Credivalores Crediservicios S. A.
Interim Condensed Financial Statements

For the periods ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION INTERIM
ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	230.680	264.299
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or lost			
Equity Instruments	7	6.491	16.938
Derivatives Instruments	15	312.130	243.444
Loan portfolio	9	20.390	20.015
Total financial assets at fair value		**339.011**	**280.397**
Financial Assets at amortized cost			
Consumer loans	9	1.775.616	1.747.034
Microcredit loans	9	5.747	5.772
Impairment	9	(298.364)	(266.972)
Total Loan portfolio, net		**1.482.999**	**1.485.834**
Accounts receivable, net	10	449.655	429.297
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost		**1.932.654**	**1.915.131**
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	8	11.975	10.966
Current tax assets		18.569	14.858
Deferred tax assets, net		22.143	5.961
Property, plant and equipment	11	388	575
Assets for right of use	12	5.390	6.020
Intangible assets other than goodwill, net	13	48.466	55.452
Total assets		**2.609.276**	**2.553.659**
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities:			
Financial Liabilities at fair value			
Derivative instruments	15	3.101	16.791
Total Financial Liabilities at fair value		**3.101**	**16.791**
Financial Liabilities At amortized cost			
Financial obligations	16	2.116.899	2.008.973
Other Lease Liabilities	16	5.863	6.429
Total Financial Liabilities At amortized cost		**2.122.762**	**2.015.402**
Employee benefits provisions	17	1.029	983
Other provisions	18	4.727	7.370
Accounts payable	19	149.873	153.330
Current tax liabilities	20	5.673	2.043
Other liabilities	21	50.190	49.568
Total liabilities		**2.337.355**	**2.245.487**
Equity:			
Share capital		129.638	129.638
Treasury shares	22	(12.837)	(12.837)
Reserves treasury shares	22	12.837	12.837
Reserves	22	11.039	5.814
Additional paid-in capital		64.726	64.726
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	23	(4.103)	33.980
Retained earnings		90.700	90.700
IFRS convergence result		(21.910)	(21.910)
Net Income for the period		1.831	5.224
Total equity		**271.921**	**308.172**
Total liabilities and equity		**2.609.276**	**2.553.659**

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

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF INCOME INTERIM
PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

		For the quarter		For the six months	
	Notes	April 01 to June 30, 2021	April 01 to June 30, 2020	January 01 to June 30, 2021	January 01 to June 30, 2020
Interest Income and similar	24.1	**74.094**	**66.137**	**158.538**	**132.055**
Financial costs interest	16	(63.901)	(20.319)	(128.099)	(80.531)
Revenue from contracts with customers	24.2	**28.569**	**17.992**	**54.909**	**41.617**
Net Interest		**38.762**	**63.810**	**85.348**	**93.141**
Impairment of financial assets loan portfolio	9	(20.263)	(28.211)	(47.714)	(48.490)
Expense on accounts receivable provisions		(42)	-	(42)	(73)
Gross Financial Margin		**18.457**	**35.599**	**37.592**	**44.578**
Other Expenses					
Employee Benefits		(3.343)	(2.993)	(6.863)	(7.154)
Depreciation and amortization expense	11 – 13	(1.538)	(1.456)	(3.041)	(2.960)
Depreciation right of use assets	12.1	(541)	(428)	(1.086)	(856)
Other	26	(19.011)	(15.976)	(37.896)	(34.092)
Total Other expenses		**(24.433)**	**(20.853)**	**(48.886)**	**(45.062)**
Net operating Income		**(5.976)**	**(14.746)**	**(11.294)**	**(484)**
Other Income	25	108	166	491	600
Financial income		183	2.181	437	2.592
Exchange rate differences	27	(55)	(1.614)	(23)	4.245
Financial Income		**236**	**733**	**905**	**7.437**
Derivative instrument valuation	27	8.112	377	13.900	354
Financial expense		**8.112**	**377**	**13.900**	**354**
Net financial income (expense)		**8.348**	**1.110**	**14.804**	**7.791**
Net Income before income tax		**2.372**	**15.856**	**3.510**	**7.307**
Income tax	20	(954)	(6.221)	(1.679)	(2.772)
Net income for the period		**1.418**	**9.635**	**1.831**	**4.535**
Net earnings per share		**309**	**2.100**	**399**	**988**

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
TATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME INTERIM
PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	For the quarter		For the six months	
	April 01 to June 30, 2021	April 01 to June 30, 2020	January 01 to June 30, 2021	January 01 to June 30, 2020
Net income for the period	**1.418**	**9.635**	**1.831**	**4.535**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be or are reclassified to profit or loss				
Unrealized gains (losses) from cash flow hedges:				
Valuation of financial derivatives Forwards	1.062	4.389	2.580	4.833
Valuation of financial derivatives Cross Currency Swaps	(7.997)	9.342	(29.818)	138.308
Valuation of financial derivatives Options	3.814	(79.492)	(27.166)	(97.077)
Income tax	936	19.728	16.320	(13.819)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	(2.185)	(46.033)	(38.084)	32.245
Total other comprehensive income	(767)	(36.398)	(36.253)	36.780

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

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY INTERIM
PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND DECEMBER 31, 2020
(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury Shares	Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	IFRS convergence result	Retained earnings	Earnings for the period	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**129.638**	**64.726**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**13.727**	**(21.910)**	**85.650**	**5.052**	**282.697**
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.052	(5.052)	-
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	32.243	-	-	-	32.243
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.535	4.535
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**129.638**	**64.726**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**45.970**	**(21.910)**	**90.702**	**4.535**	**319.475**
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**129.638**	**64.726**	**(12.837)**	**18.651**	**33.978**	**(21.910)**	**90.700**	**5.226**	**308.172**
Appropriation of earnings	-	-	-	5.226	-	-	-	(5.226)	-
Increases (decrease) in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(38.082)	-	-	-	(38.082)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.831	1.831
Balance as of June 30, 2021	**129.638**	**64.726**	**(12.837)**	**23.877**	**(4.104)**	**(21.910)**	**90.700**	**1.831**	**271.921**

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

CREDIVALORES CREDISERVICIOS S. A.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERIM
PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Notes	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income before taxes		1.831	4.535
Reconciliation of net income before taxes and net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation of tangible assets	11	201	343
Depreciation of assets for rights of use		1.086	856
Amortization of intangible assets	13	8.766	5.354
Amortization of Call premium options	15.2	-	16.883
Allowance for impairment of loan portfolio	10	33.987	41.111
Impairment Accounts Receivable		5.565	4.473
Portfolio valuation measured at fair value	10	(375)	-
Fair value adjustments to financial assets	8	(1.009)	(1.603)
Income tax		(1.679)	(2.772)
Cash generated by trades			
Income tax paid		1.736	4.046
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase (decrease) in loans		(31.073)	(151.774)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivables		(26.002)	(55.739)
Acquisition of Intangible Assets		(1.821)	(3.006)
Downs of intangible assets		40	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(3.457)	53.071
Decrease (increase) in employee benefit		46	(192)
Decrease in provisions	18	(2.643)	312
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		627	(18.677)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		**(14.174)**	**(102.779)**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net flow of investments in financial instruments		10.447	548
Net flow of property, plant and equipment		(15)	(21)
Net cash used in investing activities		**10.432**	**527**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Acquisition of financial obligations		551.676	1.845.110
Payment due on derivatives		(146.155)	(205.678)
Payment of financial obligations		(434.377)	(1.334.040)
Payment premium call options		-	(69.158)
Capitalization		-	-
Pay financial leases		(1.022)	(641)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**(29.878)**	**235.592**
(Decrease) Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(33.620)**	**133.340**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		264.300	195.057
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**230.680**	**297.191**

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 changed its name from CREDIVALORES - CREDISERVICIOS S. A. S. to CREDIVALORES - CREDISERVICIOS S. A. and its social reason to Sociedad Anonima.

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.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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).

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%**

Covid-19 impacts

Since the first months of 2020, Coronavirus (COVID-19) has spread around the world, leading to the closure of production and supply chains and disrupting international trade, which could lead to a global economic slowdown and adversely affect various industries. Global authorities including Colombian authorities have had to take, among other measures, the temporary closure of establishments and the quarantine of persons in various areas, implying that employees, suppliers, and customers are unable to carry out their activities for an indefinite period of time. This situation could have adverse material effects on the results of the Company's operations, financial situation and liquidity, which are being evaluated daily by the administration to take all appropriate measures to minimize the negative impacts that may arise from this situation. The impacts that have been generated by this situation have been recognized in the financial statements.

The main impacts observed on the Company's financial situation and operations are described below.

Impairment of financial instruments

Financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 9's expected credit loss model (PCE) (loans, trading accounts and other receivables, unmeasured debt instruments at fair value with changes in results, contractual assets, lease receivables, financial guarantees and loan commitments) have been assessed considering COVID-19 impacts on the PCE.

Impacts have been generated mainly by the following two aspects:

- The PCE's own estimate that it considers to be:

  Credit risk (risk of non-compliance), which has increased in relation to debtors' businesses, has been adversely affected and which has increased THE PCE's percentages by 25.7%;

  The amount at risk (default exposure), taking into account that affected debtors have resorted to unused credit quotas for approximately $403.614, and a two (2) months increase

In addition, in considering forward-looking information (including macroeconomic information) there has been a significant increase in the credit risk considered to measure expected credit losses; and additional negative scenarios have been included to the scenarios previously had in the entity's expected credit loss model.

