

4Q22

Quarterly Results

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1. About Us

Business Model & Corporate Identity

1. About Us



A multinational private financial conglomerate

8 Companies

3 Banks



5 Subsidiaries in Colombia

Colombia

ATMs

Merchant Bank

Perú

Paraguay

Trusting

Brokerage

Administrative services

Outstanding payroll-loan expertise

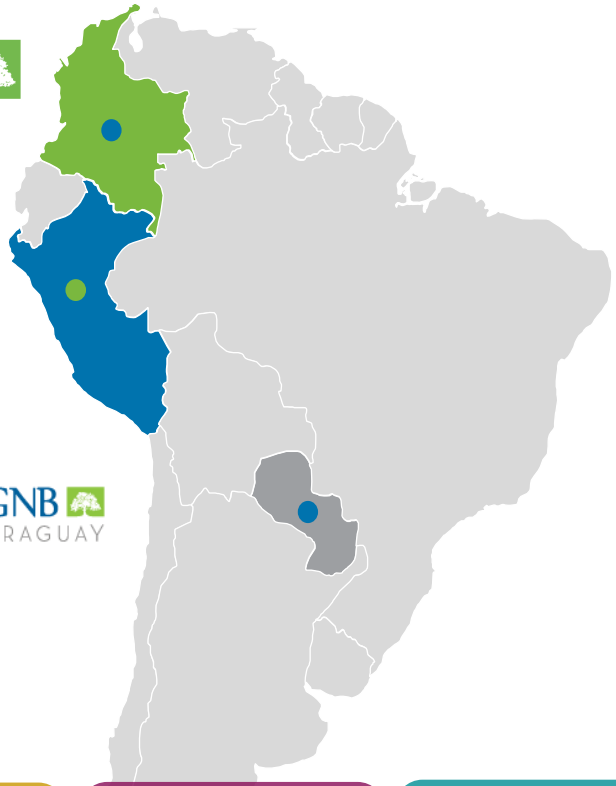
Focused on SMEs and development loans

Stable deposit base through agreements

Conservative risk management profile

Broad banking and ATM's network

Strong and committed shareholders' support



7 Subsidiaries



44 Cities



137 Branches



3,073 Employees



Specialized financial services

Ample loan loss reserves

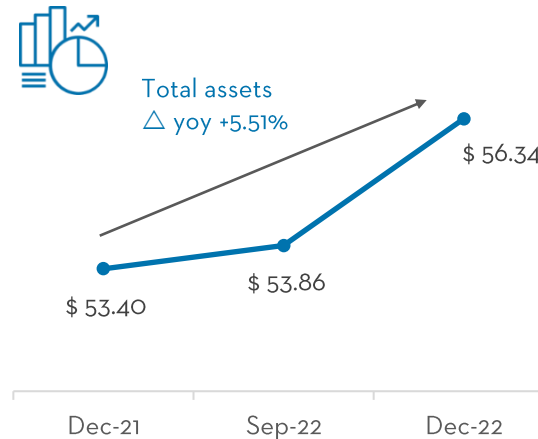
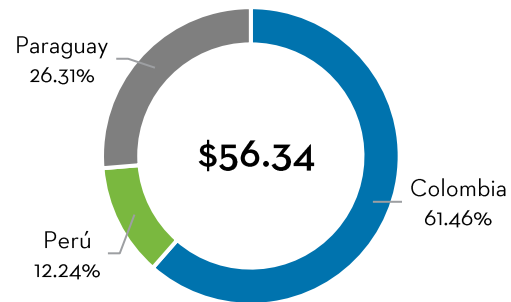
Efficient financial structure

Solvency levels above regulatory limits

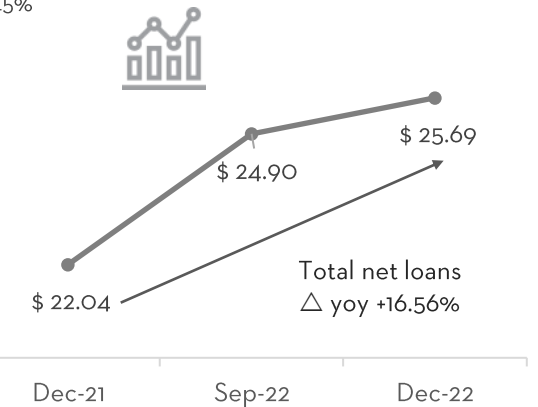
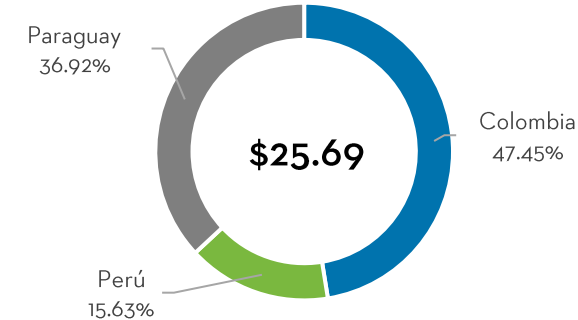


Consolidated data, as of Dec-22, COP

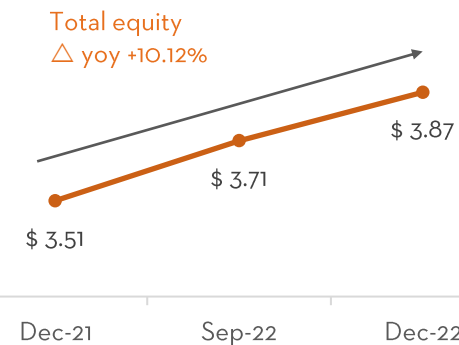
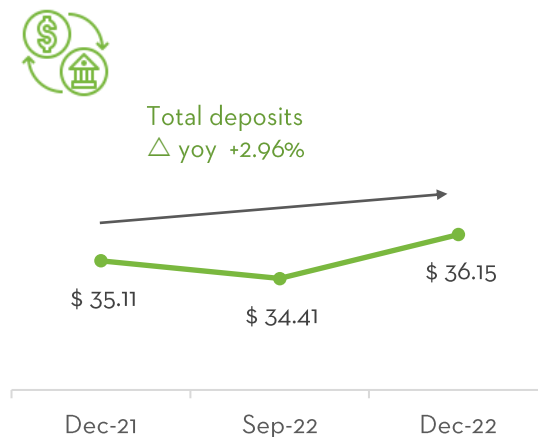
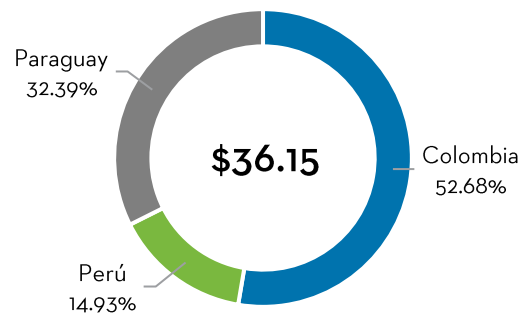
Assets (tln)



Net Loans (tln)



Equity (tln)





In Colombia we cover 90% of the territory, through our strong ATMs & Banking Network

BANCO GNB
SUDAMERIS



SERVITRUST GNB
SUDAMERIS



SERVIVALORES GNB
SUDAMERIS



SERVITOTAL GNB
SUDAMERIS



CORFI GNB
SUDAMERIS



servibanca

7th bank
by assets size

292,194 customers

1,606 employees

825 cities & towns

103 branches

2,625 ATMs

COLOMBIA



Market share¹

3.98%
in Assets

7.77%
in Payroll Loans

1.83%
in Total Loans

3.27%
in Deposits

We were the first Colombian bank to enter Perú and Paraguay with a full banking license

BANCO GNB
PARAGUAY

PARAGUAY

Market share^{1, 2}

12.26%
in Assets

12.12%
in Total Loans

13.58%
in Deposits

3th bank by
assets size

916
employees

253,423
customers

22
branches

BANCO GNB
PERÚ

PERÚ

Market share¹

1.10%
in Assets

0.95%
in Total Loans

1.24%
in Deposits

11th bank by
assets size

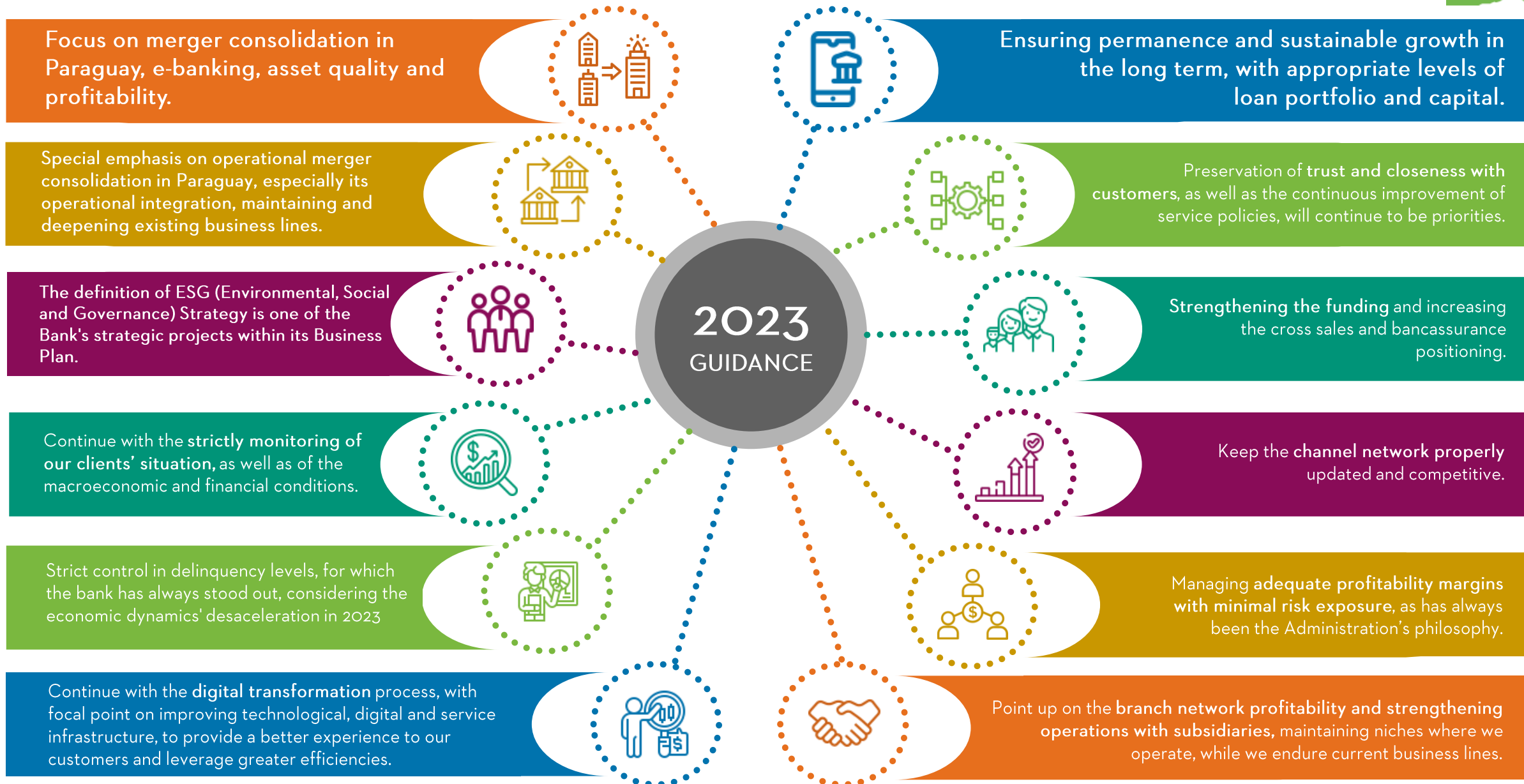
551
employees

250,739
customers

12
branches

¹ As of December 2022.

² Banco GNB Paraguay's figures incorporate the information of the bank acquired in that country.





Considering the applicable regulations and the commitments established in the Green Protocol² and the Asobancaria³ Strategic Sustainability Board, during 2022 the Bank prepared the strategic direction proposal, which covers initiatives related to Climate Change, Financial Education and Governance for Sustainability.

- o Within the Business Plan, Carbon Footprint Measurement for the Bank and its national subsidiaries is considered a strategic project.
- o During 2022, the Bank defined the methodology and work plan for Carbon Footprint Measurement - under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development-; it is currently being executed. The Bank received the certificate of participation.
- o Debit and credit cards were issued in 85% recycled plastic.

01

Carbon Footprint & eco-performance



- I. Implementation of the **Basic Sanitation Plan** for the Bank and its National Subsidiaries (includes waste management).
- II. Update of the **Financial Education Program**: it considers the project to obtain the Financial Education Seal granted by the SFC⁴ (first level).
- III. **Social and environmental issues information disclosure** (including climate topics): the work plan, which is currently being executed, was prepared to comply the SFC regulations⁵.

02

Initiatives



In June 2022, the Bank formalized the renewal of its adherence to Asobancaria's **Green Protocol**.

In the first semester of 2023, the bank will elaborate a preliminary **Carbon Emissions Report**, with 2022 as the base year.

03

Guild & Reports



Over 2022, the training on ESG concerns for the Organization employees continued.

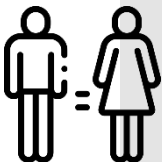
The Bank has always had active participation in Asobancaria's Sustainability, Financial Education and SAC⁶ committees.

04

Training & Education



We comply with the applicable regulations initiatives focused on



Human Talent Management: gender and ethnic diversity, as a result of hiring policies, non-discrimination and equal opportunities. As of 4Q22, in Colombia, 58.7% of employees are women and 41.3% are men.



Risks characterization related to climate change



Post-conflict: support to armed conflict victims



Financial Education Programs

¹ ESG: Enviromental, Social and Governance issues.

² Green Protocol: Asobancaria's Sustainability Initiative.

³ Asobancaria: Colombian Banking and Financial Institutions Association.

⁴SFC: Colombian Financial Superintendence.

⁵Refers to the SFC's External Circular 031.

⁶ SAC: Financial Customer Service System (in spanish).



2. Summary



Outstanding Financial Performance

2022 accumulated Net Income grew 15.69%:

Yearly accumulated Net Income (COP bln)



Accumulated Net Interest Income increased 4.23% yoy:

Yearly accum. Net Interest Income¹ (COP bln)



¹ Net Interest Income – NII – (\$) = Received Interest (\$) - Paid Interest (\$)

Remarkable Loan Growth



The Bank's consolidated net loan portfolio showed remarkable growth during 4Q22, in the order of 16.56% yoy. This was achieved even in the midst of the challenging global economic slowdown, high inflation and higher financial costs.



Total consolidated gross loan portfolio increased +16.95% yoy, driven by commercial +22.04% yoy and payroll +7.76% yoy.



More than 96% of the total consolidated loan portfolio is free of financial reliefs which are progressively decreasing.

Cautious risk management and outstanding portfolio quality

Due to its strategic and conservative focus, the Bank continues to maintain remarkable portfolio quality ratios compared to its market peers, with which the Administration feels comfortable and satisfied.



Loan-portfolio quality remains at outstanding levels, with total consolidated NPL at 2.10%.



This is largely due to the traditional prudent risk management policy and specialization in low loss niches, such as the concentration on payroll loans to retirees in the consumer portfolio, and on loans to SMEs with eligible collateral in various sectors.



Commercial NPL at 2.15%; consumer at 1.55%; and mortgage at 5.23%.

