Credivalores Crediservicios S. A.
Interim Condensed Financial Statements

For the periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
ENDED MARCH 31, 20120 (UNAUDITED), AND DECEMBER 31, 2019

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	509.103	163.851
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or lost			
Equity Instruments	7	8.660	8.715
Derivatives Instruments	13	694.670	210.830
Loan portfolio	9	19.324	19.324
Total financial assets at fair value		**722.654**	**238.869**
Financial Assets at amortized cost			
Consumer loans		1.513.904	1.424.958
Microcredit loans		5.839	5.863
Impairment	9	(207.742)	(192.847)
Total Loan portfolio, net	9	**1.312.001**	**1.237.974**
Accounts receivable, net	10	440.800	386.189
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost		**1.752.801**	**1.624.163**
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	8	13.563	10.963
Current tax assets		14.719	13.542
Deferred tax assets, net		-	11.053
Property, plant and equipment	11	1.003	1.159
Assets for right of use	11	5.475	5.902
Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	12	52.424	53.892
Total assets		**3.071.742**	**2.123.394**
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities:			
Financial Liabilities at fair value			
Derivative instruments	13	-	32.188
Total Financial Liabilities at fair value		**-**	**32.188**
Financial Liabilities At amortized cost			
Financial obligations	14	2.463.279	1.637.320
Other Lease Liabilities	14	5.909	6.258
Total Financial Liabilities At amortized cost		**2.469.188**	**1.643.578**
Employee benefits provisions	15	957	1.105
Other provisions	16	860	476
Accounts payable	17	148.525	100.273
Current tax liabilities		744	1.244
Deferred tax liabilities, net		18.944	-
Other liabilities	19	76.650	61.833
Total liabilities		**2.715.868**	**1.840.697**
Equity:	20		
Share capital		129.638	129.638
Treasury shares	20	(12.837)	(12.837)
Reserves Treasury shares	20	12.837	12.837
Reserves	20	5.814	5.814
Additional paid-in capital		64.728	64.726
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	21	92.005	13.727
Retained earnings		68.790	63.740
Net Income for the period		(5.101)	5.052
Total equity		**355.874**	**282.697**
Total liabilities and equity		**3.071.742**	**2.123.394**

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

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME
INTERIM PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2020 AND MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	For the three-months period: January 1, 2019 through March 31, 2020	January 1, 2019 through March 31, 2019
		(In millions of pesos, except Net income per share)	
Interest Income and similar	22.1	**65.918**	**65.961**
Financial costs interest	14	(59.023)	(47.014)
Revenue from contracts with customers	22.2	23.625	25.165
Net Interest		**30.520**	**44.112**
Impairment of financial assets loan portfolio	9	(20.279)	(17.335)
Expense on accounts receivable provisions		(73)	-
Gross Financial Margin		**10.168**	**26.777**
Other Expenses			
Employee Benefits		(4.160)	(4.167)
Depreciation and amortization expense	11 - 12	(1.504)	(1.590)
Depreciation for right of use assets		(428)	-
Other	24	(18.117)	(18.906)
Total Other expenses		**(24.209)**	**(24.663)**
Net operating Income		**(14.041)**	**2.114**
Other Income	23	433	319
Financial income		411	175
Exchange rate differences		3.570	156
Financial Income		**4.414**	**650**
Derivative instrument valuation		1.077	(2.133)
Financial expense		**1.077**	**(2.133)**
Net financial income (expense)	25	**5.491**	**(1.483)**
Net Income before income tax		**(8.550)**	**631**
Income tax		3.449	(271)
Net income for the period		**(5.101)**	**360**
Net earnings per share		**(1.163)**	**87**

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
THREE MONTHS PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2020 AND MARCH 31, 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	For the three-month period March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Net income for the period	**(5.101)**	**$ 360**
Other comprehensive income		
Unrealized gains (losses) from cash flow hedges:		
Valuation of financial derivatives Forwards	444	785
Valuation of financial derivatives Cross Currency Swaps	128.965	4.117
Valuation of financial derivatives Options	(17.584)	5.226
Income tax	(33.547)	-
Total other comprehensive income for the period	**78.278**	**10.128**
Total other comprehensive income	**73.177**	**10.488**

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

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2020 (UNAUDITED), AND DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

		Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury Shares	Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Retained earnings	Earnings for the period	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2018	**$**	**120.899**	**58.442**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**(20.165)**	**88.518**	**809**	**254.317**
Appropriation of earnings		-	-	-	-	-	809	(809)	-
Capitalization		3.023	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.023
Change in accounting policies as of January 01, 2018		-	-	-	-	-	(47.055)	-	(47.055)
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	17.924	14.116	-	32.040
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	7.352	7.352
Balance December 31, 2018	**$**	**123.922**	**58.442**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**(2.241)**	**56.388**	**7.352**	**249.677**
Appropriation of earnings		-	-	-	-	-	7.352	(7.352)	-
Capitalization		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	10.129	-	-	10.129
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	360	360
Balance March 31, 2019	**$**	**123.922**	**58.442**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**7.888**	**63.740**	**360**	**260.166**
Balance December 31, 2019	**$**	**129.638**	**64.726**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**13.727**	**63.740**	**5.052**	**282.697**
Appropriation of earnings		-	-	-	-	-	5.052	(5.052)	-
Capitalization		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	78.278	-	-	78.278
Net income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.101)	(5.101)
Balance March 31, 2020	**$**	**129.638**	**64.726**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**92.005**	**68.792**	**(5.101)**	**355.874**

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income before taxes		(8.550)	630
Reconciliation of net income before taxes and net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation of tangible assets	11	171	(66)
Depreciation right of use assets		428	-
Amortization of intangible assets	12	2.437	3.060
Amortization of Call premium options	13.2	1.634	1.253
Allowance for impairment of loan portfolio	9	16.625	17.335
Fair value adjustments to derivative financial instruments		(7.129)	36.763
Adjustment in exchange for investments in associates	8	(2.600)	239
Income tax		-	(271)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase (decrease) in loans		(90.654)	12.573
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivables		(54.610)	(26.359)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		65.205	(13.853)
Payable tax		(1.780)	(1.432)
Decrease (increase) in employee benefit		(148)	(126)
Decrease in provisions	16	384	2.735
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		14.818	6.251
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(63.769)**	**38.732**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net flow of investments in financial instruments		55	1.799
Net flow of property, plant and equipment		(15)	(31)
Increase in Lease Liabilities		5.909	-
Acquisition of intangible assets		(969)	(1.979)
Net cash used in investing activities		**4.980**	**(211)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Acquisition of financial obligations		1.126.293	78.146
Payment of financial obligations		(655.334)	(189.060)
Capitalization		(66.921)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		**404.039**	**(110.914)**
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**345.250**	**(72.392)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		163.852	195.057
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**509.102**	**122.666**

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

NOTE 1. REPORTING COMPANY

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

The merger of two companies, Crediservicios S.A. and Credivalores S.A. was registered by means of Public Deed No. 4532 of December 12, 2008.

The merger was unanimously approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders of both companies on July 31, 2008, whereby it was determined that Crediservicios S.A. (the surviving company), would continue to legally exist after taking over Credivalores S.A. which would cease to exist (being dissolved but not liquidated). In addition, the equity of Credivalores S.A. was merged with that of Crediservicios S.A. by means of acquiring the assets and assuming the liabilities of both companies, as agreed on by both company's legal representatives,

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

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

By public deed No. 3175 of notary No. 73 of Bogota D.C. as of September 28th, 2019, registered July 9th, 2019 under Number 02484244 Book IX, the company completed a legal corporate transformation from a simplified stock company (Sociedad por acciones simplificada) to become a stock company (sociedad anónima).

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

a) Perform risk assessments,

b) Service and manage loans or lines of credit, including but not limiting the collection and registration of these obligations,

c) Purchase and sell loans, securities, and loan portfolios,

d) Borrow funds and enter into transactions allowing the Company to obtain the funds required to perform its corporate purpose,

e) Act as co-signer, guarantor, surety or collateral provider to raise funds in order to finance its activities that may be undertaken, structured or implemented through trust arrangements, and

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

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

Credivalores has the following branches nationwide: Aguachica, Armenia, Barrancabermeja, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Cartago, Ciénaga, Cúcuta, El Paso, Florencia, Girardot, Ibagué, La Dorada, La Jagua de Ibirico, Lomas, Magangué, Manizales, Medellín, Mocoa, Montería, Neiva, Palmira, Pasto, Pereira, Popayán, Riohacha, Sahagún, San Andrés, Santa Marta, Sincelejo, Tunja, Valledupar, Villavicencio, and Yopal.

In June 2019, a 12,000 million capitalization was completed. The ownership of the Company after this capitalization is as follows:

Shareholders	Ownership
Crediholding S.A.S.	34,24%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014, S.L.U	36,43%
Acon Colombia Consumer Finance Holdings, S.L.	19,90%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II, S.L.	4,21%
Direcciones de Negocio S.A.S.	0,01%
Treasury Shares	5,21%
Total	**100,00%**

NOTE 2. BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Presentation

The interim financial statements as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and for the three months periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2018 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Intermediate Financial Information". The interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements on December 31, 2019, which were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the Standards Council International Accounting (IASB). They do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements according to IFRS. However, notes have been included to explain the events and transactions that are important for understanding changes in the Company's financial situation and performance since the last financial statements.

These interim financial statements were authorized by the Company's Management on April 30, 2020.

The Financial Statements of Credivalores have been prepared in line with the Financial Reporting and Accounting Standards accepted in Colombia FRAS - IFRS established by Law 1314 of 2009, regulated by Regulatory Decree 2420 of 2015, modified by Decree 2496 of 2015. These Financial Reporting and Accounting Standards correspond to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), officially translated and authorized by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on December 31, 2016.

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

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

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

Accounting policies adopted for the preparation of separate interim financial statements are consistent with those of previous years with the exception of changes submitted by the adoption and implementation of IFRS 16 "Leases".

Leases

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), minus any lease incentives receivable
- Variable lease payment based on an index or rate
- Amounts that the tenant is expected to pay under residual value guarantees
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the tenant is reasonably sure to exercise that option, and
- Payments of fines for terminating the lease, if the condition of the lease reflects that the tenant exercised that option.

Lease payments are deducted using the implied interest rate on the lease, if such rate can be determined, or the incremental indebtedness rate.

Right of Use Assets are cost-measured and include the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made on or before the start date
- Any direct initial costs, and
- Restoration costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and low-value asset leases are recognized under the linear method as an expense in the income statement. Short term leases have a term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets include computer equipment and small items in office furniture.

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

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

3.1 Leases IFRS 16

Notes to the financial statements

- **Statement of Financial Position**

	March 31, 2020	**January 1, 2019**
Assets		
Current assets		
Property, plant and equipment – Right of use	5.475	5.902
Deferred tax assets	135	114
Current liabilities		
Other liabilities		
Current	1.756	757
Non-current	4.153	5.501
	(299)	**(242)**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

- **Statement of income**

	March 31, 2020
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	428
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	143
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in cost of goods sold and administrative expenses)	201
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	43
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in administrative expenses)	398
	1.213

The total cash outflow for leases in 2020 was 440.

3.2 Leases

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

Variable lease payments

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

Lease terms

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

3.3 Seasonal nature of income and expenses.

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

NOTE 4 - ESTIMATIONS OF FAIR VALUE

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

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

Fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

- Level 1 entries are unadjusted prices quoted in active markets for assets or liabilities identical to those the entity can access on the measurement date.

- Level 2 entries are entries other than the quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 3 entries cannot be observed for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurement is fully classified is determined from the lowest level entry that is significant for fully measuring the fair value. For that, an entry's importance is evaluated with regard to the fair value measurement in its totality. Financial instruments quoted in markets considered inactive but valued in accordance with quoted market prices, quotes from price providers or alternative price sources supported by observable entries, are classified in Level 2.

