment of non-current assets held for sale

The movement in the allowance for impairment of non-current assets held for sale as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively, is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

	Real Estate MCOP	Vehicles MCOP	Other MCOP	Total MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	(10,373,570)	107,169	(426,067)	(10,692,468)
Impairment expense	10,373,570	(107,169)	426,067	10,692,468
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-	-	-	-

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Real Estate	Vehicles	Other	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2023	-	-	-	-
Reclassification	(1,834,077)	105,629	5,915,616	4,187,168
Impairment expense	1,834,077	(105,629)	(5,915,616)	(4,187,168)
Saldo as of December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-

NOTE 16 – OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other non-financial assets for the Bank and its subsidiaries are prepaid expenses, art and cultural property, sundry assets including the fair value of fair value accounting hedges and unpaid checks, which are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Prepaid expenses	43,256,530	40,918,068
Art and cultural assets (a)	4,245,931	9,183,194
Assets received as dation in payment (b)	46,376,886	33,582,013
Accounting hedge effectiveness (c)	-	8,015,906
Sundry	60,627	55,231
Impairment of assets received as dation in payment (c)	(29,269,947)	(20,227,257)
Impairment of other assets	(100,289)	(100,291)
Total	**64,569,738**	**71,426,864**

(a) Variance is mainly generated from the sale of a work of art for COP 3,746,167.
(b) They correspond to the "Assets received as dation in payment" that do not meet the recognition criteria of IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held for sale", since their disposal is not highly probable. These assets are impaired considering their market value.
(c) This item records the effectiveness of the fair value hedge on mortgage loans exposed to changes in fair value; the decrease is generated from the decrease in the Fair Value of the mortgage loans by reclassifying their balance to liabilities.

NOTE 17 – DEPOSITS AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Checking accounts	2,936,696,281	3,149,901,356
Fixed-term certificates of deposit	10,000,931,046	10,104,084,250
Savings deposits (1)	5,580,044,024	5,865,565,250
Correspondent banks (2)	26,708,839	142,393
Special Deposits	12,776,569	22,696,506
Liabilities for services	200,295,646	225,385,019
Total	**18,757,452,405**	**19,367,774,774**

The average rate for fixed-term certificates of deposit as of December 31, 2024, is 11.70% effective annual and as of December 31, 2023, is 14.24% effective annual.

(1) It corresponds to lower balances in savings accounts held by customers.
(2) The decrease is mainly generated from lower balances in savings deposits held by customers as of December 31, 2024.

Maturity of deposits and other current liabilities

The following are the balances of deposits and other current liabilities by time bands for the December 31, 2024, and 2023, cutoff dates:

December 31, 2024

	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 1 to 3 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 to 36 months	From 36 to 60 months	More than 60 months	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Checking accounts	2,936,696,281							2,936,696,281
Fixed-term certificates of deposit	1,317,559,218	2,225,223,057	1,957,039,446	2,544,492,117	1,895,707,426	26,150,706	34,759,076	10,000,931,046
Savings deposits	5,580,044,024							5,580,044,024
Correspondent banks	26,708,839							26,708,839
Special Deposits	12,776,569							12,776,569
Liabilities for services	200,295,646							200,295,646
Total	10,074,080,577	2,225,223,057	1,957,039,446	2,544,492,117	1,895,707,426	26,150,706	34,759,076	18,757,452,405

December 31, 2023

	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 1 to 3 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 to 36 months	From 36 to 60 months	More than 60 months	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Checking accounts	3,149,901,356							3,149,901,356
Fixed-term certificates of deposit	1,204,812,144	2,263,774,925	1,983,853,549	2,627,327,703	1,790,432,057	199,055,510	34,828,362	10,104,084,250
Savings deposits	5,865,565,250							5,865,565,250
Correspondent banks	142,393							142,393
Special Deposits	22,696,506							22,696,506
Liabilities for services	225,385,019							225,385,019
Total	10,468,502,668	2,263,774,925	1,983,853,549	2,627,327,703	1,790,432,057	199,055,510	34,828,362	19,367,774,774

NOTE 18 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Ordinary purchased interbank funds	228,293,624	80,107,093
Repurchase agreements or repo operations (a)	2,801,393,900	-
Simultaneous operations (b)	291,723,150	118,660,830
Commitments originated in short positions (c)	47,499,811	958,010
Financial liabilities - leases (d)	81,349,771	78,678,684
Financial instruments at fair value	614,271,483	952,174,124
Bank loans and other financial liabilities (e)	1,831,872,025	2,336,273,430
Total	**5,896,403,764**	**3,566,852,171**

(a) Variances in these items are normal and are presented in accordance with cash needs following the Bank's liquidity policy. As of December 31, 2024, there are 8 transactions with Banco de la República for the total amount.
(b) The difference is generated from higher commitments in simultaneous transactions as of December 31, 2024.
(c) The difference is generated from higher commitments in short-term transactions as of December 31, 2024.
(d) The following are the lease liability items for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023:

As of December 31, 2024

	Real Estate	Total
	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2024	78,678,684	78,678,684
Additions for new contracts	1,539,906	1,539,906
Interest expenses	4,937,371	4,937,371
Adjustments	23,031,753	23,031,753
Translation difference	18,681	18,681
Principal and interest payments	(26,856,624)	(26,856,624)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**81,349,771**	**81,349,771**

As of December 31, 2023	Real Estate	Total
	MCOP	MCOP
Balance as of January 1, 2023	83,643,984	83,643,984
Interest expenses (Note 26)	5,417,516	5,417,516
Adjustments	14,613,841	14,613,841
Translation difference	(111,137)	(111,137)
Principal and interest payments	(24,885,520)	(24,885,520)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**78,678,684**	**78,678,684**

Lease liability rates

Below, we can see the rates established for lease liabilities based on their timing:

Range	Average annual effective rate
0-3 years	7.48%
3-7 years	9.01%
7 -10 years	5.97%

(e) At the closing of the financial statements as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the composition of loans from banks and other financial obligations is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Bank of America	171,050,989	154,333,503
Bank of Montreal	247,774,485	330,735,288
Bank of New York	111,534,857	-
Commerzbank A.G.	69,103,508	158,126,911
Wells Fargo Bank	-	58,495,940
Bancoldex	36,558,185	63,103,152
Caixabank S. A.	89,038,652	33,090,408
Sumitomo Mitsui	9,227,039	97,846,168
Deutsche Bank AG	84,349,298	220,694,180
Finagro	57,579,807	83,497,816
Findeter - Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial	201,052,361	177,006,337
Banco Latinoamericano de Exportaciones	18,064,977	154,055,830
COBANK	64,123,947	257,764,362
Banco Itaú Chile (1)	521,766,894	384,408,764
Citibank N.Y.	45,132,371	92,545,918
Other banks	105,514,655	70,568,853
Total (2)	**1,831,872,025**	**2,336,273,430**

(1) On March 15, 2024, Itaú Chile disbursed a subordinated loan in favor of Itaú Colombia for MCOP 77,987,800 at a rate of IBR + 8 percentage points.

(2) The decrease is mainly generated from lower balances of foreign bank obligations as of December 31, 2024.

The average rate of obligations with banks as of December 31, 2024, corresponded to 7.88% effective annual and as of December 2023 it was 10.22% effective annual.

NOTE 19 - PROVISIONS FOR EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Group has recorded the following movements in its provisions:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Payroll payable (1)	539,603	445,313
Severance payments (1)	8,013,154	6,644,702
Interest on severance payments (1)	1,048,847	917,750
Vacation (1)	15,928,669	14,727,796
Statutory bonus (1)	367,330	645,591
Non-statutory bonus (1)	146,121	153,054
Bonuses (1)	28,939,617	27,040,870
Bonuses (1)	8,037,947	7,406,880
Current provisions for employee benefits (1)	3,635,820	4,640,635
Non-current provisions for post-employment employee benefits (2)	39,618,649	39,658,270
Labor indemnities (1) *	17,003,089	5,946,930
Actuarial calculation of retirement pensions (2)	126,226,057	133,002,357
Other benefits (1)	-	1,430
Total	**249,504,903**	**241,231,578**

* The "labor indemnities" item is presented for 2024 under provisions for employee benefits; for 2023, this item was presented under Note 20 of Other Provisions. The increase is due to the bank's transformation plan.

		As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Short-term employee benefits	(1)	80,024,377	63,930,316
Post-employment benefits	(2)	129,861,877	137,642,992
Other long-term employee benefits	(3)	39,618,649	39,658,270
Total		**249,504,903**	**241,231,578**

Movements in employee benefit provisions for retirement pensions and non-current provisions (2) and (3)

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Balances at beginning of period	177,301,262	153,650,641
Provisions recorded	10,450,731	45,054,623
Utilization	(18,271,467)	(21,404,002)
Balances at end of period	**169,480,526**	**177,301,262**

Employee benefits are all forms of compensation granted by the entity in exchange for services rendered by employees or for termination indemnities.

(1) Short-term employee benefits

These are benefits (other than severance payments) that are expected to be paid in full within twelve months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees have rendered the related services. Such benefits are vacation, severance interest, statutory bonus, non-statutory bonus, and bonuses.

Post-employment benefits

These are benefits (other than severance payments and short-term employee benefits) that are paid after the completion of an employee's employment term. These post-employment benefit plans are arrangements, formal or informal, in which the Bank commits to provide benefits to one or more employees after the termination of their employment period. These plans may be classified as either a) defined contribution plans or b) defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the principal terms and conditions contained therein.

Post- employment benefits comprise:

	Benefit	Actuarial calculation	Plan Assets	Description	Effect on liabilities under IAS 19
Pension plans	Defined benefit plans	YES	N/A	Life Annuity based on the average salary of the last year and subject to a minimum payment equivalent to one minimum monthly salary and a maximum of 25 minimum monthly salaries.	Profit or loss: Service, cost, and interest OCI: Actuarial calculation result
Severance Pay Plan-Former Scheme	Defined benefit plans	YES	N/A	It corresponds to the payment of a fixed sum in pesos at the time of retirement.	Profit or loss: Service, cost, and interest OCI: Actuarial calculation result
Retirement Bonus Plan	Defined benefit plans	YES	N/A	The benefit is payable in case of disability, death, voluntary resignation, or dismissal by the Company (with or without justification) and retirement. The benefit is equivalent to one month's salary, corrected by the application of the severance factor (defined as the sum of 12 basic salaries plus additional payments that do not constitute salary, over 12 basic salaries), per year of service and corresponding fraction, as of January 1, 1963. For employees with services rendered prior to such date, there is a fixed amount of severance payment which is additional to the benefit previously mentioned.	Profit or loss: Service, cost, and interest OCI: Actuarial calculation result

Financing: The defined benefit obligations (a) were calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligations and expenses will change in the future as a result of future changes in actuarial methods and assumptions, participant information. Plan provisions and applicable laws, or as a result of future gains and losses. None of these changes have been anticipated at this time but will be reflected in future actuarial valuations.

- **Assumptions used**

The main assumptions used for valuation purposes are as follows:

Summary of economic assumptions:

Assumptions and dates	Severance pays %	Retirement Bonus %	Pension %
Discount rate 2024/ 2025 and thereafter	7.25	8.5	8.5
Rate of salary increase 2024/ 2025/2026 and thereafter	7.30/5.90/5.20	-	-
Benefit growth rate beginning 2024/2025/2026 and thereafter	-	7.10/5.70/5.00	-
Pension growth rate	-	-	5.10/3.70/3.00
Inflation rate 2024/ 2025 and thereafter	5.10/3.70/3.00	5.10/3.70/3.00	5.10/3.70/3.00

Sensitivity analysis

	Base MCOP	0.5% increase discount rate MCOP	0.5% decrease discount rate MCOP	0.5% increase salary inc./ pension MCOP	0.5% decrease salary inc./pension MCOP
Severance pays	1,064,998	1,056,313	1,073,967	1,081,663	1,048,657
Retirement bonus	2,570,821	3,054,502	3,350,233	3,339,851	3,086,893
Pension	126,226,057	121,800,853	130,963,214	121,308,942	130,302,778

- **Movements produced**

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Opening balance	137,642,991	118,538,643
Current service cost (Note 33a)	393,525	660,584
Net interest cost (Note 33a)	10,283,412	11,017,033
Actuarial (gain) loss	(2,977,550)	24,365,213
Prior period cost adjustment	(748,988)	(261,804)
Benefits paid	(14,731,514)	(16,676,678)
Total	**129,861,876**	**137,642,991**

Other benefits- seniority bonuses

- **Description:** It consists of the annual payment of a certain number of days of salary in the month in which the worker completes years of service.

  Financing: The defined benefit obligations (a) were calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The obligations and expenses will change in the future as a result of future changes in actuarial methods and assumptions, participant information. Plan provisions and applicable laws, or as a result of future gains and losses. None of these changes have been anticipated at this time but will be reflected in future actuarial valuations.

Assumptions used
The main assumptions used for valuation purposes are as follows:
Summary of economic assumptions:

Assumptions and dates	%
Discount rate 2024/ 2025 and thereafter	8.5
Rate of salary increase 2024/ 2025 and thereafter	7.30 / 5.90 / 5.20
Inflation rate 2024/ 2025 and thereafter	5.10 / 3.70 / 3.00

- **Significant actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis**

Defined Benefit Obligation (a)	Base	Variances	MCOP 39,658,271
Discount rate	8.5	0.5% increase	38,517,139
	8.5	0.5% decrease	40,783,929
Salary increase	7.30 / 5.90 / 5.20	0.5% increase	40,636,160
	7.30 / 5.90 / 5.20	0.5% decrease	38,647,717

- **Movements produced**

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Opening balance	39,658,271	35,111,998
Current service cost (Note 33a)	4,883,279	3,797,784
Net interest cost (Note 33a)	2,924,395	3,165,137
Actuarial (gains) losses to income statement	(4,307,342)	2,310,676
Benefits paid	(3,539,953)	(4,727,324)
Total	**39,618,650**	**39,658,271**

The following is a detail of estimated future payments for 2024 and subsequent periods:

Expected future payments	Pension Plan MCOP	Retroactive severance payments MCOP	Seniority bonus MCOP	Retirement bonus MCOP
Fiscal year 2024	13,843,569	688,590	4,128,793	468,451
Fiscal year 2025	13,787,180	5,515	4,831,546	141,509
Fiscal year 2026	13,588,172	128,679	6,669,658	91,226
Fiscal year 2027	13,340,489	4,767	6,593,992	97,947
For fiscal years 2028 to 2032	13,057,887	5,866	4,426,919	133,052

NOTE 20 – OTHER PROVISIONS

Provisions shown under liabilities as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, correspond to the following:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Contributions and affiliations	6,012,121	5,488,177
Maintenance and repairs	15,735	5,954
Other administrative entities	2,304,105	1,890,538
Labor indemnities (1)	-	-
Labor lawsuits (Note 21)	6,674,744	5,935,739
Claims for breach of contract (2)	3,821,264	
Litigation in executive proceedings (Note 21)	401,330	309,476
Other litigation in administrative proceedings (Note 21)	156,248	706,248
Social security contingencies (3)	2,205,344	7,014,364
Provision for IFRS 9 contingencies (4) Note 8	42,408,012	70,709,406
Loyalty program (Note 9b)	4,176,849	7,649,834
Other provisions	19,166,729	14,758,032
Total	**87,342,481**	**114,467,768**

(1) As of 2024, indemnities are presented in the item provisions for employee benefits.
(2) See note 3 Relevant Events Itaú Fiduciaria.

(3) The decrease is generated from the reversal of the provision that the Bank had on social security contingencies with the UGPP because they lost their enforceability due to their temporality.
(4) For December 2024, a provision for contingent loans is recognized for the application of IFRS 9 for an amount of COP 42,408,012 and for December 31, 2023, COP 70,709,406. The decrease is mainly generated from the decrease in credit limits.
(5) The decrease is mainly generated from the change in loyalty programs, where lifemiles points are recorded based on their use.

CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND LIABILITIES

a) Commitments and liabilities recorded in off-balance sheet suspense accounts:

The Bank records the following balances in off-balance sheet suspense accounts related to commitments or liabilities inherent to the business: The above list includes only the most significant balances.

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
CONTINGENT LOANS		
Guarantees and sureties	337,321,591	252,519,712
Documentary letters of credit issued	32,421,222	21,637,964
Guarantee letters	1,279,483,841	2,179,957,427
Lines of credit with immediate availability	3,079,412,754	3,179,708,665
Other credit commitments	565,581,176	618,193,053
Total	**5,294,220,584**	**6,252,016,821**

Pending lawsuits

Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries

The bank and its subsidiaries are facing civil, labor, and administrative proceedings. Of the 391 existing civil and administrative proceedings, 294 relate to banking and trust transactions, and 97 arise from the bank's ownership of leased assets. The claims amount to COP 1,345,510,040. Of this group of proceedings, the probability of loss is considered reasonably possible in four of them, 321 are remote, and 66 are classified as probable. Provisions for proceedings classified as probable, based on the requirements of IAS 37, are COP 4,378,843 as of December 31, 2024, and COP 1,015,724 as of December 31, 2023.

Among the latter, there is a public interest action affecting the financial sector in general since 2010, and no lawsuits, adverse rulings, or legal claims have been filed that, due to their magnitude, could materially affect the Bank's financial position. The legal proceedings or procedures, common to most of the financial sector, will not necessarily be resolved in fiscal year 2024, but possibly in subsequent years.