The increase in certain indicators reflects the economic cycle.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

2. Summary

4Q22 Results, FULL - IFRS



Results

COP (bln) 4Q22 Δ yoy

Net Interest Income, accum. **\$1,167** +4.23%

Financial Margin, accum. **\$1,778** +11.81%

Net Income, accum. **\$288** +15.69%

Quality & Risk 4Q22 Δ yoy

NPL >90d **2.10%** +0.25 pp

NPL Coverage **169%** -5.43 pp

Cost of Risk **1.53%** -0.30 pp

Solvency 4Q22 Δ yoy

Total **17.48%** -1.45 pp

Tier 1 **8.31%** -1.07 pp

Balance Sheet (COP trn)

Dec. 2022 Δ yoy

Assets **\$56.34** +5.51%

Net Loans **\$25.69** +16.56%

Commercial Loans **\$17.47** +22.04%

Consumer Loans **\$8.07** +7.26%

Payroll Loans **\$7.39** +7.76%

Other Consumer L. **\$0.68** +2.17%

Mortgage Loans **\$1.10** +17.00%

Dec. 2022 Δ yoy

Net Investments **\$11.07** +3.19%

Total Liabilities **\$52.47** +5.18%

Deposits & Demand Accounts **\$36.15** +2.96%

Interbank Funds & Repos **\$8.20** +4.61%

Total Equity **\$3.87** +10.12%

Ratios

4Q22 Δ yoy

Deposits / Net Loans **141%** -18.58 pp

Funding / Net Loans **204%** -22.09 pp

Intermediation Margin **28.74%** -14.07 pp

Fee Income **5.69%** -2.43 pp

4Q22 Δ yoy

Expenses / Total Assets **1.82%** +0.16 pp

NIM **2.71%** -0.01 pp

Efficiency **57.62%** +1.94 pp

ROE **7.95%** +0.41 pp

Consolidated Financial Ratios

2. Summary

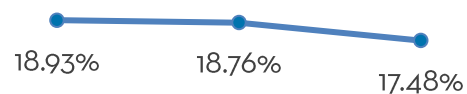
4Q22 Results, FULL - IFRS



SOLVENCY



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -1.45 pp

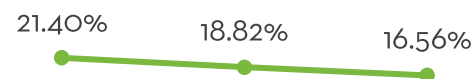


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

NET LOAN GROWTH



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -4.84 pp

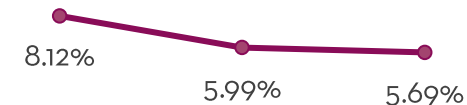


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

FEE INCOME RATIO¹



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -2.43 pp

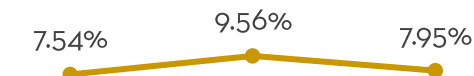


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

ROEA



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.41 pp

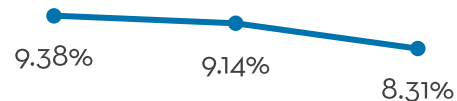


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

TIER I



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -1.07 pp

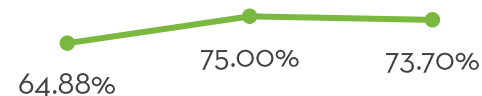


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

LOANS / DEPOSITS



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +8.82 pp

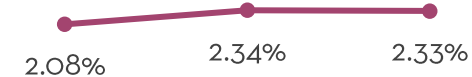


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

EXPENSES / P.ASSETS²



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.24 pp

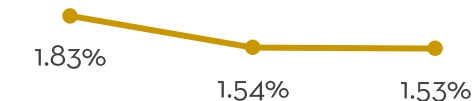


Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

COST OF RISK³



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -0.30 pp



Dec-21 Sep-22 Dec-22

¹ Fee Income Ratio = Net fees and commissions and changes / total income (interest income + financial income + other income)

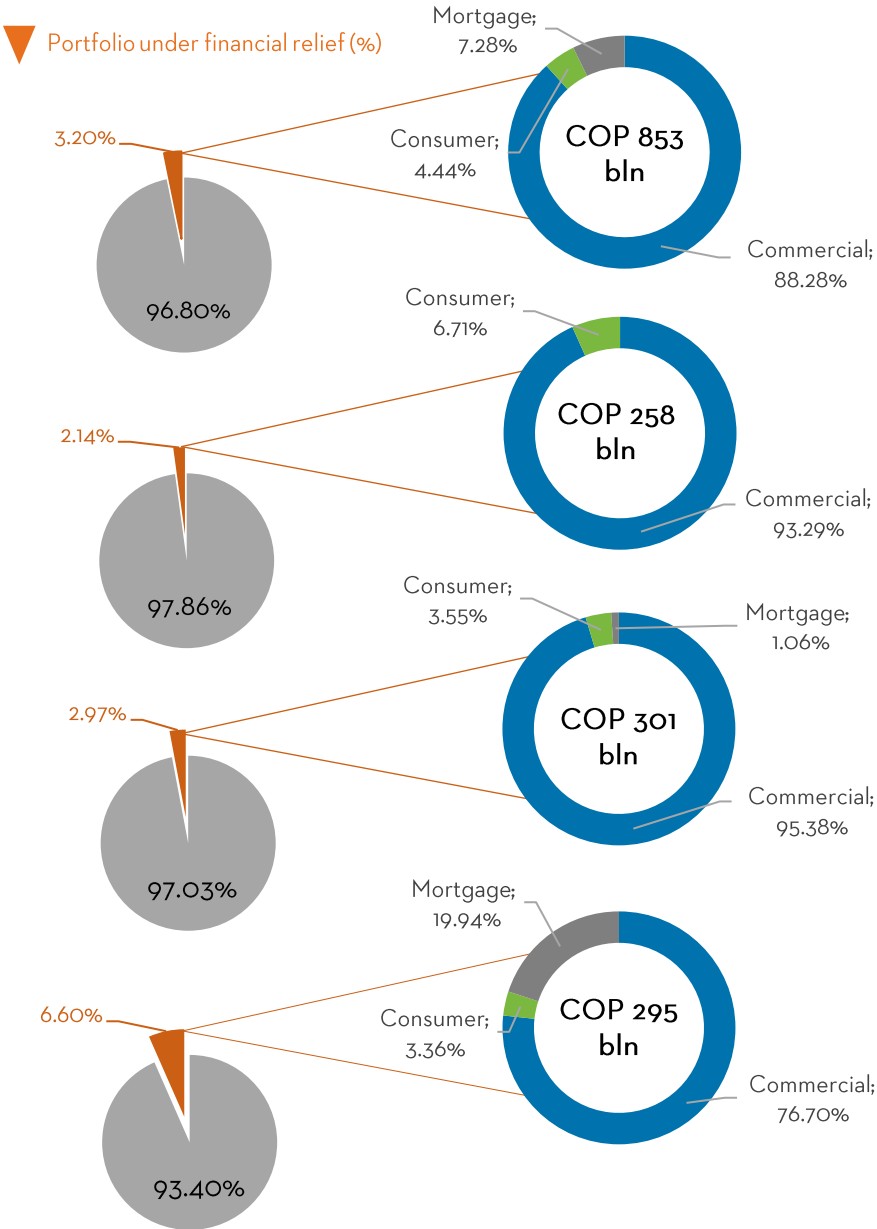
² Expenses / Productive Assets.

³ Cost of risk = Net recovery provisions (expense) / Total loan portfolio.

Credits Relief Evolution¹

2. Summary

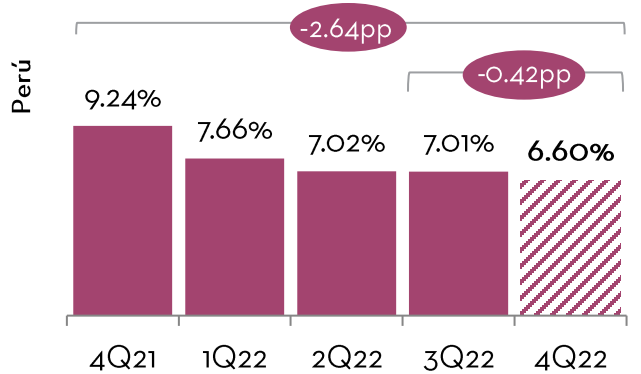
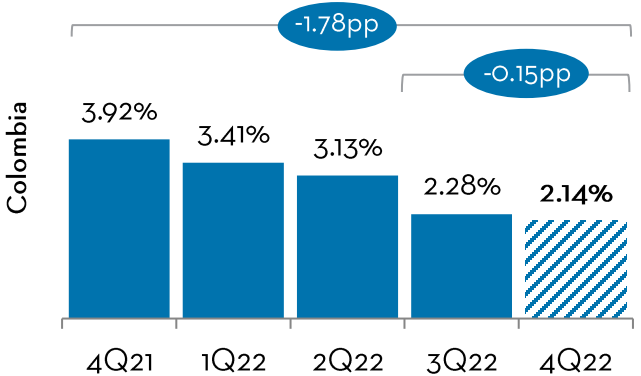
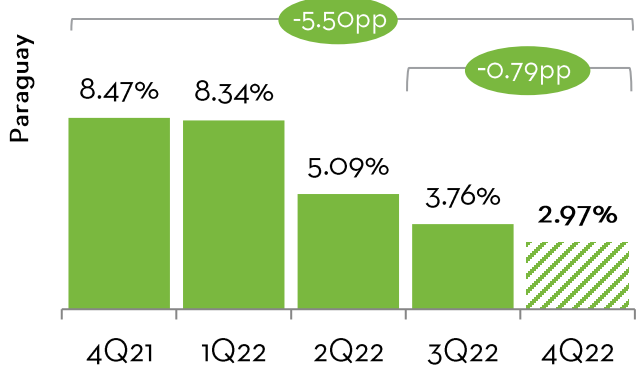
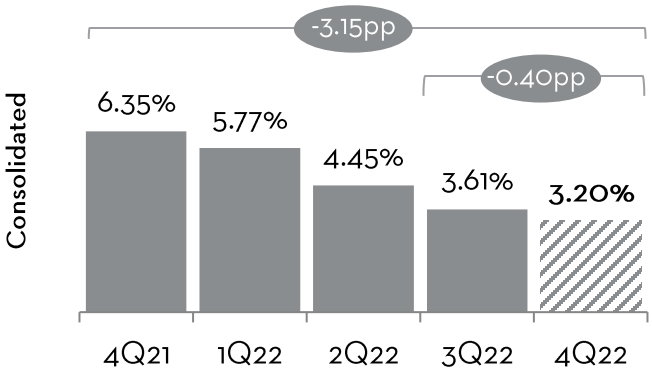
4Q22 Results, FULL - IFRS



96.80%

of the Conglomerate's total portfolio
is free of financial reliefs.

Credit Reliefs / Total Loans



¹ As of December 2022.



Total
Solvency¹
17.48%

T1² 8.31%

T2³ 9.18%

Spending &
Liquidity
Strategies



- The Bank has always been characterized by **strict expense control**. Achieving outstanding levels in this topic has always been a Management priority.
- As a Board of Director's strategic policy, the Bank has a **highly liquid, short duration and high-quality structural investment portfolio, mainly constituted by sovereign bonds**, to provide risk diversification and support treasury management, in addition to cost effectiveness generation.



T1, -107 bps yoy

This result considers:

1. The USD 33.88 mln in 2021's **earnings retention**, equivalent to 37.6% of the year's Net Income.

Dividend policy: the Bank's Financial Plan considers an annual payment to its shareholders for the equivalent of at least 50% of the profit generated in each fiscal year.

This result considers:

1. The 8.72% yoy increase in Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) - mainly from the commercial loan portfolio - according to the local financial regulation related to this matter.
2. The **expected discount on Tier 2 capital ratio** exercised by the Bank's outstanding subordinated bonds³.

T2, -38 bps yoy



¹ 2022 Total Solvency ratio minimum required in Colombia: 9.750%.

² 2022 Tier I ratio minimum required in Colombia: 5.250%.

³ Tier II includes 100% of the subordinated bond issued on April 13, 2021, for a value of USD 400 million. Additionally, it includes the 50% of the USD 300 million bond issued on April 3, 2017, corresponding to USD 150 million. The bond issued in 2021 will discount at a rate of 20% from Tier II per year starting in its sixth year and until its maturity date; and the one issued in 2017 is discounting at a rate of 10% per year, starting after its first year, and on its maturity date will discount at 100% of its Tier II value.

Electronic Banking Strategies & Progress

2. Summary

4Q22 Results, FULL - IFRS



General market trends have continued accelerating the usability of the **Bank's digital services**.



Our mobile banking service reached more than **222 thousand users** in Colombia, Perú and Paraguay together.



We are working on the continuous **improvement of our digital offer**, to provide our clients new products and services on our digital channels.



After the merger, **Paraguay now represents 70.94%** of total Banking Digital Users.



Mobile Banking Users by country

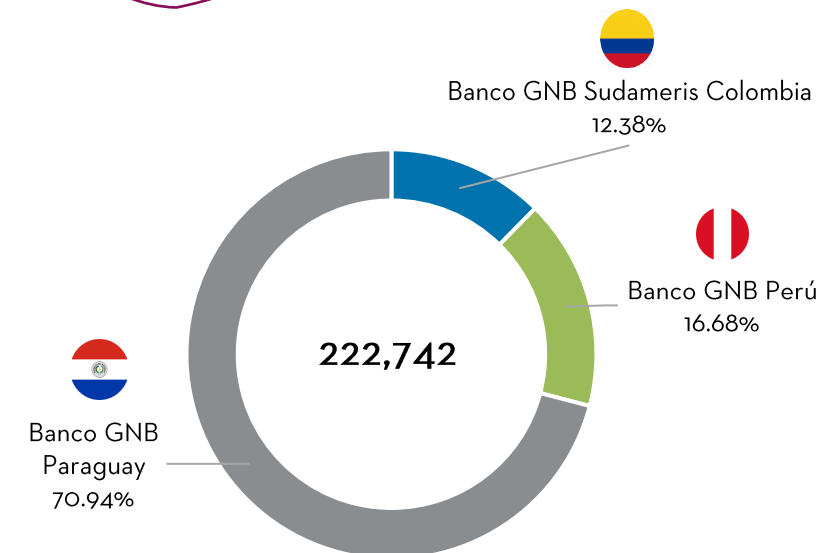
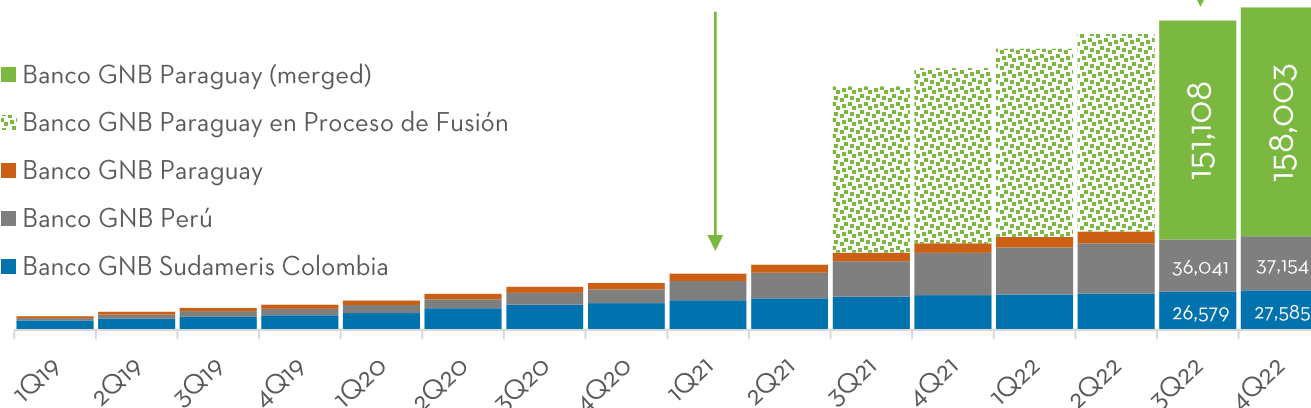


$\Delta 4Q22 / 4Q21 +23.10\%$
 $\Delta 4Q22 / 3Q22 +4.22\%$

Banco BBVA Paraguay acquisition

Paraguay's banks operational merger

- Banco GNB Paraguay (merged)
- Banco GNB Paraguay en Proceso de Fusión
- Banco GNB Paraguay
- Banco GNB Perú
- Banco GNB Sudameris Colombia





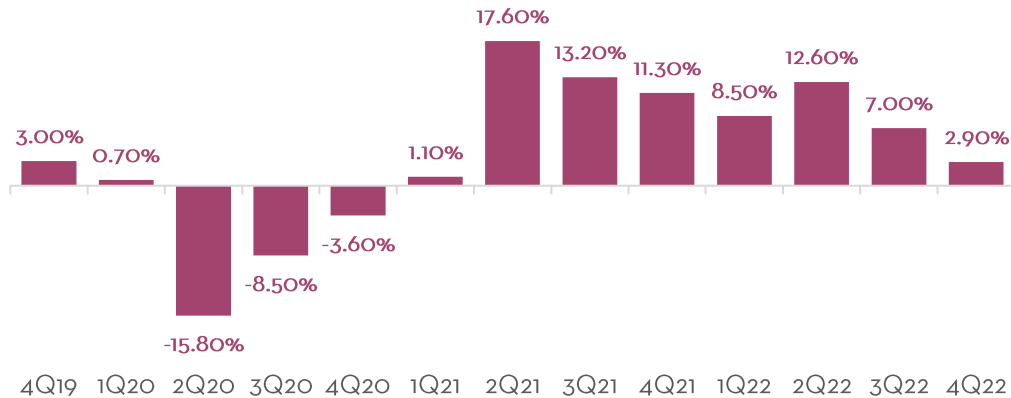
Outlook

- Global macroeconomic situation remained somewhat uncertain due to geopolitical factors. Interest rate increases around the world, Ukraine's war impact on supply chains, and continuous COVID-19 in China, jointly induced a slowdown in global economic activity throughout the year, despite resilient labor markets, and inducing high levels of inflation.
- Governments and central banks have continued to provide fiscal and monetary support to boost growth and employment.

