



Creating Opportunities

Quarterly Periodic Report April - June 2026

**Separate and Consolidated
Report**

BBVA Colombia

Registered Office: Carrera 9
#72 -21 Bogotá, Colombia

Issuer's Outstanding Securities

Type of Security	Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares
Trading System	Stock Exchange	Stock Exchange
Stock Exchanges	Colombia Stock Exchange (BVC)	Colombia Stock Exchange (BVC)
Shares Outstanding	17.308.966.108	479.760.000
Number of Shareholders	64.854	230

Characteristics	Domestic Subordinated Bonds			
Financing	Domestic BVC Bond	Domestic BVC Bond	Domestic BVC Bond	Domestic BVC Bond
Amount in Millions	165,000	156,000	90,000	160,000
Class	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated
Issue Date	19/02/2013	19/09/2011	26/11/2014	26/11/2014
Maturity Date	19/02/2028	19/09/2026	26/11/2029	26/11/2034
Tenor	15 years	15 years	15 years	20 years
Interest Rate	CPI + 3,89%	CPI + 4,70%	CPI + 4,38%	CPI + 4,50%
Interest Payments	Quarterly in Arrears	Quarterly in Arrears	Quarterly in Arrears	Quarterly in Arrears
Principal Repayment	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity
Currency	COP	COP	COP	COP

Characteristics	International Subordinated Bonds and Financing		
Financing	International Bond	International Bond	International Loan
Amount in Millions	50	45	70
Class	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated
Issue Date	27/11/2024	29/04/2025	13/03/2026
Maturity Date	27/11/2034	29/04/2035	13/03/2036
Tenor	10 years	10 years	10 years
Interest Rate	6-Month SOFR + 3,75%	6-Month SOFR + 3,75%	6-Month SOFR + 3,20%
Interest Payments	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears
Principal Repayment	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity
Currency	USD	USD	USD

Characteristics	Thematic Bonds					
Financing	Blue Bond (1st Tranche)	Blue Bond (2nd Tranche)	Blue Bond (3rd Tranche)	Biodiversity Bond (1st Tranche)	Biodiversity Bond (2nd Tranche)	Biodiversity Bond (3rd Tranche)
Amount in Millions	50	17	50	15	20	35
Class	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary
Issue Date	22/09/2023	25/10/2023	27/10/2023	11/07/2024	18/09/2024	25/10/2024
Maturity Date	22/09/2028	25/10/2028	27/10/2028	11/07/2027	18/09/2027	25/10/2027
Tenor	5 years	5 years	5 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Interest Rate	6-Month SOFR + 1,85%	6-Month SOFR + 1,85%	6-Month SOFR + 1,85%	6-Month SOFR + 1,25%	6-Month SOFR + 1,25%	6-Month SOFR + 1,25%
Interest Payments	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears
Principal Repayment	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity	Bullet, at Maturity
Currency	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD

Characteristics		Thematic Financing		
Financing	Green Loan (1st Tranche)	Biodiversity Loan (Drawdown 1)	Biodiversity Loan (Drawdown 2)	Agro-Exporter Loan (Drawdown 1)
Amount in Millions	200	50	50	16
Class	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary	Ordinary
Issue Date	29/06/2022	06/12/2024	25/07/2025	30/10/2025
Maturity Date	15/06/2027	06/12/2029	25/07/2030	30/10/2030
Tenor	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years
Interest Rate	6-Month SOFR + 1,55%	6-Month SOFR + 1,60%	6-Month SOFR + 1,60%	6-Month SOFR + 1,85%
Interest Payments	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears	Semiannually in Arrears
Principal Repayment	Bullet, at Maturity	Equal Principal Repayments with a 2-Year Grace Period	Equal Principal Repayments with a 2-Year Grace Period	Equal Principal Repayments with a 2-Year Grace Period
Currency	USD	USD	USD	USD

Sustainable Financing

Blue Bond

Allocated to projects related to ocean conservation, sustainable water management and wastewater treatment, promoting activities that protect marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as innovative solutions for the efficient use of water.