This generated as of June 30, 2021, an increase in provisions for impairment of financial assets that are measured at amortized cost of 114,569 million pesos compared to December 2019.

Fair values - Financial Instruments

Market price volatility as a result of the spread of COVID-19 affected the fair values of assets and liabilities that are measured for accounting purposes at fair value at the date of submission of financial information. However, the entity measures its principal assets and liabilities at amortized cost with hedging strategies that mitigated much of these effects.

Fair values - Non-financial assets

The fair value of properties, plant and equipment measured by revalued cost and investment properties is determined by external and independent property appraisers, who have recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

During 2020, losses in investment properties worth 517 were recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Measuring financial instruments - Leases

Landlords and tenants have conducted renegotiation processes of the terms of their lease agreements, a result of which landlords have granted tenants concessions of some kind in connection with lease payments. The entity has considered in the role of tenant the posting of these concessions as if they were not modifications which has involved the recognition of profits in the income statement worth 278.

Other issues

Results worth$6 were charged in connection with the depreciation of properties, plant and equipment and intangibles that are determined based on straight-line methods despite not being used for a few months. The establishment of passive provisions was assessed as of June 30, 2021 without decisions involving the emergence of present obligations that have a high likelihood of exit of resources.

<u>Business on the move</u>

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken by the Colombian government to mitigate the spread of the pandemic have significantly impacted the economy. These measures forced the Company to curb its activities in several locations for periods of three to six months during the year. This has negatively impacted the Company's financial performance over the run of the year, however, its liquidity situation was positive thanks to the US$300 issue, before starting pandemic.

There is still great uncertainty about how the outbreak will affect the Company's business and customer demand for its products in future periods. Therefore, management has modeled scenarios considering a period of 12 months from the date of authorization of these financial statements. The assumptions modeled are based on the estimated potential impact of COVID-19 restrictions and regulations and the responses proposed by management. The base case scenario includes the benefits of actions already taken by management to mitigate the impacts caused by COVID-19. It is assumed that there may be new business closures for additional weeks. In this base scenario, the Company is expected to continue to have sufficient leeway with the support of available funding.

The most severe downstage, which is considered prudent but plausible, would have a significant adverse impact on the Company's businesses, including its cash flows. In response, management has the ability to take the following mitigation actions to reduce costs, optimize cash flow, and preserve liquidity:

- Reduce, defer or cancel discretionary spending; And
- Freezing non-essential hires.

Based on the Company's liquidity position at the date of authorization of these financial statements, and in light of the uncertainty surrounding the future development of the outbreak, management continues to have a reasonable expectation that it will have adequate resources to continue in operation for at least the next 12 months and that the operating company's accounting base remains adequate.

These financial statements have been prepared on a running business basis and do not include any adjustment to book values and classification of reported assets, liabilities and expenses that might otherwise be required if the on-going business base were not appropriate.

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

2.1 Basis of Presentation

Interim financial statements as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Intermediate Financial Information". Intermediate financial statements should be read in accordance with the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2020, which were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Council (IASB). They do not include all the information required for a full set of IFRS financial statements. 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.

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 June 30, 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

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 June 30, 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.

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:

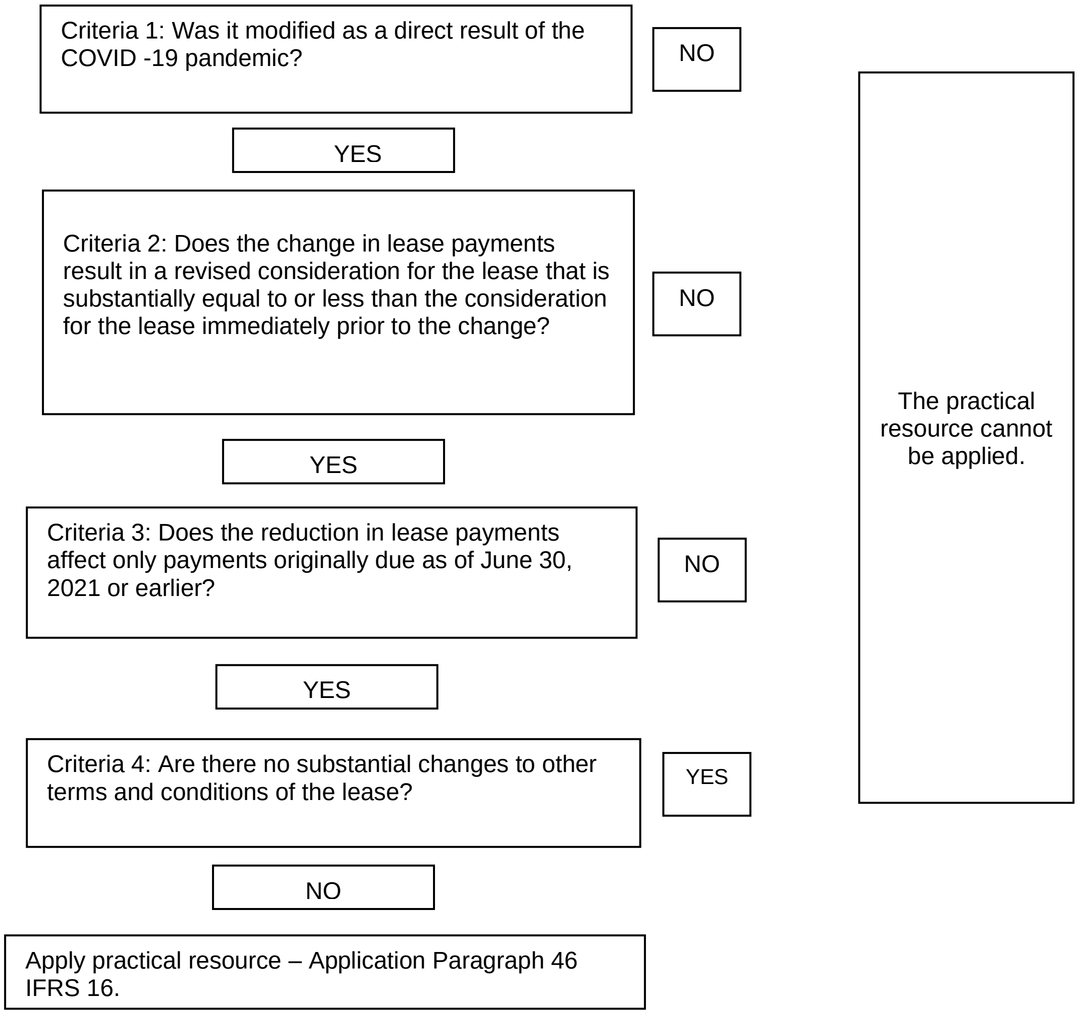
- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- Any lease payments made on or before the start date
- Any direct initial costs, and
- Restoration costs

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.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

LEASINGS- IFRS 16

In accordance with the provisions of the standard, the leases shall apply paragraph 46, whereas the modifications of the contracts, are contemplated by IFRS 16 so that the company assesses the practical solution. For the application of this:



The impact from the effects of the COVID -19 pandemic and the application of the practical resource are presented as of June 30, 2021:

- Adjustment by valuation: 383
- Depreciation adjustment: 191
- Adjustment by financial cost: (54)

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

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

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

The financial statements, the significant judgments made by the administration in the application of the accounting policies of Credivalores and the main sources of uncertainty estimation were the same as those applied to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020.

3.1 IFRS 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

IFRS 9 - financial instruments in lieu of the IAS 39 - financial instruments: recognition and measurement for the annual periods subsequent to January 1, 2018.

The company did not restate comparative information for 2017 for those financial instruments under the scope of IFRS 9. Therefore, comparative information for 2017 is reported according to IAS 39 and is not comparable to the information presented for 2018. The differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 – financial instruments have been recognized directly in earnings accumulated to 1 January 2018.

3.1.1 IMPAIRMENT MODEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

Main sources of uncertainty

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

This model is complemented with stress analysis and scenarios with variables that are not controlled by the Company, such as macroeconomic factors. To this end, the Company has developed a non-lineal statistical model (log–log model) that associates the level of overdue payments of the loan portfolio of Credivalores products with a set of available macroeconomic variables. The model indicates that the macroeconomic variables most closely correlated with performance of the Credivalores portfolio are the unemployment rate, the maximum allowable interest rate, the change in the CPI and the change in GDP.

The resulting model enables us to incorporate forecasts on the expected future behavior of these macroeconomic variables in order to calculate expected loan portfolio losses. Such effect has been quantified and included in the provisions recorded by the Company. It also enables performing sensitivity analysis on the performance of these variables, in face of uncertainty, on the performance of our portfolio. This information is presented below:

Sensitivity analysis under two assumed scenarios:

- Pessimistic scenario: All the macroeconomic variables that are correlated with the portfolio move in a negative direction by one standard deviation.
- Optimistic scenario: All the macroeconomic variables that are correlated with the portfolio move in a positive direction by one standard deviation.

3.2 Financial Assets Business Model

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

- The expected policies and objectives for the portfolio and the actual application of them In particular whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular

  interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to Credivalores management;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sale activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how Credivalores stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

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

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

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

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

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

Credivalores Crediservicios S.A.S. seeks to maintain various sources of funding on the local and international level from banking and capital markets.

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

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

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

<u>Financial Assets at fair value</u>

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

1. Maximum term of 90 days as of the date of origination.

2. Highest rating based on its compliance score.

<u>Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)</u>

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

3.3 Leases

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

Variable lease payments

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

Lease terms

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

3.4 Seasonal nature of income and expenses.

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

NOTE 4 - ESTIMATIONS OF FAIR VALUE

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

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

Fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

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

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

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, on a recurring basis.