3. Macro Tendencies

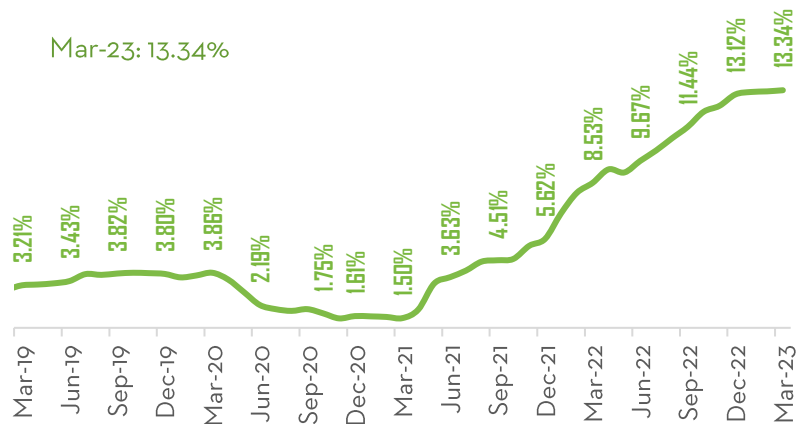


GDP Growth (% yoy)

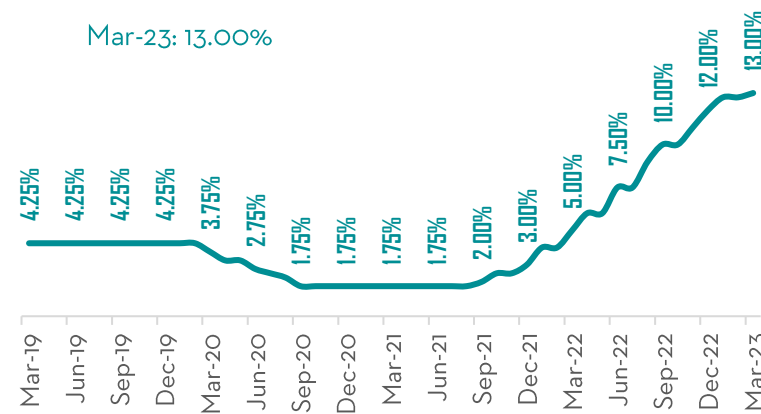


- Colombian GDP grew 7.5% yoy in 2022, 2.9% in 4Q22, driven by domestic demand, especially the services consumption and equipment investment.
- Sectors more related to the production and commercialization of goods, such as agriculture, mining, industry, commerce and construction, marked slowdowns at the end of the year, anticipating a trend reversal for 2023.
- Inflation grew rapidly throughout 2022, pressured by the generalized increase in the family basket, closing the year with a rate of 13.12% yoy and far from the Central Entity's inflation target of 3%. As a result, Banco de la República raised the intervention rate to 12% in December, continuing its increases in 2023.
- Despite the persistent increase in inflation, the unemployment rate continued to decline favorably, a trend that could pause or partially reverse in 2023 as the effects of aggressive monetary tightening are incorporated into the real economy.

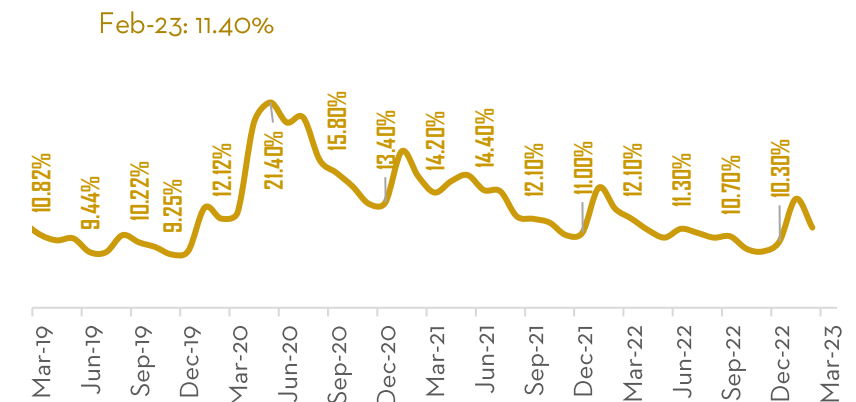
Inflation (% yoy)



Monetary Policy Rate (%)

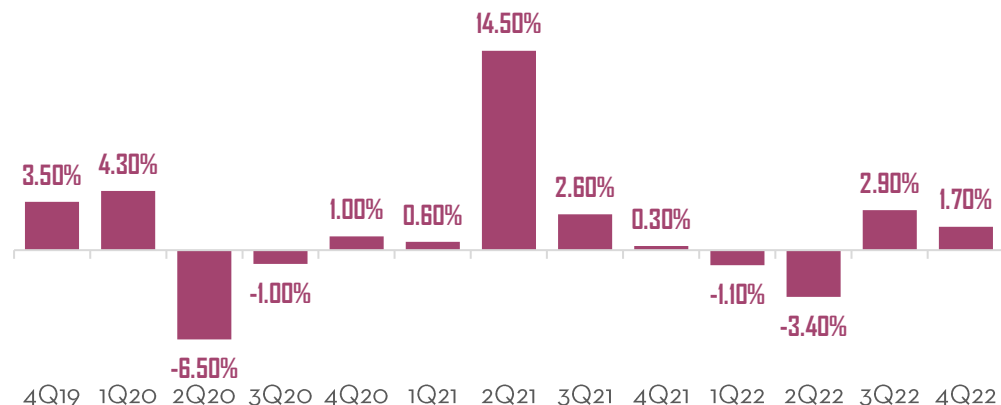


Unemployment rate (%)





GDP Growth (% , yoy)

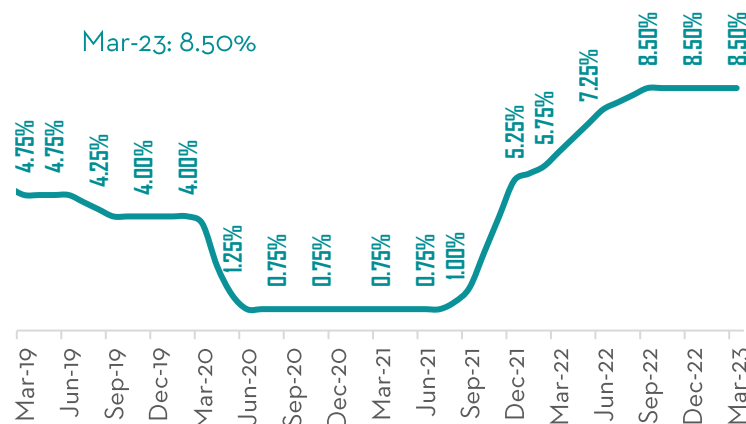


- Paraguay's GDP grew a slight 0.1% yoy in 2022, 1.7% in 4Q22, driven by a positive performance of the construction and services sectors and a negative result in manufacturing and agriculture.
- The year-end inflation rate for 2022 was 8.1%, mainly explained by price reductions in certain foodstuffs and petroleum products. Nevertheless, the reductions were attenuated by price increases in services and durable goods in the consumer basket.
- Institutional reforms, such as Inflation Targeting Mechanism and Fiscal Responsibility legislation helped to safeguard macroeconomic stability and sustain growth.
- The Central Bank decided to maintain the Monetary Policy Rate at 8.50%, continuing to closely monitor the local and international environment in order to take the measures to achieve the 4% target in the Monetary Policy.

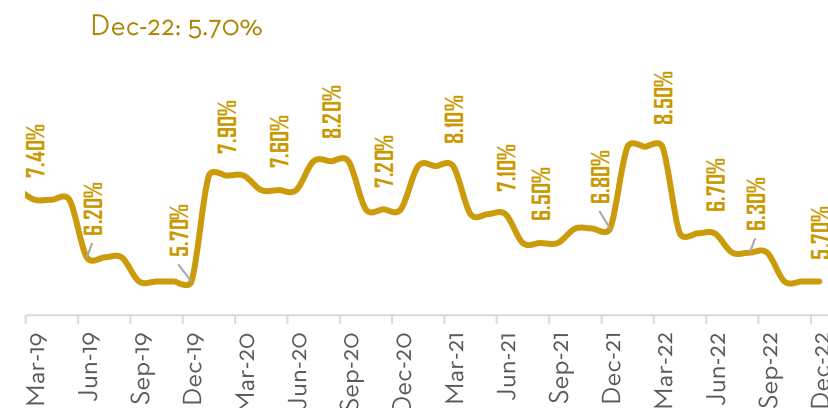
Inflation (% , yoy)



Monetary Policy Rate (%)

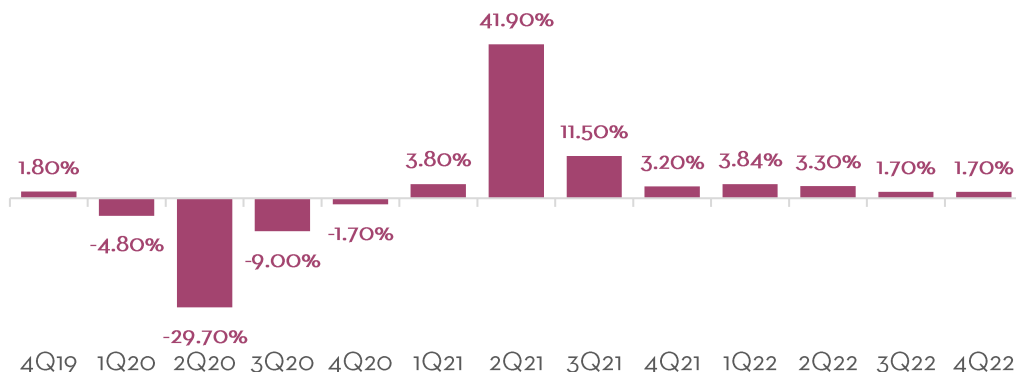


Unemployment rate (%)



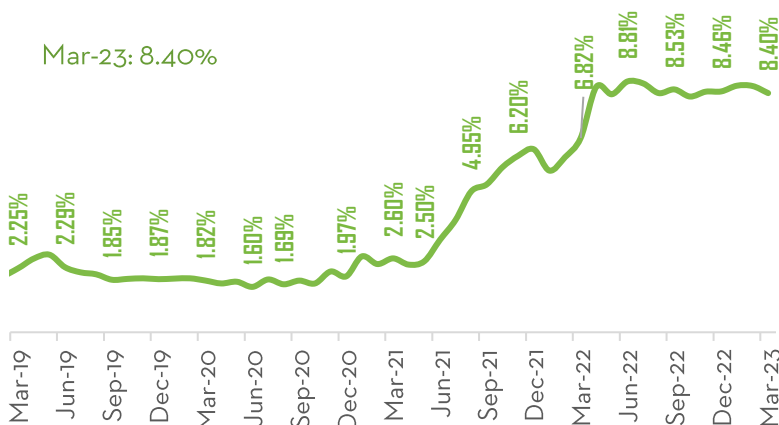


GDP Growth (% , yoy)

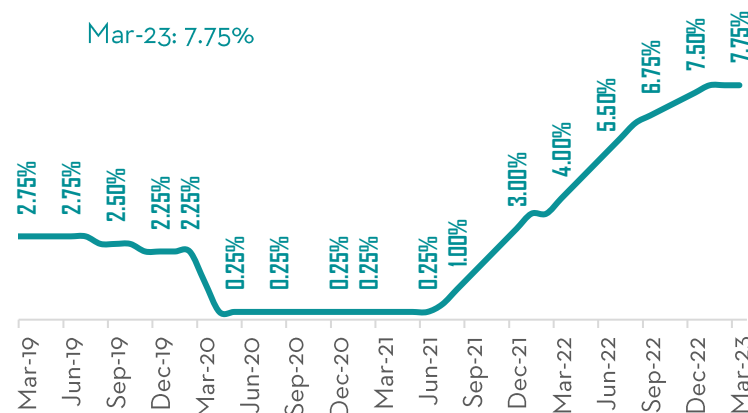


- The Peruvian economy grew 1.7% yoy in 4Q22 and 2.68% in 2022. The moderation of annual growth in 2022 mainly reflects the exhaustion of the post-COVID rebound, but also includes factors such as the sustained social conflict in extractive sectors and the erosion of household purchasing power due to inflation and rising financing costs.
- In 2022, inflation in Perú stood at 8.46%. Despite the Central Bank's progressive increases to the benchmark interest rate, 12-month cumulative inflation has not fallen below 8% since April 2022, far from the Entity's inflation target between 1% and 3%.