A fair value measurement that uses observable entries requiring significant adjustments based on unobservable entries is a Level 3 measurement. The evaluation of a particular entry's importance in measuring the fair value in its totality requires an opinion, considering specific factors of the asset or liability.

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

4.1 Fair Value Measurement on a Recurring Basis

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

The following table analyzes assets and liabilities (by class) within the fair value hierarchy, measured at fair value as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, on a recurring basis.

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
ASSETS	**Level 2**	**Level 2**
Investments in equity instruments	8.660	8.715
Hedging derivatives		
Currency forward	69.315	10.771
Options	272.007	68.543
Cross Currency Swap	338.099	114.633
Consumer		
Payroll deduction loans	19.324	19.324
Total fair value recurring assets	**707.405**	**221.986**
LIABILITIES		
Hedging derivatives		
Options	-	32.188
Total fair value recurring liabilities	**-**	**32.188**

4.2 Fair value determination

The methodology applicable to instruments for Credivalores is:

4.2.1 **Forward valuation:** The derivative's fair value comes from an internal model. This model takes the exchange rate on the day after the valuation date and forecasts it to a future value using the devaluation curve through maturity date. After this the new forward market rate is compared to the agreed forward rate and the difference is expressed in present value using the IBR curve to calculate the derivative's fair value.

4.2.2 **Swap Valuation:** the reasonable value of the derivative comes from an internal model. The valuations of the Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) and the Cross-Currency Swaps (CCS) are performed assuming a long and a short position on a bond; including in each case the principal of the operation. For the projection and discount of the cash flows we use current rates, to calculate the reasonable value of the derivative financial instrument.

4.2.3 **Option Valuation:** The reasonable value of the derivative comes from an internal model. The valuation of an option on its expiry date is the maximum between the premium and the difference between the exercise price and the spot price. For the projection and discount of the cash flows we use the current rates, to calculate the reasonable value of the derivative financial instrument.

4.2.4 **Loan portfolio valuations:** Because these instruments do not have an active market, the Company has developed methodologies that employ market information for certain cases of unobservable data. The methodology seeks to maximize the use of observable data to arrive at the closest approximation of an initial price for assets and liabilities without an ample market.

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

I. Discount Rate: Determined by product considering market´s appetite for such product, as well as the default risk involved

II. The model was built based on the following factors:

a. Projected cash flows according to weighted average life for each product, using: Current Balance Average term to maturity, weighted average Rate

b. Calculate present value of cash flows projected as per described in a) discounted at the discount rate previously described.

c. Present value determined as per described in b) represents the loan portfolio´s fair value.

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

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

	Valuation technique	Significant inputs (1)
ASSETS		
Equity Instruments	Adjusted net asset value	- Current Balance - Average term to maturity - Weighted average Rate - Unit value

4.2.6 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting:

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

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

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

Derivative transactions are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss, unless the derivative instrument is designated as a hedging instrument and, in this case, the accounting criteria will depend on the nature of the hedged item, as described below.
At the beginning of the hedging transaction, Credivalores formally documents the relationship existing between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedging relationship. It also documents its assessment, both initially as well as on a recurring basis, of whether the hedging relationship is highly effective in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged items.

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

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

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

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

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

	Valuation technique	Significant inputs (1)
<u>**ASSETS**</u> **Trading Derivatives** Currency Forward Debt securities Forward	Discounted cash flow	- Underlying asset price Currency curve by underlying asset - Forward exchange rates curve of the operation’s currency - Implicit curves of exchange rates forwards - Implicit volatilities matrixes and curves
LIABILITIES **Derivatives held for trading** Currency Forward Debt securities Forward	Discounted cash flow	- Underlying asset price - Currency curve by underlying asset - Forward exchange rates curve of the operation’s currency - Implicit curves of exchange rates forwards - Implicit volatilities matrixes and curves

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

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

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Fair value	**Book Value**	**Fair Value Estimate**	**Book Value**	**Fair Value Estimate**
Assets				
Loan Portfolio (Gross)				
Consumer	1.513.904	1.566.911	1.424.958	1.433.358
Microcredit	5.839	6.031	5.863	6.053
Total	**1.519.743**	**1.572.942**	**1.430.821**	**1.439.411**
Liability				
Financial obligations	2.354.929	2.565.993	1.647.584	1.689.025
Total	**2.354.929**	**2.565.993**	**1.647.584**	**1.689.025**

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

4.4 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

i. Amortized cost

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

ii. Fair value

Fair value is the amount to be received should the asset be sold or the amount to be paid for transferring a liability as part of a transaction between market participants on the date on which the measurement is made. The most objective and commonplace definition of fair value is the price that would be paid in an active, deep and transparent market (“listed price” or “market price”).

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

Should no active market exist for a specific financial instrument CVCS determines its fair value using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include using recent market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties carried out on an arm's length basis, should these exist, as well as the fair values of other financial instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flows and pricing models.
The valuation technique chosen makes use, to the maximum extent possible, of information obtained directly from the market, using the least amount of data estimated by CVCS, incorporating all those factors that would normally be considered by market participants for setting the price of such financial instruments and is consistent with generally accepted pricing methodologies.

Fair value estimates obtained from financial models are adjusted to consider other factors such as uncertainty on its risk or the liquidity model. Adjustments are included when CVCS believes that another market player uses these same estimates when determining the price of a transaction (See note 6).

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.1 Loans and receivables portfolio

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

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

4.4.1.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value

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

Classification of "Tu credito" line of credit, based on the corresponding business model			
Item	**Tu credito portfolio segment**	**Measurement**	**Valuation**
1	Performing loans subject to sale	Fair value	Market price.

2	Best rated loans with terms of less than a year (originated loans less than 90 days prior)	Amortized cost	(Indexed rate equivalent to amortized cost).
3	Performing loans with terms of more than one year (originated loans with terms of more than 90 days)	Amortized cost	(Indexed rate equivalent to amortized cost).
4	Past due loans	Amortized cost	Incurred loss model based on the expected loss.

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

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

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

44**.4.1.2 Financial assets at amortized cost**

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

The effective interest method is a method used to calculate the amortized cost of an asset and allocate the income or cost in interest during the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the discount rate at which the present value of estimated future cash payments or those received over the expected life of the financial instrument, or, as appropriate, in a shorter period of time, is equal to the net book value in the beginning. To calculate the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the cash flows taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, including the transaction costs and the premiums granted minus the commissions and discounts, but without considering the future credit losses.

NOTE 5. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Objective and general guidelines

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

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

Financial Risk Management

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

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

The interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; these financial statements should be read in conjunction with Credivalores annual financial statements as of December 31, 2019. There have been no changes to the risk management department or any risk management policies since December 31, 2019. There are no significant changes related to risk objectives, the corporate structure of the risk function and risk strategies in general compared to what was revealed in the last set of financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

5.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss faced by Credivalores Crediservicios S.A., if a client or counterparty in a financial instrument does not meet its contractual obligations and originates mainly from the receivables to customers and the Company's investment instruments.

The business model of Credivalores Crediservicios S.A, in its portfolio of credits differs from the rating of its products according to the inherent risk of its portfolio.

During the three and six-month period ended March 31, 2020, there were no significant changes in policies and how Credivalores handles credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk of Credivalores, according to IFRS 7, is reflected in the book value of financial assets in the statement of financial position of Credivalores as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 as follows:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Cash and cash equivalents	509.103	163.851
Financial instruments net	703.330	219.154
Loan portfolios		
Consumer loans	1.513.904	1.424.958
Microcredit portfolio	5.839	5.863
Payroll loans at fair value	19.324	19.324
Accounts receivable, net	440.800	390.416
Total financial assets with credit risk	**3.192.300**	**2.223.566**
Off-balance-sheet credit risk at nominal value		
Unpaid approved credits	498.943	495.551
Total exposure to off-balance-sheet credit risk	**498.943**	**495.551**
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	**3.691.243**	**2.719.117**

Credit Risk Model: Loans

I. Transitions between stages

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

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

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

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

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

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

- Comparison of the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) at the reporting date with the lifetime PD at initial recognition of the exposure.

- Qualitative aspects such as the rebuttable presumption of the norm and restructuring agreements are also considered.

- Qualitative criteria from analysts is also considered based on expert and supportable information.

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

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

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

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

- The criteria are useful in identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes over 60 days past due;
- The average time between the identification of a significant increase in credit risk and default appears reasonable;
- Exposures are not generally transferred directly from 12-month ECL measurement to credit-impaired; and there is no unwarranted volatility in loss impairment from transfers between 12 month ECL and lifetime ECL measurements.

II. PD – Probability of Default

Term structure of PD

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

Credivalores employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of the relation between changes in default rates as well as an in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors on the risk of default.

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

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

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

Forward-Looking Information

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

The base case represents a most-likely outcome. It is aligned with information used by Credivalores for other purposes, such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios for Colombia represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes.

Credivalores has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The economic scenarios used as of December 31, 2019 include the following key indicators (among others) for Colombia for the years ending 31 December 2019 and March, 2020[1]:

	2019 - 2020		
	Scenario A	**Scenario B**	**Scenario C**
Inflation	3.57%	3.50%	3.43%
Interest rates	29.92%	29.88%	29.84%
GDP growth	3.29%	3.30%	3.31%
Unemployment rate	10.91%	10.90%	10.91%

Credit Risk Rating

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

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

Loan Portfolio

Payroll and Credit card loans
- Information collected internally about the behavior of customers.
- Demographic information of customers.
- Origination information of credits/customer.

III. LGD – Loss Given Default

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

IV. EAD – Exposure at Default

[1] Projections made internally by the planning area.

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

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

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

V. Simplified Model

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

I. Transition between stages

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

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

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

II. PD – Probability of default

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

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

PD depends of the external credit rating of the issuance, issuer or counterparty. Credit rating information is published by international credit rating corporations, such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings, or national credit rating corporations, such as Fitch Ratings Colombia S.A. or BRC. In any case, international ratings have priority over national ratings.

Credit ratings from S&P have priority over other rating corporations. If the issuance, issuer or counterparty is not rated by S&P, credit ratings from Moody's or Fitch Ratings can be used but they must be translated to the S&P rating scale. The order of priority in credit rating corporations is as follows: S&P in first place, Moody's in second place and Fitch Ratings in the third one.

The reason for choosing this hierarchy is to avoid discretion at the time of assigning a rating. National credit rating corporations can be used only if international credit ratings are not available, and the translation condition to the S&P rating scale must be followed as well.
For financial assets classified as stage 1, PD correspond to the probability of default for the next 12 months established in accordance to "Cumulative Default Rates by Rating Modifiers" for both sovereign and corporate issuers, expressed at an annual basis. In order to avoid an empty value of impairment as a consequence of a PD equal to zero, methodology allows PD increase from 0% to 0.01%. If the remaining life of the assets is less than 12 months, the resulting PD will correspond to the weighted 12 months-PD with the remaining life of the financial asset.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

For financial assets classified as stage 2, lifetime PD must be used and computed using the "Cumulative Default Rates by Rating Modifiers" for both sovereign and corporate issuers, expressed at an annual basis and according to the term of each flow.

For financial assets classified as stage 3, lifetime PD will equal 100% for any issuance, issuer or counterparty.

Forward-Looking Information

Credivalores incorporates forward-looking information into its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. This information will directly affect the PD and the stage classification.