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS	**Level 2**	**Level 2**
Investments in equity instruments	6.491	16.938
Hedging derivatives		
Currency forward	584	7.108
Options	124.090	87.470
Cross Currency Swap	187.456	148.866
Consumer		
Payroll deduction loans	20.390	20.015
Total fair value recurring assets	**339.011**	**280.397**
LIABILITIES		
Hedging derivatives		
Forward	3.101	16.791
Total fair value recurring liabilities	**3.101**	**16.791**

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:

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Fair value	**Book Value**	**Fair Value Estimate**	**Book Value**	**Fair Value Estimate**
Assets				
Loan Portfolio (Gross)				
Consumer	1.775.616	1.844.465	1.747.353	1.795.341
Microcredit	5.747	5.747	5.772	5.964
Total	**1.781.363**	**1.850.213**	**1.753.125**	**1.801.305**
Liability				
Financial obligations	2.122.762	2.193.193	2.015.402	2.092.655
Total	**2.122.762**	**2.193.193**	**2.015.402**	**2.092.655**

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

4.4 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

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

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

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

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

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

i. Amortized cost

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

ii. Fair value

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.1 Loans and receivables portfolio

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

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

4.4.1.1 Financial Assets at Fair Value

Credivalores Crediservicios S. A. S., in line with its business model, classifies its products according to the risk inherent in its portfolio. In general, its line of credit 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.

4.4.1.2 Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

NOTE 5. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Objective and general guidelines

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

a) Make risk management a part of every institutional process.
b) Specialization in consumer product niches.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

c) Extensive use of continuously updated scoring models to ensure quality growth of consumer loans

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 June 30, 2021, 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 as follows:

	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Cash and cash equivalents	230.680	264.299
Financial instruments net	318.621	260.382
Loan portfolios		
Consumer loans	1.775.616	1.747.353
Microcredit portfolio	5.747	5.772
Payroll loans at fair value	20.390	20.015
Accounts receivable, net	449.655	428.978
Total financial assets with credit risk	**2.800.709**	**2.726.799**
Off-balance-sheet credit risk at nominal value		
Unpaid approved credits	386.681	385.960
Total exposure to off-balance-sheet credit risk	**386.681**	**385.960**
Total maximum exposure to credit risk	**3.187.390**	**3.112.759**

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.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

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 June 30, 2021 include the following key indicators (among others) for Colombia for the years ending 31 June 2021 and December, 2020[1]:

	2020-2021		
	Scenario A	**Scenario B**	**Scenario C**
Usury rate	28,0%	27,7%	27,1%
Economic Tracking Indicator	112,83	110,70	108,57
CPI Variation	40%	39%	38%

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

[1] Projections made internally by the planning area.

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

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.

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 calculation 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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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 June 30, 2021:

		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
		12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
Loan portfolio					
Loan consumer portfolio		58.346	20.572	213.634	292.552
Loan microcredit portfolio		-	-	5.812	5.812
Total loan portfolio	Ps.	**58.348**	**20.572**	**219.446**	**298.364**
Total loss impairment financial assets at amortized cost	Ps.	58.348	20.572	219.446	298.364
Total loss impairment	**Ps.**	58.348	**20.572**	**219.446**	**298.364**

(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 June 30, 2021.

	June 30, 2021			
	Gross Amount Registered		Impairment Recognized	
With recognized provision				
Consummer	Ps.	348.765	Ps.	213.634
Microcredit		5.812		5.812
Total	Ps.	**354.577**	Ps.	**219.446**

5.2.1 Monitoring and Control Process

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

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

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

As of June 30, 2021

Status	Tu Crédito	CrediUno	CrediPóliza	Microcredito	Total managed portfolio	On balance sheet Portfolio
CURRENT	731.836	649.121	32.556	-	1.413.513	1.185.189
1-30	9.261	25.651	687	-	35.599	33.314
31-60	5.457	23.497	712	-	29.666	28.451
61-90	4.556	19.657	68	-	24.281	24.155
91 - 180	10.704	22.321	290	-	33.315	33.050
181 - 360	21.995	33.164	630	-	55.789	55.284
> 360	80.941	80.486	7.241	4.157	172.825	160.945
Totals	**864.749**	**853.897**	**42.184**	**4.157**	**1.764.988**	**1.520.388**

As of December 31, 2020

Status	Tu Crédito	CrediUno	CrediPóliza	Microcredito	Total managed portfolio	On balance sheet Portfolio
CURRENT	807.326	572.052	49.344	-	1.428.721	1.224.357
1-30	7.145	34.922	4.843	-	46.910	45.289
31-60	8.399	17.518	1.204	-	27.120	25.989
61-90	4.032	25.397	187	-	29.616	29.423
91 - 180	13.341	12.957	539	-	26.837	26.578
181 - 360	9.806	6.369	496	13	16.685	16.120
> 360	74.888	76.510	7.223	4.163	162.785	151.115
Totals	**924.937**	**745.725**	**63.836**	**4.176**	**1.738.674**	**1.518.871**

5.2 Credit worthiness

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

Entity	Type of Account	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Banco de Bogotá	Checking	127	1.211
Bancolombia	Checking	9.476	8.660
Red Multibanca Colpatria	Savings	65	104
Banco BBVA	Checking	313	211
Banco De Occidente	Checking	199	138
Banco Santander	Checking	121.564	384
Available in Free-standing Trusts	Savings/Checking	67.158	6.032
JP Morgan	Deposit	3.020	2.771
		201.922	**19.511**

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.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

Item	Financial Institution	Short-term Rating	Qualifying Entity
1	Banco BBVA	AAA (col) y F1+(col)	Fitch Ratings
2	Banco de Bogotá	AAA	BRC Investor Services S,A, SCV
3	Banco Colpatria	AAA y BRC 1+	BRC Investor Services S,A, SCV
4	Banco de Occidente	AAA y de BRC 1+	BRC Investor Services S,A, SCV
5	Bancolombia	AAA y Excellent (col)	BRC Investor Services S,A, SCV
6	Banco Santander	AAA (col) y F1+	Fitch Ratings - The Long-Term Rating Outlook is Stable

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.).

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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, 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:	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Equity Instruments	6.491	16.938
Derivatives instruments	312.130	243.444
Loan Portfolio	20.390	20.015
Total	**339.011**	**280.397**
Financial liabilities	(3.101)	(16.791)
Total	**(3.101)**	**(16.791)**
Net Position	**335.910**	**263.606**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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 June 30, 2021 (2.249%).

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 June 30, 2021 as reference.

The results are set out below:

Scenarios	**Interests**
Effect of 20 BPS decrease in variable rate	(330.306)
Effect of 20 BPS increase in variable rate	329.341
Total Scenarios	**(965)**

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	(330.306)
Effect of devaluation and increase, 15 BPS, variable rate	331.269
Total Scenarios	**963**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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 June 30, 2021.

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 June 30, 2021 (2.249%).

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 June 30, 2021.

The results are set out below:

Item	Total Debt
Initial Scenario (Balance as of June 30st, 2021)	2.146.208
Scenario 1 (Effect of revaluation)	2.132.812
Scenario 2 (Effect of revaluation)	2.159.604
Difference Scenario 1 vs. Initial Scenario	**(13.396)**
Difference Scenario 2 vs. Initial Scenario	**13.396**

(1) Volatility obtained from the daily average for the previous three years, including the first quarter of 2021.

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%

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.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The liquidity level results as of June 30, 2021 are set out below:

Item	Liquidity level March, 2021
7 Days	476%
15 Days	325%
30 Days	171%

As of June 30, 2021, 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 June 30, 2021, 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

	June 30, 2021				
	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	10	10	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	127	127	-	-	-
Bancolombia S. A.	9.476	9.476	-	-	-
BBVA Colombia	313	313	-	-	-
Red Multibanca Colpatria S. A.	65	65	-	-	-
Banco de Occidente	199	199	-	-	-
Banco Santander	164	164	-	-	-
Banco Santander Uruguay	124.421	124.421	-	-	-
Alianza Fiduciaria	15.212	15.212	-	-	-
Credifinanciera	12.065	-	-	12.065	-
Cash at Free-Standing Trusts	68.297	68.297	-	-	-
Collective Investment Funds	1.786	1.786	-	-	-
Agrocañas	4.705	-	-	-	4.705
Mutual Funds – Fiduciaria and Valores Bancolombia	2	2	-	-	-
TIDIS	324	-	-	324	-
Fiducolombia Free-Standing Trusts	6	6	-	-	-
Inverefectivas	11.975	-	-	-	11.975
Total liquid assets	**249.147**	**220.078**	**-**	**12.389**	**16.680**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	December 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	18	18	-	-	-
Banco de Bogotá	1.211	1.211	-	-	-
Bancolombia S. A.	8.660	8.660	-	-	-
BBVA Colombia	211	211	-	-	-
Red Multibanca Colpatria S. A.	104	104	-	-	-
Banco de Occidente	138	138	-	-	-
Banco Santander	72	72	-	-	-
Banco Santander Uruguay	3.082	3.082	-	-	-
Alianza Fiduciaria	95.956	95.956			
Credifinanciera	32.564	-	-	32.564	-
Cash at Free-Standing Trusts	7.171	7.171	-	-	-
Collective Investment Funds	12.232	12.232	-	-	-
Agrocañas	4.705	-	-	-	4.075
Mutual Funds – Fiduciaria and Valores Bancolombia	3.534	3.534	-	-	-
TIDIS	124	-		124	-
Fiducolombia Free-Standing Trusts	111.455	111.455	-	-	-
Inverefectivas	10.966	-	-	-	10.966
Total liquid assets	**292.203**	**243.844**	**-**	**32.688**	**15.671**

(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 June-21	
Net Liquidity	230.680
Assets (Credivalores + Free-standing Trust) (Portfolio)	1,781.363
Indicator 1	**12.9%**

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 June-21	
Net Liquidity	230.680
Liabilities (Credivalores + Free-standing Trust)	1.807.870
Indicator 2	**12.8%**

In the three-month period ended June 30, 2021 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.