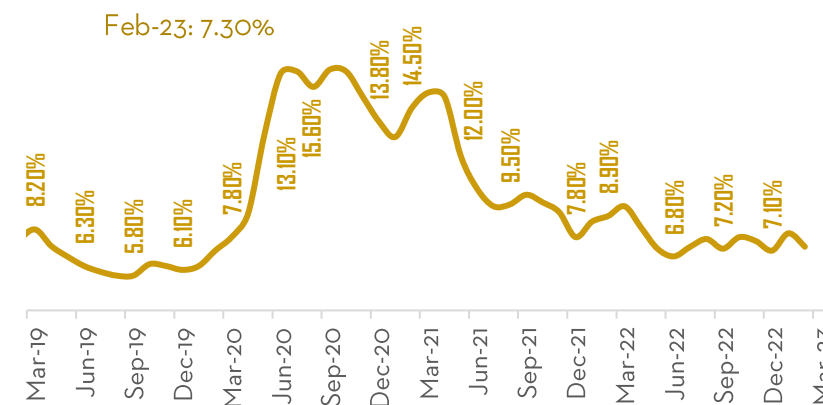
Inflation (% , yoy)




Monetary Policy Rate (%)



Unemployment rate (%)



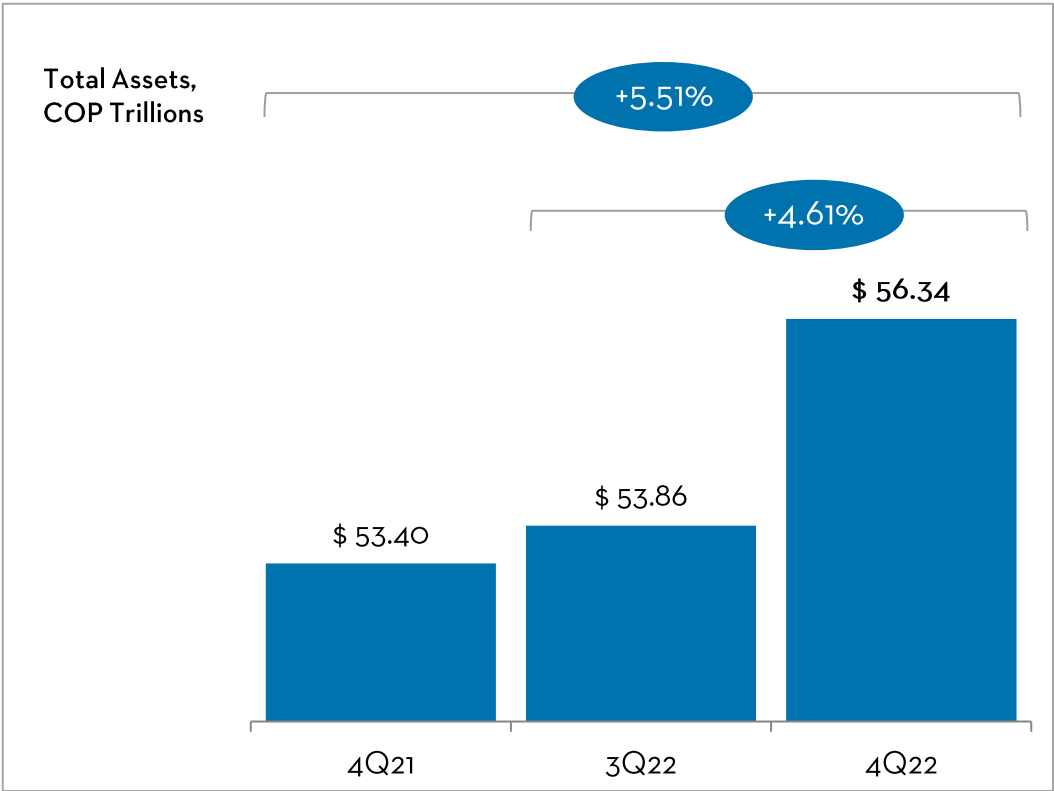


4. Quarterly Results

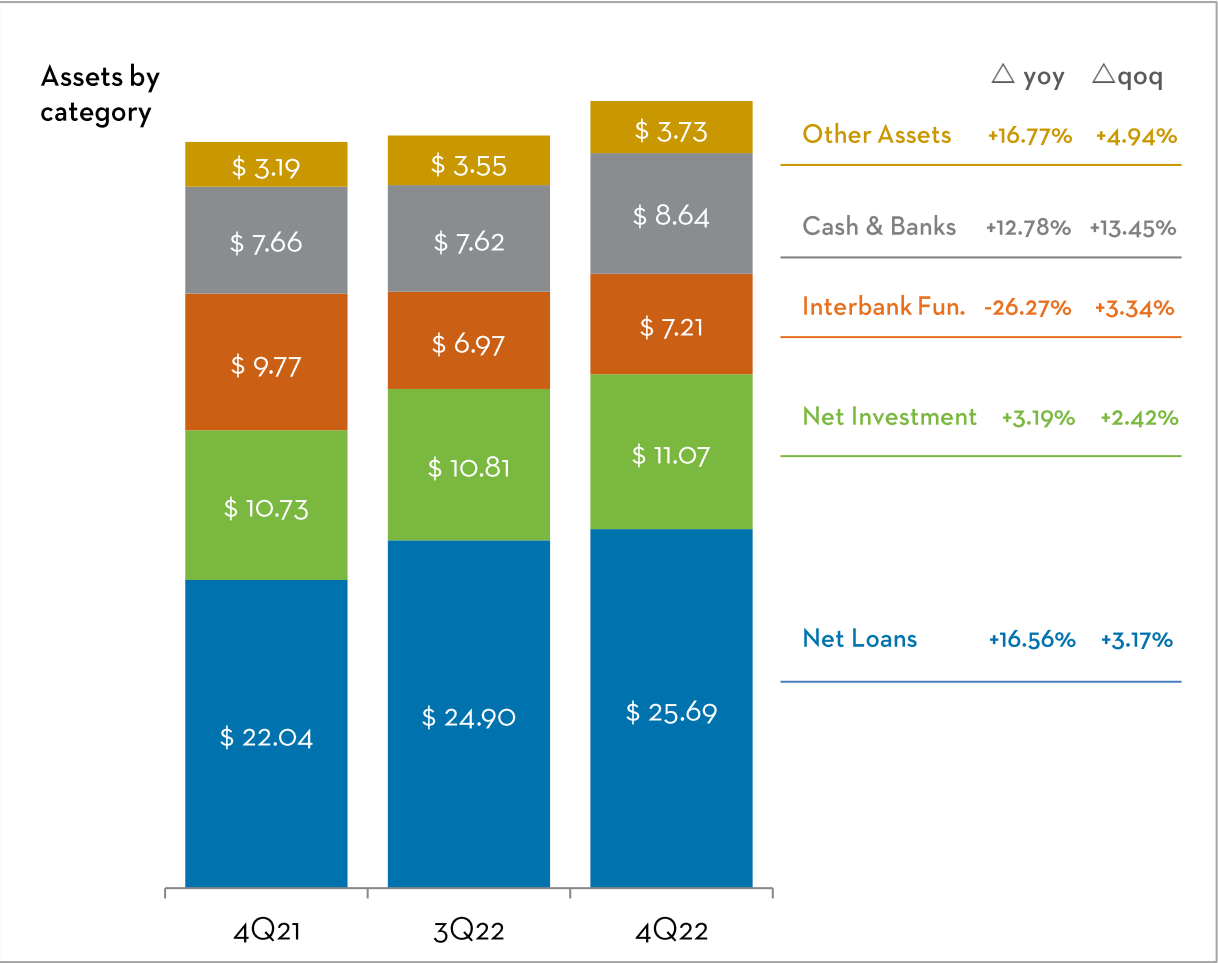


Evolution

Total assets grew 5.51% yoy and 4.61% qoq. The loan portfolio, which represents 45.6% of total consolidated assets, grew 16.56% yoy, while investments, which represents 19.7%, increased 3.19% yoy.

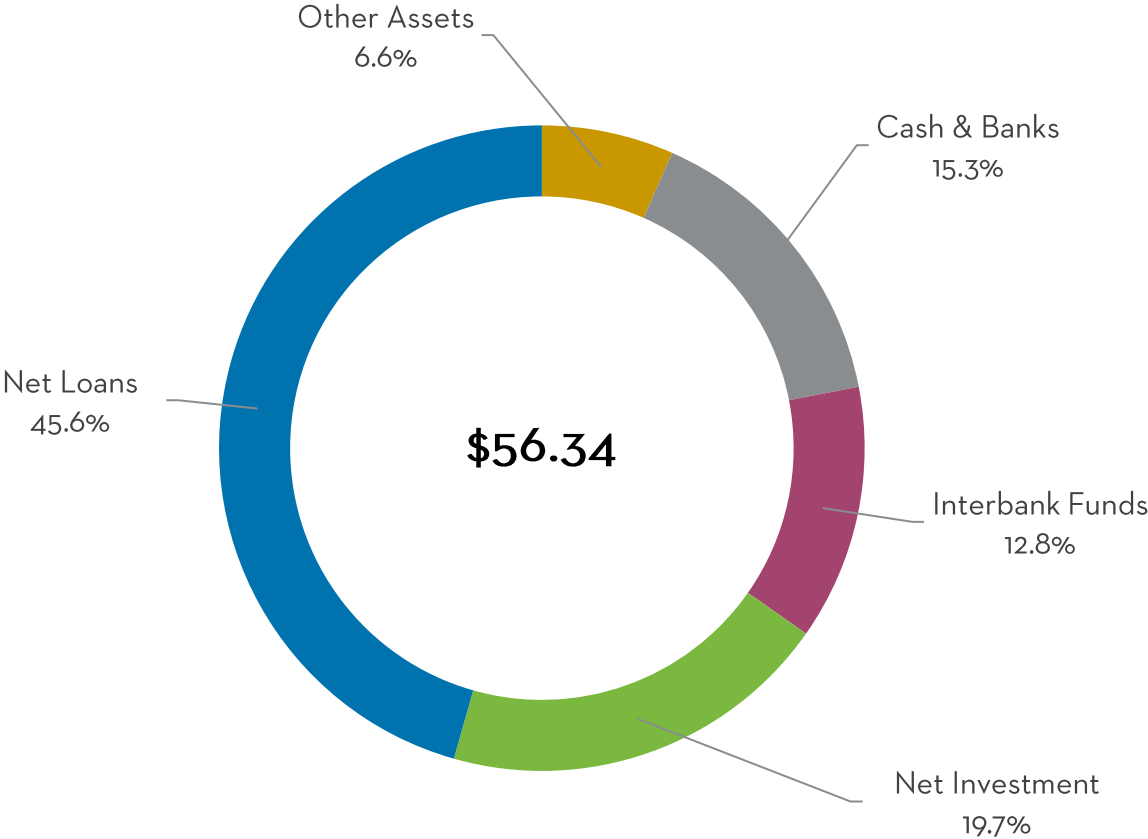


Breakdown

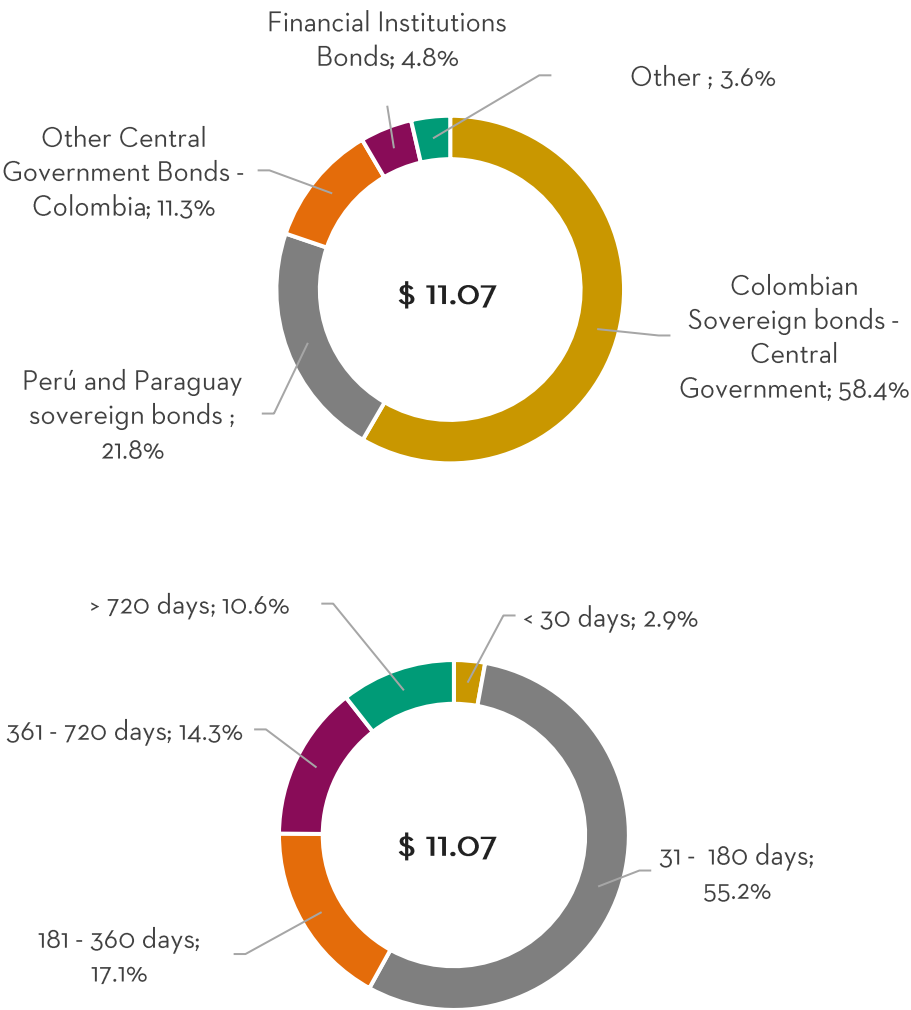




Assets composition (%) COP Trillions, as of Dec-22



Investments composition (%) COP Trillions, as of Dec-22

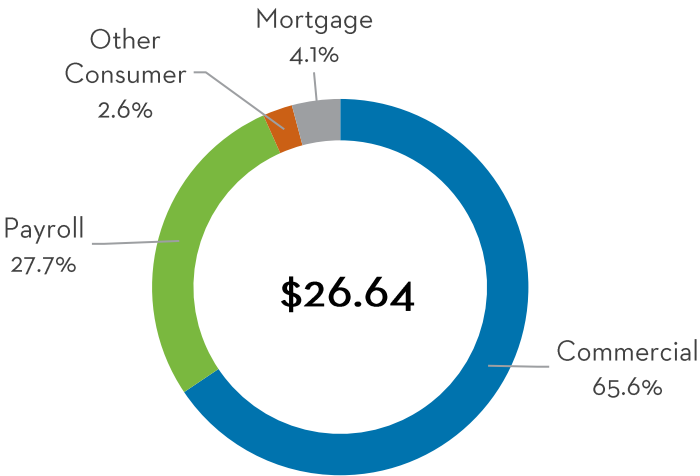
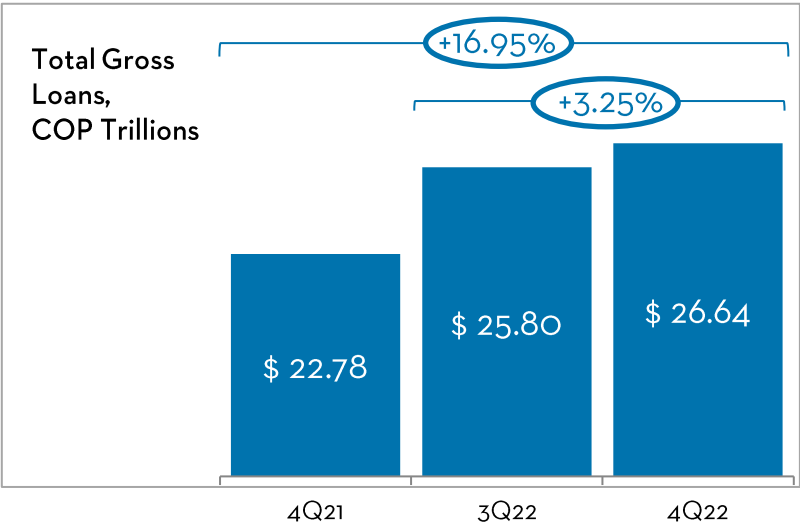


Investments, by issuer

Investments, by term

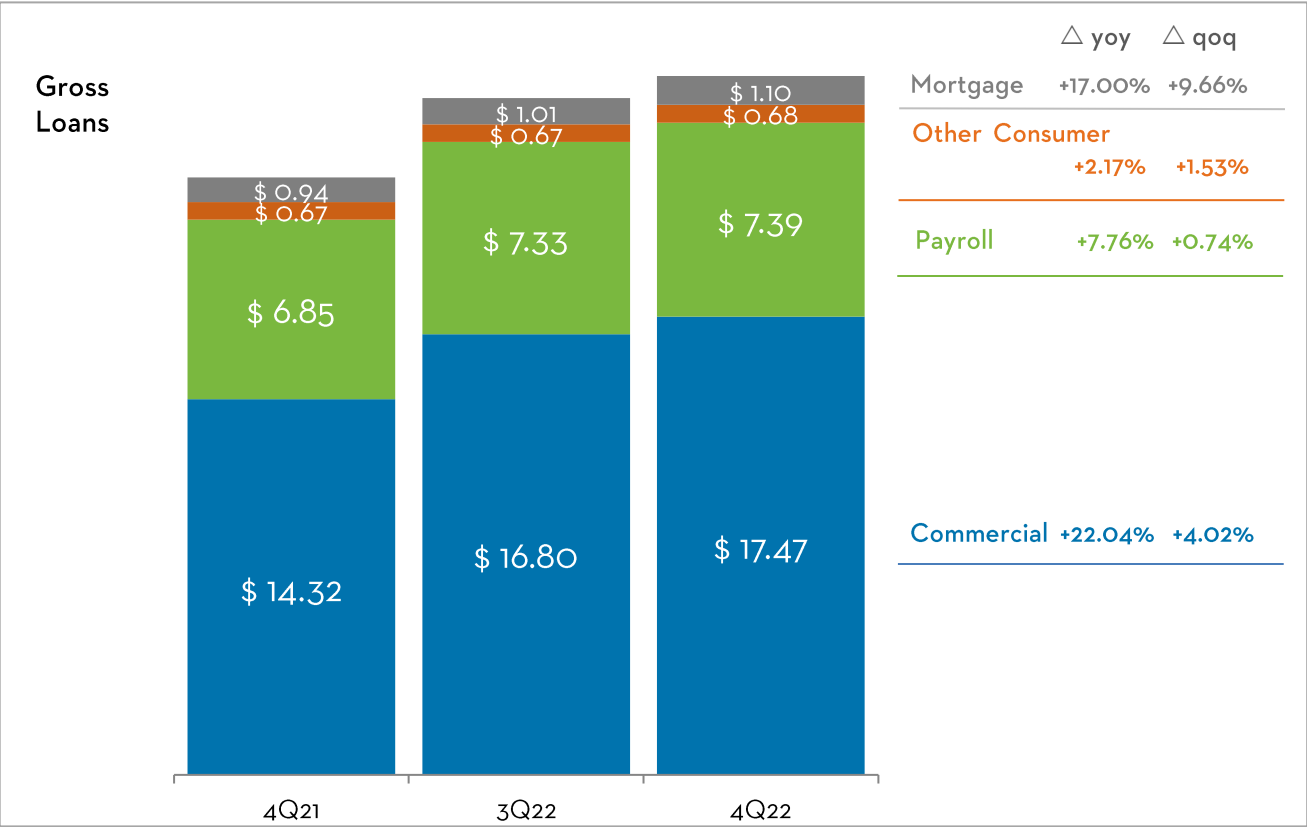


Evolution



Breakdown

Total Gross loans portfolio grew 16.95% yoy and 3.25% qoq. Commercial portfolio, which represents 65.6% of total consolidated loans, grew 22.04% yoy, while payroll, which represents 27.7%, increased 7.76% yoy. Mortgage, which contributes with 4.1% to the loan portfolio, increased by 17.00% yoy.