Biodiversity Bond and Loan

Allocated to projects supporting biodiversity conservation and environmental protection, focusing on initiatives that promote ecosystem restoration, the sustainable use of natural resources and the preservation of biodiversity in key areas.

Green Loans

Allocated to renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable construction projects, as well as sectors such as sustainable agriculture and tourism, aimed at reducing energy and water consumption and carbon emissions while promoting environmental sustainability.

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1. Economic Environment and Outlook

Global Environment: Positive Growth, but Higher Inflation and Monetary Caution

The global outlook for 2026-2027 will be shaped by two forces: geopolitical tensions and increased caution among central banks. Although the conflict in the Middle East is gradually de-escalating, it continues to put pressure on oil, gas, fertilizer and other input prices. The baseline scenario does not envisage a prolonged systemic disruption, and clear signs of normalization are already emerging. The impact is significant but remains manageable provided it does not persist for several quarters, as appears to be the case.

Global growth prospects remain positive. The United States will continue to demonstrate resilience, with growth of 2,4% in 2026 and 2,2% in 2027, supported by technology investment, artificial intelligence and a still-robust labor market. China could grow by 4,5% in 2026 and 4,2% in 2027, with its economy relying more heavily on production and technological investment than on domestic consumption. Finally, Europe is the weakest region, with growth of 0,7% in 2026 and 1,2% in 2027, affected by energy prices, confidence and weaker industrial activity.

Global inflation will pick up in 2026 due to energy and food prices, but should moderate in 2027 if broad-based second-round effects do not emerge. In the United States, average inflation is estimated at around 3,5% in 2026 and 2,4% in 2027; in the euro area, it is projected at approximately 2,8% and 1,9%, respectively. This combination of positive growth and persistently high inflation is forcing central banks to remain cautious for longer.

For Colombia, the global environment has four principal implications: high oil prices during part of 2026; increased pressure on fuel and fertilizer prices; challenging external financial conditions; and less scope for a rapid reduction in domestic interest rates in the future. Higher Brent crude prices improve fiscal and external revenues in the short term, but also exert inflationary pressure through fuel and transport costs.

Colombia: A Growing Economy, but an Incomplete Recovery

The Colombian economy entered 2026 with moderate expansion. GDP grew by 2,2% year-on-year in the first quarter, below expectations, mainly as a result of lower inventory accumulation and weakness in housing. Nevertheless, growth accelerated marginally compared with the end of 2025.

Under this no-policy-change baseline scenario, and excluding the potential impact of any new economic policies, we estimate that GDP would grow by 2,6% in 2026 and moderate to 2,1% in 2027. The slowdown in 2027 would not mean an economic contraction but rather a normalization following a 2026 supported by private consumption, public consumption and some favorable

external prices. Growth would remain positive, although investment and productivity would still expand only gradually.

Domestic demand growth is estimated at 2,9% in 2026 and 2,3% in 2027. The slowdown is attributable to a weaker contribution from public consumption and an investment recovery that is only just beginning. Private consumption will remain the principal short-term driver of activity, but investment will be the key determinant of whether the economy can grow faster after 2027. Private-sector activity is advancing but remains constrained by high interest rates, inflation, low investment and a still-lagging construction sector. Finally, GDP excluding public consumption would grow by approximately 2,1% in 2026 and 1,9% in 2027.

Consumption: Resilient, but with Less Momentum in 2027

Private consumption will grow by 3,0% in 2026 and 2,4% in 2027. It will be the most important component supporting activity in the short term. Still-resilient employment, labor income and consumption of services will help sustain expansion.

However, consumption would lose some momentum in 2027. Three factors explain this moderation. First, high inflation reduces households' real income. Second, interest rates will remain elevated for much of the period, constraining purchases of durable goods and financed purchases. Third, the labor market will slow, with the average unemployment rate expected to rise from 9,2% in 2026 to 9,7% in 2027.