III. LGD – Loss given default

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

IV. EAD – Exposure at default

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

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

Credit Risk Model: Other accounts receivable

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

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

Loss impairment

The table below shows the loss impairment balances as of March 31, 2020:

		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
		12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired**	**Lifetime ECL credit-impaired**	**Total**
Loan porfolio					
Loan consumer porfolio		32.259	25.684	143.864	201.806
Loan microloans porfolio		2	4	5.931	5.936
Total loan porfolio	Ps.	32.261	25.687	149.794	207.742
Total loss impairment financial assets at amortized cost	Ps.	32.261	25.687	149.794	207.742
Total loss impairment	Ps.	**32.261**	**25.687**	**149.794**	**207.742**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

(1) Credivalores has initially adopted IFRS 15 and IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2018. According to the transition methods chosen, comparative information is not restated. See Note 2.

The table below shows for loans stage 3 individually assessed for ECL the gross amount and loss impairment balances as of March 31, 2020.

	Gross Amount Registered		Impairment Recognized	
With recognized provision				
Consummer	Ps.	230.543	Ps.	143.864
Microloans		5.871		5.931
Total	Ps.	236.414	Ps.	149.794

5.1.1 Monitoring and Control Process

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

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

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

As of March 31, 2020

Status	Tu Crédito	CrediUno	CrediPóliza	Microcredito	Total managed portfolio	On balance sheet Portfolio
CURRENT	804.675	493.032	47.533	5	1.345.244	1.091.133
1-30	12.806	13.196	10.662	15	36.679	35.116
31-60	3.499	15.159	2.655	8	21.321	20.370
61-90	6.072	5.093	437	6	11.608	10.247
91 A 180	11.178	17.325	493	15	29.011	28.523
181 A 360	14.651	19.823	1.477	23	35.974	34.647
> A 360	53.296	53.857	6.056	4.170	117.379	106.608
Totals (see Note 10)	**906.178**	**617.485**	**69.313**	**4.241**	**1.597.217**	**1.326.643**

As of December 31, 2019

Status	Tu Crédito	CrediUno	CrediPóliza	Microcredito	Total managed portfolio	On balance sheet Portfolio
CURRENT	844.030	470.313	54.888	28	1.369.260	1.050.198
1-30	13.443	12.238	5.376	13	31.070	28.737
31-60	4.389	9.601	1.071	10	15.070	13.608
61-90	5.747	8.302	343	4	14.397	12.906
91 A 180	12.002	14.629	999	20	27.649	25.939
181 A 360	9.640	15.996	2.173	15	27.823	26.697
> A 360	48.573	46.305	4.829	4.176	103.883	93.759
Totals (See Note 10)	**937.823**	**577.384**	**69.679**	**4.266**	**1.589.153**	**1.251.845**

5.2 Credit worthiness

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Entity	Type of Account	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Banco de Bogotá	Checking	28.424	517
Bancolombia	Checking	12.701	12.182
Banco GNB Sudameris Colombia	Checking	-	-
Red Multibanca Colpatria	Savings	90.775	87
Banco BBVA	Checking	306	303
Banco De Occidente	Checking	63	102
Bancomeva	Checking	-	8
Banco Santander	Checking	125.547	30.614
Available in Free-standing Trusts	Savings/Checking	116.378	9.689
JP Morgan	Deposit	3.374	458
		377.569	**53.960**

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

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

Item	Financial Institution	Long-term Rating	Short-term Rating	Description
1	Banco BBVA	AAA	From BRC 1+ to BRC 2+	AAA is the highest rating awarded, indicating that the entity has an extremely robust capacity to safeguard its capital and limit its exposure to the risk of loss due to credit-related factors.
2	Banco de Bogotá	AAA		
3	Banco Colpatria	AAA		
4	Banco de Occidente	AAA		
5	Banco Corpbanca	AAA		
6	Bancolombia	AAA		
7	Banco Santander	AAA		
8	GNB Sudameris	AA+		An AA rating indicates that the capacity of either the issuer or issue to meet its financial obligations is very strong. However, issuers or issues that are awarded this rating may be more vulnerable to adverse events compared to those rated in the highest category.

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

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

5.3 Market Risk

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

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

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

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, Credivalores had the following financial assets and liabilities at fair value subject to trading risk:

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value exposed to trading risk held:	**March 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**
Equity Instruments	8.660	8.715
Derivatives instruments	694.670	210.830
Loan Portfolio	19.324	19.324
Total	**722.654**	**238.869**
Financial liabilities	-	(32.188)
Total	**-**	**(32.188)**
Net Position	**772.654**	**206.681**

Methodology used to measure risk

Market risks are quantified through value at risk standard models.

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

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

Interest rates

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

Sensitivity Analysis

Taking into account Credivalores exposure to changes in the reference interest rate, a sensitivity analysis of the impact on financial obligations is included given the possible effect on the variable indexed interest rates in the third quarter of 2019. The following methodology was defined for the analysis:

1. Two scenarios were evaluated whereby indexed rates are affected by 20 BPS (increasing and decreasing indexed rates), which affect the future flows of Credivalores financial obligations indexed to the variable rate. Debt repayment is implicit in these scenarios, given their contractual frequency, taking them to maturity.

2. The flows corresponding to interest payment (accrual) were evaluated using equivalent rates.

3. The present value of the monthly interest payment was calculated, using as reference the 6-month IBR rate on an annual basis as of March 31st, 2020 (3.188%).

4. Finally, the results of each scenario were compared to the base scenario, which corresponds to the projections of interest flows using the rates as of March 31th, 2020 as reference .

The results are set out below:

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Scenarios	Interests
Effect of 20 BPS decrease in variable rate	(279.994)
Effect of 20 BPS increase in variable rate	279.256
Total Scenarios	**(738)**

Interest Rate and Exchange Rate

Rate and devaluation effect scenario (variable rate and foreign currency obligations)	Interests
Effect of revaluation and decrease, 15 BPS, variable rate	(279.994)
Effect of devaluation and increase, 15 BPS, variable rate	280.731
Total Scenarios	**737**

Exchange rate

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

Sensitivity Analysis

Considering Credivalores exposure to changes in the USD/ exchange rate, a sensitivity analysis of the impact on financial obligations is included given the possible effects of changes in the exchange rate in the third quarter of 2019. The following methodology was used for the analysis:

1. Two scenarios were evaluated in which the exchange spot rate is adjusted by 0.60% daily volatility (spots prices projected using Bloomberg's curve), generating revaluation and devaluation effect on the TRM as of March 31th, 2019.

2. The amortization of principal and payment of interest on financial obligations are implicit in these scenarios, given their contractual periodicity and taking them to maturity.

3. The flows corresponding to interest payment (accrual) were evaluated using equivalent rates.

4. The present value of the monthly interest payment was calculated, using as reference the 6-month IBR rate on an annual basis as of March 31th, 2020 (3.188%).

5. Finally, we compared the results of each scenario with the base scenario, which corresponds to the projected flows for payment of capital and interest using as reference the rates as of March 31th, 2020.

The results are set out below:

Item	Total Debt
Initial Scenario (Balance as of December 31st, 2018)	1.621.758
Scenario 1 (Effect of revaluation)	1.612.134
Scenario 2 (Effect of revaluation)	1.631.381
Difference Scenario 1 vs. Initial Scenario	**(9.624)**
Difference Scenario 2 vs. Initial Scenario	**9.624**

(1) Volatility obtained from the daily average for the previous three years, including the first three months of 2019.

5.4 Liquidity Risk

The liquidity Risk is represented by the potential event of being unable to meet the expected outgoing cash flows on a timely and efficient manner, without affecting the normal course of business or the company´s financial position.

Liquidity risk is related with having insufficient liquid assets and therefore having to incur in unusual or extra funding costs.

The company funding is based on short and medium term bank loans as well as bonds and commercial notes issued in the international capital markets. These funds are mainly used to leverage new loan origination according to Credivalores' business model. On the other hand, the Company's capacity to create positions regarding financial instruments available for sale (liquidity or loans) could be affected either by lack of market liquidity or because of sudden changes in interest rates and asset prices

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liquidity Risk Management

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

Liquidity position

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

a) Green: liquid assets / outflows >= 105%
b) Yellow: liquid assets / outflows between 100 and 104%
c) Red: liquid assets / outflows <100%

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

In case there are any yellow or green situations, the Financial Committee defines any actions to be taken in order to assure the sufficient procurement of cash to operate on a normal basis.
The liquidity level results as of March 31st, 2019 are set out below:

Item	Liquidity level March, 2019
7 Days	1139%
15 Days	316%
30 Days	207%

As of March 31st, 2020, the liquidity level in the 7 and 15 day bands is above the upper limit defined in the Company's liquidity manual, constituting a green flag scenario and indicating that Credivalores has sufficient resources to operate normally.

Also, as is good practice, a third band is monitored, which allows for controlling of the liquidity level projected to 30 days. As of March 31th, 2020, a green band scenario is recorded, indicating that Credivalores has ample liquidity to support its needs for normal operation.

Exposure to liquidity Risk

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

The following is a breakdown by time range for the Liquid Assets and the LRI (Liquidity Risk Indicator) for March 31th, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

	March 31, 2020				
	Subsequent Net Balances Available				
Description	**Liquid Assets Available at the End of the Period (1)**	**From 1 to 7 days (2)**	**From 8 to 15 subsequent days (2)**	**From 16 to 30 subsequent days (2)**	**From 31 to 90 subsequent days (2)**
Cash	19	19	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	28.424	28.424	-	-	-
Bancolombia S. A.	110.646	110.646	-	-	-
Banco GNB Sudameris Colombia	-	-	-	-	-
BBVA Colombia	306	306	-	-	-
Red Multibanca Colpatria S. A.	90.775	90.775	-	-	-
Banco De Occidente	63	63	-	-	-
Bancoomeva	-	-	-	-	-
Banco Santander	65.056	65.056	-	-	-
Banco Santander Uruguay	63.865	63.865	-	-	-
Alianza Fiduciaria	18.111	18.111	-	-	-
Credifinanciera	12.065	-	-	12.065	-
Cash at Free-Standing Trusts	117.522	117.522	-	-	-
Collective Investment Funds	3.973	3.973	-	-	-
Agrocaña	4.687	-	-	-	4.687
Mutual Funds – Fiduciaria and Valores			-	-	-
Bancolombia	809	809			
Fiducolombia Free-Standing Trusts	1.443	1.443	-	-	-
Inverefectivas	13.563	-	-	-	13.563
Total liquid assets	**531.326**	**501.010**	**-**	**12.065**	**18.250**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	December 31, 2019				
	Subsequent Net Balances Available				
Description	**Liquid Assets Available at the End of the Period (1)**	**From 1 to 7 days (2)**	**From 8 to 15 subsequent days (2)**	**From 16 to 30 subsequent days (2)**	**From 31 to 90 subsequent days (2)**
Cash	18	18	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	517	517	-	-	-
Bancolombia S.A.	13.657	13.657	-	-	-
Banco GNB Sudameris Colombia	-	-	-	-	-
BBVA Colombia	303	303	-	-	-
Red Multibanca Colpatria S.A.	87	87	-	-	-
Banco De Occidente	102	102	-	-	-
Bancoomeva	9	9	-	-	-
Banco Santander	75	75	-	-	-
Alianza Fiduciaria	30.997	30.997	-	-	-
Credifinanciera	8.546	8.546			
Cash at Free-standing Trusts	12.066	-	-	12.066	-
Collective Investment Funds	10.832	10.832	-	-	-
Agrocaña	4.028	4.028	-	-	-
Valores Bancolombia	4.686	-	-	-	4.686
Scotiabank	1.837	1.837	-	-	-
Fiducolombia Free-standing	84.807	84.807	-	-	-
Inverefectivas	10.963	-	-	-	10.963
Total liquid assets	**183.530**	**155.815**	**-**	**12.066**	**15.649**

(1) Liquid assets correspond to the sum of existing assets at the close of each period, which can be quickly converted to cash. In calculating liquid assets, all the listed investments, without exception, are computed at their fair exchange value on the date of the valuation (fair value).