Gross Loan Portfolio Composition

4. Quarterly Results

4Q22, FULL - IFRS



BANCO GNB
PARAGUAY

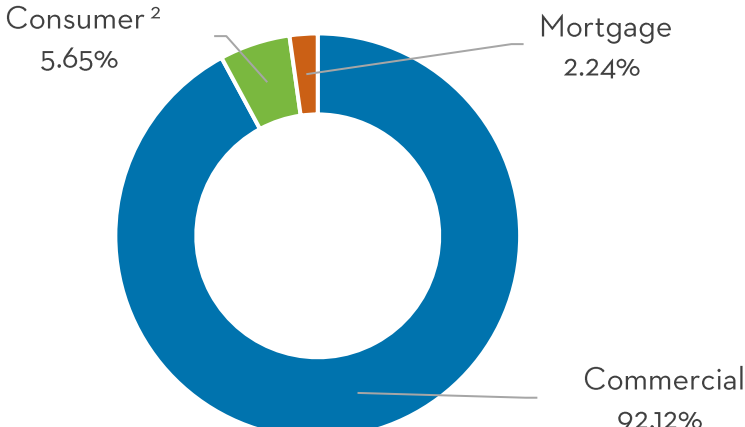
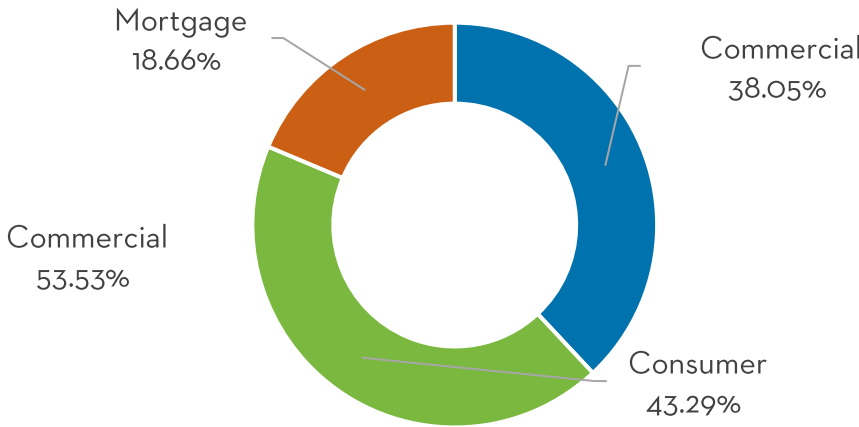
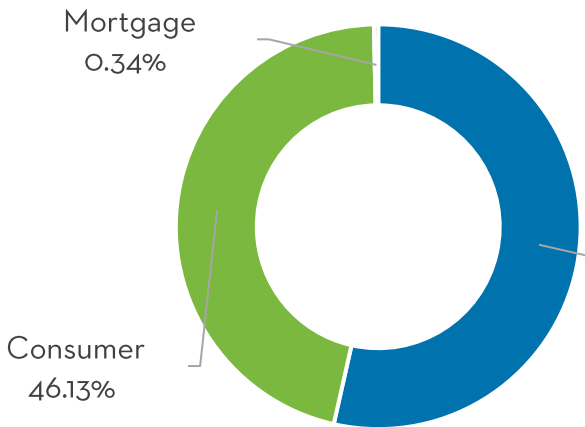
COLOMBIA

BANCO GNB
SUDAMERIS

PERÚ¹

BANCO GNB
PERÚ

PARAGUAY



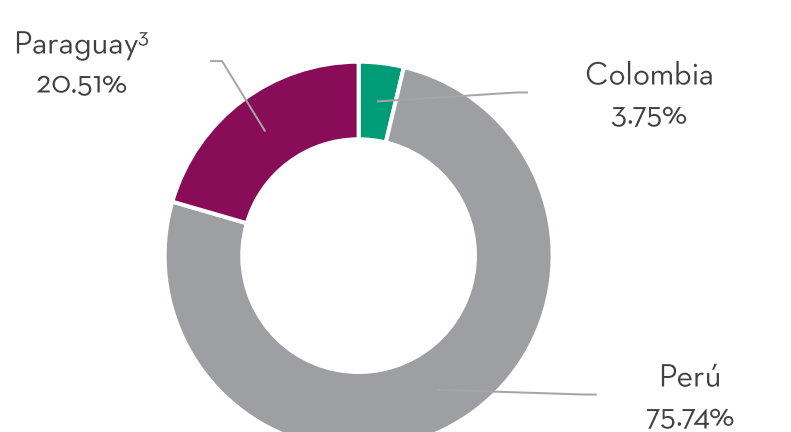
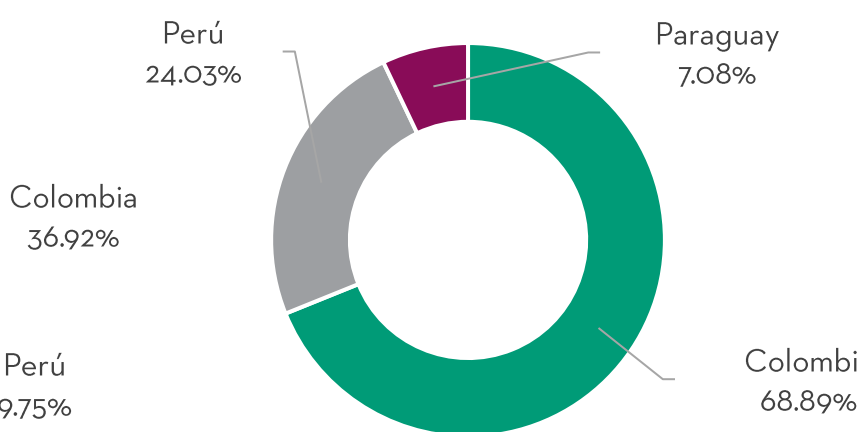
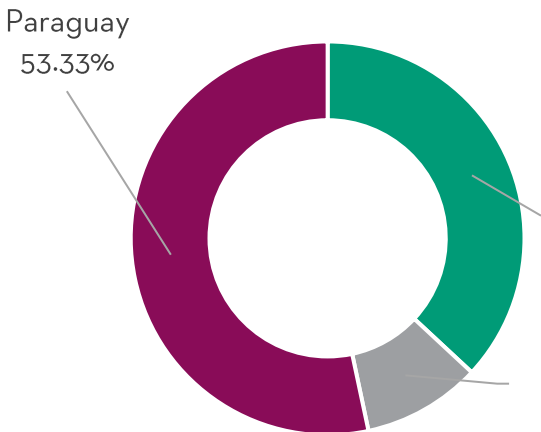
COMMERCIAL



CONSUMER



MORTGAGE



¹ GNB Perú has a strong focus on insurances under agreement and mortgage loans, with a strategy that targets the premium segment of the market. The mortgage portfolio was inherited in the acquisition of Banco HSBC Perú in 2014.

² The merger process in Paraguay meant for Banco GNB Paraguay a relevant addition of a consumer portfolio, including products and market niches in which we did not have a presence.

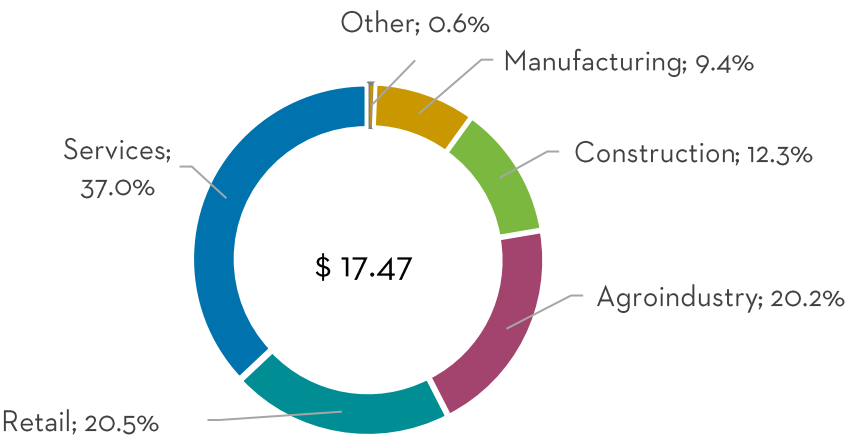
³ Paraguay's mortgage portfolio inherited from the merger process with BBVA Paraguay, reported since 1Q21.

Commercial Loan Portfolio Characteristics

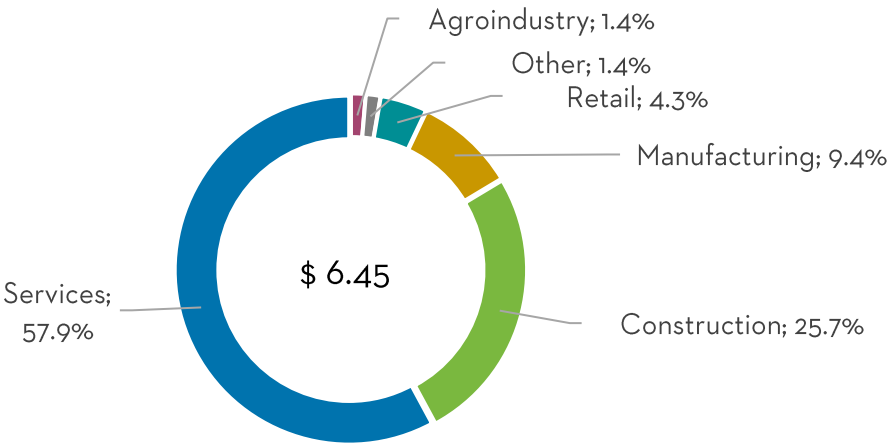


Commercial loan portfolio distribution by sectors (%), COP trillions, as of Dec-22

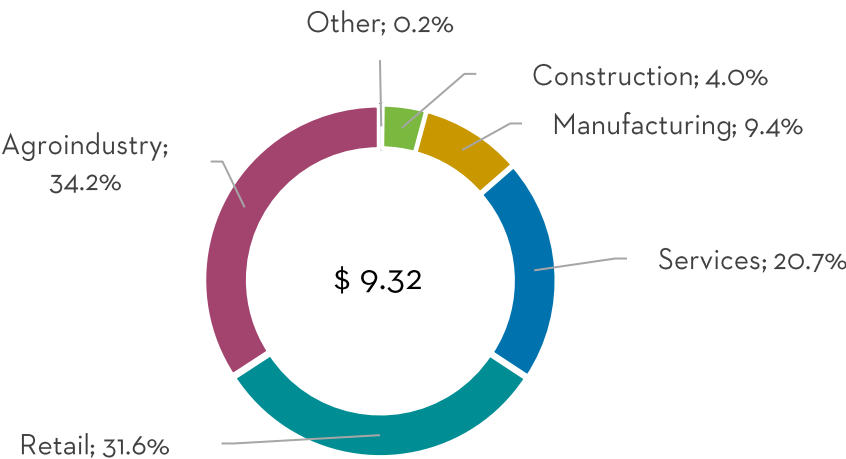
Consolidated



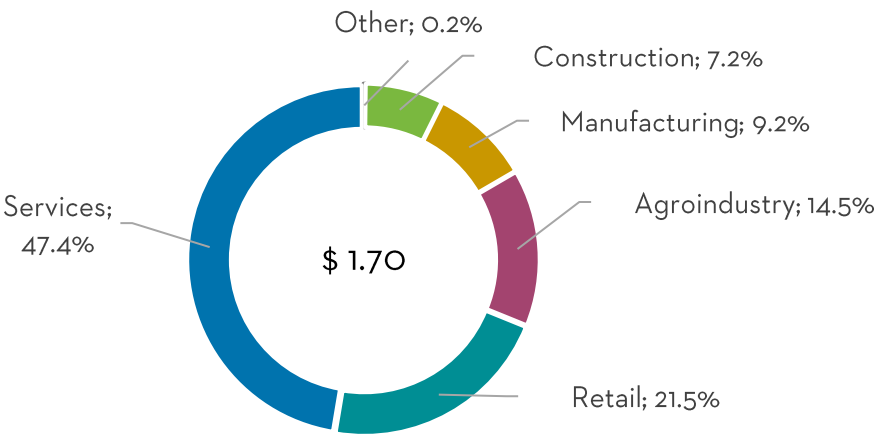
Colombia



Paraguay



Perú



Consolidated Portfolio Quality & Risk Ratio

4. Quarterly Results

4Q22, FULL - IFRS



GROSS LOANS



COMMERCIAL



CONSUMER

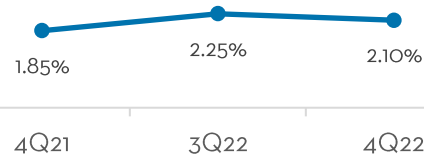


MORTGAGE

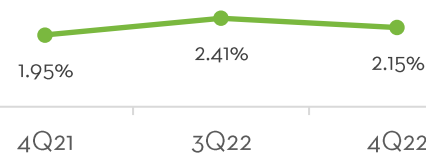


NPL Ratio'
(>90 d)

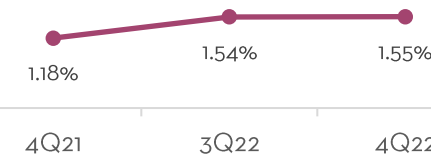
△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.25 pp



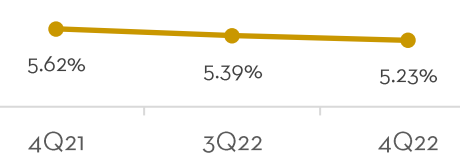
△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.21 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.36 pp

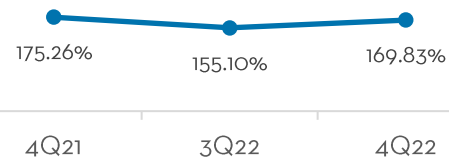


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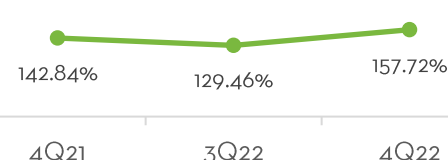


NPL
Coverage
(>90 d)

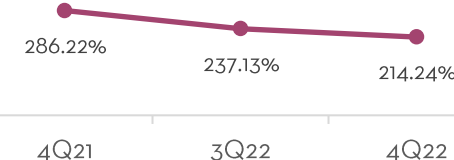
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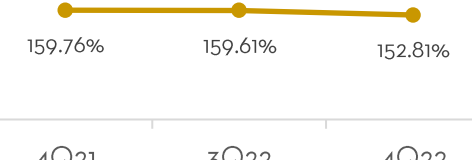
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△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -71.99 pp