Services consumption will continue to outperform in relative terms, particularly activities related to tourism, restaurants, entertainment, transportation and personal services. By contrast, durable goods consumption will moderate due to the effect of interest rates.

Public consumption would grow by 5,4% in 2026 and 2,9% in 2027, in the absence of new measures. It will continue to contribute to GDP in 2026, reflecting still-high public expenditure. In 2027, its growth will moderate, in line with the need to begin gradual fiscal consolidation. This moderation in public consumption would necessarily be gradual and heavily constrained by significant expenditure rigidities: wages, operating expenses, transfers, legal obligations and social programs.

Investment: The Short-Term Weak Point

Investment growth will gradually gather momentum, with positive outcomes beyond 2027. Excluding the impact of any new economic-policy measures adopted by the incoming government, fixed investment would grow by just 1,2% in 2026 and 1,4% in 2027. Investment remains affected by high interest rates, the absence of major infrastructure and oil-and-gas or mining projects, weakness in housing, delays in civil works and short-term business caution.

Investment in machinery and equipment has performed better than construction. In the first quarter of 2026, machinery and equipment investment continued to grow dynamically, while

housing and civil works remained weak. Residential investment was close to 80% of its end-2019 level and civil works to approximately 58%, highlighting a substantial shortfall in construction.

Under this no-policy-change baseline scenario, non-construction investment would grow by 2,7% in 2026 but decline by 1,7% in 2027. This pattern may be explained by higher interest rates, statistical base effects and slower final consumption, both private and public, which reduce the need to expand domestic productive capacity.

Nevertheless, a number of factors could support stronger investment performance at an earlier stage and even produce a more favorable outcome in 2027. These include an economic policy capable of rapidly unlocking major infrastructure and mining-and-energy investment projects; significant demand from Venezuela, which would require a sustained acceleration in that country's demand, production, incomes and economic conditions; and a faster reduction in public-debt interest rates, particularly those on TES government securities, translating into relatively lower financing costs for the private sector. However, these conditions will depend largely on the speed, effectiveness, capacity and credibility of the economic policies implemented by the incoming government, making it premature to anticipate their realization.

Overall, this relatively weak performance in non-construction investment would be partly offset by a gradual recovery in construction investment. This component would shift from a decline of 0,7% in 2026 to growth of 5,2% in 2027, supported by a low comparison base and a progressive improvement in residential housing, non-residential buildings and other civil works.

Residential investment, in particular, would grow by 0,5% in 2026 and accelerate to 5,5% in 2027. This recovery would be supported by a gradual improvement in financing conditions relative to current levels, the continuation of sector-support programs and a progressive normalization of household and developer confidence. However, although mortgage rates would tend to decline over the forecast horizon, they would remain above historical averages, continuing to partly constrain sector momentum.

Inflation: High in 2026, Gradually Moderating in 2027

Inflation is the principal constraint on the outlook. It reached 5,84% year-on-year in May 2026, driven by regulated prices and services. Gasoline, electricity and water tariffs pushed up regulated-item inflation; airfares, vacation packages and rents drove services inflation; and food inflation experienced partial relief following months of increases caused by excessive rainfall.

Inflation is expected to end 2026 at 7,0% and decline to 5,6% in 2027. Under this scenario, average inflation would be 6,0% in 2026 and 6,7% in 2027, reflecting persistently high prices for much of next year before a clearer easing occurs.

The principal sources of pressure are:

- A strong or very strong El Niño event, affecting food and energy.
- Fuel prices driven by the conflict in the Middle East.

- Service costs linked to the minimum wage and indexation.
- Regulated utility tariffs and limited gas availability.
- Constrained productive supply in certain sectors.

The scenario assumes that the El Niño climate phenomenon will generate temporary pressures on food and energy, reversing toward the end of 2027 and potentially helping to reduce agricultural and food-product prices significantly. It also incorporates an additional 800-peso increase in gasoline prices resulting from the external energy shock.