(2) The balance corresponds to the residual value of the Company's liquid assets on days after closing the specific period. This balance is calculated as the difference between liquid assets and liquidity requirements. In turn, the liquidity requirement is the difference between the contractual revenue flows and contractual and non-contractual outflows in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Indicator (LRI) methodology.

Measurement of exposure to liquidity risk

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

Limit of liquidity risk exposure

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

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

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

Lower limit: 8%; cannot be below the lower limit more than three times in a year

Exposure Limit Indicator 1 March-20	
Net Liquidity	509.103
Assets (Credivalores + Free-standing Trust) (Portfolio)	1.519.743
Indicator 1	**33,5%**

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

Lower limit: 10%; cannot be below the lower limit more than three times in a year

Exposure Limit Indicator 1 March-20	
Net Liquidity	509.103
Liabilities (Credivalores + Free-standing Trust)	1.768.609
Indicator 2	**28,8%**

In the three-month period ended March 31st, 2019 there were no significant changes in the liquidity risk or in the manner in which Credivalores manages this risk.

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

March 31, 2020

Assets	**Less than one month**	**From one to six months**	**From six to twelve months**	**More than one year**	**Total**
Cash due from banks and equivalents	509.102	-	-	-	509.102
Equity Instruments at fair value	3.973	-	-	4.687	8.660
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	-	-	-	13.563	13.563
Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)	59.782	298.835	357.484	1.178.227	1.894.328
Total assets	**572.857**	**298.835**	**357.484**	**1.196.477**	**2.425.653**

Liabilities	**Less than one month**	**From one to six months**	**From six to twelve months**	**More than one year**	**Total**
Financial Liabilities at amortized cost (*)	58.202	373.026	245.103	2.663.644	3.339.974
Financial Liabilities at fair value Derivatives instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	**58.202**	**373.026**	**245.103**	**2.663.644**	**3.339.974**

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

December 31, 2019

Assets	Less than one month	From one to six months	From six to twelve months	More than one year	Total
Cash due from banks and equivalents	163.851	-	-	-	163.851
Equity Instruments at fair value	4.028	-	-	4.686	8.714
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	- -	- -	- -	10.366	10.366
Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)	60.434	301.163	356.477	1.068.680	1.786.754
Total assets	**228.313**	**301.163**	**356.477**	**1.084.329**	**1.970.282**

Liabilities	Less than one month	From one to six months	From six to twelve months	More than one year	Total
Financial Liabilities At amortized cost (*)	33.013	278.940	165.414	1.532.572	2.009.939
Financial Liabilities at fair value - Derivatives instruments	-	2.715	-	29.473	32.188
Total Liabilities	**33.013**	**281.654**	**165.414**	**1.562.046**	**2.042.127**

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

NOTE 6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

Cash and cash equivalent balances encompass the following as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash	18	18
Banks	377.569	53.960
Mutual funds (6.1)	119.451	97.807
Term Deposit (6.2)	12.065	12.066
	509.103	**163.851**

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, there were no restrictions on bank accounts.

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

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fiduciaria Bancolombia – Renta Liquidez	808	1.837
Alianza Fiduciaria - FIC	18.112	8.546
Fiduciaria Bogotá - Encargo Bogotá	97.944	-
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Credinvest	1.119	1.119
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Factoring	20	15.207
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Economic rights	8	14
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Progression	17	9
Sub-Total	**118.028**	**26.732**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Entity		
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Collective Investment Funds Participation	1.423	71.075
Sub-Total	**1.423**	**71.075**
Collective investment funds	**119.451**	**97.807**

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

Manager	March 2020	Dec-19	Rating Agency
Fiduciaria Bancolombia	S1/AAA(col)	S1/AAA(col)	Fitch Ratings Colombia S. A. S.
Fiduciaria GNB Sudameris_Servitrusts	F AA+	AAA/F1 +(col)	Value and Risk Rating S.A. Sociedad Calificadora de Valores
Fiduciaria la Previsora	AAA+(col)	F-AAA	Fitch Ratings Colombia S. A. S. CVCS
Fiduciaria Popular	F-AA VrM 1+	AAA	Value and Risk Rating S.A. Sociedad Calificadora de Valores
Alianza Fiduciaria	S1/AAA(col)	AAA	Value and Risk Rating S. A. S. CVCS (2019)
Fiduciaria Bogotá	F AA+	AAA	BRC Standard & Poor's

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

6.2 CDT deposit certificates

As of March 31, 2020, Credivalores had two Certificate of Full Deposit (CDT) in Banco Santander. Which are detailed below

ID Number	Date	Payment date	Term	Nominal value	Annual effective interest rate	Nominal rate	Total Balance March, 2020
040004877	22-08-2019	22-08-2021	24	6.500	5.30%	5.17%	6.535
040004877	23-08-2019	23-08-2021	24	5.500	5.30%	5.17%	5.530
Total				**12.000**			**12.065**

NOTE 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Equity instruments (7.1)	3.974	4.028
Shares instruments (7.2)	4.686	4.686
	8.660	**8.714**

(*) Additionally, see note 10 "Payroll Loans TuCrédito at Fair Value".

7.1 At fair value with changes in results

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Issuer	Type of Fund	Minimum Investment	Minimum Balance	Annual Return March 2020	Annual Return 2019	As of March 31, 2020	As of December 31, 2019
BTG Pactual I Z Class	Closed	5.000.000	2.000.000	4.96%	58.21%	1.773	1.792
BTG Pactual II Z Class	Closed	5.000.000	2.000.000	0.797%	96.81%	703	763
Fiduciaria Popular	Money Market	200.000	200.000	3.98%	3.98%	668	649
Open Portfolio BTG		-	-	5.01%	5.01%	830	824
TOTAL						**3.974**	**4.028**

7.2 Equity instruments

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Agrocaña Shares	4.686	4.686
	4.686	4.686

The Company owns 5.03% of Agrocañas S.A. share capital, with 3,300 outstanding shares as of March 31, 2020. These are not listed on the stock exchange and are therefore measured at fair value with changes to equity.

NOTE 8. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

The detail of the investments in associates is as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Inverefectivas S.A (a)	13.563	10.963
	13.563	**10.963**

(a) Credivalores holds a 25% ownership in Inverefectivas S.A. This Company was incorporated in accordance with the legislation of Panama, and has 4,000 shares issued, of which Credivalores owns 1,000 shares with an intrinsic value of FIX 3,189.92 expressed using the TRM of 4.054,54 applicable on April 1st, 2020.

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Share of ownership interest	Book value	Share of ownership interest	Book Value
Associates				
Inverefectivas S.A.	25%	13.563	25%	10.366
		13.563		**10.366**

The movement of investments in the associates account is shown below for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31	
Associate	**2020**	**2019**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**10.366**	**10.366**
Participation in Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Adjustments for exchange rate differences	3.197	597
Period-end balance	**13.563**	**10.963**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 9. LOAN PORTFOLIO, NET

Financial assets at amortized cost on the statement of financial position are classified as consumer portfolio and microcredit. Following is a description of the portfolio of Credivalores as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Consumer	1.513.904	1.424.958
Microcredit	5.839	5.863
Impairment	(207.742)	(192.847)
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1.312.001**	**1.237.974**
TuCrédito payroll deduction loans at fair value	19.324	19.324
	19.324	**19.324**
Total loan portfolio, net	**1.331.425**	**1.257.298**

The Financial Position Statement includes a net portfolio held in Free-standing trusts totaling $204.603 as of March 31, 2020 and $251.748 as of December 31, 2019. Credivalores classified portfolio by product in accordance with the days of default.

The movement of the provision for the impairment of financial assets by loan portfolio is provided below for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Initial Balance	192.847	163.413
Impairment of the period charged against to profit or loss	16.626	45.299
Write-offs	(1.731)	(15.865)
Closing balance	**207.742**	**192.847**

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

As of March 31, 2020

Type	Principal	Transaction costs	Accrued Interest	Commissions	Impairment	Total
Consumer loans	1.322.402	84.555	98.978	7.903	(201.805)	**1.312.003**
Microcredit	4.241	1	1.598	65	(5.937)	**(32)**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1.326.643**	**84.556**	**100.576**	**7.968**	**(207.742)**	**1.312.001**

At December 31, 2019

Type	Principal	Transaction costs	Accrued Interest	Commissions	Impairment	Total
Consumer loans	1.247.579	78.331	91.021	7.960	(186.909)	**1.237.982**
Microcredit	4.266	2	1.597	65	(5.938)	**(8)**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1.251.845**	**78.333**	**92.618**	**8.025**	**(192.847)**	**1.237.974**

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

March 31, 2020

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	234.137	507.819	226.275	545.672	1.513.904
Microcredit	5.808	31	-	-	5.839
Total Gross Loan Portfolio	**239.946**	**507.850**	**226.275**	**545.672**	**1.519.743**

December 31, 2019

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	240.207	421.879	240.925	521.947	1.424.958
Microcredit	5.827	36	-	-	5.863
Total Gross Loan Portfolio	**246.034**	**421.915**	**240.925**	**521.947**	**1.430.821**

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

March 31, 2020

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	194.958	438.670	198.329	490.445	1.322.402
Microcredit	4.212	29	-	-	4.241
Total Principal Only Loan Portfolio	**199.170**	**438.699**	**198.328**	**490.445**	**1.326.643**

December 31, 2019

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	201.546	360.115	210.334	475.584	1.247.579
Microcredit	4.231	35	-	-	4.266
Total Principal Only Loan Portfolio	**205.777**	**360.150**	**210.334**	**475.584**	**1.251.845**

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

	As of March 31, 2020		
Type	**Principal Loan**	**Sold**	**Total**
Consumer	1.322.402	270.574	1.592.976
Microcredit	4.241	-	4.241
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**1.326.643**	**270.574**	**1.597.217**

	As of December 31, 2019		
Type	**Principal Loan**	**Sold**	**Total**
Consumer	1.247.579	337.309	1.584.888
Microcredit	4.266	-	4.266
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**1.251.845**	**337.309**	**1.589.154**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Overdue but not impaired

As of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, a summary of the overdue portfolio by days past due is as follows:

	As of March 31, 2020			As of December 31, 2019		
	Consumer	**Microcredit**	**Total**	**Consumer**	**Microcredit**	**Total**
Performing loans	1.091.128	5	1.091.133	1.050.170	28	1.050.198
Overdue but not impaired	55.463	22	55.485	42.322	23	42.345
Non-performing loans under 360 days	73.373	44	73.416	65.503	39	65.542
Non-performing loans over 360 days	102.438	4.170	106.608	89.584	4.176	93.760
	1.322.402	**4.241**	**1.326.643**	**1.247.579**	**4.266**	**1.251.845**

NOTE 10. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

The detailed information of accounts receivables as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Debtors (10.1)	268.714	250.145
Asficredito	83.806	70.513
Economically Related Parties (10.2)	88.153	66.650
Shareholders	1.815	1.815
Prepayments and Advances	824	968
Payments on behalf of clients (10.3)	10.788	9.411
Employees	64	51
Others accounts receivable	1.427	1.427
Impairments for doubtful accounts (10.4)	(14.791)	(14.791)
	440.800	**386.189**

10.1 The balance of the debtors account that as of March 31, 2020 amounts to $268.714 and as of December 31, 2019 amounts to $250.145, mainly corresponds to outstanding portfolio collection balances from the free-standing trusts to Credivalores.