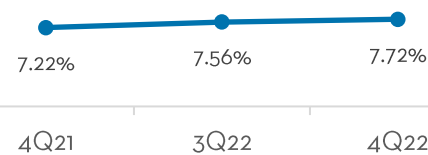


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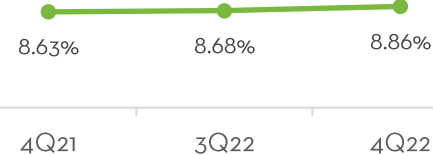


Risk
Ratio

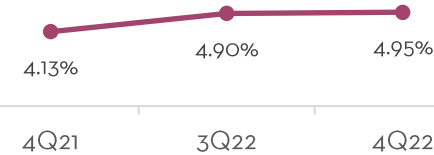
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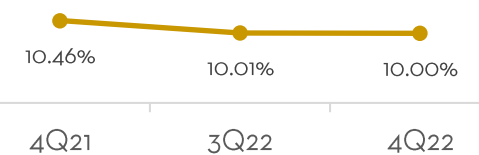
△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.23 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.81 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -0.46 pp



¹Non-performing loan ratio (>90 days)

NPL Ratios¹ Performance

4. Quarterly Results

4Q22, FULL - IFRS



GROSS LOANS



COMMERCIAL



CONSUMER



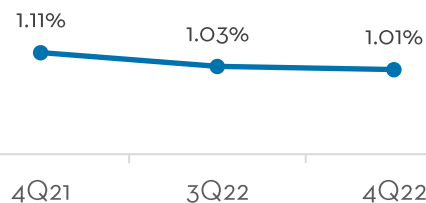
MORTGAGE



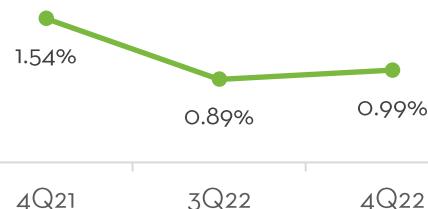
Colombia

BANCO GNB
SUDAMERIS

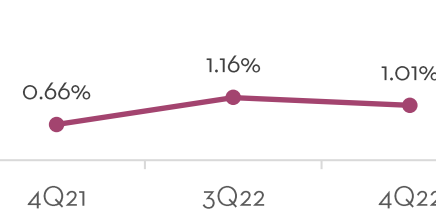
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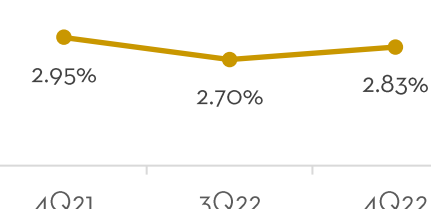
△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -0.55 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.35 pp



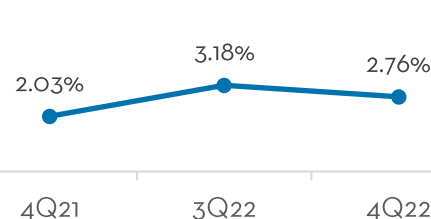
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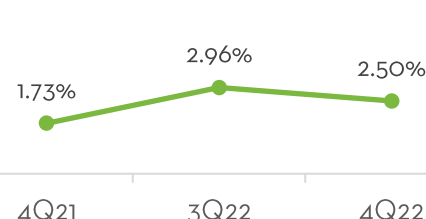
Paraguay

BANCO GNB
PARAGUAY

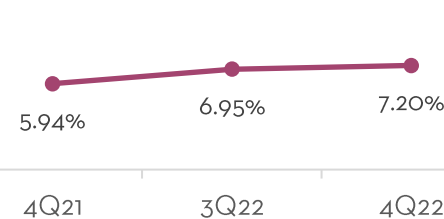
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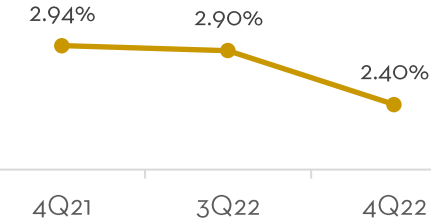
△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.77 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +1.26 pp



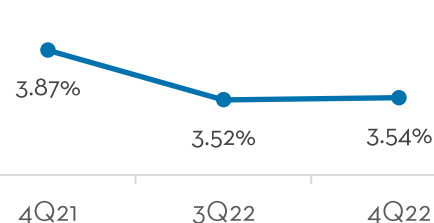
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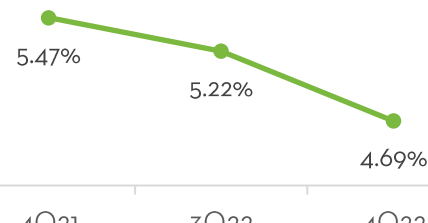
Perú

BANCO GNB
PERÚ

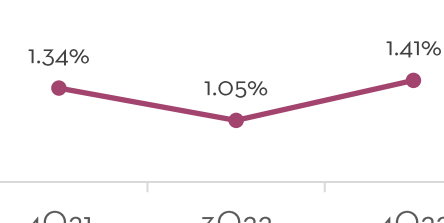
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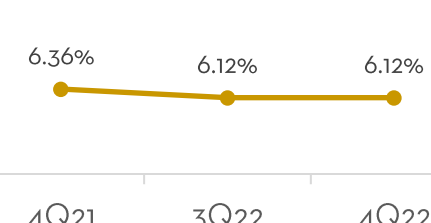
△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -0.78 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 +0.07 pp



△ 4Q22 / 4Q21 -0.24 pp

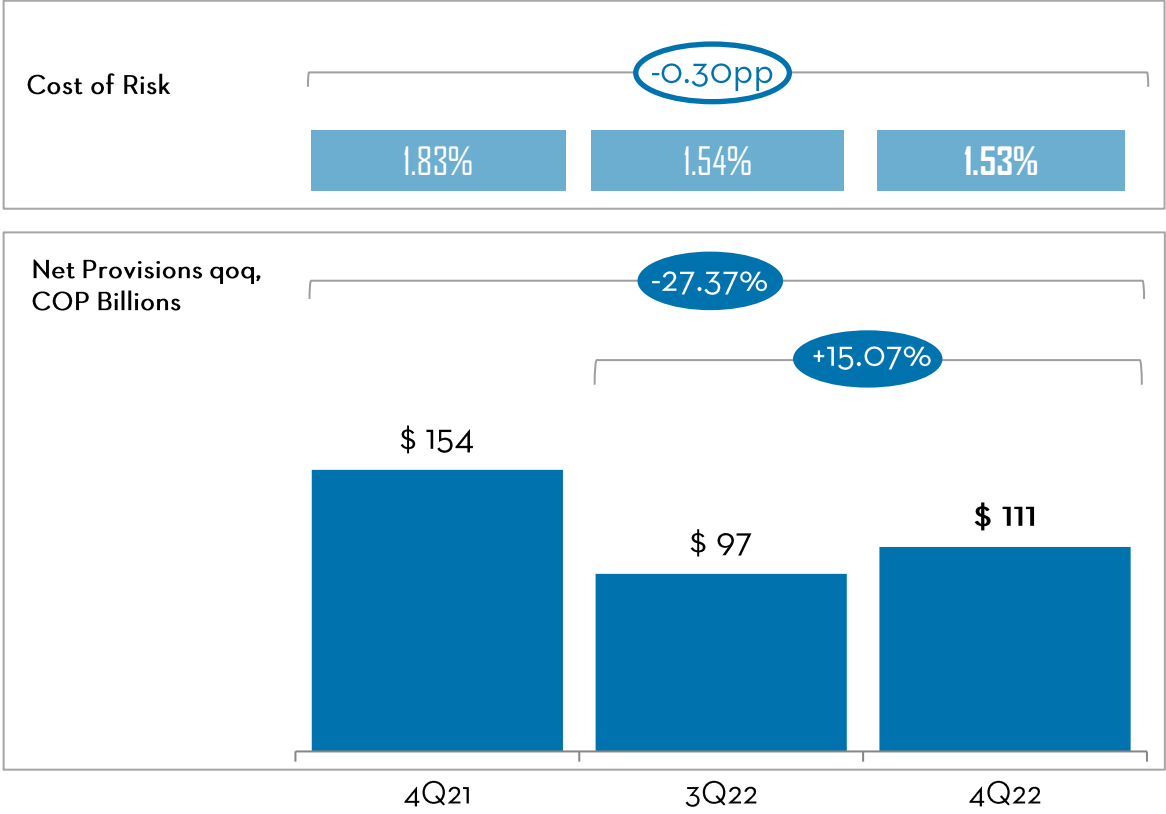


¹Non-performing loan ratio (>90 days)



Loan-portfolio Provisions (as of Income Statement)

Net provisions decreased 27.37% yoy, which in turn caused the cost of risk to drop by 30 bps to 1.53%.



Write-offs

Portfolio write-offs increased 9.58% yoy and 8.54% qoq. The ratio write-offs over gross portfolio decreased 2 bps yoy, to 0.26%



¹ Cost of risk = Net recovery provisions (expense) / Total loan portfolio

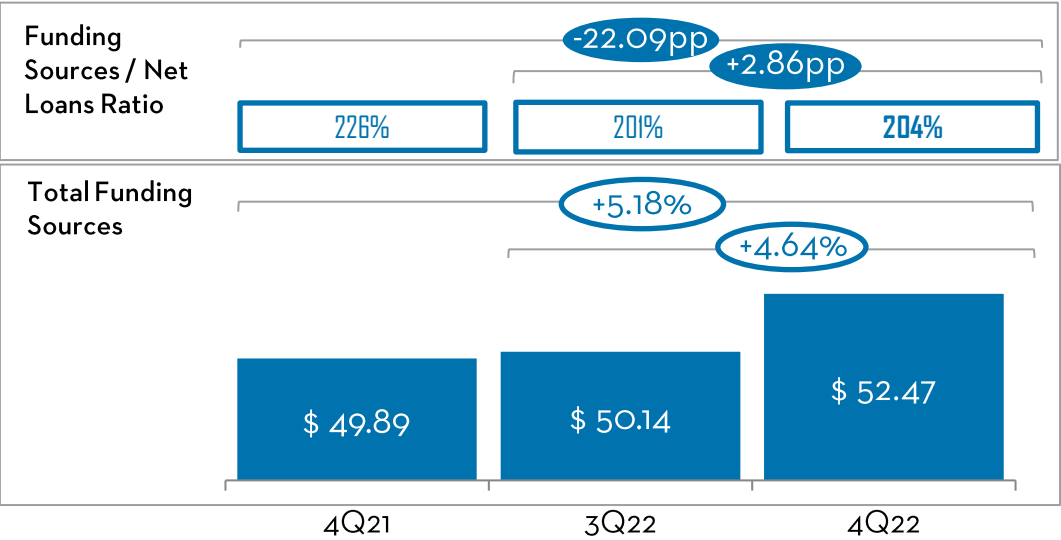
Consolidated Funding Sources

4. Quarterly Results

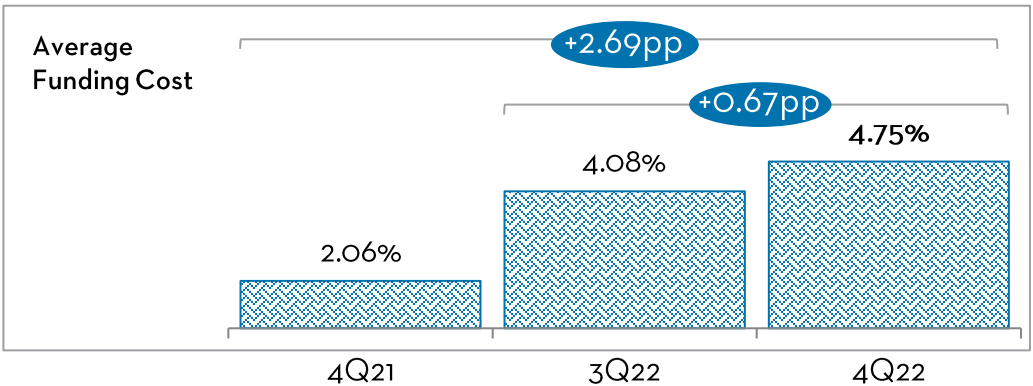
4Q22, FULL - IFRS



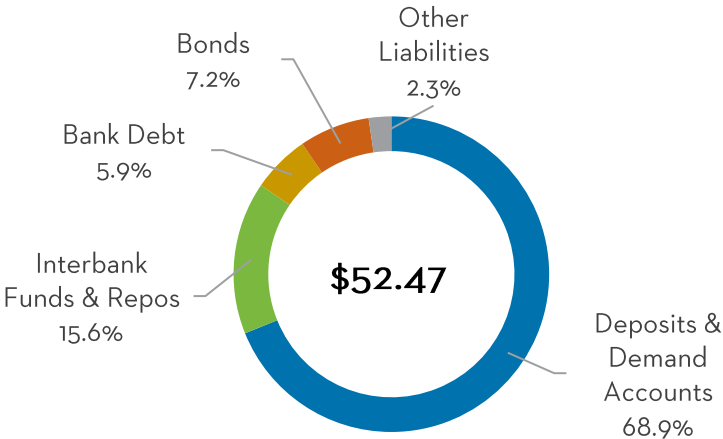
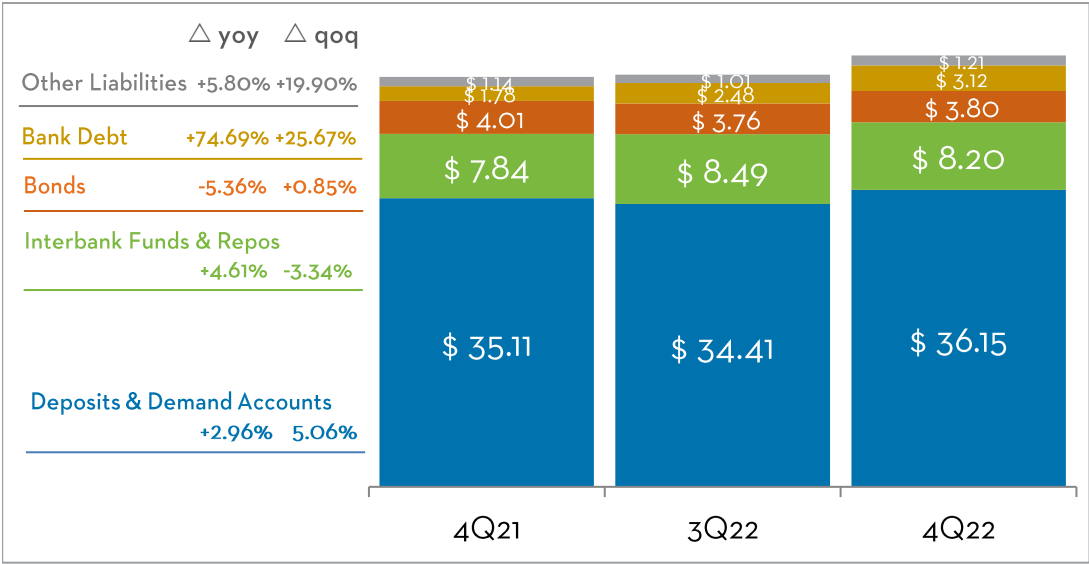
Breakdown, COP Trillions



Total funding increased 5.18% yoy; deposits, which constitute 68.9% of total sources, increased 2.96% yoy. Interbank funds, which constitute 15.6%, increased 4.61% yoy. The increase in funding cost is a response to the central banks monetary policy, given their continuous raises in interest rates.