June 30, 2021

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	230.680	-	-	-	230.680
Equity Instruments at fair value	1.786	-	-	4.705	6.491
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	-	-	-	11.975	11.975
Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)	73.589	368.532	443.777	1.184.368	2.070.265
Total assets	**306.055**	**368.532**	**443.777**	**1.201.048**	**2.319.412**

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 (*)	31.922	248.927	176.089	2.127.379	2.584.317
Financial Liabilities at fair value Derivatives instruments	-	124	-	2.977	3.101
Total Liabilities	**31.922**	**249.051**	**176.089**	**2.130.357**	**2.587.418**

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

December 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	264.300	-	-	-	264.300
Equity Instruments at fair value	12.232	-	-	4.705	16.938
Investments in Associates and Affiliates	- -	-	-	10.966	10.966
Financial Assets at amortized cost (*)	68.717	345.265	418.373	1.242.029	2.074.384
Total assets	**345.250**	**345.265**	**418.373**	**1.257.700**	**2.366.588**

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 (*)	37.336	374.928	257.189	1.884.033	2.553.486
Financial Liabilities at fair value - Derivatives instruments	-	1.821	662	14.308	16.791
Total Liabilities	**37.336**	**376.749**	**257.851**	**1.898.341**	**2.570.277**

(*) 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Cash	10	18
Banks	201.922	19.511
Mutual funds (6.1)	16.359	212.082
Term Deposit (6.2)	12.389	32.688
	230.680	**264.299**

As of June 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, 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:

	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Fiduciaria Bancolombia – Renta Liquidez	2	3.526
Alianza Fiduciaria - FIC	15.212	95.956
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Credinvest	1.119	1.119
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Progression	20	20
Ownership	-	7
Sub-Total	**16.353**	**100.628**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Entity	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Fiduciaria Bancolombia - Collective Investment Funds Participation	6	111.454
Sub-Total	6	111.454
Collective investment funds	**16.359**	**212.082**

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

Manager	Jun-21	Dec-20	Rating Agency
Fiduciaria Bancolombia	S3/AAAf(col)	S3/AAA f(col)	Fitch Ratings Colombia S. A. S.
Fiduciaria GNB Sudameris_Servitrusts	F-AAA VrM 1+	F-AAA	Value and Risk Rating S.AS Credivalores (2016 - 2017) BRC Standard & Poor´s (2015)
Fiduciaria la Previsora	AAA(col)	AAA+(col)	Fitch Ratings Colombia S. A. S. CVCS
Fiduciaria Popular	F-AAA VrM 2+	F-AA VrM 1+	Value and Risk Rating S.A. Society Qualificator of Values

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 June 30, 2021, Credivalores had Certificates of Full Deposit (CDT) at Banco Santander and Banco Credifinanciera. Which are detailed below:

Number ID	Date	Payment date	Term	Nominal value	Annual effective interest rate	Nominal rate	Total Balance Jun, 2021
Santander Bank	22/08/2019	22/08/2021	24	6.500	5,30%	5,18%	6.536
Santander Bank	23/08/2019	23/08/2021	24	5.500	5,30%	5,18%	5.529
Total				**12.000**			**12.065**

NOTE 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Equity instruments (7.1)	1.787	12.234
Shares instruments (7.2)	4.704	4.704
	6.491	**16.938**

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 June 2021	Annual Return 2020	As of June 30, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
BTG Pactual I Z Class	Closed	5.000.000	2.000.000	55.94%	0.5%	1.296	1.519
BTG Pactual II Z Class	Closed	5.000.000	2.000.000	40.79%	0.5%	414	561
Fiduciaria Popular	At sight	200.000	200.000	2.62%	5.839%	17	17
Open Portfolio BTG	Abierto	-	-	1.26%	0.750%	60	10.137
TOTAL						**1.787**	**12.234**

7.2 Equity instruments

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Agrocañas Shares	4.704	4.704
	4.704	**4.704**

The Company owns 5.03% of Agrocañas S.A. share capital, with 3,300 outstanding shares as of June 30, 2021. 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:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Inverefectivas S.A (a)	11.975	10.966
	11.975	**10.966**

(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 3.345,21 expressed using the TRM of 3.748,50 as of july 01, 2021.

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Share of ownership interest	**Book value**	**Share of ownership interest**	**Book Value**
Associates				
Inverefectivas S.A.	25%	11.975	25%	10.966
		11.975		**10.966**

The movement of investments in the associates account is shown below for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

Associate	**June 30, 2020**	**December 31, 2020**
Balance at the beginning of the period	**10.966**	**10.963**
Adjustments for exchange rate differences	1.009	3
Period-end balance	**11.975**	**10.966**

(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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Consumer	1.775.616	1.747.034
Microcredit	5.747	5.772
Impairment	(298.364)	(266.972)
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1.482.999**	**1.485.834**
TuCrédito payroll deduction loans at fair value	20.390	20.015
	20.390	**20.015**
Total loan portfolio, net	**1.503.389**	**1.505.849**

The Financial Position Statement includes a net portfolio held in Free-standing trusts totaling 312.876 as of June 30, 2021 and 293.707 as of December 31, 2020. 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 quarter ended June 30, 2021 and 2020.

	June 30,	
	2021	2020
Initial Balance	266.972	192.847
Impairment of the period charged against to profit or loss	33.987	16.626
Write-offs	(2.595)	(1.731)
Closing balance	**298.364**	**207.742**

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

As of June 30, 2021

Type	Principal	Transaction costs	Accrued Interest	Commissions	Impairment	Total
Consumer loans	1.516.231	116.544	132.572	10.204	(292.552)	**1.482.999**
Microcredit	4.157	-	1.590	65	(5.812)	**-**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1.520.388**	**116.544**	**134.162**	**10.269**	**(298.364)**	**1.482.999**

At December 31, 2020

Type	Principal	Transaction costs	Accrued Interest	Commissions	Impairment	Total
Consumer loans	1.514.693	108.675	115.850	7.752	(261.136)	**1.485.834**
Microcredit	4.178	-	1.594	65	(5.837)	**-**
Total financial assets at amortized cost	**1.518.871**	**108.675**	**117.444**	**7.817**	**(266.973)**	**1.485.834**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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

June 30, 2021

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	257.186	648.380	227.236	609.604	1.742.406
Microcredit	5.812	-	-	-	5.812
Total Gross Loan Portfolio	**262.998**	**648.380**	**227.236**	**609.604**	**1.748.218**

December 31, 2020

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	254.992	579.171	218.030	646.458	1.698.651
Microcredit	5.829	8	-	-	5.837
Total Gross Loan Portfolio	**260.821**	**579.179**	**218.030**	**646.458**	**1.704.488**

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

June 30, 2021

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	206.989	571.868	202.807	534.567	1.516.231
Microcredit	4.157	-	-	-	4.157
Total Principal Only Loan Portfolio	**211.146**	**571.868**	**202.807**	**534.567**	**1.520.388**

December 31, 2020

	Up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Consumer	212.410	513.280	197.302	591.701	1.514.693
Microcredit	4.171	7	-	-	4.178
Total Principal Only Loan Portfolio	**216.581**	**513.287**	**197.302**	**591.701**	**1.518.871**

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:

	June 30, 2021		
Type	**Principal Loan**	**Sold**	**Total**
Consumer	1.516.231	244.599	1.760.830
Microcredit	4.157	-	4.157
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**1.520.388**	**244.599**	**1.764.987**

	December 31, 2020		
Type	**Principal Loan**	**Sold**	**Total**
Consumer	1.514.693	219.802	1.734.495
Microcredit	4.178	-	4.178
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**1.518.871**	**219.802**	**1.738.673**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Overdue but not impaired

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, a summary of the overdue portfolio by days past due is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2021			As of December 31, 2020		
	Consumer	**Microcredit**	**Total**	**Consumer**	**Microcredit**	**Total**
Performing loans	1.185.189	-	1.185.189	1.224.357	-	1.224.357
Overdue but not impaired	61.764	-	61.764	71.278	-	71.278
Non-performing loans under 360 days	112.488	-	112.488	72.107	14	72.121
Non-performing loans over 360 days	156.790	4.157	160.947	146.951	4.164	151.115
	1.516.231	**4.157**	**1.520.388**	**1.514.693**	**4.178**	**1.518.871**

NOTE 10. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

The detailed information of accounts receivables as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Debtors (10.1)	240.829	240.893
Asficredito	117.121	100.725
Economically Related Parties (10.2)	85.828	82.755
Shareholders	14.973	13.214
Prepayments and Advances	2.322	3.071
Payments on behalf of clients (10.3)	1.815	1.815
Employees	1.437	1.451
Others accounts receivable	-	2
Impairments for doubtful accounts (10.4)	(14.670)	(14.629)
	449.655	**429.297**