Disinflation will be gradual because supply shocks will affect an economy in which prices have not fully normalized and demand-side pressures persist. El Niño, higher fuel prices and energy pressures will combine with still-elevated services inflation, active indexation mechanisms and labor costs that continue to reflect recent increases in the minimum wage.

Consequently, even if growth moderates in 2027, inflation will not fall automatically or at the pace that weaker demand might suggest. The challenge will be to prevent temporary shocks from becoming persistent through tariffs, rents, services, expectations and wage negotiations.

Food and energy inflation should subside toward the end of 2027, but core inflation will converge more slowly and will depend on maintaining restrictive monetary policy, avoiding renewed exchange-rate pressures, moderating indexation and gradually restoring the economy's supply capacity.

Banco de la República: High Rates Throughout 2026 and Cuts from Late 2027

Banco de la República will maintain a restrictive stance. The policy rate would reach 12,25% in June 2026 and decline to 11,25% by the end of 2027.

The need for high rates reflects accelerating inflation in 2026 and risks to inflation expectations. The climate and energy shock could introduce an additional upside bias if it feeds through into inflation expectations.

Interest-rate cuts would begin only toward the end of 2027, once two conditions coincide: lower core inflation and reduced fiscal pressure. Monetary policy cannot move too far ahead without jeopardizing credibility. Long-term rates will also remain high, although they could moderate if fiscal credibility improves. This will continue to affect investment, housing and corporate lending.

Exchange Rate: Appreciation in 2026 and Gradual Depreciation in 2027

The average exchange rate is estimated to fall from 4.053 pesos per dollar in 2025 to 3.628 in 2026, before rising to 3.698 in 2027. At year-end, it would stand at 3.640 in 2026 and 3.720 in 2027.

The appreciation in 2026 is attributable to high domestic interest rates, improved near-term market conditions and a correction in risk premiums. However, this appreciation should not be extrapolated indefinitely. From 2027, the peso would gradually depreciate for three reasons. First, the current-account deficit will widen. Second, Banco de la República will begin preparing the ground for interest-rate cuts toward year-end. Third, international capital flows to emerging markets could weaken over the coming quarters.

The exchange rate would become less dependent on very short-term factors and more responsive to macroeconomic fundamentals, such as the fiscal deficit, the external deficit, real interest rates and oil prices. Taken together, these factors favor a more depreciated real exchange rate, which is necessary to support the correction of the economy's fiscal and external imbalances.

Fiscal Policy: The Main Macroeconomic Challenge

Public finances start from a weak position. In 2025, the overall deficit was 6,4% of GDP and the primary deficit 3,5% of GDP, driven by primary spending close to 19,9% of GDP, around four percentage points above pre-pandemic levels. Gross debt stood at 64,5% of GDP. For 2026, the overall deficit would stand at 6,7% of GDP and fall to 6,2% in 2027. Public debt would remain close to 63% of GDP. Adjustment will be gradual because expenditure is rigid and fiscal adjustment is difficult.

This no-policy-change baseline scenario envisages tax reform to increase government revenue, taking effect from 2027. Reform alone will not resolve the fiscal problem. Consolidation will also require spending efficiency, control of operating expenditure and clear signals regarding the importance of fiscal sustainability to the country's economic growth.

Fiscal credibility is critical because its effects are transmitted throughout the economy. If markets perceive a sustainable fiscal path, yields on TES government securities will tend to decline, funding conditions for the financial system will improve, borrowing costs will decrease and private investment will recover. Conversely, if fiscal signals are weak, the high cost of public-sector financing will continue to partially crowd out private-sector access to financing. Nevertheless, the incoming government's economic policies will be key to future fiscal sustainability and growth.