There are 433 labor lawsuits with claims totaling COP 41,521,387, of which COP 6,674,744, equivalent to 16%, are provisioned as of December 31, 2024. Of these, 98 lawsuits have a probable rating and 335 have a remote rating. As of December 31, 2023, COP 5,935,739, equivalent to 17%, is provided for. Of these, 83 lawsuits have a probable rating and 296 have a remote rating.

NOTE 21 – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the composition of this caption is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Commissions and fees	3,612,621	2,210,616
Costs and expenses payable	41,351	24,453
Taxes	12,950,743	16,384,160
Dividends and surpluses	802,749	805,681
Contributions and affiliations	1,880,910	6,819,460
Prospective buyers	5,617,368	2,892,189
Suppliers and services payable (*)	49,842,828	48,401,096
Withholdings and labor contributions (*)	28,462,217	31,558,518
Securitization process	18,132	16,478
Sundry creditors	-	129,925
Compensation of electronic cards	10,722,420	9,172,269
Insurance	28,092,899	32,029,058
Uncollected checks issued	25,400,989	20,559,833
VISA credit balances	1,115,822	1,437,547
International Master exchange	1,472,674	3,312,087
Domestic Master exchange	6,925,577	-
Master compensation (1)	-	22,127,822
Master credit balance	1,128,778	1,229,727
Peace bonds	3,717,770	3,721,867
Gift Bonds	1,204,931	1,204,938
Electronic channels	1,309,498	1,148,810
Automatic payment PSE (*) (2)	17,873,945	80,450,002
Loan portfolio payments and disbursements (*)	13,581,275	16,535,297
Other Treasury and Comex	582,763	1,085,928
Credit balances on cards	9,742,375	9,316,653
Deal Master Card	254,538	20,881
Other in USD	9,577	545,223
Payments and deposits (*) (3)	29,926,679	52,021,039
FW settlement	808,207	594,579
Derivatives	119,248	107
Life insurance – debtors	3,935,407	4,042,271
Automatic returns revolving credit (4)	8,407,364	21,858,267
ACH Transfers (*) (5)	6,990,567	4,406,532
Contractual Life Insurance	457,318	599,620
Refund process lease payment	1,495,005	1,568,721
Liens payable	46,151	261,623
National Guarantee Fund	935,698	910,619
Withholding tax	2,377,856	2,015,949
Other	2,329,630	2,467,919
Payment of taxes Leasing and Renting (6)	26,809,115	8
Rejection premium refund	3,224,860	3,355,574
Payroll-deduction loans	6,992,058	7,745,775
Life insurance – payroll deduction loans	2,670,556	2,678,342
Sundry (7)	36,825,531	46,474,766
Total	**360,716,000**	**464,142,229**

(*) Variances are mainly due to normal operations of the Bank, which mostly take place in the first days of the following month.
(1) They correspond to the compensation balance with the MasterCard franchise that for the month of December had a credit balance.
(2) They correspond to automatic PSE payments that are credited the next business day after the cut-off date.
(3) They correspond to ACH and JPAG payments pending application due to a non-business day that are credited the following business day.
(4) They correspond to automatic returns of revolving credits that are credited the next business day after the cut-off date.

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(5) They correspond to ACH transfers pending application due to a non-business day that are credited the next business day after the cut-off date.

(6) It corresponds to taxes payable to the Bogotá Treasury pending collection from Lease product customers.

(7) It corresponds to items not mentioned in the previous line items, where the accounts payable are highlighted for: Outstanding balances to be applied to products, compensation of credit card franchises, accounts payable for campaigns that have not yet been collected by customers and interest on peace and security bonds.

NOTE 22 - SECURITIES ISSUED

The Bank values the bonds issued at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, including all fees and other items paid or received that are part of the effective interest rate.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the composition of this item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Debt instruments issued		
Current bonds	1,616,959,442	2,159,764,228
Subordinated bonds	148,000,000	817,298,788
Subtotal	**1,764,959,442**	**2,977,063,016**

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, interest on the bonds amounted to COP 200,516,148 and COP 374,870,658, respectively (Note 27). During the first nine months of 2024, principal payments of COP 1,215,483,800 were made on bonds issued due to maturity.

The following are the maturities, rates, and structuring costs incurred as a result of the bond issues issued as of December 31, 2024:

a) Current bonds

	Maturity date	Amount issued MCOP	Incremental cost MCOP	Effective rate
BITU820SA060	02/27/2025	148,961,860	(1,514)	6.02%
BITU920SA060	09/29/2025	166,067,675	(13,528)	4.85%
BITU2169C120	08/10/2026	93,594,277	-	17.48%
BITU7199C084	10/16/2026	50,548,197	(7,254)	7.97%
BITU7199C120	10/16/2029	130,564,682	(36,242)	8.30%
BITU8207U120	02/27/2030	498,285,341	(107,583)	2.71%
BITU0219C120	06/29/2031	133,813,230	(55,803)	9.33%
BITU2169C180	08/10/2031	180,153,390	-	9.71%
BITU3169C180	11/23/2031	214,970,790	-	9.74%
Total current bonds		**1,616,959,442**	**(221,924)**	

b) Subordinated bonds

	Maturity date	Amount issued MCOP	Incremental cost MCOP	Effective rate
BBSA1139AS15	02/07/2028	148,000,000	-	14.56%
Total subordinated bonds		**148,000,000**	**-**	

Debts classified as short-term are those that constitute obligations on demand or that will mature in a period equal to or less than one year. All other debts are classified as long-term. The detail is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Long Term	Short Term	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Current bonds	1,301,929,442	315,030,000	**1,616,959,442**
Subordinated bonds	148,000,000	-	**148,000,000**
Debt instruments issued	**1,449,929,442**	**315,030,000**	**1,764,959,442**

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Long Term	Short Term	Total
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Current bonds	1,639,657,398	520,106,830	**2,159,764,228**
Subordinated bonds	149,040,402	668,258,386	**817,298,788**
Debt instruments issued	**1,788,697,800**	**1,188,365,216**	**2,977,063,016**

The following is a further detail of each debt instrument, according to their balances as of December 31, 2024, and 2023:

a) Current bonds

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Fixed rate	315,000,000	487,808,444
UVR (Real Value Unit)	498,285,000	473,181,624
CPI	803,674,442	1,198,774,160
Total bonds	**1,616,959,442**	**2,159,764,228**

b) Subordinated bonds

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
AS15 Series	148,000,000	149,040,402
Series B in USD	-	668,258,386
Total subordinated bonds	**148,000,000**	**817,298,788**

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank had no principal, interest, or other defaults with respect to its debt instruments.

NOTE 23 - OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

This item includes income received in advance and other liabilities that were not recognized in other accounts.

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Prepaid income	12,370,988	12,889,831
Credit memos to be applied	8,082,626	8,084,668
Foreign currency collateral	86,142,252	90,002,142
Cash surpluses	4,784	10,648
Other (1)	28,791,696	164,340
Total	**135,392,346**	**111,151,629**

(1) The most significant variation is generated by the effectiveness of the coverage of the Fair Value of mortgage loans, which at the end of the year showed a negative balance of COP 28,791,696.

NOTE 24 - EQUITY

During the periods between January 1 and December 31, 2024, and between January 1 and December 31, 2023, the issued and fully paid shares (754,806,213) have not changed.

a. Purchase and sale of own-issue shares

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, there were no purchase and sale transactions of own-issue shares.

b. Subscribed and paid-in shares

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank's paid-in capital is represented by 754,806,213 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares, par value COP 525.11, for a total of COP 396,356,291.

c. Distribution of BVC profits

For the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, there were no profit distributions.

d. Major shareholders

Below is the Bank's shareholding composition:

	Ordinary shares Years 2024 and 2023			
	No. of Shares	Nominal Value		% Ownership interest
Banco Itaú Chile	716,990,804	525.11	376,499,041	94.99%
Itaú Colombia Holding SAS	33,752,474	525.11	17,723,762	4.47%
Minority shareholders	4,062,935	525.11	2,133,488	0.54%
Total	754,806,213		396,356,291	100%

e. Diluted income and basic income

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the composition of diluted income and basic income is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	No. of weighted shares	Amount	No. of weighted shares	Amount
		MCOP		MCOP
Basic earnings per share				
Net income for the year	-	96,935,452	-	(36,904,646)
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	754,806,213	-	754,806,213	-
Adjusted number of shares	754,806,213	-	754,806,213	-
Basic earnings per share (COP)		128.42		(48.89)

f. Non-controlling interest

It corresponds to the portion of the subsidiaries' equity that belongs to shareholders other than the Bank. Movements as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	Non-controlling %	12.31.2024	12.31.2023	Variation
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Itaú Comisionista S. A.	2.2210%	1,311,062	1,103,892	207,170
Itaú Fiduciaria S. A.	0.0193%	11,706	13,270	(1,564)
Total		**1,322,768**	**1,117,162**	**205,606**

Non-controlling income

	Non-controlling %	12.31.2024	12.31.2023
		MCOP	MCOP
Itaú Comisionista S. A.	2.2210%	303,844	99,199
Itaú Fiduciaria S. A.	0.0193%	835	2,395
Itaú Securities S. A.	0.0%	-	76,068
Total		**304,679**	**177,662**

g. **Valuation accounts**

Reserve for additional paid-in capital. It corresponds to the values generated by higher amounts paid by the stockholders over the nominal value of the share.

Asset revaluation reserve. This includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of property, plant, equipment, and work of art.

Fair value reserve. This includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments available for sale, until the investment is recognized or there is a need to make provisions for impairment.

Translation reserves. Includes the effects of translating the financial statements of the companies in Panama, whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar, to the Bank's presentation currency, which is the Colombian peso.

Cash flow hedge accounting reserves. Includes the hedging effects on exposure to the variation of cash flows attributed to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset and/or liability, which may affect the profit or loss for the period.

Reserves for accounting hedges of foreign investments. Corresponds to the adjustments for hedges of net investment in foreign business, mentioned above.

Proportional equity value reserve. This account records the variations in the equity of mandatory investments for the ordinary course of business, according to the shareholding.

Reserve for first-time application of IFRS. In this item the bank includes the effects of the first application of the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Reserve for profit or loss of controlling interest. Unrealized profits of the Bank's Subsidiaries are included in accordance with the participation in each of them.

Other reserves to equity. This reserve records the unrealized profits arising from actuarial calculations of employee benefits.

It records the appropriate value of the net profits, in accordance with legal provisions, for the purpose of protecting the Bank's equity.

" The credit institutions, financial services companies and capitalization companies must constitute a legal reserve amounting to at least fifty percent (50%) of the subscribed capital, formed with ten percent (10%) of the net profits of each fiscal year.

" The legal reserve may only be reduced when its purpose is to offset accumulated losses exceeding the total amount of the profits obtained in the corresponding fiscal year and the undistributed profits of previous fiscal years, or when the released value is destined to capitalize the entity through the distribution of dividends in shares". (Article 85 Organic Statute of the Financial System).

Notwithstanding the accounting treatment established for the premium on placement of shares, the minimum amount of the legal reserve (50% of the subscribed capital) will only be deemed to be complied with the appropriations of the net profits of each accounting period.

Likewise, only the appropriation of net profits may be reduced to offset losses exceeding the total amount of profits obtained in the corresponding fiscal year and those not distributed in previous fiscal years.

Occasional reserve. It records the amounts appropriated from the net profits for specific and justified purposes, ordered by the general shareholders' meeting or partners' meeting. "The occasional reserves ordered by the assembly will only be obligatory for the fiscal year in which they are made and the same assembly may change their destination or distribute them when they are unnecessary". (Article 453 C. de Co., paragraph 2). The following reserves are included in this section:

Other reserves. Corresponds to other reserves not contemplated in previous items.

NOTE 25 - INTEREST INCOME AND VALUATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

This caption includes the main revenue generated from the Bank's and its subsidiaries' ordinary activities; the following is a list of the main items:

	From January 1 to December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Revenue		Revenue	
	MCOP	%	MCOP	%
Finance income – Financial loan portfolio and finance lease (1)	2,616,720,959	76.9%	3,074,838,854	91.6%
Finance income – Money market operations (2)	144,134,419	4.2%	120,360,526	3.6%
Finance income – Investment at amortized cost	305,719,522	9.0%	277,740,228	8.3%
Fair value investment valuation (3)	129,662,061	3.8%	187,865,024	5.6%
FICs (mutual funds) valuation	12,452,288	0.4%	10,634,802	0.3%
Gain on sale of investments	37,878,115	1.1%	41,522,364	1.2%
Short positions valuation (4)	(2,268,435)	-0.1%	(16,680,834)	-0.5%
Derivatives and cash transactions valuation (5)	157,654,051	4.6%	(339,712,676)	-10.1%
Total income from ordinary operations	**3,401,952,980**		**3,356,568,288**	

(1) Below is a summary of finance income from loan portfolio and finance lease:

	From January 1 to December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Revenue		Revenue	
	MCOP	%	MCOP	%
Commercial loan portfolio	1,524,947,708	58.3%	1,753,920,917	57.0%
Consumer loan portfolio	572,071,183	21.9%	697,830,465	22.7%
Housing and residential leasing loan portfolio	147,766,542	5.6%	195,228,581	6.3%
Ordinary lease portfolio	371,935,526	14.2%	427,858,891	13.9%
Total finance income from loan portfolio and finance lease (*)	**2,616,720,959**		**3,074,838,854**	

(*) The decrease in income is mainly due to the decrease in reference interest rates and the decrease in the average balances of the loan portfolio.

(2) Variance is due to the generation of higher returns mainly in simultaneous operations for COP 44,513,009.

(3) Variance is mainly generated from the lower valuation of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss, generated from market conditions.

(4) Variance is mainly generated by a lower negative result as of December 31, 2024, from simultaneous operations.

(5) Variance is mainly generated by the negative result of currency hedging derivatives in 2023.

NOTE 26 - INTEREST EXPENSE

The composition of interest expense on financial instruments measured at amortized cost is as follows:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Interest on deposits and other current liabilities (1)	1,610,942,546	1,742,595,928
Interest on loans from banks and other financial obligations (2)	190,572,690	254,939,494
Interest from money market transactions and other interest	157,993,233	126,563,670
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 18)	4,937,371	5,417,516
Interest on bonds (Note 21) (3)	200,516,148	374,870,658
Total	**2,164,961,988**	**2,504,387,266**

(1) Variance is mainly generated from the decrease in rates and deposit balances.
(2) Variance is mainly generated from the decrease in interest on foreign financial obligations amounting to COP 59,140,761.
(3) Variance is mainly generated from the maturity of bonds issued with a capital of COP 1,215,483,800.

NOTE 27– IMPAIRMENT OF LOAN PORTFOLIO AND OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The impairment expense as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, is as follows:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Financial assets		
Accounts receivable - loan portfolio	503,134,232	627,278,888
Recovery of written-off loan portfolio (a)	(176,420,497)	(87,059,738)
Accounts receivable other receivables (b)	4,503,084	5,278,903
Subtotal	**331,216,819**	**545,498,053**
Non-financial assets		
Assets received as dation in payment and returned (c)	10,688,859	(4,187,168)
Other assets (d)	-	(752)
Investment properties	163,133	-
Contingent assets (e)	(28,301,395)	20,660,958
Due from banks	155,799	(818,903)
Investments	149,521	(881,071)
Subtotal	**(17,144,083)**	**14,773,064**
Total	**314,072,736**	**560,271,117**

(a) Recovery of written-off loan portfolio: Variance is mainly generated from higher recoveries of written-off loan portfolio, mainly commercial portfolio in January 2024 for COP 70,101,696 and in December 2024 due to a payment agreement through a co-debtor for COP 24,000,000 of commercial written-off portfolio (customer with a transaction in foreign currency).

(b) Accounts receivable: It corresponds to the impairment expense generated from the application of the simplified model of IFRS 9 applied to various accounts receivable.

(c) Non-current assets or assets held for sale: The Bank and its subsidiaries recognize an impairment loss due to initial or subsequent reductions in the value of the asset to fair value less costs to sell.

(d) Other assets: It corresponds to the estimated provision in accordance with the policy of the Bank and its subsidiaries according to the expert model based on experience in accounting for assets such as trust rights and judicial deposits. At the end of each reporting period, Itaú Colombia S. A. and its subsidiaries assess whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset. If such an indication exists, or when an impairment test is required, the entity shall estimate the asset's recoverable amount.

(e) Contingent assets: This is the provision expense generated from credit limits; under IFRS 9, their impairment must be determined using the expected loss model. The recovery for 2024 is mainly generated from the reduction of the contingent loan portfolio for COP 787,856,930, generating an impairment recovery for COP 28,301,395.