10.1 The balance of the debtors account that as of June 30, 2021 amounts to 240.829 and as of December 31, 2020 amounts to 240.893, 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:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Banco Credifinanciera	1	-
Banco Davivienda	6	-
Inversiones Dana S.A.	73	73
Agro El Arado S. A	146	146
Mad Capital S.A.	221	221
Ingenio la Cabaña S.A.	2.970	2.000
Agroindustriales del Cauca	8.600	8.600
Inversiones Mad capital S.A.S	8.794	8.601
Brestol S.A.S	18.773	18.771
Finanza inversiones S.A.S	32.879	30.575
Activar Valores S.A.S	44.658	31.738
	117.121	**100.725**

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	June 30,	
	2021	**2020**
Loans	DTF + 9.41%	DTF + 9.41%

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

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Life Insurance Payroll deduction loans	9.960	9.182
Crediuno Insurance	4.279	3.387
Tigo Insurance	202	184
Credipoliza Insurance	532	461
	14.973	**13.214**

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

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Balance at start of period	(14.629)	(14.454)
Provision charged to income statement (1)	(41)	(175)
Balance at end of period	**(14.670)**	**(14.629)**

(1) The impairment analysis of other receivables is performed annually as of December 31 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 June 30, 2021:

Third Party	Impairment	%
Mad Capital S. A.	221	100.0%
Colombia Móvil	41	30%
Agroindustriales del Cauca	8.600	100.0%
Asficrédito	5.808	6.8%
Total	**14.670**	

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

The Company does not maintain any guarantee as collection insurance.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 11. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property, plant and equipment as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, are as follows:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Transportation equipment	117	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.741	1.782
Computer equipment	397	399
Network and communication equipment	2.118	2.205
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	-	49
Goods received on finance lease agreements	4.859	4.865
Subtotal	**9.232**	**9.417**
Accumulated depreciation	(8.844)	(8.842)
Total	**388**	**575**

The breakdown for equipment movement is shown below:

	December 31, 2020	Additions	Lows	June 30, 2021
Transportation equipment	117	-	-	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.781	5	(44)	1.742
Electronic equipment	399	-	(2)	397
Network and communication equipment	2.205	10	(98)	2.117
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	49	-	(49)	-
Goods received on finance lease agreements	4.865	-	(6)	4.859
	9.416	**15**	**(199)**	**9.232**

	December 31, 2019	Additions	Lows	June 30, 2020	Additions	Lows	December 31, 2020
Transport equipment	117	-	-	117	-	-	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.861	3	-	1.750	1	(85)	1.782
electronic equipment	405	-	(6)	337	1	(4)	398
Networking and communication team	2.262	-	(3)	1.679	15	(72)	2.205
Machinery, plant and equipment in assembly	49	-	-	49	-	-	49
Leasing leased property	4.966	-	(8)	4.966	-	(93)	4.865
	9.660	**3**	**(17)**	**8.898**	**17**	**(254)**	**9.416**

(*) The adjustments correspond to the unification of useful life of assets according to the established policy.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The following is the depreciation movement as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively:

	December 31, 2020	Depreciation	Lows	June 30, 2021
Transport equipment	117	-	-	117
Office equipment and accessories	1.721	21	(47)	1.695
Electronic equipment	1.227	152	(72)	1.307
Telecommunications equipment	912	28	(74)	866
Assets in financial lease	4.865	-	(6)	4.859
	8.842	**201**	**(199)**	**8.844**

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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, which cover the risks of theft, fire, lightning strikes, explosions, earthquakes, strikes, revolts, etc.

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

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

NOTE 12. PROPERTIES BY RIGHT OF USE

Below is the plant and equipment properties that the Company has as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets		
Properties, Plant and Equipment (Right of Use)	5.390	6.020
Deferred tax asset	142	127
Liabilities		
Other financial liabilities - lease of use		
Currents	2.132	(2.143)
Non-current	3.731	(4.286)
Net	**(331)**	**(282)**

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

	Rights of use Premises and Offices	Total
As of December 31, 2019		
Cost	7.597	7.597
Accumulated Depreciation	(1.694)	(1.694)
Net cost	5.903	5.903
As of December 31, 2020		
Balance at the beginning of the year	5.903	5.903
Additions	3.958	3.958
Retreats	(1.887)	(1.887)
Depreciation charge	(1.954)	(1.954)
Balance at the end of the year	6.020	6.020

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

As of June 30, 2021		
Cost	9.296	9.296
Accumulated Depreciation	(3.276)	(3.276)
Net cost	**6.020**	**6.020**
Quarter completed at 31 March 2021		
Balance at the beginning of the year	6.020	6.020
Additions	456	456
Depreciation charge	(1.086)	(1.086)
Balance at the end of the Period	5.390	5.390
As of June 30, 2021		
Cost	9.718	9.718
Accumulated Depreciation	(4.328)	(4.328)
Net cost	**5.390**	**5.390**

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

In relation to the rights of use recorded in the property, plant and equipment accounts, financial leasing liabilities have been recorded which are included in other financial liabilities and which as of June 30, 2021 have the following balances:

Lease liabilities	**June 30, 2021**	**December 31, 2020**
As December 31, 2020	**6.429**	**6.258**
Currents	456	3.958
Pay	(1.022)	(1.900)
Non-current	-	(1.887)
As June 30*	**5.863**	**6.429**

- Net variation for the first quarter corresponds to 566.

12.1 Statement of Results

	June 30, 2021
Depreciation fee - usage asset	1.086
Low-value lease expenses	319
Variable lease expenses	346
	1.751

Total cash outings for leases as of June 30, 2021, were 1.834.

Incorporation of Assets

According to paragraph 53 (f) below, the incorporation of assets for rights of use is detailed:

NIT	THIRD	RECOGNIZED ACTIVE	RECOGNIZED PASSIVE
36159666	Buendia de Borrero Angela Maria	24	26
900580320	Walter Velasco S.A.S.	33	35
900230082	Inmobiliaria e Inversiones de la Sabana S.A.	24	27
816008634	Cabal Villegas & Cia S En C	24	26
4982796	Melo Rodriguez Marco Luis	24	26
9084609	Otero Forbes Neil Antonio	54	60
20676313	Rosalba Vasquez	56	55
22923999	Rangel Chema Clemencia Del Carmen	53	58
29105464	Diaz Solarte Yolanda	13	14
30343240	Velez Zuleta Clara Amelia	35	39
37213421	Izquierdo de Pava Leonor	22	23
39095588	Florez Molina Librada Maria	25	28
800002756	Parqueadero Asomejias Ltda	17	19
815000077	Rojas & Rojas Inmobiliaria Cia Ltda	16	19
TOTAL		**421**	**456**

Figures in millions of pesos

Variable Leases

Credivalores determined variable leases, based on landlord preponderance in disposal and use of the asset, this classification finds the outlets located in chain warehouses.

Health Emergency Impact - COVID 19

During the first quarter of 2021, no discounts have been made on leases recognized under IFRS 16, nor have there been any changes to contracts in addition to what emerged in 2020.

NOTE 15. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Below is the company's other intangible assets as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively:

	MARKS	DATABASES	CONTRACTS	LICENSES	PROJECTS	OTHER	TOTAL
As of January 1, 2019							
Cost	23.800	22.707	16.044	4.012	3.639	11.020	**81.222**
Accumulated depreciation	(9.520)	(3.028)	(1.139)	(3.001)	(2.264)	(8.949)	**(27.900)**
Net cost	**14.280**	**19.679**	**14.905**	**1.011**	**1.375**	**2.072**	**53.322**
Litigation rights	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**570**	**570**
Total						**2.642**	**53.892**
Year ended December 31, 2020							
Balance at the beginning of the year	14.280	19.676	14.905	1.011	1.375	2.642	53.892
Additions	-	-	-	1.974	5.917	17.088	24.979
Depreciation fee	(2.380)	(757)	(506)	(1.723)	(713)	(17.633)	(23.712)
Balance at the end of the year	**11.900**	**18.919**	**14.399**	**1.261**	**6.579**	**2.098**	**55.159**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

As of December 31, 2020							
Cost	23.800	22.707	16.044	5.986	9.556	28.471	106.563
Depreciation fee	(11.900)	(3.785)	(1.645)	(4.725)	(2.977)	(26.581)	(51.612)
Net cost	**11.900**	**18.922**	**14.399**	**1.261**	**6.579**	**1.890**	**54.951**
Litigation rights	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**501**	**501**
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.391**	**55.452**
Year ended June 30, 2021							
Balance at the beginning of the year	**11.900**	**18.919**	**14.399**	**1.261**	**6.127**	**2.391**	**55.452**
Additions	**-**	-	-	264	345	1.212	1.821
Depreciation fee	(1.189)	(379)	(309)	(962)	(902)	(5.025)	(8.766)
Balance at the end of the year	**10.711**	**18.543**	**14.090**	**563**	**6.022**	**(1.422)**	**48.507**
As of June 30, 2021							
Cost	23.800	22.707	16.044	6.133	9.556	28.994	107.233
Depreciation fee	(13.089)	(4.164)	(1.954)	(5.687)	(3.879)	(31.606)	(60.378)
Net cost	**10.711**	**18.543**	**14.090**	**563**	**6.022**	**(1.923)**	**48.006**
Litigation rights	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**460**	**460**
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1.463)**	**48.466**

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

By obtaining the value of the discounted projections, the flow was evaluated in aggregate form, and then tangible balance sheet assets were deducted from the total business value, to identify the residual value against the estimated market value of the business. The difference in securities, according to the economic and accounting literature, resulted in the residual value of intangibles.

It is concluded that the updated projections for the 2020 base year remain within the range initially estimated in 2018 of the Base Scenario, considering results obtained at cut from 2018 to 2020 and future commercial expectations of placement and collection, and in accordance with growth dynamics, margin contribution and cost efficiency.