10.2 The following is the detail with economically related parties:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Finanza inversiones S. A. S.	28.197	27.709
Brestol S. A. S.	21.462	21.462
Sferika S. A. S.	19.040	-
Agroindustriales del Cauca	8.600	8.600
Inversiones Mad capital S. A. S.	8.171	8.122
Ingenio la cabaña S.A.	2.000	-
Asficor S. A. S.	243	243
Mad Capital S.A.	221	221
Agro el arado S. A.	146	147
Inversiones Dana S. A.	73	146
	88.153	**66.650**

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Life Insurance Payroll deduction loans	7.585	6.643
Crediuno Insurance	2.712	2.335
Tigo Insurance	154	152
Credipoliza Insurance	337	281
	10.788	**9.411**

10.4 The change in the provision for impairment of other accounts receivable is provided below:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Balance at the beginning of period	(14.791)	(9.443)
Provision charged to income statement (1)	73	(6.495)
Write-off	(73)	1.147
Balance at the end of period	**(14.791)**	**(14.791)**

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

10.4.1. Detail Impairment

Below is a breakdown of the provisioned items applying the simplified approach under IFRS 9 as of March 31, 2020:

Third Party	**Impairment**	**%**
Metroagua	263	100.0%
Asesorías financieras Corporativa Asficor SAS	243	100.0%
Mad Capital S. A.	221	100.0%
Agroindustriales del Cauca	8.600	100.0%
Asficrédito	5.464	7.75%
Total	**14.791**	

NOTE 11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property, plant and equipment as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Transportation equipment	117	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.864	1.861
Computer equipment	399	405
Network and communication equipment	2.259	2.262
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	49	49
Goods received on finance lease agreements	4.958	4.966
Subtotal	**9.646**	**9.660**
Accrued depreciation	(8.643)	(8.501)
Total	**1.003**	**1.159**

The Company's assets for right of use as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, are as follows:

Assets for right of use	7.597	7.597
Accumulated depreciation	(2.122)	(1.695)
Total	**5.475**	**5.902**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The breakdown for equipment movement is shown below:

	December 31, 2019	Additions	Drop	March 31, 2020
Transportation equipment	117	-	-	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.861	3	-	1.864
Electronic equipment	405	-	(6)	399
Network and communication equipment	2.262	-	(3)	2.259
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	49	-	-	49
Goods received on finance lease agreements	4.966	-	(8)	4.958
	9.660	**3**	**(17)**	**9.646**

	December 31, 2018	Purchases	March 31, 2019	Purchases	Drop	December 31, 2019
Transportation Equipment	117	-	117	-	-	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.740	10	1.750	113	(2)	1.861
Electronic equipment	316	21	337	70		
Network and communication equipment	1.679	-	1.679	804	(221)	2.262
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	49	-	49	-	-	49
Goods received on finance lease agreements	4.966	-	4.966	-	-	4.966
	8.867	**31**	**8.898**	**987**	**(225)**	**9.660**

The following is the depreciation movement as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively:

	December 31, 2019	Depreciation	Drop	March 31, 2020
Transportation equipment	117	-	-	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.755	13	-	1.768
Electronic equipment	945	91	(20)	1.017
Telecommunications equipment	727	64	(1)	789
Goods on finance lease agreements	4.957	3	(8)	4.952
	8.501	**171**	**(29)**	**8.643**

All equipment of Credivalores is duly protected with current insurance policies. To protect its property and equipment, the Company took out insurance policies with Beckley International Insurance Colombia and Chubb de Colombia as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, which cover the risks of theft, fire, lightning strikes, explosions, earthquakes, strikes, revolts, etc.

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

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

Financial Leasing Contracts:

Assets under leases were acquired with Leasing Bancolombia S.A. A total of 4 leases are in force with the Colombian institutions mentioned above.

It corresponds to the rights of goods received as part of the lease agreements, which are concluded for a period of three (3) years and correspond to structured wiring, licenses, computer equipment and vehicles.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Value	Depreciation	Amount in books
Computer equipment	2.091	(2.091)	-
Vehicles	2.099	(2.094)	5
Total a March 2020	**4.190**	**4.185**	**5**

	Value	Depreciation	Amount in books
Computer equipment	2.091	(2.091)	-
Vehicles	2.099	(2.090)	9
Total a December 2019	**4.190**	**4.181**	**9**

The following is a summary of the minimum payments due in the coming years for leasing assets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Less than a year	3	7
Older than one year, under 5 years old	2	2
Total	**5**	**9**

NOTE 12. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Below is the company's other intangible assets as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Litigious Rights	570	570
Sub Total	**570**	**570**
Software licenses	807	1.011
Technology and insurance projects	1.468	1.398
Other	1.624	2.047
Sub Total	**3.899**	**4.456**
Contracts	14.779	14.907
Data Bases	19.490	19.679
Trademarks Acquired (1)	13.685	14.280
Sub Total	47.954	48.866
	52.423	**53.892**

	Initial Balance	Accrued amortization	Carrying amount
Trademarks Acquired (1)	14.280	(595)	13.685
Balance as of March 2020	**14.280**	**(595)**	**13.685**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The amortization expenses for the quarter were as follows:

	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Amortization brands	595	2.385
Amortization of exclusivity contracts, databases and licenses	792	3.760
Sub-total Amortization Expense	**1.387**	**6.145**
Advice, free-standing trust's commissions, contributions	1.259	3.117
Investor Performance	367	1.455
Facilities' Remodeling	-	203
Insurance	190	911
Total expense	**3.203**	**11.832**

The aforementioned intangible assets do not carry any restrictions as to the ownership of their inherent rights.

In assessing internal and external evidence indicating an impairment of assets, the expected revenue was identified as being in line with the estimated projection for March 2020, where interest income has been higher than the estimate, associated with the strategies retention of customers and product characteristics, which has led to a higher portfolio balance caused.

As for the Company's intangible asset accounts, based on the corresponding assessment, no signs of impairment were detected which could have otherwise led to recognizing an expense.

NOTE 13. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

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

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
ASSETS		
Hedge forward contracts (13.1)	69.315	10.771
Hedge Options (13.2)	272.007	68.543
Call Premium (13.2)	338.099	114.633
Hedge Swaps (13.3)	**679.420**	**193.947**
Sub-Total	15.249	16.883
	694.669	**210.830**
LIABILITY		
Hedge Negotiation (13.1)	-	32.188
Sub-Total	**-**	**32.188**

Credivalores maintains the derivative financial instrument to cover exposure to risk in foreign currency.

<u>Hedging Operations</u>

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

Credivalores used a Cross Currency Swap on principal and interest payments from the 9.75% Coupon Notes issued in July 2017 maturing in 2022 in the amount of $250,000,000 and a Coupon Only Swap and a Call Spread, which corresponds to a combination of options positions, to cover interest payments and the principal of the reopening of the Notes for US$75,000,000 held in February 2018. Subsequently, the Company executed several hedging operations to hedge the FX risk on the 8.875% Notes issued on February 7, 2020 and due in 2025, including a Cross Currency Swap on the principal and interests at maturity on US$100,000,000, a coupon only swap for US$200,000,000 to hedge interest payments at maturity and a call spread on the principal for US$200,000,000. Options are derivatives contracts through which the buyer acquires the right to buy or sell a financial asset or an underlying asset at a set strike price, at a specific date and periods. Under the option contract, the buyer pays the premium by acquiring a right to exercise the option and the seller receives the premium, acquiring an obligation to the buyer of the option.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

In accordance with the guidelines of this policy, the following is the list of derivative instruments implemented and outstanding as of March 2020 to hedge the foreign currency and interest rate risks on the Notes maturing in 2022 and 2025:

Corss Curency Swaps

Theoretical Hedging				Annual Interest Rate			
Credivalores pays	**Credivalores receives USD**	**Credivalores pays COP**	**Delivery**	**Effective Date**	**Maturity Date**	**Credivalores receivers**	**Credivalores pays**
Principal and Coupon	95.315.000	265.274.035.950	Non-Delivery	27/01/2018	27/07/2022	9,75%	IBR+ 8,89%
Coupon	75.000.000	213.675.750.000	Non-Delivery	27/01/2018	27/07/2022	9,75%	IBR+ 5,12%
Principal and Coupon	100.000.000	341.600.000.000	Non-Delivery	7/02/2020	7/02/2025	8,875%	IBR+ 8,54%
Coupon	100.000.000	341.600.000.000	Non-Delivery	7/02/2020	7/02/2025	8,875%	IBR+ 5,10%
Coupon	50.000.000	170.750.000.000	Non-Delivery	7/02/2020	7/02/2025	8,875%	IBR+ 5,15%
Coupon	50.000.000	170.750.000.000	Non-Delivery	7/02/2020	7/02/2025	8,875%	IBR+ 4,995%

Type of Instrument	Credivalores' Position	Type of Option	Hedged amount USD	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Strike Price COP	Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	37.500.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	$ 2.849,01	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	37.500.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	$ 2.849,01	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	37.500.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	$ 3.500,01	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	37.500.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	$ 3.500,01	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	75.000.000	13-sep-19	25-jul-22	$ 3.500,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	75.000.000	13-sep-19	25-jul-22	$ 3.750,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	75.000.000	31-mar-20	25-jul-22	$ 4.300,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	75.000.000	31-mar-20	25-jul-22	$ 3.750,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	200.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	$ 4.000,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	200.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	$ 3.415,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	200.000.000	27-mar-20	7-feb-25	$ 4.500,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	200.000.000	27-mar-20	7-feb-25	$ 4.000,00	Non - Delivery

13.1 Forward Contracts for Hedging

The portfolio of derivative transactions presents assets valued according to the policy implemented and the fair value and cash flow valuation.

- **Fair-value hedge accounting**

	Fair value			
	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
ASSETS	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Forward Contracts for Hedging				
Purchase of foreign currency	78	69.315	75	10.771

Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	**78**	**69.315**	**75**	**10.771**

Stated in USD expressed in millions

- For this cut the result of the valuation of derivative financial instruments does not generate loss, therefore no liability is recorded for these valuations

13.2 Derivate Financial Instruments Options

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

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

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

	Fair value			
	March 31, 2020		**December 31, 2019**	
ASSETS	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Call spread premium option	275	272.007	75	68.543
Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	**275**	**272.007**	**75**	**68.543**

	Fair value			
	March 31, 2020		**December 31, 2019**	
LIABILITIES	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Call spread premium option	-	-	75	32.188
Total forward contracts for hedging – Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**75**	**32.188**

Options Contracts for Hedging

Derivatives with options hedge the principal amount of the reopening of the 144 A / Reg S Notes due 2022 for US$75,000,000 carried out on February 14, 2018. These financial instruments are valued under the methodology and market value provided by the counterparties, the type of measurement is cash flow.

The company will maintain the options until maturity, to hedge the exposure to risk in foreign currency, in line with maturity of the Notes hedged. The objective and strategy of the Administration is to analyze and evaluate the appropriate method for the valuation of financial instruments, depending on the type of operation and negotiation performed.

Call Premium

The premium Call option is the payment to lock the right to the option contract at the beginning of the operation with three counterparties. Premium Calls have the same expiration dates as bond flows and the amortization is registered in the company's results at the end of each period.

Below call premium movement:

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the period	16.883	17.886
Agreed Premium	-	4.499
Call premium amortization	(1.634)	(5.502)
Total	**15.249**	**16.883**

13.3 Derivate Financial Instruments Cross Currency Swap

Credivalores, executed operations with derivative financial instruments to manage and mitigate the fluctuations in the fair value of the debt position in the P&L. The cross currency swaps in place hedge the exposure to the risk of exchange rate, which is measured at market (fair value hedging) value, which is measured as a cash flow hedge.