NOTE 28 - COMMISSION AND OTHER SERVICES INCOME, NET

The following is a summary of commission and other services income and expense, net for the periods ended December 31, 2024, and 2023:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Fee and commission income		
Commission and fee income (1)	323,264,009	304,068,282
Fee and commission expense		
- Banking	(65,161,557)	(80,581,932)
- Loyalty programs (2)	(13,949,806)	(27,393,163)
- Legal and financial advisory services (3)	(42,076,056)	(37,852,827)
- Statutory auditor	(2,433,126)	(2,296,068)
- Other	(2,224,482)	(1,535,608)
Subtotal	**(125,845,027)**	**(149,659,598)**
Total	**197,418,984**	**154,408,684**

(1) The increase in commissions and fees is mainly due to administration fees for Collective Investment Funds and an increase in credit card management fees.
(2) The decrease in loyalty program expenses is due to the change in the Bank's loyalty programs, generating significant efficiency in results.
(3) Variance is mainly due to the increase in financial advisory services during the period January - December 2024.

NOTE 29 - OTHER OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)

The composition of other operating income for the following periods is as follows:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Operating risk recoveries		
Insurance recoveries - risk	725,617	30,136
Other	2,170,606	2,203,566
Subtotal	**2,896,223**	**2,233,702**
Leases		
Real estate	73,309	54,972
Other	-	5
Subtotal	**73,309**	**54,977**
Other income		
Gain in sale of loan portfolio (1)	37,093,134	56,440,451
Sale of checkbooks	1,041,237	1,260,628
Commercial information	2,709	-
Collections and recoveries (2)	18,330,071	35,192,111
Consortiums or joint ventures	9,861	99,896
Indemnities for breach of contract	33,951	14,662
Franchise commissions	25,307,952	25,766,413
Optirent income	1,634,871	2,262,812
Policy administration and control	25,977,986	26,867,303
Invoice coverage income	909,262	3,046,199
Investment property valuation	697,443	874,188
Proceeds	118,372	1,313,351
Participation in insurance agreements	374,798	94,798
Income/expense from sale of property, plant and equipment, BRDP (assets received as dation in payment) and restitutions (3	11,453,286	187,366
Other (4)	22,234,176	23,224,505
Subtotal	**145,219,109**	**176,644,683**
Total	**148,188,641**	**178,933,362**

(1) It corresponds to loan portfolio sales where the Bank has exhausted all recovery processes and expects to have more liquidity for business development. During 2024, loan portfolio sales processes for COP 35,284,211 were closed; the indebtedness of these obligations in favor of the Bank amounted to COP 558,202,125.
(2) Collections and recoveries are mainly generated from the recovery of expenses incurred in prior years, where the recoveries on the provision for credit card points, sales of returned goods and other provisions stand out.
(3) Variance is mainly generated from the sale of assets that the Bank does not have for the performance of its corporate purpose, where the gain in the sale of works of art for COP 4,674,467 stands out.
(4) This caption presents the items that are not grouped within the previous line items, where other lease income, gain on repurchase of securities and other recoveries stand out.

NOTE 30 – RESULTS DERIVED FROM NET MONETARY POSITION

These include the results obtained on the purchase and sale of foreign currencies, the differences arising from the translation of monetary items in foreign currencies into the functional currency and those arising from non-monetary assets in foreign currencies at the time of their disposal. The detail of exchange results at the end of the year is as shown below:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Net foreign exchange result		
Net foreign exchange result - foreign exchange position	48,481,493	342,693,098
Other foreign exchange results	1,597	723
Total (*)	**48,483,090**	**342,693,821**

(*) The difference is mainly generated from the decrease in assets and liabilities in foreign currency other than derivatives and investment in subsidiaries, generating lower income due to translation difference.

NOTE 31 – DIVIDEND INCOME FROM EQUITY SECURITIES

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, dividend income received from supporting companies in which the Bank has an ownership interest is as follows:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Cámara de Riesgo Central de Contraparte	-	133.236
ACH	4,540,163	3,940,866
Credibanco	534,707	787,687
NUAM (Note 6)	1,314,129	-
BVC (Note 6)	1	3,374,699
Total dividends received	**6,389,000**	**8,236,488**

NOTE 32 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

The composition of other expenses for the following periods is as follows:

a) Employee benefits

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Personnel remuneration	310,169,242	286,573,827
Actuarial computation of retroactive severance payments (Note 19)	462,991	756,156
Statutory bonuses	56,433,511	51,632,797
Actuarial computation of seniority bonus (Note 19)	4,883,279	3,797,784
Indemnity for years of service (Note 19)	2,924,395	5,475,813
Indemnities (1)	28,366,635	7,642,383
Retirement pension	1,617,634	640,441
Actuarial computation of retirement pension (Note 19)	9,784,105	10,542,551
Non-statutory bonuses	41,974,821	35,075,216
Actuarial computation of retirement bonus (Note 19)	429,841	378,910
Other personnel expenses	11,913,360	14,222,664
Total	**468,959,814**	**416,738,542**

(1) Variance is due to recording of termination indemnity expenses resulting from the Bank's transformation. For 2024, 81 employees have been compensated for termination of their contracts.

b) Other expenses

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Taxes and fees		
- Industry and commerce tax (ICA, per its Spanish acronym)	20,317,416	17,855,801
- VAT deductible from income tax	-	71,848
- Other levies and fees	136,614,841	131,998,848
Subtotal	**156,932,257**	**149,926,497**
Leases		
- Real estate	98,607	114,027
- Other	8,612,718	7,770,689
Subtotal	**8,711,325**	**7,884,716**
Insurance		
- Deposit insurance	54,513,319	49,868,458
- Vehicle insurance	3,322,823	2,906,182
- Restructuring cost	5,760,034	6,981,433
Subtotal	**63,596,176**	**59,756,073**
Other expenses		
- Legal expenses	1,409	3,716
- Loss from operational risk claims (1)	12,462,793	8,533,222
- Contributions, affiliations, and transfers	34,638,586	34,371,081
- Maintenance and repairs	107,885,781	109,289,191
- Fit-out and installations	2,304,099	2,285,427
- Fines and penalties	7,623,046	4,576,025
Cleaning and security services	11,119,738	10,496,427
Advertising and publicity	13,104,026	9,422,881
Public relations	574,035	338,241
Utilities	4,925,467	5,514,677
Travel expenses	2,609,629	1,931,900
Transportation	7,452,969	8,656,249
Supplies and stationery	1,607,882	2,207,989
Donations	273,983	312,353
Other credit card expenses	12,283,557	11,589,604
Franchise card and Servibanca administrative costs	13,408,857	12,421,439
Electronic data procession	46,096,879	47,212,036
Temporary services	21,872,758	20,962,154
Collection expenses	25,058,818	20,898,047
- Other expenses (2)	81,157,722	73,545,551
Subtotal	**406,462,034**	**384,568,210**
Total	635,701,792	602,135,496

(1) Variance is mainly generated from external fraud events in credit card operations.
(2) This caption classifies all items that are not classified in the previous line items, where taxes and expenses assumed and administrative expenses stand out.

c) Depreciation and amortization expense

The amounts corresponding to depreciation, amortization, and impairment charges to profit or loss for the period ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, are set out as follows:

	From January 1 to December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Depreciation and amortization		
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 10)	19,124,448	21,220,822
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 11)	21,965,234	19,659,321
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 12) (1)	43,939,566	37,140,720
Depreciation and amortization	**85,029,248**	**78,020,863**

(1) Depreciation and amortization increased primarily due to the recognition in assets of new projects, particularly in credit card, factoring, and wholesale.

NOTE 33 – RELATED PARTIES

a) Group Information

Banco Itaú Colombia S. A. (its parent company) which has included it in its public Financial Statements since 2012, being its ultimate controller Itaú Unibanco. Below are the percentages of shareholding:

In relation to the controlled companies, the business network related to the banking line of business as of December 31, 2024:

Shareholders - Banco Itaú Colombia	Ownership Interest %
Itaú Chile	94.99%
Itaú Colombia Holding S. A. S.	4.47%
Minority shareholders	0.54%
Total	**100.00%**

Shareholders – Banco Itaú Chile	Ownership Interest %
Itaú Unibanco	67.42%
Stockbrokers	18.69%
ADR holders in foreign investment institutions	6.48%
Local institutions investors	6.19%
Other investors	1.22%
Total	**100.00%**

b) Related-party transaction disclosures

In relation to the controlled companies, the business network related to the banking line of business is as follows:

The following are the main related party transactions carried out by the entity related to its main operations:

(1) Operations with Subsidiaries

The following are the reciprocal items with the Bank's subsidiaries:

As of December 31, 2024

	Right-of-use assets	Banks and interbank assets	Deposits	Accounts payable	Financial liabilities - Leases	Overnight
Itaú Fiduciaria	220,330	-	24,999,023	-	179,100	-
Itaú Comisionista	721,678	-	3,092,592	-	638,428	-
Itaú Panama	-	154,669,859	-	-	-	-

Name or Corporate Name	Income		Expenses	
	Lease	Commissions and Services	Lease	Interest and Commissions
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Itaú Fiduciaria	210,388	104,206	-	3,104,183
Itaú Comisionista	428,554	19,972	-	823,788
Itaú Panama	-	1,167,492	-	6,240,452

As of December 31, 2023

	Right-of-use assets	Banks	Deposits	Financial liabilities - leases	Overnight
Itaú Fiduciaria	587,038	-	38,785,297	534,719	-
Itaú Comisionista	649,760	-	3,477,981	544,304	-
Itaú Panama	-	12,284,923	-	-	97,164,208

Name or Corporate Name	Income		Expenses	
	Lease	Commissions and Services	Lease	Interest and Commissions
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Itaú Securities	-	580	-	503,569
Itaú Fiduciaria	363,305	93,392	-	2,539,415
Itaú Comisionista	409,034	18,526	-	518,620
Itaú Panama	43,048	722,017	-	6,685,974

Contract/Agreement/Service (indicate the companies that signed the document)	Brief description of the Contract/Agreement/Service
Network use contract between Itaú Colombia S. A. and Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.	Network use contract between Itaú Colombia SA and Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.
Lease Agreements between Itaú Colombia S. A. and Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S. A.	Lease agreements for the offices that Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia SA occupies in Bogotá and Medellín.
Lease Agreements between Itaú Colombia S. A. and Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.	Lease agreements for the offices Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia SA occupies in Bogotá, Cali, Barranquilla, and Medellín.
Lease Agreements between Itaú Colombia S. A. and Itaú (Panamá) S. A.	Lease agreements for the offices used by this subsidiary in the city of Bogotá.
Lease Agreements between Itaú Colombia S. A. and Itaú Corredor de Seguros S. A.	Lease agreements for offices located in Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, and Barranquilla.
Network usage services contract between Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa (Network Provider) and Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A. (Network User)	Network Use Services Contract.
Network usage services contract between Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A. (Network Provider) and Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa (Network User)	Network Use Services Contract.

Contract/Agreement/Service (indicate the companies that signed the document)	Brief description of the Contract/Agreement/Service
Banco Itaú Colombia Bond Placement Agreement by Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa S. A.	Lead Agent for the Placement of Bonds of Banco Itaú Colombia S. A.
Correspondent Agreement between Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa and Itaú International Securities INC "Itaú Securities"	Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa provides promotional services for securities market products and services offered by Itaú International Securities INC.
Correspondent Agreement between Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa and Itaú BBA USA Securities INC	Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa provides Correspondent services for the USD commission contract of Itaú BBA USA Securities INC.
Correspondent Agreement between Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa and Banco Itaú New York Branch	Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa provides promotional services for stock market products and services offered by Itaú New York Branch.
Correspondent Agreement between Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa and Banco Itaú (Suisse) S. A.	Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa provides promotion services for stock market products and services offered by Itaú (Suisse) S. A.
SLA or Commission Sharing Agreement between Itaú Comisionista and Itaú BBA USA Securities INC	Regulates the channeling of Colombian equity transactions of Itaú INC clients through Itaú Comisionista.
Trade promotion contract between Itaú Colombia S. A. and Itaú Panama	Itaú Colombia provides product and service promotion services for Itaú Panama.

(2) Payment of subsidiary dividends to Itaú Colombia

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, Itaú has received the following dividends from its subsidiaries:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.	11,684,755	5,606,829
Itaú Comisionista S. A.	4,019,730	-
Itaú Panamá	107,765,439	67,793,602
Total	**123,469,924**	**73,400,431**

(1) Loans granted to related parties

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, loans granted to related parties are composed as follows:

Loans to key personnel:

	Natural Persons (Individuals)	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	MCOP	
Loans and accounts receivable:		
Commercial loans	-	-
Housing loans	3,546,713	4,206,207
Consumer loans	4,583,280	3,883,347
Gross loans	**8,129,993**	**8,089,554**
Provision for loans	(183,205)	(163,639)
Net loans	**7,946,788**	**7,925,915**
Contingent loans	2,898,812	3,331,466

Loans to other related parties:

December 31, 2024	Legal Entities MCOP	Natural Persons (Individuals) MCOP
Loans and accounts receivable:		
Commercial loans	1,287,098	-
Housing loans	-	515,000
Consumer loans	-	248,142
Gross loans	**1,287,098**	**763,142**
Provision for loans	(23,854)	(12,542)
Net loans	**1,263,244**	**750,600**
Contingent loans	299,623	316,256

December 31, 2023	Legal Entities MCOP	Natural Persons (Individuals) MCOP
Loans and accounts receivable:		
Commercial loans	495,521	-
Housing loans	-	1,241,171
Consumer loans	-	174,952
Gross loans	**495,521**	**1,416,123**
Provision for loans	(4,341)	(17,691)
Net loans	**491,180**	**1,398,432**
Contingent loans	300,000	209,800

(2) Related-Party Deposits

Deposits to key personnel:

Liabilities	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Demand deposits	2,614,795	2,642,885
Deposits and other term deposits	4,541,071	5,133,676

Deposits to other related parties:

Liabilities	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Demand deposits	1,666,007	1,510,464
Deposits and other term deposits	116,840	1,444,545

Itaú Holding Deposits:

Liabilities	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Demand deposits	778,528	756,811

(3) Interest income

Interest income to key personnel:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Credit cards	198,351	209,869
Consumer	397,188	297,436
Mortgage	289,647	210,612
Lease	73,066	73,623

Interest income to other related parties

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Credit cards	29,589	19,436
Consumer	43,247	18,374
Commercial	113,025	105,957
Mortgage	85,943	69,179
Lease	7,477	50,560

(5) Profit or loss from deposits

Interest expense net of commissions to key personnel:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Demand deposits	(73,105)	(43,460)
Deposits and other term deposits	(503,628)	(446,171)

Interest expense to other related parties

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Demand deposits	(22,924)	(24,306)
Deposits and other term deposits	(157,893)	(129,215)

Interest expense to Itaú Holding

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCOP	MCOP
Demand deposits	(240)	(706)

(6) Other intragroup transactions

Itaú Colombia S. A.

December 31, 2024

	Right-of-use assets	Banks	Deposits	Obligations	Lease financial liabilities	Lease income	Commissions and services interest income	Finance expense
Itaú Chile	-	-	-	521,766,894	-	-	-	74,398,492
Itaú New York	-	669,213	-	-	-	-	3,529,660	-
Itaú Corredor	189,042	-	511,307	-	303,870	121,334	1,268	31,749

	Forward assets	Forward liabilities	Off-Shore operations	Accounts payable	Forward assets income	Forward income realized	Forward liabilities expense	Forward expense realized
Itaú Nassau	11,163,912	524,533	-	10,507,127	11,163,912	73,294,180	524,533	64,298,186

December 31, 2023

	Right-of-use assets	Banks	Deposits	Obligations	Lease financial liabilities	Lease income	Commissions and services interest income	Finance expense
Itaú Chile	-	-	-	384,408,764	-	-	-	65,825,640
Itaú New York	-	220,728,156	-	-	-	-	2,968,250	-
Itaú Corredor	283,961	-	427,156		160,501	141,388	4,992	34,808

	Forward assets	Forward liabilities	Guarantees received	Forward assets income	Forward income realized	Forward liabilities expense	Forward expense realized
Itaú Nassau	13,994,047	8,033,883	6,803,249	13,994,047	118,191,276	8,033,883	98,628,577

Itaú Comisionista

Name or Corporate Name	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Company 475 – Itaú International Securities Miami		
Assets	**1,037,155**	**1,275,203**
Commissions receivable	1,037,155	1,275,203
Revenue	**3,616,775**	**3,935,654**
Correspondent	3,616,775	3,935,654
Company – Itaú Securities New York		
Assets	**2,792,352**	**-**
Commissions receivable	2,792,352	-
Revenue	**2,751,440**	**3,081,344**
Operating income (1)	2,751,440	3,081,344

(1) For 2024, this item is not recorded due to the termination of the agreement as of July 2023.

Name or Corporate Name	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Company 702 - Banco Itaú Suisse		
Assets	**29,673**	**19,264**
Commissions receivable	29,673	19,264
Revenue	**275,020**	**122,731**
Correspondent contract commissions	275,020	122,731
Company 776 - Itaú New York Branch		
Revenue	**1,370,833**	-
Operating income	1,370,833	-
Company 792 - Itaú BBA EUROPE		
Assets	-	**13,775**
Commissions receivable	-	13,775

Name or Corporate Name	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S. A.		
Assets	-	**399,765**
Commissions receivable	-	399,765
Liabilities	**138,192**	
Accounts payable	138,192	
Revenue	**851,651**	**4,320,733**
Operating income	851,651	4,320,733
Expenses	**1,269,290**	**4,320,733**
Operating expense	1,269,290	4,320,733

(7) Composition of key personnel

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the composition of key personnel for the Bank is as follows:

Position	Number of Executives As of December 31, 2024	Number of Executives As of December 31, 2023
President	1	1
Vice Presidents	10	12
General Manager	4	4
Division Manager	50	55

(8) Personnel benefits

	From January 1 to December 31, 2024 MCOP	From January 1 to December 31, 2023 MCOP
Short-term employee benefits	55,152,000	52,592,000
Total	**55,152,000**	**52,592,000**

(10) Board of Directors' Fees

During the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, fees paid to directors for attendance to Board of Directors meetings and Support Committees amounted to COP 1,035 million and COP 808 million, respectively.