Therefore, the Appraiser's conclusion should not lead to an adjustment in the initially estimated valuation, nor should an impairment adjustment be included in the recorded value of CREDIUNO intangibles, as it is shown that the estimated results

In 2018 remained in the lower projection range even with the effects by the pandemic, and it is hoped that by addressing the economic revival for customers' cash needs in the short and medium term, it would bring rewards in terms of projected operating profits within the initially estimated and projected range, considering the new growth and efficiency curves in commission revenue along with the reduction in expenditures, thus preserving the initially estimated operating margins for valuation.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 14. CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The credit quality of financial assets that have not yet expired and have also not suffered impairment losses is assessed on the basis of ratings given by external bodies or if they do not exist on the basis of internal categorizations defined on the basis of counterpart characteristics:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents		
AAA	201.857	110.223
AA	65	82
Total cash and cash equivalents	**201.922**	**110.305**

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Equity instruments (shares)		
Fair value financial assets through the other comprehensive results		
Financial sector	6.491	8.167
Total equity instruments	**6.491**	**8.167**

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Debt instruments		
Financial assets at fair value through the statement of return		
AAA	12.065	72.725
Total debt instruments	**12.065**	**72.725**

NOTE 15. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

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

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Hedge forward contracts (15.1)	584	7.108
Hedge Options (15.2)	124.090	87.470
Hedge Swaps (15.3)	187.456	148.866
Total	**312.130**	**243.444**
LIABILITY		
Forward Coverage (15.1)	3.101	16.791
Sub-Total	**3.101**	**16.791**

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

Hedging Operations

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

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.

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

Cross Currency 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	68.835.000	196.111.603.350	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	68.000.000	232.288.000.000	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	US $ 37.500.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	COP $ 2.849,01	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US $ 31.335.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	COP $ 2.849,01	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US $ 68.835.000	13-sep-19	25-jul-22	COP $ 3.500,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US $ 68.835.000	31-mar-20	25-jul-22	COP $ 3.750,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US $ 18.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 3.415,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US $ 50.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 3.415,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US$100.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 3.415,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Buyer	European	US $168.000.000	27-mar-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 4.000,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $ 37.500.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	COP $ 3.500,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $ 31.335.000	22-mar-18	25-jul-22	COP $ 3.500,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $ 68.835.000	13-sep-19	25-jul-22	COP $ 3.750,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $ 68.835.000	31-mar-20	25-jul-22	COP $ 4.300,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $ 18.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 4.000,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $ 50.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 4.000,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $100.000.000	7-feb-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 4.000,00	Non - Delivery
Call Option	Seller	European	US $168.000.000	27-mar-20	7-feb-25	COP $ 4.500,00	Non - Delivery

15.1 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

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
ASSETS	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Forward Contracts for Hedging				
Purchase of foreign currency	7	584	21	7.108
Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	**7**	**584**	**21**	**7.108**

Stated in USD expressed in millions

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
Liabilities	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Forward coverage contracts				
Buying foreign currency	28	3.101	47	16.791
Total forward derivatives of passive hedging	**28**	**3.101**	**47**	**16.791**

15.2 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

	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
ASSETS	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Call spread premium option	237	124.090	243	87.470
Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	**237**	**124.090**	**243**	**87.470**

Options Contracts for Hedging

Trading derivative instruments with options covers the debt (capital only) position of the 144 A/Reg S ratio with a coupon of 9.75% and 8.875% with maturity in 2022 and 20 25 and issued on February 14, 2018 and February 07, 2020 for a face value of US$ 75,000,000 and US$ 168,000,000. These financial instruments are valued under the methodology and market value provided by counterparties, the type of measurement is cash flow.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

The Company will maintain derivative financial instruments, to cover the foreign currency risk exposure until maturity, which corresponds to the expiration of the Notes that are being covered by this instrument. The objective and strategy of the administration is to analyze and evaluate the appropriate method for the valuation of financial instruments, depending on the type of operation and negotiation carried out.

15.3 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			
	June 30, 2021		December 31, 2020	
ASSETS	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**	**Nominal Amount USD**	**Fair Value**
Hedging Contracts Cross Currency Swaps (a)	187	155.556	195	92.808
Hedging Contracts Coupon Only Swap (b)	243	31.900	243	56.058
Total forward contracts for hedging – assets	**432**	**187.456**	**438**	**148.866**

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

Trading derivative instruments through cross currency swaps covers the debt (capital and interest) position of Notes 144 A/Reg S issued on July 27, 2018 due in 2022 for a face value of US$ 250,000,000 with a coupon rate of 9.75% and Notes 144 A/Reg S issued on February 7, 2020 due in 2025 for a face value of US$100,000,000 with a coupon rate of 8,875%. With respect to Notes 144 A/Reg S due in 2022 and coupon of 9.75%, in February 2020 the amount of principal and coupons covered at maturity with coupon only swaps was adjusted after a repurchase transaction ("Tender Offer") of these Notes was completed for US$154,685,000 principal.

b. Coupon only swaps hedging contracts

The derivatives transaction through a coupon only swaps covers interest payments from the reopening of Notes 144 A/ Reg S due in 2022 made on February 14, 2018 with coupon of 9.75% for a face value US$75.000,000 and Notes 144 A /Reg S due in 2025 made on February 7, 2020 with coupon of 8,875% for a face value of US$200,000,000. With respect to Notes 144 A/Reg S due in 2025 and coupon of 8.875%, in June 2020 the amount of coupons covered at maturity with coupon only swaps was adjusted after a repurchase trade on the secondary market of these Notes was completed for US$32,000,000 principal.

NOTE 16. FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS

Below, we present the balances of financial obligations as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020

	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Notas 144 A / Reg S	1.619.914	1.483.355
Notas Programa ECP	262.395	257.438
Financial obligations in autonomous assets	249.925	294.674

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

National banks promissory notes	55.097	50.760
Transaction costs	5.863	-
Other lease liabilities	(70.432)	-
	2.122.762	**2.015.402**

The balances of Credivalores' financial obligations and the Autonomous Assets of which he is trusting at court June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, correspond to obligations incurred with financial institutions in the country and obligations in the foreign capital market and financial leasing. Short-term credit obligations are considered to be cancelled between December 2020 and 2021 and credits that have a maturity after January 2022, respectively, are considered long-term:

a) Short-term financial obligations.

Entity	**June 30, 2021**	**Interest rate**	**Expiration**	**December 31, 2020**	**Interest rate**	**Expiration**
Banco de Bogotá	4.940	IBR+4.6%	2021 y 2022	1.969	IBR + 4.3%	2021
Banco de Occidente	11.084	IBR+2.5%	2021 y 2022	10.000	IBR + 3.7%	2021
Bancolombia	9.995	IBR+7.95%	2021	10.000	IBR + 7.9%	2021
Banco Santander	-	-	-	2.875	IBR + 6%	2021
Total National Entity	**26.019**			**24.844**		
Notas Internacionales (Programa ECP)	74.970	8.5% EA	2021	257.438	8.4% EA	2021
Total Foreign Entity	**74.970**			**257.438**		
Total Own obligations	**100.989**			**282.282**		

Entity	**June 30, 2021**	**Interest rate**	**Expiration**	**December 31, 2020**	**Interest rate**	**Expiration**
PA Crediuno IFC	-	-	-	6.222	11.11% EA	2020
Total PA	**-**	-	**-**	**6.222**		

Total short-term obligations	**100.989**			**284.611**		

Credivalores had short-term financial obligations during the periods ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 totaling 301.089 and 284.611, 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 totaling 1.888.215 and 1.805.901, respectively. Associated costs incurred in the acquisition of loans are classified as transaction costs pending IFP amortization for the periods ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, valued at 70.434 and 77.253, 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 2.116.898 and 2.008.973 respectively, which will be paid off as described above.

Entity	**June 30, 2021**	**Interest rate**	**Expiration**	**December 31, 2020**	**Interest rate**	**Expiration**
Banco de Bogotá	1.778	IBR+5.5%	2022	5.148	IBR+6.3 %	2022
Bancolombia	27.300	IBR+7.65%	2023	20.767	IBR + 7.7%	2022

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Total Entidad Nacional	**29.078**			**25.915**		
Notas Internacionales (Programa ECP)	187.424	8.5%EA	2022			
Total Entidad Extranjera	**187.424**					

Entity	June 30, 2021	Interest rate	Expiration	December 31, 2020	Interest rate	Expiration
PA TuCrédito Sindicado	249.926	DTF-IBR+5.5%	2023 - 2025	292.345	DTF - IBR + 5.5%	2023 y 2025
Total PA	**249.926**			**292.345**		

Entity	June 30, 2021	Interest rate	Expiration	December 31, 2020	Interest rate	Expiration
Notes international 144 A/Reg. S	357.288	9.75%EA	2022	306.007	9,75% EA	2022
Notes international 144 A/Reg. S Retap	258.027	9.75%EA	2022	257.438	9.75% EA	2022
Notes 144 A/Reg. S con 8.875% con expiration in 2025	1.004.597	8,875%EA	2025	919.910	8.875% EA	2025
Total international bonds issued	**1.619.912**			**1.483.355**		

Total obligations a long-term	**2.086.342**			**1.801.615**		

Cost of transaction by amortize IFP	(70.432)			(77.253)		
Total financial obligations	**2.116.899**			**2.008.973**		

Obligations stated in foreign currency

Entity	Nominal Value as of March 31, 2021		Nominal as of Value December 31, 2020	
ECP Program Notes (a)	70	262.395	75	257.438
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	-	-	1	2.329
Issuance of bonds 144 A/ Reg S (b)	432	1.619.914	432	1.483.355
Total	**USD 502**	**COP 1.882.309**	**USD 508**	**COP 1.743.122**

(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%.