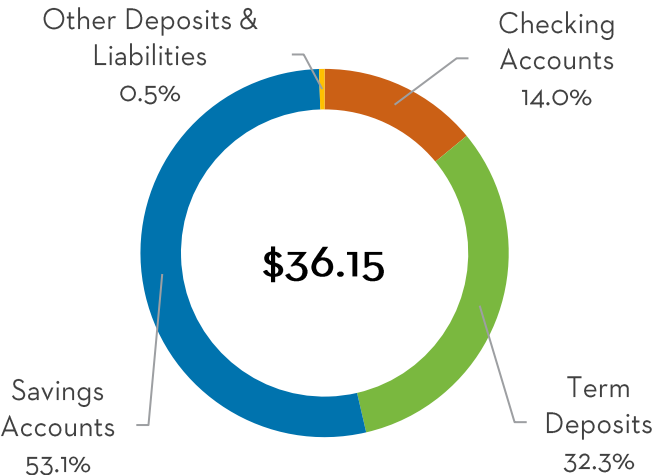
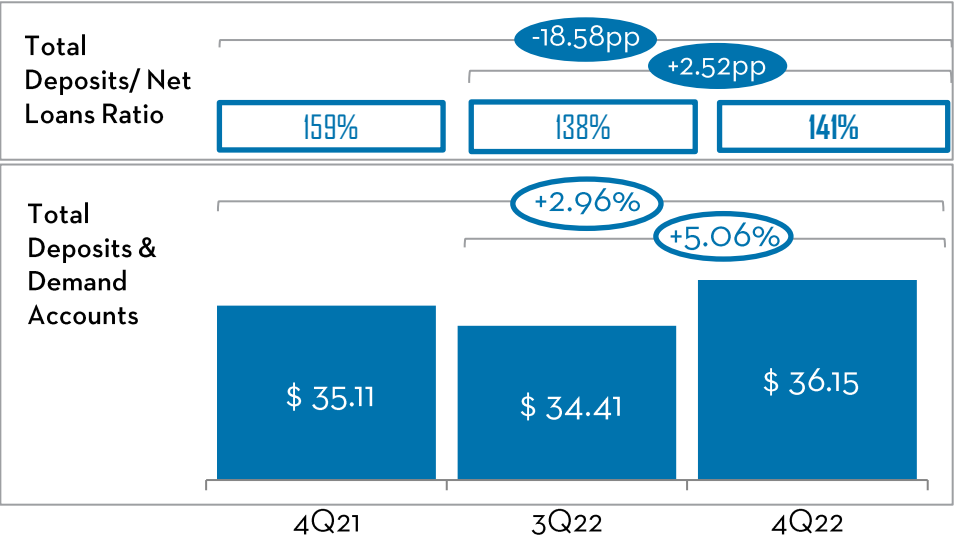
Participation %



Consolidated Deposits & Demand Accounts

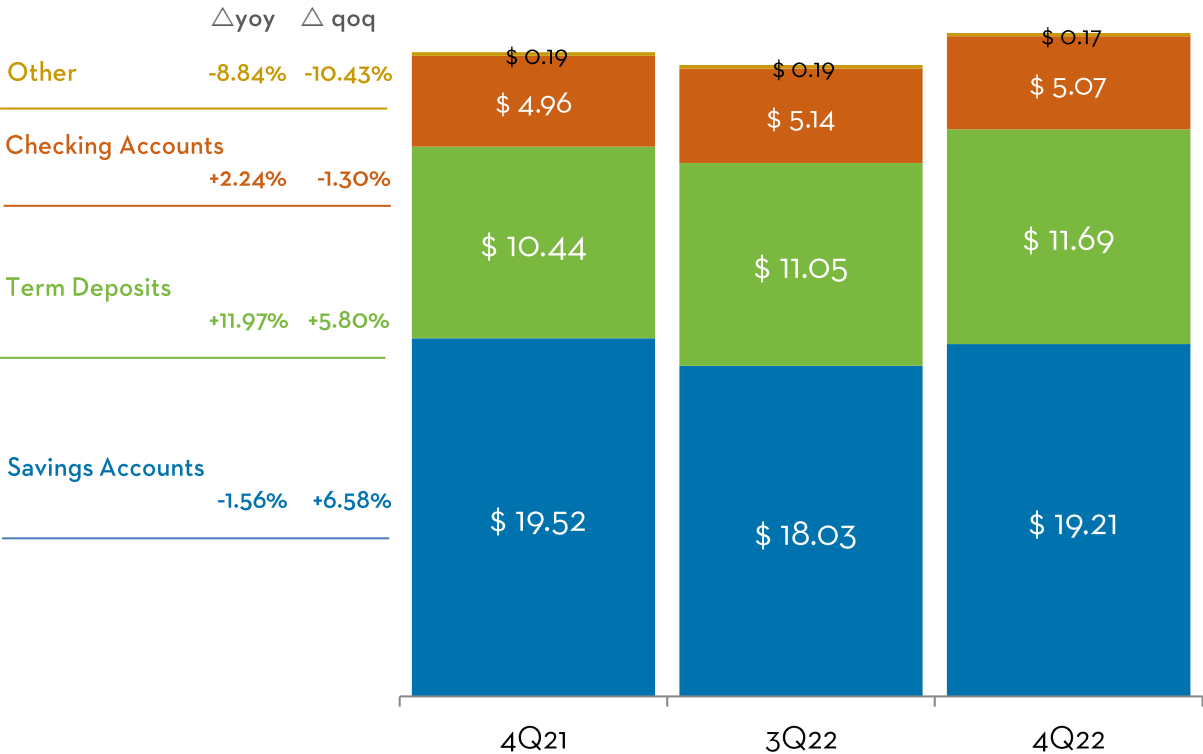


Evolution



Breakdown

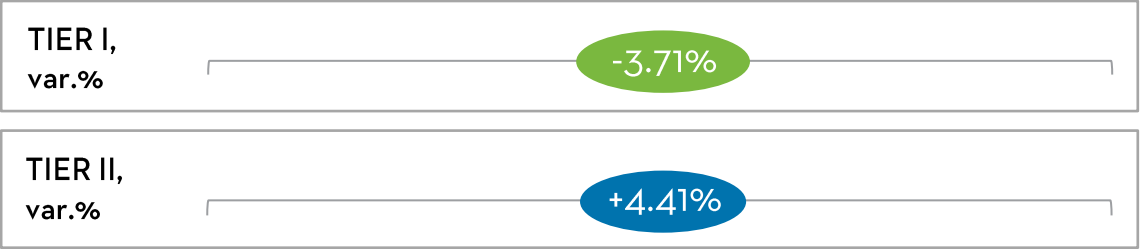
Total Deposits and Demand Accounts grew 2.96% yoy and 5.06 qoq. Savings Accounts are the main source of deposits, with 53.1% participation. Term Deposits are in second place with a contribution of 32.3%.



Consolidated Technical Capital



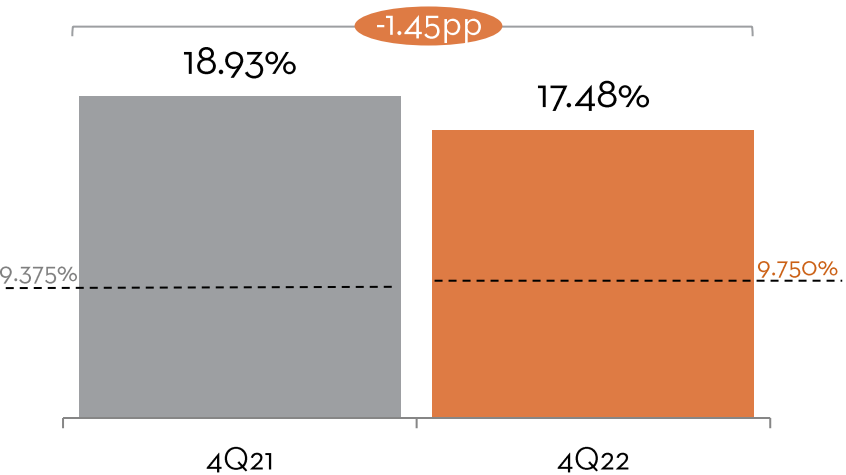
Technical Capital (COP Trillions)	Breakdown (COP Trillions)
Consolidated Technical Capital increased 0.39% yoy.	Tier 1 decreased 3.71% yoy, while Tier 2 increased 4.41% yoy.



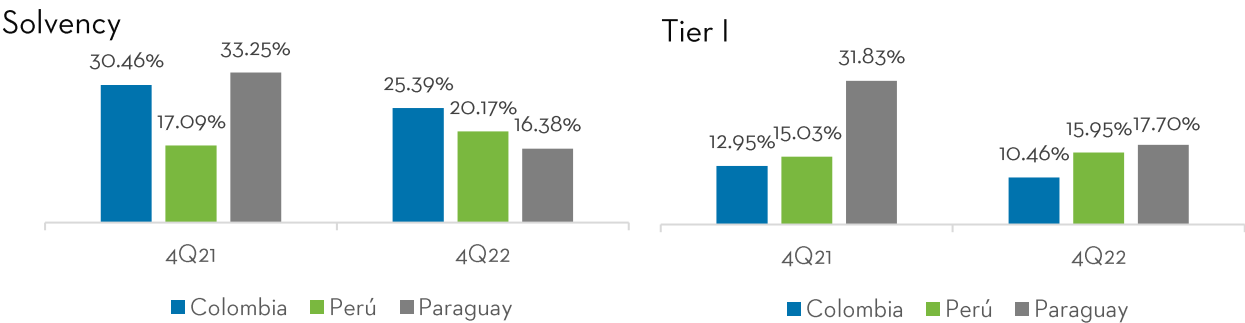


Consolidated Total Solvency¹ (%)

Consolidated Total Solvency ratio decreased 145 bps to 17.48%, above the minimum 9.750% required by regulators in Colombia in 2022.



Total Solvency and Tier 1 ratios by country¹ (%)



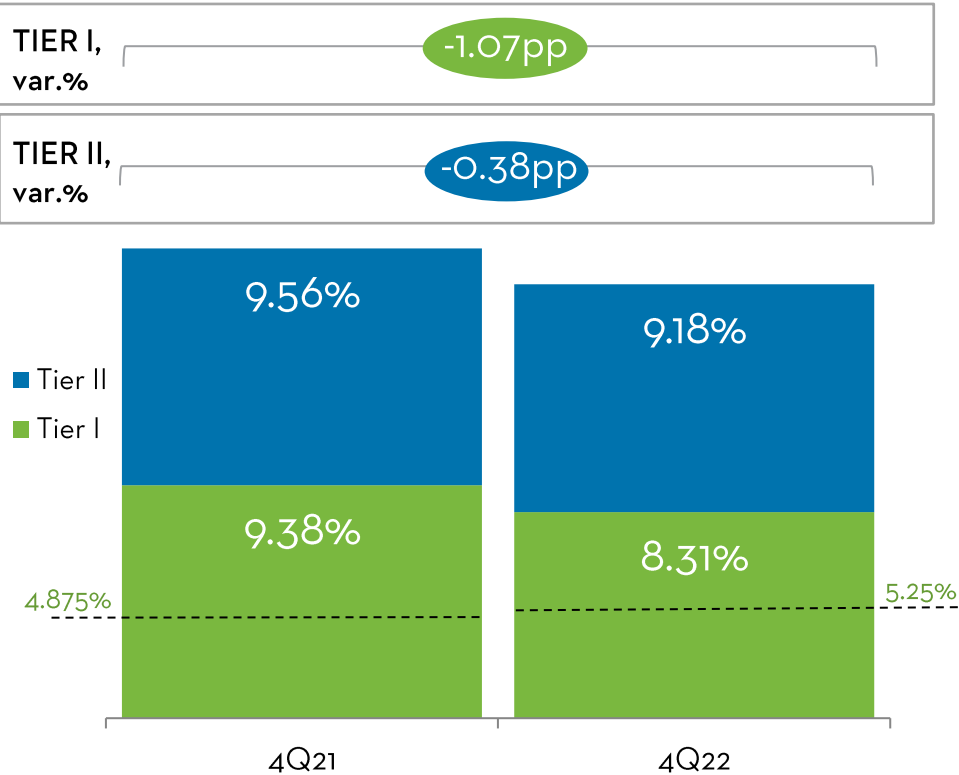
---- Basel III minimum requirements in force for 2021 and 2022.

¹ Total Solvency = Technical Equity / Risk-weighted assets

Consolidated Solvency Breakdown (%)²

Tier 1 Solvency ratio decreased 107 bps to 8.31%, above the 5.25% minimum required in Colombia in 2022, corresponding to Basel III transition.

The Bank continues to comply, as always has done, with the minimum Basel III solvency ratios required by regulators authorities²; this has always been a priority for Management and shareholders

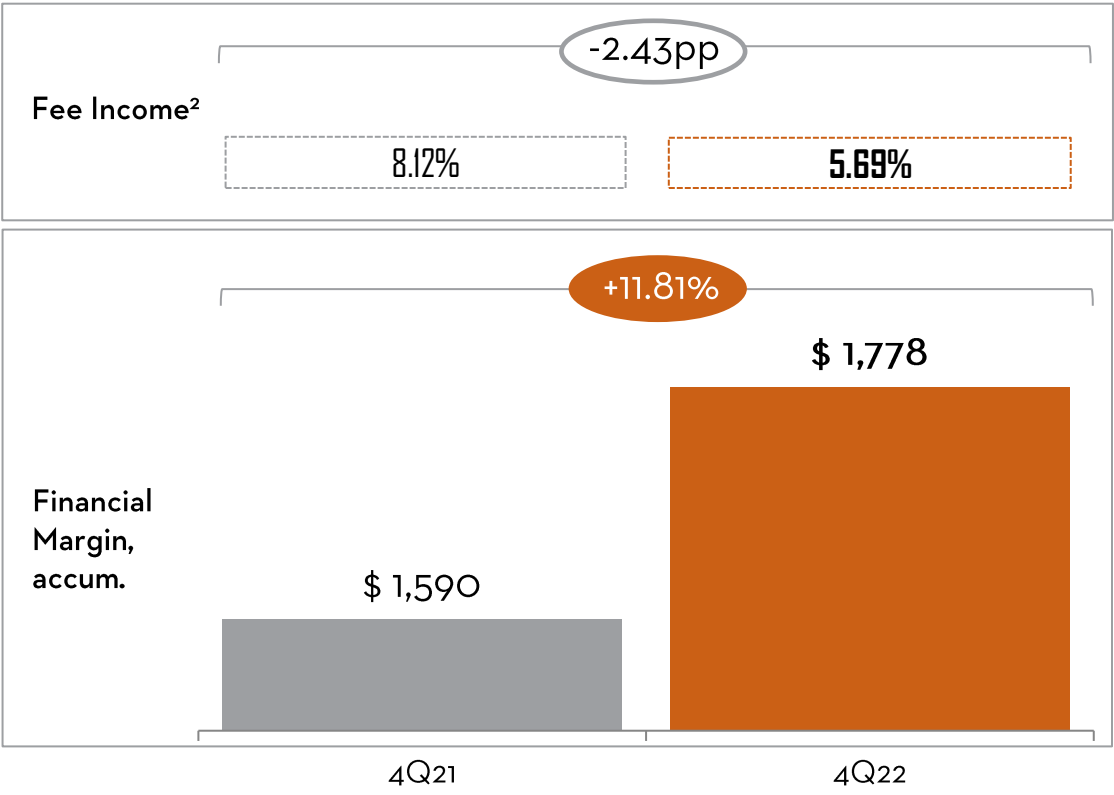
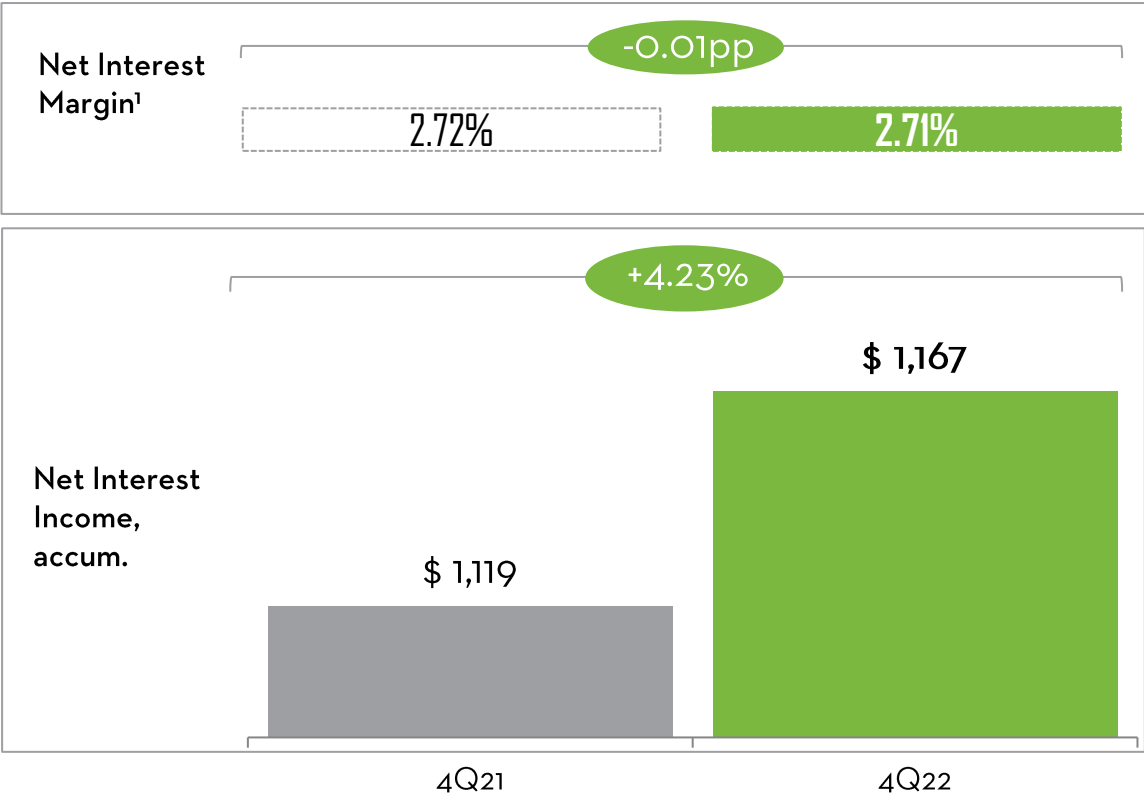


² Basel III capital standards began to take effect in Colombia as of January 2021, and have been gradually increasing until 2024, when the transition period will finish.