NOTE 34 - FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE

The preparation of this disclosure is based on the application of local and international regulatory guidelines, always taking into account compliance with both. It applies both to financial assets and/or liabilities and to non-financial assets and/or liabilities measured at fair value (recurring and non-recurring). The main guidelines and definitions used by the Group are presented below:

Fair value. The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). The transaction is carried out in the principal [2] or most advantageous [3] market and is not forced, i.e., it does not consider factors specific to the Group that could influence the actual transaction.

Market participants. Buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that have all of the following characteristics:

a. They are independent of each other, i.e. they are not related parties as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", although the price of a related party transaction may be used as an input to a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was conducted at arm's length.

b. Are duly informed, have a reasonable understanding of the asset or liability, and use all available information in the transaction, including information that can be obtained through usual and customary due diligence efforts.

c. Are competent to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.

d. They have the will to carry out a transaction with the asset or liability, that is, they are motivated but not forced or obligated in any way to do so.

Fair value measurement. When measuring this value, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability in the same way that market participants would take them into account when setting the price of said asset or liability on the measurement date.

Transaction aspects. A measurement of such a value assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions. Said measurement assumes that the sale transaction of the asset or transfer of the liability takes place: (a) in the main market of the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Market participants. The measurement of said value measures the fair value of the asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use to set the price of the asset or liability, assuming that the participants are acting in their best economic interest.

Pricing. Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Maximum and best use of non-financial assets. The measurement of said value measures the fair value of the asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use to set the price of the asset or liability, assuming that the participants are acting in their best economic interest.

Liabilities and equity instruments of the Group. Measurement at fair value assumes that these items are transferred to a market participant at the measurement date. The transfer of these items assumes that:

[2] Market with the highest volume and level of activity for assets or liabilities.

[3] Market that maximizes the amount that would be received for selling the asset or minimizes the amount that would be paid for transferring the liability, after taking into account transaction and transportation costs.

a. A liability would remain outstanding and the market participant receiving the transfer would be required to satisfy the obligation. The liability would not be settled with the counterparty or otherwise extinguished at the measurement date.

b. An own equity instrument would remain outstanding and the transferee market participant would bear the rights and liabilities associated with the instrument. The instrument would not be canceled or otherwise extinguished at the measurement date.

Non-performance risk. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of default risk. This risk includes, but may not be limited to, an entity's own credit risk. The aforementioned risk assumes that it is the same before and after the transfer of the liability.

Initial Recognition. At the time of acquiring an asset or assuming a liability in an exchange transaction for that asset or liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (an entry price). Conversely, the fair value of the asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (an exit price). Entities do not necessarily sell assets at the prices paid to acquire them. Similarly, liabilities are not necessarily transferred at the prices received to assume them.

Valuation techniques. The techniques that are appropriate to the circumstances and for which there is sufficient data available to measure fair value shall be used, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs, and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. In this regard, the following approaches are highlighted, the first two being the most commonly used by the Group:

a. Market approach. Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, such as a business.

b. Income approach. Converts future amounts (e.g., cash flows or revenues and expenses) into a single (i.e., discounted) present amount. The fair value measurement is determined on the basis of the value indicated by present market expectations about those future amounts.

c. Cost approach. Reflects the amount that would be required at the present time to replace the serviceability of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).

Present value techniques. Discount rate adjustment technique and expected cash flows (expected present value). The present value technique used to measure fair value will depend on the specific facts and circumstances of the asset or liability being measured and the availability of sufficient data.

Components of present value measurement. Present value is a tool used to link future amounts (e.g., cash flows or securities) to a present amount using a discount rate. A fair value measurement of an asset or liability using a present value technique captures all of the following elements from the perspective of market participants at the measurement date:

a. An estimate of future cash flows for the asset or liability being measured.

b. Expectations about possible variations in the amount and timing of cash flows that represent the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows.

c. The time value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have maturity dates or durations that coincide with the period covered by the cash flows and do not pose either uncertainty in the timing or risk of default for the holder (i.e., risk-free interest rate).

d. The price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (i.e., a risk premium).

e. Other factors that market participants would take into account under the circumstances.

f. For a liability, the default risk related to that liability, including the entity's own credit risk (i.e., that of the obligor).

Fair value hierarchy. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Level 2 input data are other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, directly or indirectly.

The fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, including those that are not presented at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, are summarized below.

	Note	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
		Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Subtotal Cash and bank deposits	5	1,421,099,709	1,421,099,709	1,849,034,303	1,849,034,303
Net operations with settlement in progress	5	551,174	551,174	3,973,163	3,973,163
Highly liquid financial instruments	5	34,442,573	34,442,573	5,962,119	5,962,119
Repurchase agreements	5	90,402,083	90,402,083	604,006,679	604,006,679
Instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss	6	3,060,135,477	3,060,135,477	1,318,058,072	1,318,058,072
Investments measured at fair value through equity	6	34,914,000	34,914,000	32,960,000	32,960,000
Financial derivative contracts	7	701,103,225	701,103,225	977,370,123	977,370,123
Loan portfolio	8	19,147,860,569	18,446,807,815	19,639,077,848	19,382,350,549
Accounts receivable	9	214,834,585	214,834,585	328,822,485	328,822,485
Non-current assets held for sale	15	65,857,295	65,857,295	51,295,497	51,295,497
Investments at fair value through OCI	6	2,998,213,445	2,998,213,445	2,072,810,871	2,072,810,871
Investments at amortized costs	6	1,204,762,945	1,206,402,501	1,617,503,336	1,619,728,230
Deposits and other demand obligations	17	8,756,521,359	8,756,521,359	9,263,690,524	9,263,690,524
Financial liabilities – leases	17	81,349,771	72,747,992	78,678,684	71,315,531
Repurchase agreements or repo operations	18	2,801,393,900	2,801,393,900	-	-
Simultaneous operations	18	291,723,150	291,723,150	118,660,830	118,660,830
Deposits and other term deposits	17	10,000,931,046	10,014,408,939	10,104,084,250	10,167,261,094
Financial derivative contracts	18	614,271,483	614,271,483	952,174,124	952,174,124
Obligations with banks	18	2,134,374,299	2,114,797,464	2,336,273,430	2,461,280,796
Debt instruments issued	22	1,764,959,442	1,633,905,082	2,977,063,016	2,895,605,063

The fair value estimates presented above are not intended to estimate the value of the Bank's earnings generated by its business, nor future business activities, and therefore do not represent the value of the Bank as a going concern.

The methods used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are detailed below:

a) Cash and deposits with banks and financial instruments included in other liabilities

The recorded value of cash and deposits in banks and financial instruments included in other liabilities approximates their estimated fair value due to the nature of the interbank and repo transactions, since the transactions are carried out at market and their maturities are on demand.

b) Trading instruments, available-for-sale investment instruments and held-to-maturity investments

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments was determined using information from the authorized price vendor.

The price vendor is responsible for determining the daily prices at which the financial assets of all financial institutions such as banks, brokerage firms, insurance companies, mutual funds, AFOREs (Retirement Fund Administrators), among others, are valued.

c) **Repurchase agreements and securities loans**

This item corresponds to securities pledged as collateral for repo transactions. These financial instruments are classified as available-for-sale investments and their fair value was determined based on the information provided by the price vendor.

d) **Financial derivative contracts**

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments was determined using available market values by the authorized price vendor.

The price vendor determines them according to public market information and information obtained from transactions carried out by brokers.

e) **Loans, lease advances, imports in process and accounts receivable from customers**

The fair value of the loan portfolio was estimated as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, using the reference curves for indexed liquid markets.

f) **Deposits, other demand obligations and time deposits**

The disclosed fair value of non-interest-bearing deposits and savings accounts is the amount payable at the reporting date and, accordingly, is equal to the carrying amount.

The fair value of time deposits is calculated using information obtained by the pricing vendor for this class of instrument.

g) **Debt instruments issued**

The fair value of time deposits is calculated using information obtained by the pricing vendor for this class of instrument.

h) **Obligations with banks and other financial obligations**

The estimated fair value for obligations with banks and other financial obligations was calculated using analogous valuation instruments such as debt instruments issued and their reference curves are provided by the price vendor.

In addition, the fair value estimates presented above do not attempt to estimate the value of the Group's earnings generated by its business, nor future business activities, and therefore do not represent the value of the Group as a going concern.

Cash and short-term assets and liabilities

The fair value of these transactions approximates book value due to their short-term nature. These include:

- Cash and deposits with banks
- Transactions with settlement in progress
- Repurchase agreements and securities loans
- Deposits and other demand obligations
- Other financial obligations

Placements

The fair value of loans was determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using the Group's funding cost rate in the different countries in which it has a presence, plus an adjustment for the expected loss of debtors based on their credit quality. The adjustment for credit risk is based on observable market variables and the Group's qualitative and quantitative credit risk methodologies in accordance with its policy. The items included are:

- Loans and receivables from customers

Financial instruments at maturity

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments was determined using quotations and transactions observed in the principal market for identical instruments, or in the absence of identical instruments, similar instruments. In estimating the fair value of debt instruments or debt securities, additional variables and inputs are taken into account, to the extent applicable, including estimated prepayment rates and issuer credit risk.

Medium and long-term liabilities

The fair value of medium and long-term liabilities was determined through discounted cash flows, using an interest rate curve that reflects current market conditions at which the Entity's debt instruments are traded. Medium and long-term liabilities include:

- Deposits and other term deposits
- Obligations with banks
- Debt instruments issued

Instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

	Note	As of December 31, 2024 MCOP	As of December 31, 2023 MCOP
Assets			
Subtotal cash and bank deposits	5	1,421,099,709	1,849,034,303
Net operations with settlement in progress	5	551,174	3,973,163
Repurchase agreements	5	90,402,083	604,006,679
Highly liquid financial instruments	5	34,442,573	5,962,119
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	3,060,135,477	1,318,058,072
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	6	2,998,213,445	2,072,810,871
Financial derivative contracts	7	701,103,225	977,370,123
Total assets		**8,305,947,686**	**6,831,215,330**
Liabilities			
Repurchase agreements or repo operations	18	2,801,393,900	-
Simultaneous Operations	18	291,723,150	118,660,830
Financial derivative contracts	18	614,271,483	952,174,124
Total liabilities		**3,707,388,533**	**1,070,834,954**

Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments was determined using quotations and transactions observed in the principal market for identical instruments, or in the absence of identical instruments, similar instruments. In estimating the fair value of debt instruments or debt securities, additional variables and inputs are taken into account, to the extent applicable, including estimated prepayment rates and issuer credit risk. These financial instruments are classified as:

- Instruments for trading
- Available-for-sale investment instruments

Financial derivative contracts

The estimated fair value of derivative contracts is calculated using quoted market prices of financial instruments with similar characteristics.

Fair value hierarchy. To increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and disclosures. The IFRS establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels.

The fair value hierarchies are as follows:

- Level 1: the data correspond to unadjusted quoted prices in markets for identical assets or liabilities that are available to the Entity at the measurement date. The inputs necessary to mark to market the instruments in this category are available daily and are used directly. The information comes from the official price vendor.
- Level 2: The specific instrument does not have daily quotations. However, it is possible to observe similar instruments: for example, for the same issuer the instrument has a different maturity date, the issuer is not the same but the maturity and risk rating are the same, in general various combinations. Although the inputs are not directly observable, observable inputs are available with the necessary periodicity and/or informed by the official price provider.
- Level 3: used when the prices, inputs or inputs required are not observable, either directly or indirectly for similar instruments for the asset or liability at the valuation date. These fair value valuation models are subjective in nature. Therefore, they base their price estimates on a series of assumptions that are widely accepted by the market. The official price provider does not report prices.

The ranking of the positions at each level in the hierarchy will depend on the quality of the inputs that are obtained for valuation.

The following table presents the assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2024.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, there were no reclassifications between hierarchy levels.

	Fair value measurement at the reporting date on a recurring basis				
	Note	Fair value amount	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Other significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
ASSETS		**MCOP**	**MCOP**	**MCOP**	**MCOP**
Cash	5	1,421,099,709	1,421,099,709	-	-
Transactions with settlement in progress	5	551,174	551,174	-	-
Repurchase agreements	5	90,402,083	90,402,083	-	-
Highly liquid financial instruments	5	34,442,573	-	34,442,573	-
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	3,060,135,477	3,049,418,537	10,716,940	-
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	6	2,998,213,445	2,850,071,699	148,141,746	-
Financial derivative contracts	7	**701,103,225**	**-**	**701,103,225**	**-**
Forwards		138,284,360	-	138,284,360	-
Swaps		561,295,058	-	561,295,058	-
Call options		1,523,807	-	1,523,807	-
Total		**8,305,947,686**	**7,411,543,202**	**894,404,484**	**-**
LIABILITIES					
Repurchase agreements or repo operations	18	2,801,393,900	2,801,393,900	-	-
Simultaneous transactions	18	291,723,150	291,723,150	-	-
Financial derivative contracts	18	**614,271,483**	**-**	**614,271,483**	**-**
Forwards		111,261,334	-	111,261,334	-
Swaps		502,412,508	-	502,412,508	-
Call options		597,632	-	597,632	-
Other		9	-	9	-
Total		**3,707,388,533**	**3,093,117,050**	**614,271,483**	**-**

	Fair value measurement at the reporting date on a non-recurring basis				
	Note	Fair value amount	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Other significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
ASSETS					
Loan portfolio + imports in progress	8	18,446,807,815	-	-	18,446,807,815
Investments at amortized cost	6	1,206,402,501	471,823,851	734,578,650	-
Investments measured at equity variation	6	34,914,000	-	-	34,914,000,00
Total		**19,688,124,316**	**471,823,851**	**734,578,650**	**18,481,721,815**
LIABILITIES					
Deposits and other term deposits	19	10,014,408,939	-	-	10,014,408,939
Financial liabilities leases	19	72,747,992	-	-	72,747,992
Obligations with banks, interbank, short positions, and correspondents	19	2,114,797,464	-	-	2,114,797,464
Debt instruments issued	19	1,764,959,442	-	-	1,764,959,442
Total		**13,966,913,837**	**-**	**-**	**13,966,913,837**

Itaú. Establecimiento bancario.

NOTE 35 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank, through its business, is exposed to various types of risks mainly related to the loan portfolio and financial instruments. A description of the Bank's main business activities and risk management policies is presented below.

Comprehensive Risk Management System

By means of External Circular 018 of September 22, 2021, the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia (hereinafter, the "SFC") created the Comprehensive Risk Management System (hereinafter, "SIAR per its acronym in Spanish") for the management of the risks to which financial and insurance entities are exposed: Credit, market, operational, liquidity, counterparty, guarantee, insurance and country, which allows the entity to have a global vision of the risks to which it is exposed and includes the adoption of guidelines related to risk governance, risk appetite and data aggregation.

The instructions contained in these new chapters came into force on June 1, 2023, except for the provisions of chapter XXXI of the SIAR related to the aggregation of data on risks and reporting, which came into force on December 31, 2023. For this purpose, the entity identified the different regulatory requirements set forth in the SIAR for the different types of risks and carried out the implementation plan, complying with the requirements of the standard, which covered governance issues, risk appetite and stress test, with the application scope in credit risk, operational risk, market risk, liquidity risk and country risk.

In accordance with CE018 on country risk issues, the impairment impact of the investment in Itaú Panama is disclosed in the Bank's Separate Balance Sheet.

1. Corporate Governance

a. Corporate Governance Structure

The Bank's governance structure is composed of the following authorities:

General Shareholders' Meeting

It is the supreme body of Banco Itaú Colombia SA and constitutes the main in-person mechanism for providing information to shareholders.

Board of Directors

The highest administrative body of the Bank, in matters within its competence. The Board of Directors acts as a liaison between the Bank and its shareholders and investors. The Board of Directors meets at least once a month and reviews not only the matters that it is legally required to inspect and/or approve, but also any other matter that the management or this body may consider. Among the reports reviewed monthly by the Board of Directors are the Economic Report, the Credit Risk Report, and the Financial Risk Report. It is elected annually by the Bank's Shareholders' Meeting and is currently comprised of nine principal members, four of whom are independent.

Among the functions established for the Board of Directors in its Regulations is the approval of the Bank's Strategic Plan, its supervision and execution control, identifying risks and establishing reasonable mechanisms to mitigate them, supporting the Bank's presence in the country.

Committees

One of the functions of the Board of Directors is to create committees to which it delegates some functions on different issues, which is why there are currently several committees to support the Board of Directors. Some of these Committees have the participation of one or two members of the Board of Directors. The most representative committees of the Bank are the following: Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Executive Risk Committee, Regulatory Compliance Committee, Committee for the Prevention of Asset Laundering and Terrorism Financing (CPLAFT per its acronym in Spanish), Assets and Liabilities Committee (CAPA), Remuneration Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and the Crisis Management Committee.