In addition, Credivalores decided to exercise the right of optional redemption at par of US$12,000,000 outstanding of Tranche X on September 22, 2018 using additional resources from the reopening of the 9.75% Notes due July 2022.

In December 2019, CVCS issued a new note under the ECP Program due June 13, 2021 for $15,000,000 and a 8.50% coupon with quarterly payments. The resources of this issue will be dedicated to the growth of the credit portfolio and general uses of the company.

In June 2020, CVCS issued a new note under the ECP Program due September 5, 2021, for $20,000,000 and a 8.50% coupon with quarterly payments. The resources of this issue will be dedicated to the growth of the credit portfolio and general uses of the company.

In April 2021 CVCS issued a new note under the ECP Program due October 28, 2022, in the amount of US$5,000,000 and coupon of 8.50% with quarterly payments upon the expiration of another note under the same program the same month in the amount of US$40,000,000. The resources of this issue were dedicated to the growth of the loan portfolio and to the general uses of the company.

As a result of early redemptions, capital maturities and new issues under the ECP Program, the total balance under the ECP Program as of June 30, 2021, is US$70,000,000.

(b) Issuance of bonds

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 were not and will not be registered in the Colombian National Register of Securities and Issuers (or the "RNVE"), therefore, they will not be offered to the public in the Republic of Colombia ("Colombia"). Notes will not be listed on the Colombian Stock Exchange. The Notes may be offered to persons in Colombia through private placement. The offer is not subject to review or authorization by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia.

In addition, on February 14, 2018 Credivalores reopened these Notes for an additional amount of US$75,000,000, bringing the total issued to US$ 325,000,000, taking into account the original issue. The Notes were reopened with a yield of 8.625% and a price of 104.079%. Reopening resources were used to refinance existing non-collateralized indebtedness and surpluses were used for the company's general purposes.

Following we present past coupons payments of the 144A / Reg S notes, since its issuance:

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	3.213,09
	Total in Millions Pesos	**34.190.812.500**	**45.674.996.250**	**50.074.488.750**	**50.907.394.688**	**50.907.394.688**

Principal	Coupon	Sixth Coupon Payment - 27/07/2020	Seventh Coupon Payment - 27/01/2021
250.000.000	9,75%	4.646.606	4.646.606
75.000.000	9,75%	3.656.250	3.355.706
	Total in USD	**8.302.856**	**8.002.313**
	FX Rate	3.660,15	3.591,48
	Total in Millions Pesos	**30.389.699.303**	**28.740.145.298**

Principal	Coupon	First Coupon Payment - 07/08/2020	Second Coupon Payment - 07/02/2021
268.000.000	8,875%	11.892.500	11.892.500
	Total in USD	**11.892.500**	**11.892.500**
	FX Rate	3.775,95	3.543,28
	Total in Millions Pesos	**44.905.485.375**	**42.138.457.400**

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.

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.

During April and May 2020, Credivalores engaged in Open Market Repurchases (”OMR”)of the 8.875% Notes due 2025 through a broker. The total principal amount of the 8.875% Notes due 2025 repurchased through OMRs reached US$32,000,000 and the Notes repurchased were cancelled on September 30th, 2020. Consequently, as of September 30, 2020, the new outstanding amount of the 8.875% Notes due 2025 was US$268.000.000.

For the month of December 2020, Credivalores carried out a repurchase of Notes 144 A/Reg S Retap with maturity in 2022, and coupon of 9.75% in the secondary market through a broker for a total amount of US$6. 165.000 principal. The amount purchased from the Note in December was cancelled at the close of January 2021. The new current amount of Notes 144 A/Reg S Retap due 2022 and coupon of 9.75%is US$164,800,000.

Covenants

The package leaflet for Notes 144A / Reg S contains certain restrictive covenants, which within other things, limit our ability to (i) incur additional debt, (ii) make dividend payments, redeem capital and make some investments, (iii) transfer and sell assets, (iv) sign any type of agreement that could limit the ability of subsidiaries to pay dividends or make capital distributions, (v) create collateral or pledge assets, (vi) conduct consolidation, merger or sale of assets, and (vii) transact with affiliates. The "Indenture" contract governing the Notes contains traditional default events.

These same Indenture covenants and conditions were reflected in the documentation in Notes 144 A/Reg S due in 2025 for US$300,000,000, which at the end of June 2021 had a current amount of US$268,000,000.

During 2020 and June 30, 2021, CVCS complied with covenants related to Notes 144 A/Reg S due in 2022 and 2025. As the peso-indexed credit with the IFC was fully amortized in January 2021, the covenants listed above were not in effect at the end of June 2021.

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

- **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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Free-standing trusts	9.871	10.016
Local banks	1.930	4.332
Foreign currency obligation	11.569	13.170
Financial cost Derivatives	15.370	5.271
Issuance of bonds	76.306	27.888
Amortization Transaction costs	13.759	19.575
Interest for liabilities for lease and finance lease agreements	319	278
Money market operations	(159)	-
ORI Swaps Result	(868)	-
Default interest	2	-
Total	**128.099**	**80.528**

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 17. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

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

Below is a breakdown of employee benefit payments as of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Interest on severance pay	13	48
Pension funds	113	-
Salary	103	-
Severance pay	212	407
Holidays	588	528
	1.029	**983**

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

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

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 18. OTHER PROVISIONS

Credivalores provisions at June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively are provided below.

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2020
Litigations subject to executive proceedings	199	199
Other provisions	4.528	7.171
	4.727	**7.370**

The movement of legal and other provisions are provided below for the periods ended June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	Legal provisions	Other provisions	Total provisions
Balance held at December 31, 2020	**199**	**7.171**	**7.370**
Increase in provisions during the period	-	(2.444)	(2.444)
Balance held at June 30, 2021	**199**	**4.528**	**4.727**

	Legal provisions	Other provisions	Total provisions
Balance held at December 31, 2019	**226**	**250**	**476**
Recovered provisions	(27)	6.921	6.894
Balance held at December 31, 2020	**199**	**7.171**	**7.370**
Recovered provisions	-	(2.444)	(2.444)
Balance held at June 30, 2021	**199**	**4.528**	**4.727**

Provisions correspond mainly to labor, civil and administrative processes filed by third parties against Credivalores, on which provisions were recognized as of December 31, 2020 in an amount of 64 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.

NOTE 19. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Below, we detail the balance of accounts payable has Credivalores June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Leases	2	4
Suppliers	1	32
Withholdings and labor contributions	1.614	1.813
Commissions and fees	1.049	5.623
Other accounts payable (19.2)	27.757	28.410
Costs and expenses payable (19.1)	119.450	117.448
	149.873	**153.330**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

19.1 Costs and expenses payable

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Services	28	1.708
Others	54.336	55.890
Financial expenses	65.086	59.850
	119.450	**117.448**

19.2 Other accounts payable

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Disbursements Credipoliza	-	3.817
Tigo Disbursements	1	112
Account Payable PA	2	2.177
Third-party administrative payments	25	69
Crediuno Disbursements	75	-
Different	129	121
Wallet your credit	143	143
Portfolio Buybacks	150	72
Visa C1 disbursements agreement	808	379
TIGO Refund	1.149	1.083
Credipoliza Withdrawals	1.861	1.645
Crediuno Withdrawals	2.920	1.741
Collection in favor of third parties	5.409	3.217
Libranza CDS Refund	7.519	5.715
Disbursement Libranza CDS	7.566	8.116
	27.757	**28.408**

NOTE 20. CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

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

The amounts calculated for tax expense in this interim posting period may require adjustments in later periods as long as the annual period estimates change by then. The effective tax rate for cut-off periods on June 30, 2021 and March 30, 2020 was 63% and 40% respectively, with a significant 26% increase mainly due to increased non-deductible expenses and tax differences such as plant ownership and equipment and portfolio impairment.

The Economic Growth Act 2010 of 2019 reduces the presumptive income to 0% of the liquid assets on the last day of the taxable year immediately above under article 188 of the Tax Statute. Credivalores provision 63% of the tax, relative to the profit of the financial year.

NOTE 21. OTHER LIABILITIES

Below the detail of other liabilities:

	June 30, 2021	December 31,2020
Commercial force commission	8	-
Credit card guarantee	730	171
Checks receivable	1.492	1.210
Collections of managed portfolios	11.535	7.201

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Values received for third parties (21.1)	15.120	18.382
Collection to be applied	21.305	22.604
Total	**50.190**	**49.568**

21.1 Values received for third parties

Below the detail of other Values received for third parties

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Retailers collections	22	21
Free-standing trusts collections	(6)	1.628
Voluntary and mandatory insurance collections	6.494	3.026
FGA guarantees' collections (a)	8.610	13.708
Total Values received for third parties	**15.120**	**18.383**

(a) This value corresponds to the security claim pending payment to the FGA and to compensate with claims.

NOTE 22. EQUITY

Capital

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

Capital management objectives are met by managing the portfolio as authorized by law and maintaining a consistent pace of generating profits from its structural revenue (portfolio interests and returns on investments) which results in institutional strengthening and provides the Company an opportunity to maintain its dividend distribution policy among its shareholders.
For the reporting periods, Credivalores indeed complied with the required minimum capital in the relation of solvency required by legal provisions and mandatory investments.