Final Assessment

The incoming government will inherit a growing economy that nevertheless needs to contain inflation, increase investment, put public finances in order and strengthen productive capacity. Inflation will remain high in 2026 and decline only gradually in 2027. Meanwhile, Banco de la República will need to keep interest rates elevated. Rate cuts will depend on core inflation continuing to ease, expectations remaining anchored and the exchange rate generating no new pressures. Colombia needs fiscal consolidation; achieving it will require greater spending efficiency, containment of structural expenditure growth and higher revenue. A clear fiscal path can reduce financing costs, alleviate crowding-out of the private sector and create greater scope for investment. Recovering investment from low levels will be the main challenge in raising potential GDP and making growth more sustainable.

2. Market and Competitive Position

BBVA Colombia retained fourth place in the market, with a 10,5% share of total assets as of April 2026, while its principal competitor, Bancolombia, remained in first place with a 24,9% share.

In lending, BBVA remained in fourth place with a market share of 11,03% in April 2026, down -27 bps from the corresponding period in 2025. The retail loan portfolio retained third place in the market, with a 13,3% share, down -99 bps compared with the same period of 2025. In consumer lending, BBVA's share fell by -109 bps against 2025, closing April 2026 at 14,1%. Credit cards were the best-performing product line; however, BBVA's overall market-share performance continues to be affected by the decline in payroll-deducted loans, which account for 50% of the retail portfolio. In mortgages, BBVA held an 11,9% share, down -81 bps compared with the same period of 2025.

The business loan portfolio performed better, reaching a 9,1% market share, up +28 bps versus April 2025, with greater momentum in corporate and SME customer lending. This enabled BBVA to rise one position in the rankings to fourth place in the market.

In customer funds, BBVA achieved a market share of 10,8% in April 2026, down -21 bps versus the same period of 2025, amid rising rates that encourage funds to migrate toward higher-yielding products. The market share of demand deposits decreased by -113 bps, placing BBVA fourth in the market with a 9,1% share. Savings deposits improved by +56 bps to a 10,3% share, while term deposits (CDTs) reached 12,4%, down -72 bps, ranking fourth in the market.

3. Legal and Regulatory Environment

BBVA Colombia continuously monitors legislative developments, enabling timely adaptation to new regulations and the application of the most efficient implementation criteria. During the second quarter of 2026, BBVA Colombia complied with the legal requirements governing banking activities and conducted its operations in accordance with instructions issued by the competent authorities, consistently aligning its activities with applicable legal provisions. During the second quarter of 2026, the authorities issued regulations related to banking activity, notably the following:

Ministry of Labor:

- 1. DECREE 581 OF 2026.** Establishes when a relationship with contractors, subcontractors or temporary staffing agencies may constitute unlawful outsourcing or labor intermediation. It introduces a strengthened presumption of an employment relationship for permanent activities performed through third parties, identifies multiple indications of subordination to the service beneficiary and tightens the applicable penalties. It

increases the risk that personnel engaged through third parties will be reclassified as employees, strengthens restrictions on the use of Temporary Employment Agencies, and broadens the circumstances in which joint and several liability may arise for labor and social-security obligations.

Congress of the Republic:

2. LAW 2573 OF 2026. Establishes measures to protect victims of identity theft or impersonation against adverse reports to credit-information operators and collection of obligations by financial and credit institutions and telecommunications operators. It requires financial institutions to adopt digital security measures to verify identities, immediately suspend collection of obligations when impersonation is reported, and process complaints within ten business days. Where institutions find sufficient evidence of impersonation, they may discharge the person from the obligation without requiring a prior complaint to the Public Prosecutor's Office. The law also requires financial institutions to inform the impersonated person of the period established in Article 7, so that the person may benefit from the suspension of collection activities and reports to financial and/or credit-information operators.

4. Intellectual Property and Copyright

In accordance with Article 47 of Law 222 of 1995, as amended by Law 603 of 2000, we report that BBVA Colombia strictly complied with the legal provisions on intellectual property and copyright in relation to its various services, products and operations. Regarding the trademarks and other intellectual property used by the Bank, we confirm that we hold ownership rights or the corresponding licenses and authorizations for their use.