2. Quantitative and qualitative information about credit risk

a. General background

Within the Risk Vice-Presidency, the Bank has specific areas that participate in the complete cycle of the relationship with customers, from the origin of credit to the control and follow-up of operations. For this purpose, the Vice Presidency has functional, independent areas with specific responsibilities that define policies, the origination process, the control and follow-up of the portfolio and its recovery, which allows guaranteeing a safe growth in the different portfolios. These specialized areas are divided for the Personal and SME Credit portfolio and for the Business, Corporate, Government and Institutional Credit portfolios.

The Bank assumes daily credit risk on two fronts: the commercial banking activity and the Treasury activity. Despite being independent businesses, the nature of counterparty insolvency risk is equivalent and therefore the criteria with which they are managed are similar.

The basic principles and rules for risk management in the Bank are set forth in the Credit Risk Management System (SARC per its acronym in Spanish) and the Market and Liquidity Risk Management System (SARML) manuals, designed for the traditional banking and Treasury activities. The evaluation criteria for measuring credit risk follow the instructions issued by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia on this matter.

In relation to the monitoring and control activities of the Corporate portfolio that are performed in areas independent from the origin, Itaú continued to advance in the use of different methodologies such as decision trees, qualitative choice models, analysis of transition matrices, among others that allow the identification of risk factors on which risk management is built.

Additionally, significant progress was made in the consolidation of information for the Bank in order to guarantee the generation of both regulatory and internal reports and monitoring of the portfolio at the segment, product, and sector level. The Group complied with the portfolio evaluation processes in the May and November cut-offs and strengthened the Special Surveillance tool that allows better management of alert clients in the entity.

Within this area, the client's risk was measured on a monthly basis through the reference models of the commercial portfolio that contemplate delinquency and the level of risk associated with the debtor. Likewise, it complied with the regulations of the parent company through the measurement of risk with the established models and the assignment of the rating according to the level of risk of each debtor.

b. Elements comprising the SIAR

Itaú Colombia S. A. has implemented the Comprehensive Risk Management System (SIAR) with which it assesses, assumes, qualifies, controls, and covers its credit risk.

The credit risk management system has the following basic components: credit risk management policies, credit risk management processes, internal or reference models for estimating or quantifying expected losses, a system of provisions to cover credit risk and internal control processes.

It also provides instructions on the accounting aspects concerning the credit risk management system, the availability and reporting requirements of information on credit risk assessment, special rules for some supervised entities and credit risk management in transactions with local authorities and public entities.

c. Credit risk management policies

The Board of Directors adopts the credit risk management policies, clearly and precisely defining the criteria under which the organization must evaluate, assume, rate, control and cover credit risk, as well as establishing the mechanisms and controls necessary to ensure strict compliance with said policies and the standards applicable to the credit risk management process.

d. Models for the estimation or quantification of expected losses under IFRS 9

The Bank assesses, on a prospective basis, expected credit losses associated with debt instruments carried at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income and exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of expected credit losses reflects:

- An unbiased, probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information available without incurring undue cost or effort at the reporting date of past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The value of provisions for the Bank is defined as the amount equivalent to the expected credit losses, estimated under internal risk parameter models. Thus, the variation in provisions between reporting dates will be equivalent to the variation in the estimate of expected credit losses within the same reporting dates.

Expected credit losses are estimated based on the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows and expected cash flows of part of the instrument.

In the case of contingent products, the expected credit losses will be associated additionally to the expectation of materialization of the instrument within the expected flows.

Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows due to an entity under the contract and all cash flows the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls) discounted at the original effective interest rate (or at the credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

- Modality. Two modalities are distinguished regarding the construction of the parameters of the provisions model, which identify the main type of portfolio within the Entity: Legal Entity, Individual. Although the parameters are applied in a homogeneous manner to all modalities, the risk parameters for the estimation of the expected credit loss contemplate differences according to the type of modality.
- Segment/Product. By means of a second segmentation criterion, the portfolio is further differentiated, so that the applicable risk parameters reflect a better fit of the model on the instruments. For the legal entity portfolio, a segmentation is made against the size of the client, obtaining eight segments (segments 0 to 7), which increasingly indicate the significant value of the client within the portfolio.
- Similarly, for natural persons, a segmentation is made at the product level, recognizing a differentiated behavior of the instrument according to its contractual characteristics, use and purpose. Seven segments are defined, characterized by the type of product in the portfolio: Orders of Payment (LIB), Leasing (LEA), Revolving (ROT), Overdrafts (SOB), Others (OTR). The last segment defined is the Restructuring segment (RST), which is defined according to the characteristic of whether the instrument is restructured at the reporting date.

According to the characteristics of the segments/products, the estimation of the risk parameters specified in the specialized documents is performed.

Depending on the condition or risk classification of the instrument, different models are applied to estimate the expected credit losses, which also depend on parameters according to the risk of the instrument. It should be noted that the risk classification for the Bank is defined based on the comparison of the risk between the time of origination and the presentation date, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.

The segmentation at the instrument characteristics level is complemented, according to the risk classification, based on the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) model included in IFRS 9. A differentiated methodology is defined depending on the risk of the instrument:

- Stage 1 (STG1). Financial instruments that do not present a decrease in their credit quality from the initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the end of the reporting period. The expected credit loss will be recognized over a 12-month time horizon and interest income on the gross book value of the instrument.

- Stage 2 (STG2). Financial instruments that have significantly increased their credit risk since their initial recognition (except that they have a low credit risk at the reporting date) but that do not present objective evidence of an event of loss, default, or impairment. The expected credit loss will be recognized for the life of the instrument and interest income will also be calculated on the gross book value of the asset.

- Stage 3 (STG3). Instruments with objective evidence of impairment (EOD, per its Spanish Initials) in the reporting period. The expected credit loss will be recognized for the life of the asset and interest income will be calculated on the net book value of the asset.

Thus, segmentation by instrument characteristics for all portfolio types allows the definition and estimation of specific parameters, while segmentation by risk rating defines a model of expected credit loss according to risk rating and the use, as per rating, of specific parameters.

Expected loss estimation parameters:

The expected loss measurement parameters are as follows:

Probability of Default (PD)

It is defined as the estimated probability of occurrence of default of an instrument. IFRS 9 proposes the specification of this parameter and its discriminate application according to the risk status of the instrument:

- PD 12 months (PD12m). It is the estimated probability of occurrence of default in the next 12 months of life of the instrument from the date of analysis. The Bank, according to the standard, defines its use for the sound portfolio that does not present any evidence of impairment.

- PD Lifetime (PDLT). It is the estimated probability of occurrence of default over the remaining life of an instrument, being the remaining life of the instrument dependent on the conditions of the specific product to be analyzed. The probability of default lifetime is applied to those instruments that have presented a SICR at the date of presentation. The PD lifetime may have different types of presentation, depending on its use in the methodological models:

  - PD lifetime depending on the estimation date. Since the staging model requires a comparison between the credit risk at the time of initial recognition and the credit risk at the reporting date, it is necessary to quantify the risk in a comparable manner between the two dates, which is why a PD lifetime at origin (initial recognition) (PDLT-ORG) and a PD lifetime at the reporting date (PDLT-ACT) are defined.

  - PD lifetime depending on the application. With respect to the integral model of Expected Credit Loss under IFRS 9, the PD lifetime can be differentiated according to its application: the risk classification (staging) or the estimate of the Expected Credit Loss. In the case of risk classification, since the PD lifetime at the reporting date is compared with the PD lifetime at origination, the PD lifetime value for these two points in time will be the total PD over the remaining life (the remaining life being the difference between the term and the maturity of the loan).

On the other hand, for the expected credit loss estimation model, the PD must be segmented according to the periodicity of the projected exposure flows, so that an expected credit loss associated with each point in time of the instrument can be estimated. This lifetime PD is defined as the marginal lifetime PD, PD that constitutes a set of values corresponding to the lifetime PD in each observation period of the instrument, during its remaining life. This PD lifetime is referred to as the marginal PD lifetime (PDLT-MARG n, where it refers to the specific observation period).

Estimated Loss Given Default (LGD)

It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and those the Bank expects to receive, taking into account the cash flows from the realization of any guarantee. LGD models for secured assets consider future collateral valuation forecasts, taking into account the sale discounts, the time of completion of the collateral and the age of the request, the cost of collateral realization and the cure rates (i.e., exit from default).

LGD models for unsecured assets consider recovery time, recovery rates and seniority of claims, the calculation is made on a discounted cash flow basis, where cash flows are discounted against the current interest rate.

Exposure at Default (EAD)

It is defined for the ECL model under IFRS 9 as the exposure of a financial instrument at the time of default. In other words, it is the value to which the Entity is exposed to a possible default by the counterparty (the value of the exposure must consider the balances drawn down and the balances available for the products).

Characteristics of the instrument

A model is defined for the Bank's portfolio that allows identifying and managing in a more adequate manner the expected credit loss estimate based on the intrinsic characteristics of the instrument. In this order of ideas, a segmentation is made in accordance with the Bank's current risk management.

The segmentations described above are carried out subsequently, so that the segmentation criteria constitute a single applicable segmentation model:

Modification

The Bank sometimes renegotiates or modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this occurs, the Bank assesses whether the new terms are materially different from the original terms. The Bank does so by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification simply reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to repay.
- If substantial new terms are introduced, such as an equity/earnings-based shared yield that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant interest rate changes.
- Changes in the currency in which the loan is denominated.
- Insertion of guarantees, other securities or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a "new" asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. Accordingly, the renegotiation date is considered as the initial recognition date for impairment calculations, including the determination of whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Bank also assesses whether the newly recognized financial asset is considered credit-impaired on initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the fact that the debtor was unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognized as a profit or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not materially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in a derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a change in profit or loss.

The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by projecting the discounted cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for credit and non-credit financial assets acquired or originated).

Derecognition other than modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and (i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and has not retained control.

The Bank enters into transactions in which it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes the contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as transfers resulting in derecognition if the Bank:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Has an obligation to remit any cash it receives from the assets without significant delay.

Collateral (stocks and bonds) provided by the Bank under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognized because the Bank retains substantially all of the risks and rewards based on the predetermined repurchase price, and therefore the derecognition criteria are not met. This also applies to certain securitization transactions in which the Bank retains a subordinated residual interest.

e. Significant increase in credit risk

Under the expected loss estimation (ECL) approach and in compliance with the regulatory requirements derived from IFRS 9, Itaú Bank estimated risk parameters such as probabilities of default at 12 months (PD), probability of default over the life of the instrument (PD Life Time), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) and included prospective criteria (Forward Looking) in the probabilities of default taking into account macroeconomic expectations.

For customer credit risk analysis, the bank assigns each debtor a risk rating through statistical models that incorporate payment behavior variables, financial analysis, macroeconomic components, among other factors; without forgetting the assignment of qualifications under evaluation criteria and expert judgment classification that allow collecting information not available in the models.

Likewise, Banco Itaú establishes a risk classification model based on quantitative and qualitative criteria, the purpose of which is to measure and identify the significant increase in credit risk (SICR) of financial instruments.

For Itaú Colombia and its portfolio in Panama, a transversal ECL estimation model is defined, which depends both on the segmentation or characterization of the product, as well as on the corresponding risk rating included in the new model under the IFRS 9 approach and a model of individual analysis for debtors with particular conditions of complexity and/or size of their exposure.

The value of provisions for the Entity is defined as the amount equivalent to the Expected *Credit Losses* (ECL), estimated under the aforementioned internal risk parameter models.

Said expected credit loss (ECL) is estimated based on the present value of the difference between contractual cash flows and expected cash flows of part of the instrument for individual evaluation. The amount of ECL and, therefore, of provisions, will be estimated and updated on each date of presentation of financial statements, which in the case of Panama is defined on a monthly basis, in order to reflect changes in the credit risk of instruments frequently."

The following table summarizes by type of asset the range above which a significant increase in the life of the instrument is determined, as well as some qualitative indicators evaluated:

Portfolio type		% absolute increase over the life of the asset (lifetime)	% relative increase over the life of the asset (lifetime)	Qualitative indicators
Corporate				• Restructured loans • Increase in credit risk of other financial instruments
No information	0	1016.99%	7.11%	
Small companies 1	1	55.43%	25.80%	
Small companies 2	2	288.76%	27.09%	
Medium-sized companies 1	3	417.50%	53.66%	
Medium- sized companies 2	4	895.78%	13.73%	
Large companies	5	4759.73%	10.49%	
Companies with low risk of non-compliance	6	1416.49%	0.62%	
Government	7	958.18%	0.01%	

Portfolio type		% absolute increase over the life of the asset (lifetime)	% relative increase over the life of the asset (lifetime)	Qualitative indicators
Natural persons (individuals)				• Increase in credit risk of other financial instruments
Lease	1	13.10%	23.79%	
Payroll-deduction loan maturity 1	2	90.90%	10.02%	
Payroll-deduction loan maturity 2	3	0.91%	1002.13%	
Payroll-deduction loan maturity 3	4	0.67%	2.08%	
Payroll-deduction loan maturity 4	5	72.74%	1241.23%	
Revolving	6	59.09%	252.88%	
Overdraft	7	0.62%	199.26%	
Card	8	39.79%	172.47%	
Mortgage maturity 1	9	12.94%	79.54%	
Restructured maturity 1	10	15.25%	3.64%	
Restructured maturity 2	11	20.35%	1.92%	
Restructured maturity 3	12	0.22%	27.16%	
Restructured maturity 4	13	53.92%	350.78%	
Other loans maturity 1	14	21.08%	75.85%	
Other loans maturity 2	15	38.73%	0.67%	
Other loans maturity 3	16	59.94%	1.60%	
Other loans maturity 4	17	47.48%	164.39%	

The following are the criteria used for the calculation of forward looking:

	As of December 31, 2024			
	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP growth				
Base scenario	1.6	3.4	3.0	3.0
Positive scenario	2.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
Negative scenario	0.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
Unemployment indicator				
Base scenario	10.2	9.5	9.5	9.5
Positive scenario	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.7
Negative scenario	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.3
Monetary policy intervention rate				
Base scenario	8.75	6	5.75	5.75
Positive scenario	7.75	5	5.25	5.25
Negative scenario	9.75	7	6.25	6.25
Exchange rate				
Base scenario	4100	4200	4000	4000
Positive scenario	3901	3857	3573	3573
Negative scenario	4315	4607	4490	4490
Inflation				
Base scenario	5,6	3,5	3,0	3,0
Positive scenario	5,3	2,8	2,0	1,7
Negative scenario	6,6	5,1	4,5	5,1

g. Impairment coverage on the loan portfolio

The following table shows the impairment coverage ratio on the loan portfolio and the results of the sensitivity scenarios of the expected credit loss:

As of December 31, 2024

	MCOP%
Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)	**993,811,918**
Total loan portfolio before impairment	**20,141,672,487**
Percentage of coverage (ECL/Total loan portfolio before impairment)	4.93%
Percentage of coverage optimistic scenario (ECL optimistic scenario / Total loan portfolio before impairment)	4.89%
Percentage of coverage medium scenario (ECL medium scenario / Total loan portfolio before impairment)	4.93%
Percentage of coverage pessimistic scenario (ECL pessimistic scenario / Total loan portfolio before impairment)	4.95%

As of December 31, 2023

	MCOP%
Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)	**1,097,172,701**
Total loan portfolio before impairment	**20,736,250,549**
Percentage of coverage (ECL/Total loan portfolio before impairment)	3.73%
Percentage of coverage optimistic scenario (ECL optimistic scenario / Total loan portfolio before impairment)	3.45%
Percentage of coverage medium scenario (ECL medium scenario / Total loan portfolio before impairment)	3.70%
Percentage of coverage pessimistic scenario (ECL pessimistic scenario / Total loan portfolio before impairment)	3.97%

The following is the timing of the loan portfolio based on delinquencies:

	As of December 31, 2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Impairment
	MCOP	MCOP
0-29 days	19,220,703,949	486,616,950
30-59 days	157,139,646	52,246,228
60-89 days	68,753,861	34,764,504
90-180 days	235,856,936	156,834,871
More than 181 days	459,218,095	263,349,365
Total	**20,141,672,487**	**993,811,918**

	As of December 31, 2023	
	Gross carrying amount	Impairment
	MCOP	MCOP
0-29 days	19,796,256,240	592,818,062
30-59 days	160,805,163	51,095,600
60-89 days	103,991,559	53,384,480
90-180 days	211,312,944	123,230,699
More than 181 days	463,884,643	276,643,860
Total	**20,736,250,549,00**	**1,097,172,701,00**

h. Financial derivative contracts

The Bank maintains strict controls over open positions in derivative contracts negotiated directly with its counterparties. In any case, the credit risk is limited to the fair value of those contracts favorable to the Bank (asset position), which represents only a small fraction of the notional values of these instruments. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the customer lending limits, together with potential exposures due to market fluctuations. In order to mitigate the risks, counterparty deposit margins are often used to mitigate the risks.

i. Contingent commitments

The Bank operates with various instruments that, although they involve exposure to credit risk, are not reflected in the Balance Sheet: guarantees and sureties, documentary letters of credit, letters of guarantee and commitments to grant credits.