Authorized, and Paid in Capital

As of June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 Credivalores authorized and paid in capital is **129.638** represented in **4.588.300** shares, each of a nominal value of 28.254; respectively.

Credivalores Crediservicios S.A.

Shareholder	June 30, 2021 Number of shares	%	December 31, 2020 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%**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
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:

	June 30, 2021	**June 30, 2020**
Ordinary shares (a)	2.081.515	1.532.597
Preferred shares (a)	2.506.785	2.506.785
Repurchased treasury shares	239.640	239.640
Total earnings per share	**399**	**2.100**

(a) The value of the shares as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 correspond to the total number of outstanding shares held by Credivalores, 4.588.300.

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.

June 30, 2021

	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	19.90%
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%**

December 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	19.90%
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)

Treasury shares

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2021	December 31, 2020
Legal reserve (1)	11.018	5.793
Reserve for buyback own shares	12.837	12.837
Occasional bookings	21	21
Total Reserves	**23.876**	**18.651**

NOTE 23. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)

We present the detail below:

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Tax	2.130	(14.191)
Income tax OCI	**2.130**	**(14.191)**
Other comprehensive income	**(6.234)**	**48.171**
Shares	1.300	1.300
Financial instruments	**(7.534)**	**46.871**
Financial instruments Forward	(1.738)	(4.046)
Financial instruments Cross Currency Swap	28.058	30.523
Financial instruments Options	(54.366)	(27.200)
Financial instruments Coupon Only swap	20.512	47.594
Total	**(4.104)**	**33.980**

NOTE 24. REVENUE

Below, is a detail of revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	For the quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Interests	74.124	66.186	158.603	132.184
Interest expense	(30)	(49)	(65)	(129)
Subtotal Interests (24.1)	**74.094**	**66.137**	**158.538**	**132.055**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

Revenue from customer contracts (24.2)	28.569	17.992	54.909	41.617
	102.663	**84.129**	**213.447**	**173.672**

24.1 Interest

	For the quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
CrediUno interest	26.898	17.222	49.486	32.252
CrediPóliza interest	409	1.545	1.360	3.249
TuCrédito interest	7.600	14.085	20.156	26.986
Tigo interest	3.024	2.527	5.588	4.730
TuCrédito transaction costs	3.630	(1.543)	(2.954)	(5.664)
CrediPóliza transaction costs	(21)	(67)	(69)	(142)
CrediUno transaction costs	(2.891)	(2.178)	(5.544)	(4.149)
TuCrédito fair value	(332)	-	376	-
Sub-total Consumer loans	**38.317**	**31.591**	**68.399**	**57.262**
Microcredit interest	-	-	-	7
Microcredit loans transaction costs	-	-	-	(2)
Sub-total Microcredit	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**
Factoring	-	-	-	35
Subtotal Factoring	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35**
CrediPóliza late payment interest	154	152	277	283
TuCrédito late payment interest	306	93	574	219
Consumer loan defaults	**460**	**246**	**851**	**502**
Financial returns	732	1.909	1.867	1.905
BTG Pactual financial returns	6.621	11.279	13.017	17.155
Current interests, Free-standing Trust	13.079	11.729	26.874	23.334
Income from FGA Alliance	5.524	3.195	12.137	9.170
Other income, Free-standing Trust	126	452	104	200
Write – off	4.636	5.777	10.259	13.125
Other loan interest	4.599	(41)	25.030	9.362
Other	**35.317**	**34.301**	**89.288**	**74.251**
Total Interests	**74.094**	**66.137**	**158.538**	**132.055**

24.2 Revenue from customer contracts

	For the quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Administration fee - credit card	20.721	12.853	39.553	28.616
Commission collection fees	3.546	1.108	6.959	4.310
Financial advice - Debtor life insurance	-	-	3.603	3.546
Life-safe management fee plus	1.978	1.669	1.855	1.747
Financial advice - Voluntary insurance policies	918	872	1.070	1.497
Shared financial advice	467	743	839	1.033
Internal commission	430	411	726	605
Commission returned	371	249	161	164
Certifications	66	61	142	97
Income Chain Stores and Credit Card Channels	0	1	1	2
Microcredit MSME Commissions	72	25	-	-
	28.569	**17.992**	**54.909**	**41.617**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 25. OTHER INCOME

At the end of each period, movements corresponded to:

	For the quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Recovery previous exercises	7	26	221	56
Portfolio recovery	-	1	239	302
Others	97	28	9	181
Withdrawal insurance	1	3	9	9
Tax discount	3	108	5	5
Sickness disabilities	-	-	8	31
Reintegration of expenses	-	-	-	16
	108	**166**	**491**	**600**

NOTE 26. OTHER EXPENSES

At the end of each period, movements corresponded to:

	For the quarter ended June 30		For the six months ended June 30	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Fees	6.770	4.389	13.642	8.724
Taxes	2.737	2.703	5.545	5.320
Electronic data processing	2.549	1.706	4.511	4.638
Public Services	962	1.244	1.805	2.004
Technical assistance	1.217	1.112	2.209	1.822
Leases	635	1.058	1.214	2.039
other	1.322	598	2.263	1.509
commissions	657	551	1.429	1.254
Temporary services	(225)	290	49	1.295
transport	559	545	1.167	1.159
Returns to investors	565	549	1.088	1.099
Advertising and propaganda	229	287	489	702
Consultation with risk centers	251	313	480	626
insurance	189	221	949	459
Toilet and surveillance service	247	157	431	361
Maintenance and repairs	57	89	114	264
Tools and stationery	123	106	209	304
Travel expenses	63	3	84	271
Adaptation and installation	0	0	4	60
Representation expenses	13	23	58	64
Legal	49	22	31	93
Fines and penalties	37	12	110	19
Publications and subscriptions	1	-	5	6
Donations	4	-	10	-
	19.011	**15.976**	**37.896**	**34.092**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 27. NET FINANCIAL INCOME

Below is the detail of financial (net) costs, for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	For the quarter ended June 30	
	2021	**2020**
Financial performances (27.1)	437	2.592
Financial income (27.2)	490	600
Exchange rate differences (27.3)	(23)	4.245
Total Financial Income	**904**	**7.437**
Forwards valuation (27.4)	13.900	354
Total Financial Expense	13.900	354
Net Financial Income (expense)	**14.804**	**7.791**

27.1 It corresponds to the income generated by investments in financial institutions in which Credivalores has invested its resources.

27.2 It mainly corresponds to recovery of expenses from previous years and recovery of portfolio punished.

27.3 Corresponds to the change in exchange rate of derivative financial instruments and re-expression of dollar balance sheet accounts, such as bank accounts, investments and accounts payable.

27.4 Corresponds to the net result generated by the liquidation of derivative financial instruments as a result of prepayment by the Bond.

NOTE 28. 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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	June 30, 2021	**December 31, 2020**
Unpaid approved credits	**386.681**	**385.960**

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

NOTE 29. 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).

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 June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2020 with related parties are included in the following charts, with headings for definitions of the related parties recorded in the previous sections.

	June 30, 2021		**December 31, 2020**	
	Shareholders	**Members of the Board of Directors (a)**	**Shareholders**	**Members of the Board of Directors (a)**
Accounts receivable	1.815	-	1.815	-
Accounts payable	-	83	-	93
Operating expenses	-	102	-	286

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

	June 30,	
Item	**2021**	**2020**
Salaries	1.766	1.549
Short-term employee benefits	80	670
Total	**1.846**	**2.219**

a. Members of the Board of Directors (principals and alternates, along with their related parts) as of June 30, 2021:

Directors

No.	Director	Alternate
1	Jose Miguel Knoell Ferrada	Cristiano Mathias Boccia
2	Maria Patricia Moreno Moyano	Liliana Arango Salazar
3	Lorena Margarita Cardenas Costas	Vacancy
4	Rony Doron Seinjet	Marcelo Jimenez
5	Oscar Forero	Vacancy
6	Gustavo Adrián Ferraro	Carlos Manuel Ramon

(Stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

7	Juan Camilo Ocampo	Vacancy

Legal Representatives

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

NOTE 30. SUBSECUENT EVENTS

On 28 April 2021 Credivalores issued a new note of US$50 million using a Reg S format under its Commercial Paper Program ("Euro Commercial Paper Program"), amid challenging market conditions arising from the third peak of COVID-19 contagions globally. The ECP Program has a quota of up to US$150 million with issuance deadlines of up to 3 years. Notes issued have an annual coupon of 8.50%, with quarterly payments, and an expiration on October 28, 2022.

This is the sixteenth issue of notes under the ECP Program which reaches a total of US$392 million issued since 2014. Following the issuance of this note for US$50 MM, the new current amount of the program is US$85 million at the end of April 2021.

The resources of the issue will be used to meet the growth of the credit portfolio and for other general uses of the company, including the refinancing of current financial obligations. With this issuance Credivalores advances in securing resources from its financing plan by 2021, which includes new sources of financing and refinancing of debt maturities for more than $950 billion pesos.

ProCapital SBSA acted as a leading positioning agent. The notes were placed among the traditional investors of Credivalores mainly private bankers, family offices and portfolio managers of Latin America. This investor base has proven stable and recurring since the launch of the ECP Program in 2012, consistently maintaining and increasing the size of its orders on the books of Credivalores issues.

Despite the difficulties faced today by most consumer credit companies in Latin America, Credivalores managed to close this financing operation by maintaining the same coupon as the emissions made in 2019. This confirms the confidence and support that the ECP Program investor base has in Credivalores' business prospects and financial management.