Net Interest Income (COP Billions)

Financial Margin (COP Billions)



¹ Net Interest Margin (%) = Received Interests (\$) + Valuation Income (\$) – Paid Interests (\$) / Productive Assets (\$)

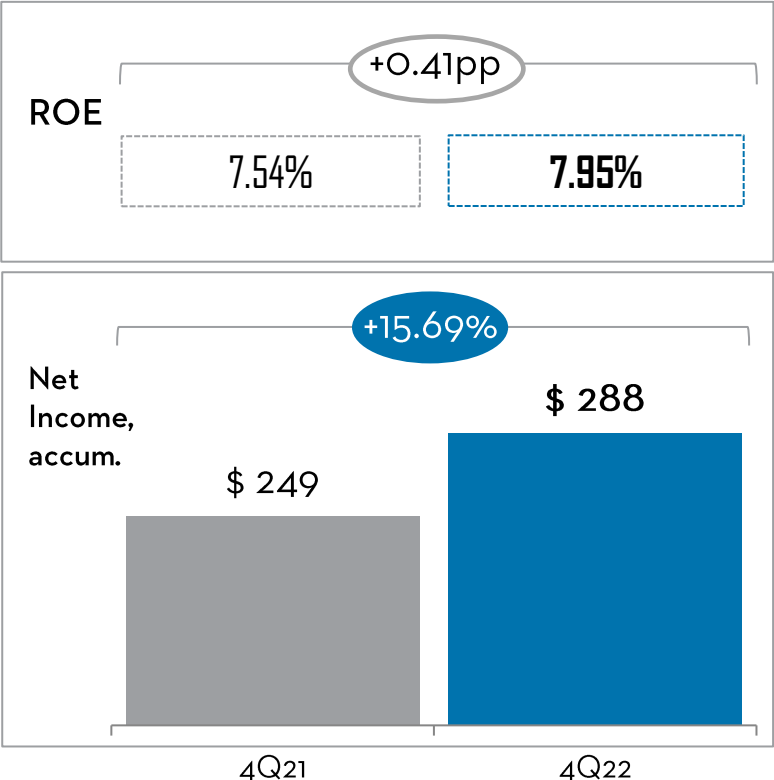
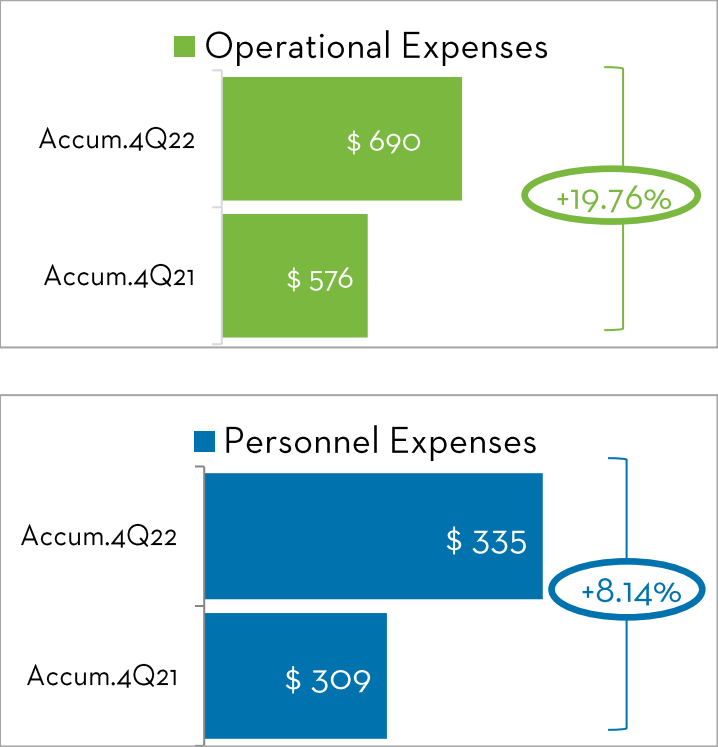
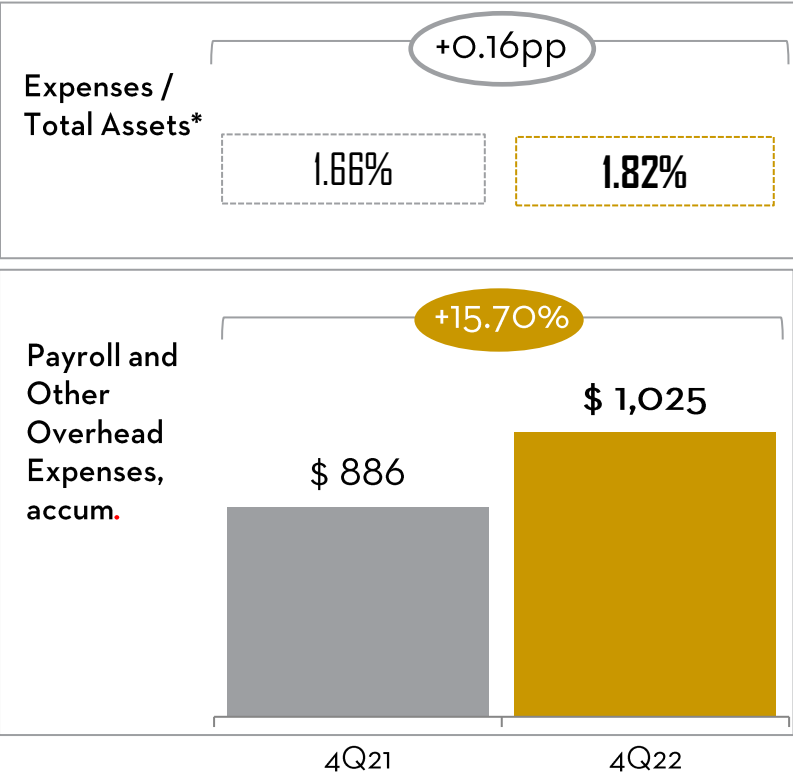
² Fee Income (%) = Received Fees (\$) – Paid Fees (\$) / Total Income (\$)

Consolidated Expenses & Net Income



Payroll and Other Overhead Expenses (COP Billions)

Net Income (COP Billions)



The Bank has always been known for having a strict spending control, prioritizing exceptional levels as a guideline established by the Administration. However, the increase in recent quarters obeys to 1) the merger process in Paraguay - as for which it will continue increasing in 2023 due to the operational merger consolidation- ; 2) rise in inflation; and 3) exchange rates volatility.

¹Expenses / Total Assets = Payroll and other overhead / Total Assets



5. Appendix

Consolidated Income Statement

5. Appendix

Appendix, FULL – IFRS



COP Billions

		Accum. 2021	Accum. 2022	Accum. 2022 / Accum. 2021
INTEREST RECEIVED	\$	2,143	\$ 3,448	60.85%
INTEREST PAID	\$	1,024	\$ 2,281	122.71%
NET INTEREST INCOME	\$	1,119	\$ 1,167	4.23%
Comissions, Exchange and Others	\$	471	\$ 612	29.80%
FINANCIAL MARGIN	\$	1,590	\$ 1,778	11.81%
Personnel and Administrative Expenses	\$	886	\$ 1,025	15.70%
OPERATING MARGIN	\$	705	\$ 754	6.92%
Provisions and Non-Operational Income	\$	442	\$ 435	-1.48%
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	\$	263	\$ 318	21.04%
Provision for Income Tax	\$	14	\$ 31	113.97%
NET INCOME	\$	249	\$ 288	15.69%
Exchange Rate (TRM)	\$	3,981	\$ 4,810	20.82%

Consolidated Balance Sheet

5. Appendix

Appendix, FULL – IFRS



COP Trillions

		4Q21		4Q22		Δ 4Q22 / 4Q21
CASH AND BANKS	\$	7.66	\$	8.64		12.78%
INTERBANK FUNDS	\$	9.77	\$	7.21		-26.27%
INVESTMENTS	\$	10.73	\$	11.07		3.19%
LOANS	\$	22.04	\$	25.69		16.56%
OTHER ASSETS	\$	3.19	\$	3.73		16.77%
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	53.40	\$	56.34		5.51%
DEPOSITS AND DEMAND ACCOUNTS	\$	35.11	\$	36.15		2.96%
INTERBANK FUNDS AND REPOS	\$	7.84	\$	8.20		4.61%
BANK DEBT	\$	1.78	\$	3.12		74.69%
BONDS	\$	4.01	\$	3.80		-5.36%
OTHER LIABILITIES	\$	1.14	\$	1.21		5.80%
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	49.89	\$	52.47		5.18%
TOTAL EQUITY	\$	3.51	\$	3.87		10.12%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$	53.40	\$	56.34		5.51%
Exchange Rate (TRM)	\$	3,981	\$	4,810		20.82%

Consolidated Capital Adequacy

5. Appendix

Appendix, FULL – IFRS



COP Trillions

	4Q21		4Q22	△ 4Q22 / 4Q21
Technical Capital	\$	5.36	\$ 5.38	0.39%
Tier I	\$	2.65	\$ 2.56	-3.71%
Tier II	\$	2.70	\$ 2.82	4.41%
Risk-Weighted Assets	\$	28.29	\$ 30.76	8.72%
Capital Ratios (%)	△, pp			
Solvency Ratio		18.93%	17.48%	(1.45)
Tier I		9.38%	8.31%	(1.07)
Tier II		9.56%	9.18%	(0.38)
Exchange Rate TRM, eop (end-of-period)	\$	3,981	\$ 4,810	20.82%

NPL ratios¹ - historic detail

5. Appendix

Appendix, FULL – IFRS



NPL Ratio (>90d)	4Q20	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	4Q21	1Q22	2Q22	3Q22	4Q22	Δ 4Q22/ 4Q21
Consolidated										Δ, pp
Gross Loan Portfolio	1.94%	2.28%	1.97%	1.90%	1.85%	1.83%	2.18%	2.25%	2.10%	0.25
Commercial Loans	2.34%	2.47%	2.21%	2.10%	1.95%	1.85%	2.37%	2.41%	2.15%	0.21
Consumer Loans	0.76%	1.48%	1.09%	1.14%	1.18%	1.30%	1.33%	1.54%	1.55%	0.36
Mortgage Loans	7.03%	5.62%	5.49%	5.12%	5.62%	5.94%	5.98%	5.39%	5.23%	(0.38)
Colombia										Δ, pp
Gross Loan Portfolio	1.32%	1.42%	1.18%	1.13%	1.11%	1.08%	0.97%	1.03%	1.01%	(0.10)
Commercial Loans	2.08%	2.02%	1.83%	1.58%	1.54%	1.27%	1.09%	0.89%	0.99%	(0.55)
Consumer Loans	0.66%	0.88%	0.58%	0.67%	0.66%	0.87%	0.82%	1.16%	1.01%	0.35
Mortgage Loans	3.73%	3.57%	3.12%	2.74%	2.95%	2.98%	2.48%	2.70%	2.83%	(0.11)
Perú										Δ, pp
Gross Loan Portfolio	3.71%	3.66%	3.81%	3.69%	3.87%	3.69%	3.78%	3.52%	3.54%	(0.33)
Commercial Loans	4.40%	5.30%	5.39%	5.59%	5.47%	5.37%	5.40%	5.22%	4.69%	(0.78)
Consumer Loans	0.97%	0.86%	1.17%	1.12%	1.34%	1.09%	1.17%	1.05%	1.41%	0.07
Mortgage Loans	7.22%	6.23%	6.16%	5.58%	6.36%	6.61%	6.84%	6.12%	6.12%	(0.24)
Paraguay										Δ, pp
Gross Loan Portfolio	2.04%	2.81%	2.30%	2.31%	2.03%	2.11%	3.08%	3.18%	2.76%	0.73
Commercial Loans	2.00%	2.38%	1.99%	1.99%	1.73%	1.78%	2.83%	2.96%	2.50%	0.77
Consumer Loans	3.85%	7.59%	6.22%	6.21%	5.94%	6.43%	6.68%	6.95%	7.20%	1.26
Mortgage Loans		2.89%	2.60%	3.59%	2.94%	3.48%	2.93%	2.90%	2.40%	(0.54)

¹ NPL Ratio = Nonperforming loans >90 days / Total loans.



GNB Sudameris Senior / Subordinated International & Local Debt Ratings			
	2017 Tier II - Subordinated Bond (USD)	2017 Tier II - Subordinated Bond (COP)	2021 Tier II - Subordinated -Basel III Bond (USD)
Fitch Ratings	B+	B+	B+
Moody's	B1	B1	B2(hyb)
GNB Sudameris Local Ratings			
Value & Risk Rating	Long Term Short Term	AA+	
BRC Standard & Poor's	Long Term Short Term		

Glossary

- **Cost of risk** = Net recovery provisions (expense) / Total loan portfolio
- **Delinquency Ratio** = Past loans >30 days / Total loans
- **Efficiency Ratio** = Operative Expenses / Financial Margin
- **Expenses / Total Assets** = Payroll and other overhead / Total Assets
- **Fee Income** = Net fees and commissions and changes / total income (interest income + financial income + other income)
- **Financial Margin** = Received Interests + Valuation Income – Paid Interests
- **Intermediation Margin** = Received Interests + Valuation Income – Paid Interests / Total Income
- **Liquidity Ratio** = Deposit Surpluses / Total Deposits
- **Net Interest Margin** = Received Interests + Valuation Income - Paid Interests / Productive Assets
- **NIM** = Financial Margin (12 months) / Average Productive Assets
- **NPL** = Nonperforming Loans >90 days
- **NPL Ratio** = NPL / Total Loans
- **Past-Due Loans** = All loans at least 31 days past due.
- **Past-Due Loans Ratio** = Past-Due Loans / Total Loans.
- **Past-Due Loan Coverage Ratio** = Provisions / Past-Due Loans.
- **Productive Assets** = Investments, Loans, Interbank Repos, etc.
- **Risk Ratio** = Loans Qualified as BCDE or Portfolio other than "A" / Total Loans Portfolio.
- **Risk Coverage** = Provisions / Loans Qualified as BCDE
- **ROAA** = Net Income (4 quarters) / Average Assets
- **ROAE** = Net Income (4 quarters) / Average Equity
- **Solvency Ratio** = Technical Equity / Risk Weighted Assets





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