Guarantees and sureties represent an irrevocable payment obligation. In the event that a guaranteed client does not fulfill its obligations to third parties guaranteed by the Bank, the Bank will make the corresponding payments, so that these transactions represent the same exposure to credit risk as a common loan.

Documentary letters of credit are commitments documented by the Bank on behalf of the customer that are guaranteed by the shipped goods to which they relate and, therefore, have a lower risk than a direct indebtedness. Guarantee bonds correspond to contingent commitments that become effective only if the customer does not comply with the performance of works agreed with a third party, guaranteed by them.

In the case of commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to losses in an amount equal to the unused amount of the commitment. However, the probable amount of loss is less than the unused commitment total. The Bank monitors the maturity period of lines of credit because long-term commitments generally have a higher credit risk than short-term commitments.

j. Financial instruments

For this type of assets, the Bank measures the probability of uncollectibility to issuers using internal and external ratings such as risk evaluators independent from the Bank.

k. Maximum credit risk exposure

The distribution by financial asset of the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk, as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, for the various components of the balance sheet, including derivatives, without deducting collateral and other credit enhancements received, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Loan portfolio	19,147,860,569	19,639,077,848
Trade and other receivables	214,834,585	328,822,485
Financial derivative contracts	701,103,225	977,370,123
Repurchase agreements	90,402,083	604,006,679
Investments at fair value through OCI	2,998,213,445	2,072,810,871
Investments at amortized cost	1,204,762,945	1,617,503,336
Other assets	64,569,738	71,426,864
Total	**24,421,746,590**	**25,311,018,206**

For further details of the maximum credit risk exposure and concentration for each type of financial instrument, refer to the specific notes. An analysis of credit risk concentration by industry of financial assets is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Maximum gross exposure MCOP	Maximum net exposure MCOP	%
Agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing	579,143,807	567,590,654	4.27%
Mining and quarrying	73,263,488	66,205,069	0.54%
Manufacturing industries	1,574,213,810	1,523,516,246	11.60%
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	1,604,580,039	1,602,580,281	11.82%
Construction	588,552,787	441,759,177	4.34%
Water supply; sewage disposal, waste management and remediation	130,431,489	130,165,894	0.96%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,249,379,636	1,202,359,522	9.20%
Transportation and warehousing	237,938,498	188,570,018	1.75%
Accommodation and food service activities	260,823,393	254,843,397	1.92%
Information and communication	459,277,141	458,066,749	3.38%
Financial and insurance activities	207,739,152	201,902,037	1.53%
Real estate activities	460,820,306	442,477,594	3.39%
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	466,988,091	458,576,607	3.44%
Administrative and support service activities	121,725,077	120,088,547	0.90%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security plans	21,474,942	21,437,468	0.16%
Education	121,511,815	115,849,864	0.90%
Human health care and social assistance activities	365,061,731	360,246,071	2.69%
Artistic, entertainment and recreational activities	7,713,517	5,696,920	0.06%
Other service activities	16,750,883	16,502,360	0.12%
Activities of households as employers	30,004	29,489	0.00%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2,596,893	2,592,326	0.02%
Capital annuitants only for natural persons (individuals)	4,920,783,208	4,703,625,748	36.25%
Salaried employees: Natural persons and illiquid estates, whose income comes from employment, legal or statutory	104,438,197	99,040,935	0.77%
Subtotal commercial loans	**13,575,237,904**	**12,983,722,973**	**100.00%**
Consumer loans	**3,312,133,734**	**2,987,830,074**	-
Mortgage loans	**3,254,300,849**	**3,176,307,518**	-
Total	**20,141,672,487**	**19,147,860,565**	-

Itaú. Establecimiento bancario.

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Maximum gross exposure MCOP	Maximum net exposure MCOP	%
Agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing	406,520,463	394,017,542	3.02%
Mining and quarrying	64,892,503	59,480,934	0.48%
Manufacturing industries	1,761,386,728	1,720,653,605	13.08%
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	766,751,415	760,949,117	5.69%
Construction	915,342,520	784,844,439	6.79%
Water supply; sewage disposal, waste management and remediation	129,589,944	128,260,480	0.96%
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,208,076,190	1,145,129,867	8.97%
Transportation and warehousing	224,506,136	188,815,884	1.67%
Accommodation and food service activities	206,866,833	193,552,242	1.54%
Information and communication	288,870,696	285,823,414	2.14%
Financial and insurance activities	557,294,307	547,951,400	4.14%
Real estate activities	503,880,784	493,925,378	3.74%
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	544,535,686	530,760,542	4.04%
Administrative and support service activities	143,938,446	140,165,482	1.07%
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security plans	27,347,829	27,070,947	0.20%
Education	139,054,621	134,778,038	1.03%
Human health care and social assistance activities	342,689,526	335,248,222	2.54%
Artistic, entertainment and recreational activities	13,472,319	13,201,623	0.10%
Other service activities	21,146,173	20,799,628	0.16%
Activities of households as employers	469	444	0.00%
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	3,704,228	3,691,996	0.03%
Capital annuitants only for natural persons (individuals)	5,114,969,137	4,870,589,253	37.97%
Salaried employees: Natural persons and illiquid estates, whose income comes from employment, legal or statutory	86,102,378	79,130,608	0.64%
Subtotal commercial loans	**13,470,939,331**	**12,858,841,085**	**100.00%**
Consumer loans	**3,766,401,117**	**3,339,579,817**	-
Mortgage loans	**3,498,910,101**	**3,440,656,943**	-
Total	**20,736,250,549**	**19,639,077,845**	-

l. Guarantees

In order to mitigate credit risk, guarantees are held in favor of the Bank. The main guarantees held by customers are as follows:

- For loans to companies the main guarantees are:
  - Machinery and/or equipment
  - Projects under construction specific purpose buildings, and
  - Urban sites or land
- For loans to individuals the main guarantees are:
  - Houses
  - Apartments, and
  - Automobiles

Itaú. Establecimiento bancario.

3. Financial risk management

a) Definition and principles of financial risk management

Market risk

Market risk corresponds to the exposure to economic losses or gains caused by movements in market prices and variables. This exposure arises both in the trading book, where positions are valued at market value, and in the banking book. The different valuation methodologies make it necessary to use different tools to measure and control the impact on both the value of the positions and the institution's financial margin.

These risk management decisions are reviewed in the committee structures, the most important of which is the ALCO (Assets and Liabilities Committee).

Each of the activities are measured, analyzed, and reported on a daily basis based on different metrics that may capture their risk profile.

Below are the main risk factors and then the tools that allow us to monitor the main impacts of market risk factors to which the bank and its subsidiaries are exposed.

Funding liquidity risk

Funding liquidity risk corresponds to the exposure of the Bank and its subsidiaries to events that affect their ability to meet in a timely manner and at reasonable costs, cash disbursements arising from maturities of non-renewed term liabilities, withdrawals of open balances, maturity or settlement of derivatives, settlement of investments, or any other payment obligation in accordance with their respective requirements.

Financial institutions are exposed to funding liquidity risk, which is intrinsic to the intermediation role they play in the economy. In general, it is observed in the financial markets that the demand for medium and long-term financing is much greater than the supply of funds at these terms, and that there is a significant supply of short-term financing. In this sense, the intermediation role of financial institutions, by assuming the risk of satisfying the demand for medium and long-term financing through the intermediation of available short-term funds, is fundamental for the proper functioning of the economy.

Adequate management of funding liquidity risk should not only make it possible to meet contractual obligations in a timely manner, but also:

- That the liquidation of its positions. when so decided, can be carried out without significant losses.
- That the commercial and treasury activity of the Bank and its subsidiaries can be financed at competitive rates.
- That the Bank does not incur in regulatory faults or sanctions for non-compliance with regulations.

Financial risk monitoring and control structure

Market risk

Management tools

<u>**Internal monitoring**</u>

- **Trading book**

In the measurement and follow-up of market risk in trading operations, all operations contracted by Treasury Management for the development of its activity are taken into account, in order to meet its budgeted objectives, all within the risk limits and any other framework that conditions the Bank's global activity or strategy. The positions to be measured in this operation are those accounted for in negotiable investments, foreign exchange position, as well as the derivatives operation accounted for in the trading derivatives book.

- **Bank Book**

The Bank Book consists mainly of:

Assets

- Cash
- Commercial, mortgage and consumer loans from the commercial areas.
- Fixed-income instruments, classified in the available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, and marketable portfolios of the financial management.

Liabilities

- Balances on demand
- Time deposits
- Current and subordinated bonds
- Accounting hedging derivative instruments

- **Value at Risk (VaR) - stress scenarios**

The estimation of market risk used by the Bank in its internal model is made by means of a statistical measure whose estimation methodology is called Historical Simulation. This system consists of observing the behavior of the profits and losses that would have occurred with the current positions, if the market conditions of a certain historical period had been in force, and from this information inferring the maximum loss with a certain level of confidence.

This measure estimates the maximum loss and uses a historical series of 1040 observations (data), with a confidence level of 99% and a time horizon of 1 day.

- **Market risk metrics**

During 2024, Banco Itaú Colombia S. A. performs the measurement of Market Risks under stress scenarios. These measurements are performed under an opening of portfolio levels or positions (Opening of the Banking Book according to its business purpose).

The Bank has the following methodologies to quantify the exposure to the materialization of stress scenarios.

New worst scenario:

It is a VaR metric under stress scenarios that allow estimating the maximum estimated loss of market risk positions. This metric is composed of three measures and the worst scenario will be defined for risk consumptions that allow permanent monitoring under alerts in the case of monitoring positions per desk and limits for total consumption (maximum loss in terms of economic VaR).

The three measures used to quantify the maximum risk correspond to: 1) Result of the average of the 25 worst days of an observable historical series of the last 4 years, which is called ("Expected Shortfall"), a Basel III measure. This metric began to be applied in January 2021, replacing the worst day. 2) Standardized scenario or Delta Gama scenario, which corresponds to shocks in basis points to the market curve and 3) shocks agreed by vote or CECON scenarios, with this information shocks to the market curves are estimated and the impacts on market risk are evaluated.

Stress scenarios definition

	Escenarios CECON	Escenarios Delta – Gamma	Escenarios Worst Period
Tipo de Escenario	Escenarios: Optimista, pesimista y megapesimista votados por el Comité CECON	Escenarios creados a partir de choques predeterminados de -10% a +10% en los factores de riesgo	Escenario obtenidos a través del peor resultado de una serie histórica de 1.040 días, considerando un holding period de 10 días.
Factores de Riesgo Considerados	Tasas de interés y tipo de cambio	Tasas de interés y tipo de cambio	Tasas de interés y tipo de cambio
Frecuencia de Cálculo	Diaria	Diaria	Diaria
Ventajas	Escenarios prospectivos; los escenarios votados capturan la percepción que tienen los votantes acerca de los movimientos de mercado, incluyendo choques no paralelos en las curvas.	Con el uso de escenarios predefinidos se garantiza que los factores de riesgos se estresen dentro del intervalo definido, independientemente de la posición de la cartera o portafolio.	Escenarios Históricos: Cuenta con un horizonte de tiempo definido y conserva la correlación histórica de los diversos factores de riesgo de la cartera.

The performance of the new market risk metric at the end of December 2024 is as follows:

MARKET RISK METRIC STRUCTURE FOR BANCO ITAÚ COLOMBIA (AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF COLOMBIAN PESOS)

Control de Límites Internos Colombia Consolidado

Gerencia de Riesgos Financieros

	Tipo	Métrica	Uso 31-dic	Límite/Alerta	Uso/Limite	Estatus
Nivel 0 - Banco Itau Colombia						
New Worst Económico	Límite	New Worst	65,809	95,270	69.1%	OK
New Worst Capital	Límite	New Worst	46,291	86,014	53.8%	OK
New Worst Resultados	Límite	New Worst	14,775	32,241	45.8%	OK
Nivel 1 - Institucional						
New Worst Económico	Límite	New Worst	2,086	9,000	23.2%	OK
New Worst Capital	Límite	New Worst	1,083	7,200	15.0%	OK
New Worst Resultados	Límite	New Worst	1,313	2,700	48.6%	OK
Nivel 1 - Vicepresidencia de Tesorería						
New Worst Económico	Límite	New Worst	63,723	92,520	68.9%	OK
New Worst Capital	Límite	New Worst	45,208	83,314	54.3%	OK
New Worst Resultados	Límite	New Worst	13,462	31,706	42.5%	OK
Nivel 2 - Trading	Tipo	Métrica	Uso	Límite/Alerta	Uso/Limite	Estatus
VaR	Límite	VaR Pond. (99%)	2,594	10,000	25.9%	OK
IR	*Límite*	*VaR Pond. (99%)*	2,497	6,900	36.2%	OK
FX	*Límite*	*VaR Pond. (99%)*	499	5,000	10.0%	OK
VaR Simple	Alerta	VaR Simple	4,478	9,250	48.4%	OK
New Worst	Alerta	New Worst	17,658	30,000	58.9%	OK
Nivel 2 - Banking	Tipo	Métrica	Uso	Límite/Alerta	Uso/Limite	Estatus
VaR	Límite	VaR Pond. (99%)	11,420	24,832	46.0%	OK
IR	*Límite*	*VaR Pond. (99%)*	11,552	24,260	47.6%	OK
FX	*Límite*	*VaR Pond. (99%)*	1,457	3,200	45.5%	OK
VaR Simple	Alerta	VaR Simple	19,571	23,410	83.6%	OK
New Worst	Alerta	New Worst	58,659	74,491	78.7%	OK

(*) Cifras en Millones COP

1. Funding liquidity risk

a) Management tools

In order to comply with the objectives of funding liquidity risk management, the monitoring and control structure is focused on the following approaches:

- Short-term maturity mismatch
- Hedging capacity through the use of liquid assets.
- Concentration of funding providers

Additionally, the liquidity risk monitoring and control structure is complemented with stress scenario analysis, in order to observe the institution's capacity to respond to illiquidity events.

(1) <u>Internal monitoring</u>

(a) Limits and alerts

(i) Liquid assets

The composition of liquid assets at the end of December 2024 after applying the respective *haircuts* to price volatility and market liquidity adjustments. Within the liquid assets, a high-quality concentration alert of at least 80% is contemplated.

ITAÚ COLOMBIA LIQUID ASSETS

Investment portfolio Colombia December 31, 2024	Liquid Assets Local Currency (30 days)	Liquid Assets Foreign Currency (30 days)	Total Liquid Assets
	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Cash and cash equivalents	743,171,000	152,410,000	895,581,000
Central bonds or treasury	2,515,085,000	-	2,515,085,000
Corporate bonds	(680,294,000)	-	(680,294,000)
Average required reserve	**2,577,962,000**	**152,410,000**	**2,730,372,000**
Liquid assets	743,171,000	152,410,000	895,581,000

(ii) Wholesale daily maturities

In order to control the concentration of funding sources and safeguard compliance with the obligations, a follow-up of maturities of term deposits of wholesale customers is established. This follow-up has been materialized in a daily alert for the IFIS segment MMMCOP 100 and Government MMMCOP 300.

Special treatment is given to this customer segment for two reasons:

- They individually represent a relevant proportion of Itaú.
- Given the profile of customers in the wholesale segment, the renewal rate of these deposits is usually lower. This last reason is consistent with the modeling of flows to be disbursed in the regulatory reports, where no renewal is assumed for wholesale customer deposits.

The maturity profile of wholesale deposits is monitored on a daily basis, so that excesses are detected and reported as the maturity profile is structured.

(iii) Alerts regarding liquidity requirements

In addition to monitoring and reporting all internal limits on a daily basis, senior management is informed monthly, through the ALCO and the Board of Directors, giving special importance to monitoring the liquidity position of the Bank, through the presentation of an analysis of concentration measures, performance and/or other relevant variables.

Monitoring of funding sources

The monitoring of variations in the stock of short-term funding such as time deposits and demand balances for each of the segments represents a key variable within the monitoring of the Bank's liquidity. Identifying abnormal volatilities in these sources of funding allows us to quickly foresee possible undesirable liquidity events and thus suggest action plans for their management.

During 2024, we continued with the different liability diversification strategies which contemplated:

a. Regularization of the balances of International Financial Institutions (IFIS) liabilities with measures of ceilings and rates.
b. Control and follow-up of the Top 50 IFIS liabilities to avoid concentrations.
c. New client acquisition (expansion of the number of counterparties).
d. Increase in the balances of existing customers with low deposits.
e. Control of maturities of term deposits to avoid concentrations over time.

This strategy allows the bank to continue to improve its funding structure with a view to greater funding stability.

(a) Regulatory monitoring

In the Colombian market, the regulatory measurement known as IRL standard model measures the mismatches at terms of 7 and 30 days of balance sheet positions (assets and liabilities) and off-balance sheet positions such as derivatives.

The model applies that for positions with contractual maturity no rollover percentages are applied. For positions without contractual maturity (demand deposits), the historical behavior is analyzed in order to estimate the volatility by segments.

The net liquidity requirement results from the difference between outflows and the minimum between 75% of outflows and total income. This requirement cannot be greater than liquid assets.