All software installed, used or held by BBVA Colombia is duly licensed, and controls have been implemented to ensure that software purchasing, development, installation, adaptation and maintenance processes comply with the legal requirements relating to copyright, privacy and electronic commerce.

Internal Control and Operational Risk, together with the technology infrastructure, business and audit departments, have assessed and monitored compliance with intellectual property and copyright regulations, in accordance with the established methodology, with a view to mitigating the associated risks. In compliance with External Circular Letter 016 of 2011 issued by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, evidence of these assessments is retained in the tools and

working papers used by the Internal Control and Operational Risk unit in carrying out its duties. This activity is reported periodically to the Board of Directors.

5. Review of Other Reports

BBVA Colombia declares that, in accordance with Article 57 of Decree 2649 of 1993, the information and assertions contained in the separate and consolidated financial statements have been duly verified and obtained from the Bank's accounting records, contain no material defects or misstatements, and have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and principles.

Likewise, it confirms that the other reports required under Article 446 of the Commercial Code are disclosed in the financial statements and their accompanying notes.

Finally, BBVA Colombia confirms that it does not restrict the free circulation of invoices issued by suppliers or vendors, pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 87 of Law 1676 of 2013.

6. Products, Services and Distribution

a. Retail Banking Segment

During the second quarter, although new customer acquisition fell by 9% compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the digital onboarding share increased from 36,7% to 42,5%. Payroll accounts remained the main source of new customers, accounting for 76%, followed by savings accounts at 18% of the total.

Payroll-account acquisition grew by 11,5% in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter, notably driven by pensioner acquisition, which increased by 20% quarter-on-quarter. Digital channels remained a decisive factor, with growth of 9,42% versus Q2 2025 and 5% versus Q1 2026.

This performance was underpinned by an enhanced value proposition offering benefits such as: 1) \$100K cashback at D1 stores for customers who have not yet received a payroll deposit; 2) \$200k cashback for customers who open a payroll account, receive a payroll deposit, and activate and use Bre-B; 3) preferential rates on deposit products for opening a payroll account; 4) initiatives to

attract new payroll-paying employers in the SME and Commercial segments; and 5) the Pension Excellence Club, offering benefits to the top-performing branches in pension-account acquisition.

In unsecured personal lending, second-quarter activity maintained its upward trend, with cumulative disbursements increasing by 24% compared with the corresponding period of 2025. Nevertheless, activity decreased by 11% relative to Q4 2025 and Q1 2026. The slowdown reflected operational problems with offer uploads by the Risk team, market dynamics, higher interest rates and the migration of records to FGA guarantee-fee collection. The latter increases origination costs for customers but provides greater security for the Bank through the guarantee-collection process following delinquency of more than 120 days.

For payroll-deducted lending, the slowdown became more pronounced in Q2 2026, with disbursements falling by -20.32% compared with the immediately preceding quarter (Q1 2026), and contracting more sharply by -46.52% against the corresponding period of the previous year (Q2 2025). This performance reflects a challenging macroeconomic environment influenced by the new government and adjustments by Banco de la República, which continue to exert pressure on interest rates. Despite this restrictive environment, our financial strategy mitigated the impact through a -54 bps reduction in the funds transfer pricing (FTP) curve, enabling a commercial proposition with lending-rate reductions of up to -100 bps for key groups (teachers and pensioners) and cashback incentives. Although the widespread market contraction has narrowed competitive gaps, we have defended our position, achieving an 18.92% market share and remaining in direct competition for sector leadership with Banco Popular, whose share stands at 18.19%.