Derivative financial instruments through cross currency swaps and its hedge accounting is the following:

	Fair value			
	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
ASSETS	Nominal Amount USD	Fair Value	Nominal Amount USD	Fair Value
Hedging Contracts Cross Currency Swaps (a)	195	253.199	250	103.071
Hedging Contracts Coupon Only Swap (b)	275	84.900	75	11.562
Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	**325**	**338.099**	**325**	**114.633**

Credivalores will keep the cross currency swaps, to hedge the exposure to foreign currency and interest rate risk until maturity, in line with the maturity of the Notes hedged.

a. Cross currency swap hedging contracts

The Company used cross currency swaps to hedge the principal and interests on the 9.75% Notes issued on July 27, 2018 and due in 2022 for an amount of US$ 250,000,000 % and the 8.875% Notes issued on February 7, 2020 and due 2025 for an amount of US$100,000,000.

b. Coupon only swaps hedging contracts

The coupon only swaps were used to hedge interest payments on the reopening amount of the 9.75% Notes due in 2022 carried out on February 14, 2018 for an amount of US$75 000,000 and on the 8.875% Notes due 2025 issued on February 7, 2020 for an amount of US$200,000,000.

NOTE 14. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Below, we present the balances of financial obligations as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
International 144A / Reg S Notes	1.906.910	1.065.071
ECP Program Notes	364.909	294.943
Financial obligations in free standing trusts	204.456	230.678
Promissory notes – Local banks	83.800	92.278
Finance lease agreements	9	12
Other financial obligations	-	6
Transaction cost	5.909	6.258
Other Lease Liabilities	(96.805)	(45.668)
	2.469.188	**1.643.578**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The balances of the financial obligations of Credivalores and the free-standing trusts in which it acts as trustor as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, correspond to obligations entered into with Colombian financial institutions, the international capital market and financial leasing. Short-term obligations are those that mature between March 2020 and 2021 and long-term loans are those with maturities after March 2021:

a) Short-term financial obligations.

Entity	March 31, 2020	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2019	Interest rate	Maturity
National entity						
Banco de Bogotá	8.752	IBR + 4.9%	2020-2021	2.938	IBR + 5.3%	2020
Banco Colpatria	19.062	9.2% EA	2020	25.417	9.9% EA	2020
Banco De Occidente	9.950	IBR + 4.3%	2020	9.950	IBR + 4.3%	2020
Bancolombia	17.887	DTF + 7.9%	2020	16.125	DTF + 7.4%	2020
Total National Entity	**55.652**			**54.430**		
Foreign Entity						
ECP Program Notes	141.909	8.3% EA	2020	114.700	8.3% EA	2020
Foreign Entity	**141.909**			**114.700**		
Finance lease agreements						
Leasing Bancolombia	9	8.42% EA	2020	12	8.4% EA	2020
Total Financial Finance lease agreements	**9**			**12**		
Overdraft	**-**			**6**		
Autonomous Assets						
PA Crediuno IFC	13.494	11.9%EA	2020-2021	6.222	11.11%EA	2020
Total Autonomous Assets	**13.494**			**6.222**		
Total Short-term obligations	**211.064**			**175.370**		

Credivalores had short-term financial obligations during the periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 totaling $211.064 y $175.370, respectively. The measurement of financial liability instruments for financial obligations is valued at amortized cost, as per IFRS 9.

b) Long-term obligations

The Company had long-term financial obligations during the periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31 2018 totaling $2.354.929 and $1.513.876, respectively. Associated costs incurred in the acquisition of loans are classified as transaction costs pending IFP amortization for the periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, valued at $44.490 and $58.803, respectively. The measurement of financial liability instruments for financial obligations is valued at amortized cost, as per NIIF 9.

The total balance of financial obligations for the periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 is $2.469.188 and $1.643.577 respectively, which will be paid off as described above.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Long-term obligations

Entity	March 31, 2020	Interest rate	Maturity	December 31, 2019	Interest rate	Maturity
National entity						
Banco de Bogotá	3.607	IBR+ 6.3%	2021	9.391	IBR+ 6.3%	2021
Bancolombia	16.490	IBR + 6.9%	2021-2022	18.682	IBR + 6.9%	2021-2022
Banco Santander	8.050	IBR + 6%	2021	9.775	IBR + 6%	2021
Total National Entity	**28.148**			**37.848**		
Foreign Entity						
ECP Program Notes	223.000	8.4% EA	2021	180.243	8.4% EA	2021
Foreign Entity	**223.000**			**180.243**		
Free-standing trusts						
CrediUno IFC	-			11.646	12.2% EA	2021
Syndicated Loan TuCrédito	190.962	DTF + 5.5%	2023	212.810	DTF + 5.5%	2023 y 2024
Total Free-standing trusts	**190.962**			**224.456**		
Finance lease agreements						
Other lease liabilities	5.909	8.42% EA	2021-2022	6.258		
Total Financial Leasing	**5.909**			**6.258**		
Bonds						
9.75% 144 A/Reg. S Notes due 2022	386.458	9.75% EA	2022	819.285	9.75% EA	2022
Reopening of 9.75% 144 A/Reg. S Notes due 2022	304.091	9.75% EA	2022	245.786	9.75% EA	2022
8.875% 144 A/Reg. S Notes due 2025	1.216.362	9.75% EA	2025	-		
Total International Notes	**1.906.911**			**1.065.071**		
Total obligations	**2.354.930**			**1.513.876**		
Transaction Cost for Amortizing IFP	(96.805)			(45.668)		
Total Financial Obligations	**2.469.188**			**1.643.578**		

Obligations stated in foreign currency

Entity	Nominal Value as of March 31, 2020		Nominal as of Value December 31, 2019	
ECP Program Notes (a)	90	364.909	90	294.943
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	5	13.494	6	17.868
144 A/ Reg S Notes (b)	470	1.906.911	325	1.065.071
Total	**USD 565**	**COP 2.285.313**	**USD 421**	**COP 1.377.882**

(a) Euro Commercial Paper Program Notes

Pursuant to Item 8 of the Pricing Term Sheet dated March 17, 2017, in connection with Tranche X issued under our US$150,000,000 Euro Commercial Paper Program (“ECP Program”), Credivalores decided to exercise the right of optional redemption at par of US$55,000,000 of principal of these notes on March 22, 2018 using the proceeds of the reopening of the 9.75% Notes due July 2022.

Later, on April 19, 2018 Credivalores issued a new note under the ECP Program for US$40,000,000 due on April 19, 2021 with a coupon rate of 8.25%.

Similarly, Credivalores decided to exercise the optional right of redemption for the tenth tranche of Notes under the ECP Program at par for US$ 12,000,000 of principal on June 22, 2018 using resources from the reopening of the 9.75% Notes due 2022.

Subsequently, in December 2019, Credivalores issued a new note under the ECP Program due June 13, 2021 for an amount of US$15,000,000 and a coupon of 8.50% with quarterly payments. The use of proceeds from this issuance will be for loan portfolio growth and general corporate purposes.

As a result of early redemptions and new issuances under the ECP Program, the total balance under the ECP Program as of March 31, 2020 is US$90,000,000

(b) Issuance of notes

On July 27, 2017 Credivalores issued its inaugural senior unsecured 144A / Reg S notes (the “Notes”) due July 27, 2022 for US$250,000,000 with a coupon of 9.75% and a yield of 10.0%. The Notes are payable semi-annually in arrears on January 27 and July 27 of each year, beginning on January 27, 2018. The proceeds from this issuance were used to refinance existing indebtedness, including mostly secured debt, and the remainder, if any, for general corporate purposes.

According to the “Description of the Notes” of the Offering Memorandum, the Company may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 27, 2020, at the applicable redemption prices set forth in the Offering Memorandum, plus any additional amounts then due and accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. Prior to July 27, 2020, we may also redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus a “make-whole” premium, plus any additional amounts then due and accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. In addition, at any time on or prior to July 27, 2020, Credivalores may redeem up to 35% of the Notes using the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price equal to 109.750% of their principal amount, plus any additional amounts then due and accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. In addition, in the event of certain changes in the Colombian withholding tax treatment relating to payments of interest on the Notes, Credivalores may redeem the Notes, in whole but not in part, at 100% of their principal amount, plus any additional amounts then due and accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of redemption. If a change in control occurs with respect to us, unless the Company has exercised the option to redeem the Notes, each holder of the Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase all or any part of that holder’s Notes at 101% of the aggregate principal amount of Notes repurchased, plus any additional amounts then due and accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the date of repurchase.

The Notes will be senior unsecured general obligations and will (i) rank equally in right of payment with all of the Company’s other existing and future senior indebtedness (subject to certain obligations for which preferential treatment is given under Colombian insolvency laws); (ii) rank senior in right of payment to the Company’s existing and future subordinated indebtedness, if any; (iii) be effectively subordinated in right of payment to all of the Company’s existing and future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, including all indebtedness and other liabilities of any free-standing trusts (patrimonies autonomous); and (iv) be structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and trade payables of any of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors. The notes will not be entitled to any sinking fund.

No public market currently exists for the Notes. The Notes have been registered in Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the “SGX-ST”).

The Notes have not been and will not be registered with the Colombian National Registry of Securities and Issuers (Registro Nacional de Valores y Emisores, or “RNVE”), maintained by the Colombian Superintendence of Finance (Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia, or “SFC”) and therefore may not be publicly offered in the Republic of Colombia (“Colombia”). The Notes will not be listed on the Colombian Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Valores de Colombia). The Notes may be offered to persons in Colombia in a private placement. The offering was not subject to review or authorization by the SFC.

Furthermore, on February 14, 2018 Credivalores reopened these Notes for an additional amount of US$75,000,000, taking the total issued amount to US$325,000,000. The Notes were issued at a yield of 8.625% and a price of 104.079%. The proceeds from this issuance will be used to refinance existing unsecured indebtedness, and the remainder, if any, for general corporate purposes.

Below we present past coupons payments of the 9.75% 144A / Reg S Notes due 2022 from the issuance date (figures presented below are in US dollars):

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Principal	Coupon	First Coupon Payment – 27/01/2018	Second Coupon Payment - 27/07/2018	Third Coupon Payment - 27/01/2019	Fourth Coupon Payment - 27/07/2019	Fifth Coupon Payment - 27/01/2020
250.000.000	9,75%	12.187.500	12.187.500	12.187.500	12.187.500	12.187.500
75.000.000	9,75%		3.656.250	3.656.250	3.656.250	3.656.250
	Total in USD	**12.187.500**	**15.843.750**	**15.843.750**	**15.843.750**	**15.843.750**
	FX Rate	2.805,40	2.882,84	3.160,52	3.213,09	3.353,76
	Total Millions of Pesos	**34.190.812.500**	**45.674.996.250**	**50.074.488.750**	**50.907.394.688**	**53.136.135.000**

On January 17, 2020, CVCS launched a repurchase offer (Tender Offer) and a request to remove covenants ("Consent Solicitation") for all or a portion of the principal of the 9.75% 144A / Reg S Notes due in July 2022. The repurchase offer was contingent on the fulfilment of the condition of a new issuance of bonds in the international capital market. The elimination of covenants would materialize if more than 51% of the principal of the outstanding Notes were tendered. The repurchase offer was launched with an initial price of $1,055 for every $1,000 principal of the 9.75% Notes due 2022 applicable during the early period of participation ("Early Tender Time") that ran until January 31, 2020 and then the price would fall to $1,005 for every $1,000 principal of the Notes during the late tender period that lasted until February 14, 2020. During the early tender period a total of US$154,035,000 of principal were tendered and repurchased and then during the late tender period an additional US$650,000 were tendered and repurchased. The principal amount repurchased on the 9.75% Notes due 2022 Notes accounted for 47.6% of the US$325,000,000 outstanding as of the end of September 30, 2019. Therefore, the covenants applicable under the Description of the Notes ("Description of the Notes") of the Offering Memorandum of the 9.75% Notes due 2022 remain in effect without modification.