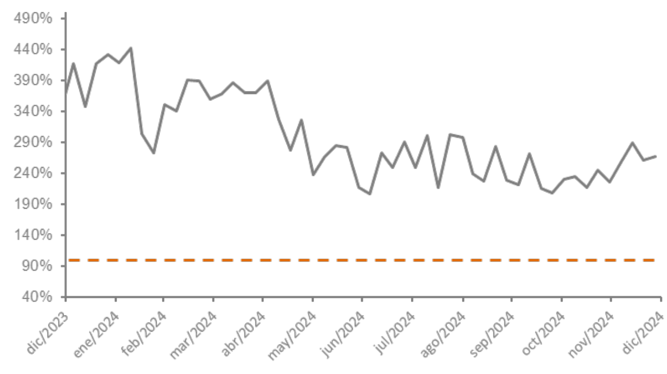
Regarding long-term liquidity (standard model), the CFEN indicator "Net Stable Funding Ratio" (CFEN, per its Spanish initials) must always be equal to or greater than 100%, which is calculated as the ratio between the Available Stable Funding (FED, per its Spanish initials) and the Required Stable Funding (FER, per its Spanish initials).

The FED is measured based on the general characteristics of the relative stability of the entities' funding sources, including the contractual maturity of their liabilities and the propensity for withdrawal by funding providers. The amount of the FED is calculated by multiplying the book value of each liability and equity item by the respective stipulated FED factor and then aggregating all the weighted items.

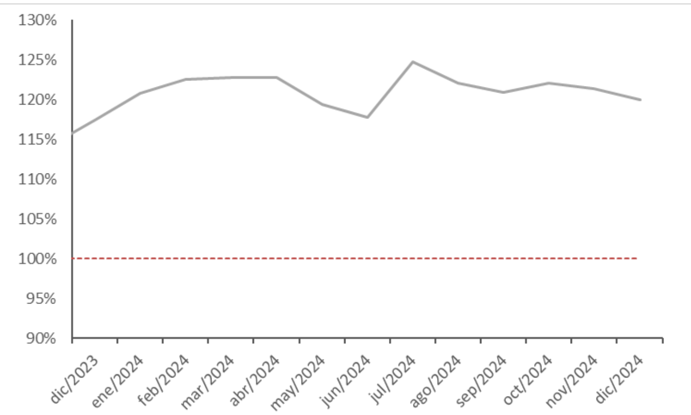
The FER is calculated based on the general characteristics of the liquidity risk profile of the institutions' assets and off-balance sheet positions. This item is determined by multiplying the book value of each of the assets and off-balance sheet positions by the respective FER stipulated factor and then adding all the weighted items.

Below are some statistics as of December 31, 2024:

Evolution of the Regulatory IRL 7 and 30 Days



Evolution of CFEN Indicator



The Bank continues with the control and follow-up of liquidity measures, under stress scenarios with international guidelines (Basel), in order to provide better liquidity management and supervision. The established indicators are:

LCR: Short-term Liquidity Coverage Ratio. The LCR ensures that banks have an adequate stock of unencumbered, high quality liquid assets that can be easily and immediately converted into cash in the private markets to cover their liquidity needs in a 30-day liquidity stress scenario.

This index seeks to represent a stress scenario that measures the institution's ability to meet its short-term commitments in a systemic stress scenario, thus it is also an indicator that supports diversification strategies. It measures the relationship between the Bank's uses and sources of funds.

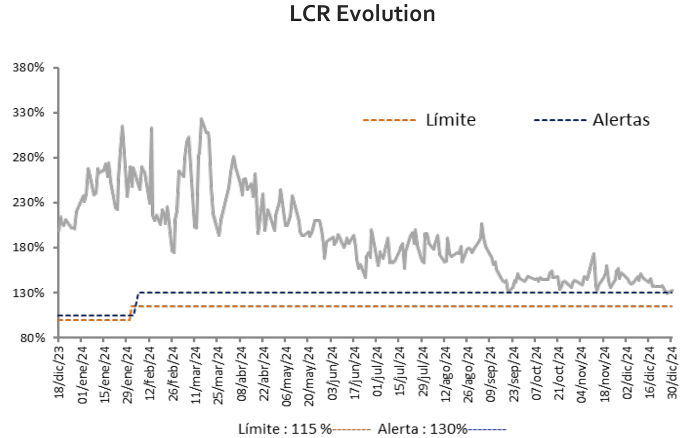
NSFR: This ratio seeks to maintain an adequate level of stable funding (available stable funding) to meet the Bank's long-term funding needs (required stable funding), this ratio quantifies the Bank's structural liquidity.

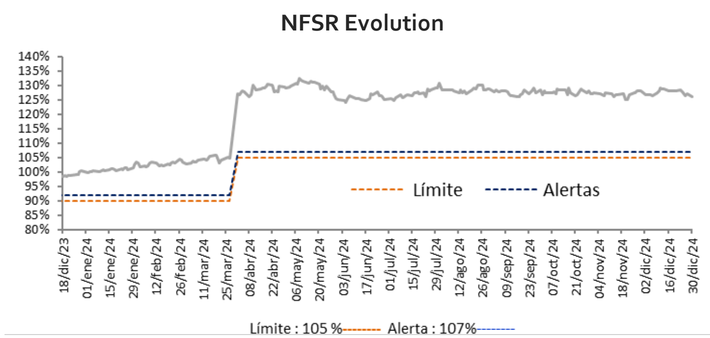
Available stable funding is characterized by those funding sources that are expected to remain stable over a one-year horizon. The required stable funding will correspond to the bank's projected funding needs over at least a one-year horizon.

The Bank's LCR and NSFR calculations are a limit according to Chilean Head Office guidelines and under the Central Bank of Brazil model.

Itaú. Establecimiento bancario.

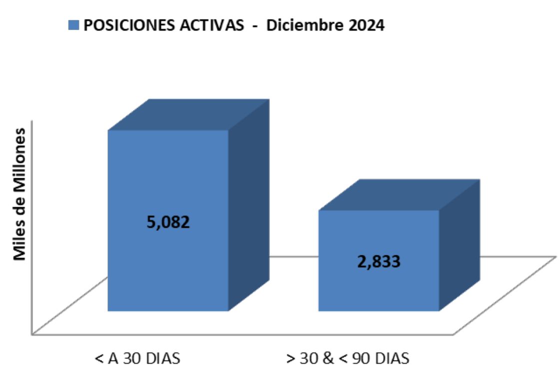
As of December 2024, the consolidated LCR indicator (Colombia-Panama) stands at 133.28%, and the consolidated NSFR/CFEN indicator stands at 126.0%. The defined internal limits are LCR 115% and NSFR/CFEN 105%.

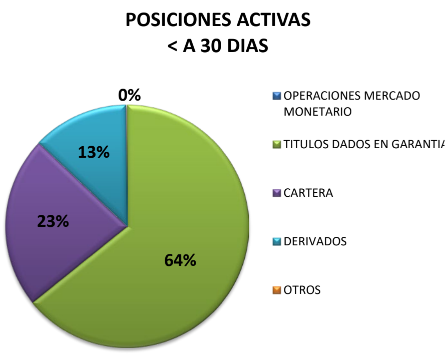


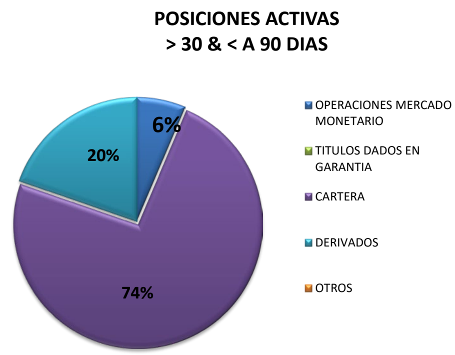


LIQUIDITY RISK - ANALYSIS OF MATURITIES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD TO MANAGE LIQUIDITY RISK

The following is the behavior obtained for the total financial assets held to manage liquidity risk in accordance with the regulatory model as of December 31, 2024.







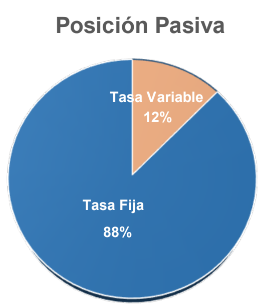
(*) The loan portfolio consists of commercial, consumer and mortgage loans. It is worth mentioning that these positions do not include the value of available/liquid assets.

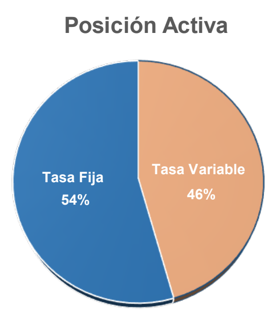
INFORMATION ON THE INTEREST RATE STRUCTURE OF THE BALANCE SHEET

Below are the asset and liability positions, indexed to the respective interest rate of Banco Itaú Colombia.

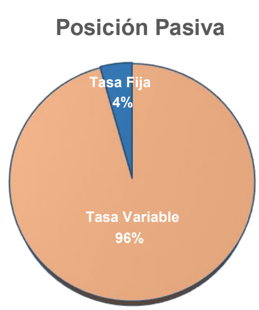
The composition of Itaú's balance sheet by interest rate as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

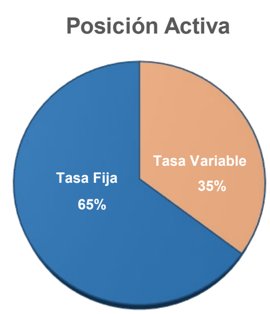
Moneda Legal





Moneda Extranjera





- In asset positions, investment portfolios, money market operations and portfolio balances are added together.
- In liability positions, demand and time deposits, money market operations, bond issues and bank loans are added together.

E.3. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates arising from exposures in various currencies, mainly with respect to U.S. dollars (USD) and Euros (EUR). The foreign currency exchange rate risk arises mainly from foreign currency obligations and future commercial transactions also in foreign currency. Financial entities in Colombia are authorized by Banco de la República to trade foreign currency and maintain balances in foreign currency in foreign accounts. Legal regulations in Colombia oblige financial entities to maintain a daily own position in foreign currency, determined by the difference between the rights and obligations denominated in foreign currency recorded on and off the balance sheet, whose average of three business days may not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the technical equity, and such average of three business days in foreign currency may be negative without exceeding five percent (5%) of the technical equity expressed in USD.

Likewise, financial entities must comply with the own cash position which is determined by the difference between assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, excluding derivatives, and some investments. As of May 2018, there are no upper or lower limits.

In addition, financial entities must comply with the calculation of the gross leverage position, which is defined as the sum of: (i) the rights and obligations in forward and futures contracts stipulated in foreign currency, excluding the obligations of those transactions involving both a right and an obligation in foreign currency; ii) spot transactions stipulated in foreign currency with fulfillment greater than or equal to one banking day, excluding the obligations of those transactions involving both a right and an obligation in foreign currency; and iii) the exchange exposure associated with debit contingencies and credit contingencies acquired in the negotiation of options and derivatives on the exchange rate. As of May 2018, there are no upper or lower limits. The determination of the maximum or minimum amount of the own position in foreign currency must be established based on the adequate equity of each financial entity on the last day of the second preceding calendar month, converted at the exchange rate established by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance at the close of the immediately preceding month.

Substantially all of the Bank's foreign currency assets and liabilities are held in USD. The following is the detail of the assets and liabilities in foreign currency held by the Bank as of December 31, 2024, and as of December 31, 2023:

December 31, 2024

Account	USD (Thousands)	EUR (Thousands)	Other currencies expressed in USD (Thousands)	Total COP (Thousands)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	34,214,90	6,552,62	104,73	181,494,622
Monetary market transactions	30,031,25	-	-	132,412,286
Investments in debt securities at fair value through OCI	78,836,76	-	8,815,13	386,470,320
Investments in debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	89,304,98	-	-	393,759,031
Investments in equity instruments	101,362,84	-	-	446,923,966
Loan portfolio	105,528,98	-	-	465,293,111
Other receivables	20,470,07	-	-	90,255,621
Derivative instrument hedges	146,763,23	-	-	647,101,092
Trading derivative instruments	494,686,68	(8,212,02)	(94,855,59)	1,725,099,575
Other assets	13,75	-	-	60,630
Total assets	**1,101,213,44**	**(1,659,40)**	**(85,935,73)**	**4,468,870,254**

Account	USD (Thousands)	EUR (Thousands)	Other currencies expressed in USD (Thousands)	Total COP (Thousands)
Liabilities				
Customer deposits	24,968,48	5,958,41	1,339,25	143,432,705
Liability positions – money market transactions	20,004,94	-	-	88,204,801
Financial obligations	330,702,07	-	-	1,458,115,029
Accounts payable	422,25	6,76	0,58	1,895,454
Derivative instruments	583,842,22	(29,999,49)	(61,427,03)	2,165,261,814
Hedging derivative instruments	107,506,86	-	-	474,013,891
Other liabilities	19,537,16	-	-	**86,142,252**
Total liabilities	**1,086,983,98**	**(24,034,32)**	**(60,087,20)**	**4,417,065,946**
Net asset position (liabilities)	**14,229,46**	**22,374,92**	**(25,848,53)**	**51,804,308**

December 31, 2023

Account	USD (Thousands)	EUR (Thousands)	Other currencies expressed in USD (Thousands)	Total COP (Thousands)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	113,535,00	1,566,56	533,25	442,628,993
Monetary market transactions	2,001,21	-	-	7,648,729
Investments in debt securities at fair value through OCI	173,790,06	-	-	664,234,298
Investments in debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	219,363,03	-	-	838,416,481
Investments in equity instruments	104,377,77	-	-	398,937,074
Financial assets by loan portfolio at amortized cost	94,893,74	-	-	362,688,617
Other receivables	60,588,19	-	-	231,571,087
Derivative instruments hedges	(113,949,12)	-	-	(435,519,242)
Trading derivative instruments	(762,406,69)	9,526,81	4,512,67	(2,856,240,631)
Other assets	14,45	-	-	55,232
Total assets	**(107,792,36)**	**11,093,37**	**5,045,92**	**(345,579,362)**

Account	USD (Thousands)	EUR (Thousands)	Other currencies expressed in USD (Thousands)	Total COP (Thousands)
Liabilities				
Trading derivative instruments				
Customer deposits	44,912.65	3,326.25	460.26	187,546,845
Liability positions – money market transactions	25,422.01	-	-	97,164,208
Financial obligations	526,593.35	-	-	2,012,666,126
Issued instruments	174,874.18	-	-	668,377,843
Accounts payable	1,403.90	6,55	0.42	5,395,183
Derivative instruments	(556,840.49)	10,367.08	4,557.29	(2,066,816,447)
Hedging derivative instruments	(387,335.36)	-	-	(1,480,415,104)
Other liabilities	23,549.02	-	-	**90,005,546**
Total liabilities	**(147,420.74)**	**13,699.88**	**5,017.97**	**(486,075,800)**
Net asset position (liabilities)	**39,628.38**	**(2,606.51)**	**27.95**	**140,496,438**

The objective of the Bank in relation to operations in foreign currency is to fundamentally attend to the needs of clients for international trade and financing in foreign currency and to assume positions in accordance with the authorized limits.

The Bank's management has established policies that require its subsidiaries to manage their foreign currency exchange rate risk against their functional currency. Bank entities are required to financially hedge (even opting for accounting hedge treatment) their exchange rate exposure using derivative operations, especially forward contracts. The net position in foreign currency of each entity is controlled daily by the treasury divisions of each of them, which are in charge of closing the positions, adjusting them to the established tolerance levels.

The Bank has various investments in subsidiaries abroad, whose net assets are exposed to conversion risk in their financial statements for consolidation purposes. The exposure arising from the net assets in foreign operations is mainly hedged by derivative instruments in foreign currency.

4. Quantitative and qualitative information about operational and security risk

a. Internal controls and operational risk

Internal Control and Operational Risk

Itaú takes into account that there are both internal and external factors that can increase the risk in its operations, either due to the internal dynamics of each of its business lines or due to external factors, such as regulations, environmental aspects, system failures or even human errors in the processes, so to minimize risks, it qualifies the impact they generate, establishing controls / mitigation actions within the operational risk management framework.

The assessment and measurement of risk exposure at Itaú meets the requirements of the regulations issued by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance regarding the Operational Risk Management System through the identification, measurement, control, and reporting of the risks it faces daily in order to keep them under control, ensuring adequate management of potential impacts, and strengthening its control environment.

Additionally, Itaú maintains defined strategies and periodic tests for business continuity that guarantee the operability of critical processes in the event of each of the scenarios contemplated in the model. These are reinforced with actions that allow for continuous improvements to be applied to maintain operations within the framework of effectiveness and efficiency through ongoing testing, training at all levels of the organization, as well as crisis response protocols.

Operational risk control procedure

In this way, risks are classified and the effectiveness of controls is guaranteed. This is reflected in reports and governance bodies, as well as in monitoring mechanisms that include members of Senior Management, as defined in the Three Lines of Defense. These actions support the reduction of financial losses, reputational protection, and regulatory compliance. The business and administration areas, as part of the First Line of Defense, apply the risk control procedure to each process on an ongoing basis.