In vehicle financing, BBVA recorded Q2 2026 disbursements of \$205mM. A total of 2,685 loans were disbursed during the quarter, with the average loan amount improving compared with the previous year, moving from \$84m to \$76m. At end-June, the outstanding portfolio amounted to \$1.682B, up 2,13% versus June 2025 (\$1.647B), maintaining sixth place in the market. We continued promoting variable-rate lending, which represented 16,26% of total disbursements, and pursued our strategy of strengthening our presence at dealerships across the country, financing hybrid and electric vehicles, improving approval turnaround times, developing the wholesale/retail dealer financing strategy and enhancing the Vehicle Web digital tool, now featuring Best Offer.

In wholesale vehicle financing, through the Floor Plan product (wholesale dealer financing) with our partner Inchcape (the country's third-largest importer) and the signing of wholesale financing agreements with other brands, BBVA Colombia disbursed more than \$518mM in Q2 2026. This extends our growth trajectory as we seek to consolidate the most important enabler of the Retail business, allowing us to deliver an integrated value proposition.

In residential mortgage lending, BBVA achieved Q2 2026 disbursements of \$589mM, a year-on-year decrease of -18.23%, across 3,886 transactions (-23,05%), representing 71% of budget. In its strategic product lines, year-on-year disbursement growth was VIS +5,27% and UVR +25,8, while

leasing declined -24,2%, generating a +0.02% increase in outstanding balances, with VIS up +1,57%, UVR up +2,20% and leasing down -0,27%.

Digital mortgages closed the second quarter with 1.725 online approvals and an approved Risk OK rate of 17,1%.

In terms of market positioning, we remained in third place, improving our origination volumes and narrowing the gap to our competitors in VIS housing financing with the aim of gaining one place. We continued our cross-selling strategy for mortgage customers and, during Q2 2026, achieved product penetration of 21% for credit cards, 29% for insurance and 75% for payroll accounts among mortgage customers. We continued improving the mortgage contracting experience by shortening processing times and eliminating the need for travel to submit documents through our centralized and digital document collection process.

We remained focused on existing homes, while introducing new financing lines such as properties intended for tourism use and options to finance notarial and deed-registration expenses within mortgage loans.

Bre-B Performance – Second Quarter 2026

During the second quarter of 2026, the Bre-B ecosystem continued to establish itself as one of the country's main payment rails. According to Banco de la República, more than 491 million instant transfers were made between April and June, moving over \$72 trillion and reflecting sustained growth in adoption and use of this payment scheme by participants in Colombia's financial system.

Against this backdrop, BBVA continued to improve its key indicators, originating more than 31 million transfers during the quarter and moving approximately \$7 trillion. This enabled it to maintain an approximately 11% share of the origination market and rank among the leading institutions participating in the Bre-B ecosystem. On the receiving side, the Bank continued to strengthen its position, recording approximately 5,7 million incoming transfers during the quarter.

In interoperable QR payments (P2M), BBVA continued to perform favorably, processing approximately 10 million transactions during the quarter, its highest volume on record for this channel. The Bank also exceeded 12.000 active merchants, progressively strengthening acceptance of instant payments.

This performance reflects BBVA's strategy to promote adoption and regular use of Bre-B. Throughout the quarter, ongoing communications, education and commercial activation initiatives were undertaken to increase the use of instant transfers.

Savings Products Performance

Following Banco de la República's policy-rate increases, which totaled 225 bps and brought the rate to 12,25% by June 2026, and in a more competitive environment for deposit gathering in the financial sector, the Bank successfully managed its funding inflows.

At the end of Q2 2026, total funds (savings, current accounts and term deposits) stood at \$28,9 trillion, representing cumulative growth of +7,74% year-to-date. This result was driven principally by interest-bearing accounts (Fixed Savings: +86,67%; Goal Account: +92,32%; and Panama Branch: +480%), supported by the BBVA Colombia 30th Anniversary campaign. Term-deposit balances closed at \$10,9 trillion (+10,29% versus Dec-25), maintaining a steady growth rate with strict control over offered rates to protect the product's net interest margin.