Once the early tender period concluded, CVCS launched a new 144A / Reg S Note in the international capital market for a total amount of US$300,000,000, a coupon of 8.875% and yield of 9% and a final maturity on February 7th, 2025. The 8.875% Notes pay interests on a semiannual basis on February 7 and August 7 of each year, starting August 7, 2020. The use of proceeds from this issuance was to repurchase the 9.75% Notes due 2022 tendered under the repurchase offer referred to above, to refinance existing debt under the ECP Program and for general corporate purposes. Once this liability management transaction was completed on February 7, 2020, the new outstanding principal of the 9.75% Notes due 2022 is US$170,315,000.

In accordance with the "Description of the Notes" of the Offering Memorandum of the 8.875% Notes due 2025, the Company may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time from February 7, 2023, at the redemption prices stipulated in the Offering Memorandum, plus any additional amounts then owed and interest accrued and unpaid, until the date of redemption. It is also possible to redeem the notes before February 7, 2023, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of your capital amount plus a make-whole premium, in addition to any additional amount then owed plus accrued and unpaid interest, up to the date of redemption. In addition, at any time until February 7, 2023, CVCS may redeem up to 35% of the Notes using resources from stock sales or equity offers at a redemption price of 108.875% of its capital amount, plus any additional amount then owed plus accrued and unpaid interest, up to the date of redemption. Moreover, in the event of certain changes in the tax treatment of withholding tax in Colombia in relation to interest payments on the Notes, CVCS may redeem them, in full, but not in part, at a price of 100% of their capital amount, in addition to any additional amount then owed plus interest accrued and unpaid, until the date of redemption. In the event of a change of control in the entity, unless the Company has chosen to redeem the Notes, each holder of the Notes will have the right to require that the Company purchase all or a portion (in minimum principal amounts of US$200,000 and integral multiples of US$1,000 in excess thereof) of the holder's notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon and any Additional Amounts, if any, to, but excluding, the date of purchase.

The Notes due in 2025 will be future and unsecured obligations and (i) will have the same priority as to the right of payment as all other existing and future debt obligations of the Company (subject to certain obligations under which they are given preferential treatment in accordance with Colombia's insolvency laws); (ii) shall have a higher payment priority than the Company's existing and future subordinated debt obligations, if any; (iii) shall be subject, as regards the right of payment, to all existing and future indebtedness obligations, without guarantee, of the Company, to the extent of the value of the assets guaranteeing such indebtedness, including any debt, liabilities and autonomous assets; and (iv) shall be structurally subordinate to all existing and future payment obligations and to the commercial payable accounts of any of our non-guarantor subsidiaries. Notes shall not be entitled to any depreciation fund.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The principal and coupons of the 8.875% Notes due in February 2025 were hedged by using cross currency swaps and call spreads at maturity.

Covenants

The Offering Memorandum of the 9.75% 144A / Reg S Notes due 2022 and the 8.875% 144A / Reg S Notes due 2025 contains certain restrictive covenants, which among other things, limit our ability to (i) incur in additional debt, (ii) make dividend payments, redeem capital and make certain investments, (iii) transfer and sell assets, (iv) sign any type of agreement which could limit the ability of the subsidiaries to pay dividends or make capital distributions, (v) create guarantees or pledge assets, (vi) consolidate, merge or sell assets, and (vii) engage in transactions with affiliates. The Indenture which rules both Notes contains certain customary events of default.

In addition, in December 2012 the Company signed an peso- indexed loan with the IFC amounting to US$25,000,000, which was amended in May 2015 to increase the amount to US$45,000,000. This facility includes several covenants, out of which the most relevant are: a risk-weighted solvency ratio of not less than 12%, an equity-to-assets ratio of not less than 12%, an exposure ratio to economic group of less than 7%, exposure ratio to related parties of not more than 12%, fixed assets plus equity participation ratio of not more than 35%, an aggregate unhedged foreign exchange position not higher than 25%,, an aggregate interest rate risk ratio of not less than -10% and not more than 10%and a liquidity ratio of not less than 8%.

As of March 31, 2020 Credivalores complied with the covenants of the 144A / Reg S Notes due 2022 and 2025.

- **IFP Financial Cost**

The funds received from loans acquired from financial institutions are used for portfolio origination and to handle various lines of working capital, which helps to maintain a degree of liquidity for the Company. The loans are represented by promissory notes wherein both parties establish the payment conditions, including maximum amount, amount, interest rate and duration. The financial cost of financial obligations for the periods ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Free-standing trusts	5.458	4.862
Local banks	2.512	2.684
Leasing financial	-	7
Foreign currency obligation	6.541	4.838
Third Parties	1.344	6.244
Issuance of bonds	37.251	22.764
Amortization of Transaction costs	5.774	5.616
Interest for liabilities for lease and finance lease agreements	143	-
Total	**59.023**	**47.015**

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

NOTE 15. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

According to Colombian labor legislation and based on labor conventions, employees are entitled to short-term benefits such as: wages, vacations, legal premiums and cessation and cessation interest.

The following is a detail of employee benefit provision balances as of March 31, 20 December 2020 and December 31, 2019:

Short-term benefits	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Holiday	525	603
Legal premium	127	-

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Layoffs	126	451
Pension fund	114	-
Salary	61	-
Interest on layoffs	4	51
	957	**1.105**

Employee benefits on their current part are required to cancel maximum within 12 months after the reporting period.

The company within its compensation policies has no long-term benefits.

NOTE 16. OTHER PROVISIONS

Credivalores provisions at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively are provided below.

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Litigations subject to executive proceedings	226	226
Other provisions	634	250
	860	**476**

The movement of legal and other provisions are provided below for the periods ended March 31, 2020 and December 31 2019:

	Legal provisions	**Other provisions**	**Total provisions**
Balance held at December 31, 2019	**226**	**250**	**476**
Increase in provisions during the period	-	384	384
Balance held at March 31, 2020	**226**	**(*) 634**	**860**

	Legal provisions	**Other provisions**	**Total provisions**
Balance held at December 31, 2018	**108**	**235**	**343**
Recovered provisions	118	15	133
Balance held at March 31, 2019	**226**	**250**	**476**
Recovered provisions	-	384	384
Balance held at December 31, 2019	**226**	**634**	**860**

(*) As of March 31, 2020, other provisions are made up of the following:

	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Fees	64	64
Others	570	186
	634	**250**

Provisions correspond mainly to labor, civil and administrative processes filed by third parties against Credivalores, on which provisions were recognized as of December 31, 2019 in an amount of 64 according to the probability of occurrence. It is not possible to determine a disbursement schedule for these provisions due to the diversity of processes in different instances.

However, Credivalores does not expect significant changes to the amounts provisions as a consequence of the outflows applicable to each proceeding. The expected time of resolution is uncertain since each proceeding is taking place in different instances.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 17. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Below, we detail the balance of accounts payable has Credivalores March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2019, respectively:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Commissions and fees	14.547	3.998
Costs and expenses payable (17.1)	114.697	75.671
Leases	6	5
Suppliers	23	95
Withholdings and labor contributions	1.880	733
Other accounts payable (17.2)	17.372	19.771
	148.525	**100.273**

17.1 Costs and expenses payable

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial expenses	33.038	49.992
Others	76.287	19.272
Services	5.366	6.407
Travel expenses	6	-
	114.697	**75.671**

17.2 Other accounts payable

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Collection in favor of third parties	2.659	2.806
Disbursements Payroll Loans	9.203	4.234
Payroll rejections	31	-
Payroll Loans Reimbursement	1.031	1.989
Disbursements Credipoliza	202	3.940
Credipoliza Reimbursement	1.404	1.256
Disbursements Crediuno	442	-
Crediuno Reimbursement	1.070	937
Disbursements Visa	-	1.722
Disbursements PA	2	1.840
Disbursements Tu credito	143	143
Credipoliza	6	-
Disbursements Tigo	911	843
Tigo Reimbursement	268	-
Others	-	61
	17.372	**19.771**

NOTE 18. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Expenditure on current and deferred earnings tax shall be recognized in each of the interim accounting periods, on the best estimate of the expected tax rate for the annual accounting period.

The amounts calculated for the tax expense in this interim accounting period may require adjustments in subsequent periods if the estimates for the annual period change by then. The effective tax rate for periods with a cut-off as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 was 40% and 43% respectively, with a 4% decrease mainly due to accounting loss, increase in non-deductible expenditure, increase in excess presumptive income and increase in other tax differences such as portfolio impairment.

Under the Law 2010 of 2019 (“Economic Growth Law”) the presumptive income was reduced to 0.5% of the liquid assets on the last day of the taxable year immediately preceding 2020, and to 0% from 2021 on.

The following is the detail of the current tax assets:

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Income tax advance	14.276	12.754
Advance other taxes	10	19
Tax balance	5	16
Total current tax assets	**14.291**	**12.789**

NOTE 19. OTHER LIABILITIES

Below the detail of other liabilities:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Collections pending application	50.007	28.285
Values received for third parties (19.1)	14.739	19.620
Bond premium at issuance	-	5.141
Collection of managed loan portfolios	10.253	8.252
Checks pending collection	1.588	416
Credit card guarantee	63	119
Total	**76.650**	**61.833**

19.1 Values received for third parties

Below the detail of other Values received for third parties

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Collection of FGA guarantees	11.185	16.041
Voluntary and mandatory insurance collections	3.162	1.388
Free-standing trusts collections	367	2.172
Crediprogreso loan portfolio collection	6	-
Retailers’ collections	19	19
Total Values received for third parties	**14.739**	**19.620**

NOTE 20. EQUITY

Capital

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

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

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

Authorized, and Paid in Capital

As of March31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 Credivalores 's authorized and paid in capital is **$129.638** and $**123.992** represented in **4.588.300** shares, each of a nominal value of 28.254; respectively.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Credivalores Crediservicios S.A.

Shareholder	March 31, 2020 Number of shares	%	December 31, 2019 Number of shares	%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings S de RL	912.913	19.89%	912.913	19.89%
Crediholding S.A.S.	1.571.073	34.24%	1.571.073	34.24%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014 SLU	1.671.520	36.43%	1.671.520	36.43%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II S L	193.153	4.21%	193.153	4.21%
Direcciones de Negocio S.A.S.	1	0.00%	1	0.00%
Treasury shares	239.640	5.22%	239.640	5.22%
Total	**4.588.300**	**100%**	**4.588.300**	**100%**

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Number of authorized shares	4.700.000	4.700.000
Subscribed and paid shares	4.588.300	4.588.300
Nominal value	28.254	28.254
Subscribed and paid capital (nominal value)	129.638	129.638
Paid-in capital	64.727	64.727
Total capital plus premium	**194.365**	**194.365**

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

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Ordinary shares (a)	2.081.515	1.639.573
Preferred shares (a)	2.506.785	2.506.785
Repurchased treasury shares	239.640	239.640
Total earnings per share	**(1.163)**	**87**

(a) The value of the shares as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 correspond to the total number of outstanding shares held by Credivalores, 4.588.300 and 4.385.998 respectively.