Improvement actions have specific deadlines and action plans, which are reported and analyzed by the governance bodies responsible for evaluating and monitoring them. The bodies established for internal control include:

- Higher Commission on Operational Risk
- Higher Commission on Digital Security and Fraud Prevention (Cyber)
- Comprehensive Risk Committee
- Audit Committee
- Board of Directors

Additionally, the Internal Audit conducts an independent assessment of the Operational Risk Management System, which is part of the Comprehensive Risk Management System (SIAR), seeking to ensure adherence to the criteria established in local and corporate regulations as part of its responsibility as Itaú's Third Line of Defense. Likewise, the Statutory Audit periodically conducts an assessment from the perspective of an independent third party, validating the coverage and correct measurement of processes and their controls.

During 2024, the Bank's net operational risk losses amounted to MMCOP 12,706, with the external fraud category being the most impacted at MMCOP 10,613.

The entity continues to strengthen efforts to minimize the impact of fraud, primarily through the development of prevention models applied to transactional channels to prevent the spread of this scourge. Additionally, it provides ongoing support through periodic training for our clients to protect them from the types of fraud to which they are exposed. It also includes internal training to strengthen the control environment, messages to prevent scams/fraud that may affect them (annual financial education plan), and the strengthening of rules and parameters for credit and debit card transactions online, primarily.

5. Money laundering and terrorist financing risk management

Banco Itaú Colombia S. A, in line with the provisions of Basic Legal Circular 029/2014 Part I, Title IV, Chapter IV, managed its Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Management System "SARLAFT" during 2024, through the implementation and/or updating of policies, controls and procedures that seek due diligence to prevent the use of the Bank in illicit activities associated with ML/TF risks, promoting the development of our corporate strategic plan and its focus on positioning the culture of comprehensive management of SARLAFT, strengthening organizational mandates on the following fronts:

Regarding Alerting and Performance Management, statistical segmentation models were validated and updated in 2024 to calibrate and strengthen transactional monitoring and customer analysis strategies based on risk factors (customer, product, channel, and jurisdiction), aligned with standards and best practices in this process.

Regarding the Dynamic Model for ML/FT Risk Management, which seeks, based on the guidelines of the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, to implement methodologies for evaluating the efficiencies of AML/CFT processes and controls and ensuring the value chain in ML/FT risk management, the risk matrix was updated based on the results of strategic studies of AML/CFT source crimes, which have made it possible to identify the vulnerabilities to which Itaú is exposed and thus take actions that allow anticipation to avoid the materialization of the risk.

Fronts such as the ML/FT risk management culture were strengthened with the development and dissemination of knowledge capsules that, in addition to annual reinforcement training and targeted training in different areas of the Bank, addressed specific topics in an educational manner, seeking to raise employee awareness of the underlying crimes of money laundering and how to mitigate them through process and control management.

Customer Centricity focused efforts on improving the customer data update process from the technological, experience, and operational perspectives, focusing the commercial area's efforts from customer contact to deepening their engagement.

The results of the previous relevant efforts and the specific monitoring fronts of SARLAFT processes and management were presented monthly to the Higher Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering (CSPLAFT) and quarterly to the Bank's Board of Directors.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Management

Banco Itaú Colombia S. A has an Asset Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risk Management System, documented in the SARLAFT Procedures Manual, which are approved by the Board of Directors and are in accordance with current regulations.

The Entity has a Compliance Officer and his alternate, who were appointed by the Board of Directors and are duly appointed before the Colombian Superintendency of Finance.

To strengthen and optimize the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Management System "SARLAFT", steps were taken in2024 to improve the following processes:

Customer and Operations Knowledge

- Assurance and quality assurance of the customer onboarding process for individuals and legal entities.
- Improvements to the customer update operating model.
- Monitoring and updating of beneficial owners, shareholders, and directors for legal entity customers.
- Optimization of the restricted list and internal list management process.

Definition of market segments

- Update of the risk factor segmentation model with the definition of normality profiles.
- Analysis of the variables and characteristics of customers' economic activities, as well as their operations.
- Dynamic ML/TF risk management model based on risk trends, threat and vulnerability analysis, and effective and timely decision-making.

Transaction Monitoring

- Identification and analysis of unusual transactions based on warning signals.
- Enhanced transaction monitoring for high-risk clients.
- Supplementary alerts by risk factor: Product, channel, and jurisdiction (complex networks).

ML/TF Risk Management Culture

- Development and monitoring of annual ML/TF training for Bank employees.
- Targeted training for employees who, due to their role at the Bank, are more exposed to ML/TF risk.
- Dissemination of policies associated with international sanctions, sanctioned countries, and high-risk countries.
- Development of new communication mechanisms for the organization in an educational manner, where ML/TF risk prevention topics and vulnerabilities to crimes that are sources of money laundering and terrorist financing were presented.

Suspicious transaction report to the competent authorities

Report to the Financial Information and Analysis Unit (UIAF, per its Spanish initials), as established by regulation.

During the year, visits from regulatory bodies (the Statutory Auditor's Office and internal audit) were satisfactorily addressed, as were requests from the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, which enabled the alignment of processes based on the recommendations issued by these bodies.

In 2024, the controls associated with SARLAFT were maintained, supported by strategies based on a dynamic ML/TF risk management model, efficient alert and performance management, optimized understanding of policies, procedures, and controls, and reinforced the ML/TF risk management culture.

Crisis management and business continuity

During 2024 the business continuity model's continuous improvement plan actions were carried out, which began with the update of the BIA, identifying the critical processes for Itaú, subsequently the recovery plans and other corresponding documentation were updated, and training was also provided to different target groups, such as the office network, critical groups, the executive crisis committee and suppliers, among others. The purpose of this was to provide specific training on BCP issues to the different groups. Three comprehensive tests were also carried out on the plan and the DRP was tested, always with the objective of validating its efficiency and validity.

Additionally, regarding the Crisis Management model, it should be noted that during the year 2023 Itaú activated the corresponding protocols whenever necessary, to address public order events, technological failures, and union demonstrations, which threatened to disrupt operations and with which timely management and response was given to these situations.

With this, Itaú guarantees that it keeps its model up-to-date and responds to current challenges.

For 2024, no significant changes have been made that require disclosure.

ESG (Environmental Social Governance) Implementation

During the first half of the year, the corporate sustainability strategy was revalidated, adjusting it to the results obtained after the dual materiality analysis, which was conducted with the assistance of an external consultant.

The strategy went from eight strategic focuses to six, making sustainable business themes, which are at the core of the business, more relevant. Additionally, the loan portfolio classified as green, social, and sustainable was identified.

6. Other

a. Legal controls

Regarding legal controls, the Bank and its subsidiaries have generally complied as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, by submitting their reports within the deadlines established by the regulatory bodies and, in particular, complying with the minimum and maximum limits, in accordance with current regulations. Regarding legal controls, the following can be specified:

Reserve

Following the guidelines of External Resolution 3 of 2024 of Banco de la República, the Bank maintained an ordinary reserve requirement on deposits and liabilities in legal currency, in accordance with the percentages established for each item.

The Bank fully complied with this new limit. During the period, the Bank met the reserve requirements established by resolutions issued by the Board of Directors of Banco de la República and regulations established by the Colombian Superintendency of Finance.

Mandatory investments

During 2024 and 2023, the Bank calculated the value of the mandatory investment in Agricultural Development Securities - Class A and B in accordance with the provisions of External Resolution 3 of 2000 of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic and the provisions that modify or replace it.

Own position

In accordance with the regulations in force issued by the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic, it establishes the own position regime (PP), own cash position (PPC) and the gross leverage position (PBA per its Spanish initials) in foreign currency of foreign exchange market intermediaries.

In accordance with the aforementioned provisions, the own position in foreign currency of the foreign exchange market intermediaries corresponds to the difference between the rights and obligations denominated in foreign currency, recorded on and off the balance sheet, realized or contingent, including those that can be settled in Colombian currency.

During 2024 and 2023, the Bank complied with the limits of own position, own cash position and gross leverage position, established in the regulations in force, a situation that did not generate losses due to fines for the Bank; likewise, the Bank complied with the weekly preparation and transmission of Form 230 "Daily control of own position, own cash position, global exchange position and gross leverage position".

There are no provisions in the 2024 and 2023 Financial Statements to cover penalty requirements for these positions.

Solvency ratio

The minimum ratio required by law is 9% of risk-weighted assets. The Bank complied with this legal control during 2024 and 2023, closing the period as of December 31, 2024, with a ratio of 15.68% compared to 14.49% recorded as of December 31, 2023.

In relation to the basic solvency, which is defined as the value of the ordinary basic equity divided by the value of the assets weighted by credit and market risk level, and which cannot be less than 4.5%, the index as of December 31, 2024, for the Bank was 11.99% compared to 10.82% recorded as of December 31, 2023.

With respect to this legal control, the Bank maintains the required solvency levels.

Assets are weighted according to the risk categories established in Chapter XIII – 15 Controls by Law, of the Basic Accounting and Financial Circular 100 of 1995 of the Colombian Superintendency of Finance, to which a risk percentage has been assigned according to the amount of capital necessary to support each of those assets.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Bank's Risk Weighted Assets and Solvency Ratio are as follows:

Assets Weighted by Risk Level

(MMCOP)

ITEM	BALANCE SHEET AMOUNTS		ASSETS WEIGHTED BY RISK LEVEL	
	Dec-24	Dec-23	Dec-24	Dec-23
CATEGORY I ASSETS	8,954,135	7,575,591	-	-
CATEGORY II ASSETS	5,055,501	5,095,322	1,109,168	1,154,677
CATEGORY III ASSETS	5,385,543	5,757,834	3,752,652	4,054,541
CATEGORY IV ASSETS AND OTHERS	17,264,261	19,192,049	10,738,255	11,800,815
TOTAL ASSETS WEIGHTED BY RISK LEVEL	**36,659,440**	**37,620,796**	**15,600,075**	**17,010,033**

Technical Equity and Solvency Ratio

ITEM	BALANCE SHEET AMOUNTS		ASSETS WEIGHTED BY RISK LEVEL	
	Dec-24	Dec-23	Dec-24	Dec-23
ORDINARY CORE EQUITY	2,184,962	2,157,391	2,184,962	2,157,391
ADDITIONAL CORE EQUITY	-	-	-	-
ADDITIONAL EQUITY	674,437	733,143	674,437	733,143
TECHNICAL EQUITY WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS	2,859,399	2,890,534	2,859,399	2,890,534
DEDUCTIONS FROM TECHNICAL EQUITY	-	-	-	-
TECHNICAL EQUITY	2,859,399	2,890,534	2,859,399	2,890,534
MARKET RISK	730,924	1,027,286	730,924	1,027,286
OPERATIONAL RISK	1,899,429	1,905,234	1,899,429	1,905,234
LEVERAGE VALUE	31,017,714	30,696,634	31,017,714	30,696,634
BASIC SOLVENCY RATIO			**11.99%**	**10.82%**
TOTAL SOLVENCY RATIO			**15.68%**	**14.49%**
LEVERAGE RATIO			**7.04%**	**7.03%**
COMBINED BUFFER			**7.49%**	**6.32%**

The Bank carried out the calculation of the regulatory credit explosion of the 12 International Banks, with which it has signed an ISDA and CSA contract, calculating the risk in accordance with External Circular 031 of 2019 of the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, with the volatilities published by the price provider PRECIA.

For the other legal controls that the current regulations have established for financial entities, such as the margin of investments in companies, investments in fixed assets, minimum capital, minimum balance in the Bank of the Republic account and limit of active operations with financing in foreign currency, the Bank during the year 2024 and 2023 did not present excesses or defects, as the case may be, for these legal controls:

Solvency margin information report and other equity requirements and declaration of solvency margin law control.

NOTE 36 - MATURITIES OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

a. Maturity of financial assets

The main financial assets are shown below, grouped according to their remaining terms, including accrued interest until December 31, 2024, and 2023. Since these are instruments for trading or available for sale, they are included at fair value and within the term in which they can be sold.

Financial assets other than loan portfolio

As of December 31, 2024

	Note	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 to 60 months	More than 60 months	Total
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	815,096	-	351,356,253	2,291,489,149	416,474,979	3,060,135,477
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	6	356,835	197,029,261	223,858,726	2,405,136,209	171,832,414	2,998,213,445
Repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	5	90,402,083	-	-	-	-	90,402,083
Financial derivative contracts	7	4,833	-	170,100,195	296,219,470	234,778,727	701,103,225
Accounts receivable	9	214,834,585	-	-	-	-	214,834,585
Held-to-maturity investments	6	-	-	662,989,979	403,370,500	138,402,466	1,204,762,945
Total		306,413,432	197,029,261	1,408,305,153	5,396,215,328	961,488,586	8,269,451,760

As of December 31, 2023

	Note	Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 12 to 60 months	More than 60 months	Total
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	6	838,366,668	-	385,126	270,730,626	208,575,652	1,318,058,072
Investments measured at fair value through OCI	6	57,451,705	247,226,246	806,174,545	763,073,318	198,885,057	2,072,810,871
Repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	5	604,006,679	-	-	-	-	604,006,679
Financial derivative contracts	7	125,320,653	158,814,084	188,896,460	274,867,929	229,470,997	977,370,123
Accounts receivable	9	328,822,485	-	-	-	-	328,822,485
Held-to-maturity investments	6	-	56,760,153	1,108,470,719	201,411,617	250,860,847	1,617,503,336
Total		**1,953,968,190**	**462,800,483**	**2,103,926,850**	**1,510,083,490**	**887,792,553**	**6,918,571,566**

Loan portfolio

The following is the timing of principal payments of the loan portfolio:

As of December 31, 2024

	0 to 1 year MCOP	1 to 5 years MCOP	5 to 10 years MCOP	More than 10 years MCOP	TOTAL MCOP
Modalities					
Consumer	1,023,796,562	1,356,362,914	874,841,144	7,168,475	3,262,169,095
Commercial	6,814,065,344	4,636,704,599	1,643,405,137	133,630,850	13,227,805,930
Housing	9,149,308	149,308,447	669,836,242	2,377,116,493	3,205,410,490
Total	**7,847,011,214**	**6,142,375,960**	**3,188,082,523**	**2,517,915,818**	**19,695,385,515**

As of December 31, 2023

	0 to 1 year MCOP	1 to 5 years MCOP	5 to 10 years MCOP	More than 10 years MCOP	TOTAL MCOP
Modalities					
Consumer	1,134,103,531	1,324,966,970	1,236,380,377	8,667,720	3,704,118,598
Commercial	4,751,997,209	5,227,888,402	1,802,944,192	1,314,002,751	13,096,832,554
Housing	11,500,059	134,457,611	673,186,875	2,631,305,370	3,450,449,915
Total	**5,897,600,799**	**6,687,312,983**	**3,712,511,444**	**3,953,975,841**	**20,251,401,067**

b. Maturity of financial liabilities

The main financial liabilities are shown below, grouped based on their remaining terms, including accrued interest until December 31, 2024, and 2023.

December 31, 2024

		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 to 36 months	From 36 to 60 months	More than 60 months	Total
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP |	MCOP	MCOP
Repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	18	3,368,910,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,368,910,485
Deposits and other liabilities	17	10,074,080,577	2,225,223,057	1,957,039,446	2,544,492,117	1,895,707,426	26,150,706	34,759,076	18,757,452,405
Financial derivative contracts	18	-	-	160,152,782		304,508,079		149,610,622	614,271,483
Lease liabilities	18	2,263,972	4,630,466	6,403,717	12,448,103	38,129,744	17,180,056	293,713	81,349,771
Obligations to banks	18	63,144,263	87,622,497	216,656,021	671,380,028	168,809,563	86,346,270	537,913,383	1,831,872,025
Debt instruments issued	22	-	-	-	315,030,000	144,142,474	278,564,682	1,027,222,286	1,764,959,442
Total		**13,508,399,297**	**2,317,476,020**	**2,340,251,966**	**3,543,350,248**	**2,551,297,286**	**408,241,714**	**1,749,799,080**	**26,418,815,611**

December 31, 2023

		Up to 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 12 to 36 months	From 36 to 60 months	More than 60 months	Total
		MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP	MCOP
Repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	18	199,725,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	199,725,933
Deposits and other liabilities	17	10,468,502,668	2,263,774,925	1,983,853,549	2,627,327,703	1,790,432,057	199,055,510	34,828,362	19,367,774,774
Financial derivative contracts	18	76,928,683	139,569,491	294,151,231		281,293,358		160,231,361	952,174,124
Lease liabilities	18	1,915,367	4,216,088	6,174,719	11,906,271	29,885,491	20,731,412	3,849,336	78,678,684
Obligations to banks	18	145,176,827	172,853,090	503,189,708	832,910,644	141,896,281	140,672,184	399,574,696	2,336,273,430
Debt instruments issued	22	-	-	-	1,188,365,217	471,251,444	149,040,402	1,168,405,953	2,977,063,016
Total		**10,892,249,478**	**2,580,413,594**	**2,787,369,207**	**4,660,509,835**	**2,714,758,631**	**509,499,508**	**1,766,889,708**	**25,911,689,961**

NOTE 37 -ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Number of employees -Grupo Itaú Colombia S. A.	2,138	2,142

NOTE 38 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2024, and up to the date of publication of these Financial Statements, events have occurred that require disclosure.

Héctor A. Pachón Ramírez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 50734-T
Accounting Manager

Juan Maria Canel
Legal Representative

Carolina González Rodríguez
Colombian CPA Registration No. 73002-T
Statutory Auditor
Appointed by PwC Contadores y Auditores S. A. S.
See attached report

Digitally signed.