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

March 31, 2020

	Share capital						
Name of Entity	**Preference shares A**	**Preference shares B**	**Preference shares C**	**Treasury Shares**	**Common Shares**	**Total**	**%**
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings S de R.L.	835.834	-	-	-	77.079	912.913	19.89%
Crediholding S.A.S	-	-	-	-	1.571.073	1.571.073	34.24%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014 S.L.U.	-	923.665	563.119	-	184.736	1.671.520	36.43%
Treasury Shares	-	-	-	239.640	-	239.640	5.22%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II, S.L.	-	184.167	-	-	8.986	193.153	4.21%
Direcciones de Negocio S.A.S.					1	1	0.00%
Total	**835.834**	**1.107.832**	**563.119**	**239.640**	**1.841.875**	**4.588.300**	**100.00%**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

December 31, 2019

	Share capital						
Name of Entity	**Preference shares A**	**Preference shares B**	**Preference shares C**	**Treasury Shares**	**Common Shares**	**Total**	**%**
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings S de R.L.	835.834	-	-	-	77.079	912.913	19.89%
Crediholding S.A.S	-	-	-	-	1.571.073	1.571.073	34.24%
Lacrot Inversiones 2014 S.L.U.	-	923.665	563.119	-	184.736	1.671.520	36.43%
Treasury Shares	-	-	-	239.640	-	239.640	5.22%
Acon Consumer Finance Holdings II, S.L.	-	184.167	-	-	8.986	193.153	4.21%
Direcciones de Negocio S.A.S.					1	1	0.00%
Total	**835.834**	**1.107.832**	**563.119**	**239.640**	**1.841.875**	**4.588.300**	**100.00%**

Treasury shares

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Treasury Shares Reserve	12.837	12.837
(Treasury Shares)	(12.837)	(12.837)
Total	**-**	**-**

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

Reserves

Equity reserves as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 were comprised of the following:

	2020	**2019**
Legal reserve (1)	5.793	5.793
Reserve to repurchased treasury shares	12.837	12.837
Occasional reserves:	21	21
Total Reserves	**18.651**	**18.651**

NOTE 21. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

We present the detail below:

	March 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Tax	(38.917)	(5.370)
Income tax OCI	**(38.917)**	**(5.370)**
Other comprehensive income	**130.922**	**19.097**
Shares	1.799	1.798
Financial instruments	**129.123**	**17.298**
Financial instruments Forward	(9.082)	(9.526)
Financial instruments Cross Currency Swap	68.807	11.971
Financial instruments Options	(12.571)	5.013
Financial instruments Coupon Only swap	81.969	9.840
Total	**92.005**	**13.727**

NOTE 22. REVENUE

Below, is a detail of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019:

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	For the three-months	
	March 31	
	2020	2019
Interests (22.1)	65.918	65.961
Revenue from customer contracts (22.2)	23.625	25.165
	89.543	**91.126**

22.1 Interest

	For the three-months	
	March 31	
	2020	2019
CrediUno interest	15.030	11.600
CrediPoliza interest	1.705	3.403
TuCrédito interest	12.901	13.422
Tigo interest	2.203	2.217
TuCrédito transaction costs	(4.121)	(2.116)
CrediPoliza transaction costs	(75)	(90)
CrediUno transaction costs	(1.971)	(2.252)
Sub-total Consumer loans	**25.672**	**26.184**
Microcredit interest	7	18
Microcredit loans transaction costs	(2)	(15)
Sub-total Microloans	**5**	**3**
Factoring	35	55
Subtotal Factoring	**35**	**55**
CrediUno late payment interest	-	790
CrediPoliza late payment interest	130	138
TuCrédito late payment interest	126	81
Tigo late payment interest	-	277
Consumer loan defaults	**256**	**1.286**
CrediYa late payment interest	-	26
Microloan defaults	**-**	**26**
Financial returns	(4)	1.394
BTG Pactual financial returns	5.840	6.146
Current interests, Free-standing Trust	11.605	10.256
Other income, Free-standing Trust	(249)	835
Income from FGA Alliance	5.975	3.727
Write-offs	9.437	9.693
Other loan interest	7.346	6.356
Other	**39.950**	**38.407**
Total Interests	**65.918**	**65.961**

22.2 Revenue from customer contracts

	For the three-months	
	March 31,	
	2020	2019
Administration fee – credit card	15.761	14.277
Commission expenses collections	3.202	4.351
Financial Consultancy – Returns from Debtor life insurance	1.878	1.381
Administration fee - life insurance plus	875	1.141
Financial Consultancy - Returns Voluntary insurance policies	754	755
Shared financial advice	623	568

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Internal commission	356	385
Returned commission	103	100
Certifications	72	-
Department store income and credit card channels income	1	3
Commission on intermediation activities	-	2.204
	23.625	**25.165**

NOTE 23. OTHER INCOME

At the end of each period, movements corresponded to:

	For the three-months March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Recovery of portfolio written-off	276	118
Other	74	70
Recoveries from previous exercises	55	22
Refund of expenses	16	2
Sickness Leave	5	27
Refund insurance	5	78
Tax refund	2	2
	433	**319**

NOTE 24. OTHER EXPENSES

At the end of each period, movements corresponded to:

	For the three-months March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Fees	4.210	6.002
Electronic data processing	2.986	542
Taxes	2.617	2.504
Temporary Services	1.005	1.160
Leases	981	1.098
Other	909	269
Technical assistance	782	2.409
Public services	761	1.064
Commissions	703	703
Transport	615	436
Returns to investors	550	355
Publicity and advertising	415	434
Consultation with Credit Bureau	313	574
Travel expenses	268	177
Insurance	238	180
Concierge and security services	204	215
Office supplies	199	139
Maintenance	176	230
Legal expense	70	13
Remodeling of facilities	60	114
Costs of representation	42	248
Fines, penalties and awards	7	32
Publications and subscriptions	6	7
Donations	-	1
	18.117	**18.906**

NOTE 25. NET FINANCIAL INCOME

Below is the detail of financial (net) costs, for the periods for three months ended March 31, 2020 and 2019:

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	For the three-months: March 31	
	2020	**2019**
Financial performances	411	175
Financial income	433	319
Exchange rate differences	3.570	156
Total Financial Income	**4.414**	**650**
Forwards valuation	1.077	(2.133)
Total Financial Expense	**1.077**	**(2.133)**
Net Financial Income (expense)	**5.491**	**(1.483)**

NOTE 26. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a. Commitments

Credit commitments

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

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

The following is a breakdown of unused lines of credit commitments and guarantees at March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Unpaid approved credits	**498.943**	**495.551**

Contingent assets

As of March 31, 2020, the Company maintains a claim with Fondo de Garantías de Antioquia (FGA), worth $7.988 million, according to the guarantee's contract on loans between Credivalores and the FGA, whereby the FGA guarantees the loans granted to Credivalores clients following the Company's criteria and standards of analysis.

NOTE 27. RELATED PARTIES

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

The Company's related parties are as follows:

1. Shareholders with interests, a controlling stake or a joint stake of the Company, or significant influence over Credivalores.
2. Members of the Board of Directors: Members of the Board of Directors (principals and alternates, along with their related parts).

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

3. Key management personnel: includes the Company CEO and other C-level Officers, who are those who participate in the planning, direction and control of the Company.

4. Affiliates: Companies in which Credivalores has significant influence, which is generally considered to be a share between 20% and 50% of their capital.

The most representative balances as of March 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 with related parties are included in the following charts, with headings for definitions of the related parties recorded in the previous sections.

	March 2019		**December 2019**	
	Shareholders	**Members of the Board of Directors (a)**	**Shareholders**	**Members of the Board of Directors (a)**
Accounts receivable	1.815	-	1.815	-
Accounts payable	-	132	-	78
Operating expenses	-	112	-	186

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

	March 31	
Item	**2020**	**2019**
Salaries	896	1.037
Short-term employee benefits	541	208
Total	**1.437**	**1.245**

a. Members of the Board of Directors (principals and alternates, along with their related parts) as of March 31, 2020:

<u>Directors</u>

No.	Director	Alternate
1	José Miguel Knoell Ferrada	Mathias Boccia Cristiano
2	Juan Carlos Restrepo Acuña	Liliana Arango Salazar
3	Lorena Margarita Cárdenas Costas	Diana Esperanza Montero
4	Rony Doron Seinjet	Andrea Cañón Rincon
5	Caicedo Pachón Maria Marcela	Maria Juliana Pinillos
6	Adrián Gustavo Ferrado	Carlos Manuel Ramón
7	Lawrence Robert Rauch	Maria Patricia Moreno

Legal Representatives

No.	Representative
Manager	Eliana Andrea Erazo Restrepo
Alternate	Liliana Arango Salazar

NOTE 28. SUBSECUENT EVENTS

COVID-19 Impacts for Credivalores
During the first months of 2020, coronavirus (COVID-19) has been spreading around the world, causing the closure of production and supply chains and disrupting local and international trade, which could cause a global economic slowdown and negatively affect several industries. Authorities around the world, including the Colombian government, have had to take, among other measures, the temporary closure of establishments and the quarantine of people in some areas, meaning that employees, suppliers and customers cannot carry out their activities for an indefinite period of time. This situation could have an adverse material effect on the Company's operating results, financial situation and liquidity, which are being evaluated daily

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

by management to take all measures deemed appropriate to minimize the negative impacts that may arise during the operation in 2020.

The most likely and significant impacts on the industry in which the Company operates are estimated to be in: a) valuation of financial instruments measured at fair value, which in the case of the Company mainly correspond to derivative instruments whose impact would be reflected in Other Comprehensive Results, since they correspond to hedging instruments, b) expected loss models for estimating the provision of credit portfolios, are expected to have an impact on results mainly resulting in the updating of macroeconomic variables used in the calculation such as PIB, exchange rate and unemployment, among others, y c) the quality of the portfolio because of changes in the financial situation of customers that could lead to impairment, for which changes in deadline policies or other reliefs eventually granted to customers can generate impacts on cash flows affecting the valuation of the portfolio.

Inside, Credivalores has designed the following strategies:

Area	Observations
Commercial	1. **Origination:** 1) Payroll: defensive asset given concentration in pensioners and government employees, digital renewals, 2) credit card: telemarketing campaigns for advances, card activation, and new uses , review of impacts in collection channels, 3) Credipoliza: lower commercial affectation expected, telemarketing campaigns for policy renewal using benefits of coverages under current policies. 2. **Origination costs:** resize of commercial force, closing of branches and points of sales of TIGO during national quarantine, suspension of new hirings and reduction of marketing costs.
Operations and Technology	1. **Infrastructure:** broad use of community working tools to coordinate administrative and commercial staff working from home and quick identification of critical suppliers for the continuity of business in alternate locations (call centers, collection networks, new laptops and telephone lines, remote accesses and VPNs, software licenses, etc.). 2. **Operating costs:** resize of operations and IT staff, according to new expectation in originations, postponement/cancellation of projects, digital transformation projects prioritized.
Human Resources / Administration	1. **Total staff:** resize of all areas during national quarantine (March 24^{th}- May 31^{st}), excess capacity went on vacations including staff hired through temporary employment agencies. 2. **Continuity of Business:** given the exemption applicable to the financial services sector under the obligatory national quarantine decree, we developed protocols for our staff working at our offices to guarantee business continuity, including: social distancing, hygiene stations, disinfection of work stations and buildings, mandatory use of masks, work shifts, constant internal communications regarding self-care, hand wash and obligation to report any symptoms or suspicion of contagion.
Collection and Risks	1. **Financial forbearance measures on demand:** grace periods, extension periods, decrease in fees, etc. 2. **Review of origination policies:** reduction/expansion of quotas, increase scores per segment. 3. **Review key supplier contingency plans:** collection houses, contact centers, 4. **Collection:** preventative and restructuring measures, resizing the area.
Financial and Budget	1. **CV liquidity position:** robust after issuance of notes on Feb-2020, the US$40 MM ECP Program Note due in Apr-2021 will not be prepaid. The Company will meet the US$35 MM ECP program Note maturity on May-2020. 2. **CV funding sources:** local syndicated loan renewal for $310,000 MMCOP (+ $87,000 MMCOP) for payroll loan growth and WK lines for $106,000 MMCOP. A potential $100,000 MMCOP securitization was postponed for the second half of the year. 3. **Construction of scenarios:** comprehensive exercise assuming reduction in origination, loan portfolio, collections, higher impairments, implementation of forbearances, reduction of variable and fixed costs to determine potential impact on P&L and cash flow. Base scenario would become new budget. 4. **Hedge of USD Bonds:** rebalancing of hedging transactions on the US$75 MM principal of the 9.75% bond due 2022 and the US$200 MM principal of the 8.875% bond due 2025.