Wealth

During the second quarter, Wealth Banking recorded total assets under management (AuM) growth of 7,37% relative to end-March, equivalent to \$890 billion, driven by strong momentum in off-balance-sheet products, mainly BBVA Valores (+12,4%) and funds (+8,7%), as well as positive performance in interest-bearing products such as term deposits (+8%). Additionally, as of December, the business recorded total growth of 12% (+\$1,3 trillion).

This result was accompanied by 2,31% growth in new customers joining Wealth, as a result of the relationship managers' efforts.

b. SME Segment

During the second quarter of 2026, the SME segment experienced a moderation in commercial activity, reflecting the competitive environment and market conditions. In response, the strategy focused on strengthening key business indicators, prioritizing lending volumes, market share and deposit management to accelerate performance and capture more opportunities in the second half of 2026.

In market positioning, the segment reached an 8,85% market share at end-April 2026, improving on March and increasing from 7,93% in April 2025. This demonstrates positive market-share momentum.

In lending volumes, cumulative execution reached \$1,829 billion at end-June, equivalent to 94,0% of the \$1,945 billion target. Although the result remains below budget and the level recorded in the same period of 2025, execution improved gradually during the second quarter, with June standing out at \$329 billion in disbursements, up 7,17% month-on-month versus May.

On the funding side, balances closed June at \$5,878 trillion, achieving 100,1% of budget. Although trailing-12-month growth stood at 8,7%, performance during the quarter was aligned with the

portfolio-management strategy and prevailing market conditions, with continued emphasis on the quality and sustainability of deposit gathering.

The “BBVA Contigo” remote service model remains under development. In the second quarter, the channel generated \$32 billion in disbursements, handled more than 12.000 calls, maintained a first-contact resolution rate exceeding 96%, and achieved an NPS above 91%. The migration of traditional branch servicing to this model also progressed, particularly for data updates and access processes. The channel is evolving toward projects focused on collection and deposit products (accounts and funds). It has also maintained sustained proactive outreach, with 25 active agents.

The digital channel closed Q2 with positive execution, with May standing out as the strongest month of the quarter in both volume and value managed. However, coverage of the available customer base remains low and represents the main growth lever for the next quarter.

During the quarter, the Vega Executed KPI peaked in May at 988 new activations totaling \$59.742 MM, compared with 688 activations totaling \$43.896 MM in April and 770 activations totaling \$45.292 MM in June. This shows the channel's execution capacity when commercial activity is intensified.

The main opportunity is to expand commercial coverage: the percentage of offers managed out of the total stood at 5% in April, 8% in May and 5% in June. This indicates that a substantial portion of the base remains untapped, particularly with opportunities to deepen relationships with legal-entity customers, where May achieved the best

During the second quarter, the SME segment continued to consolidate agribusiness as a key area of specialization, strengthening relationships with companies across the country's principal value chains through financial solutions tailored to their investment and working-capital requirements. At end-June, the SME Agribusiness portfolio stood at \$940 billion, up 4% year-on-year, while cumulative disbursements reached \$402 billion, up 6% versus the same period of the prior year. This supported growth in BBVA's overall agribusiness, which reached balances of \$7,03 trillion, up 34,2%—more than twice the market's growth rate (16,8%). The Bank thus increased its share from 10,75% to 12,35% and became Colombia's third-largest agricultural-sector bank, overtaking Davivienda in market share. These results demonstrate the SME segment's ability to deliver sustainable growth, deepen relationships with strategic clients and strengthen BBVA's position in one of the most important sectors for Colombia's economy, despite increased regulatory challenges and constraints on substitute loan portfolios and rediscount credit lines.

In Conclusion

The SME segment closed Q2 2026 with moderate performance, in line with prevailing conditions. During the period, the segment made progress in market positioning, managed funding balances steadily and gradually improved disbursements toward quarter-end. Nevertheless, opportunities

remain to enhance performance across key commercial indicators and generate stronger growth momentum.

Looking ahead to Q3, the focus will be on deepening commercial engagement, expanding coverage of the available customer base, sustaining deposit gathering and scaling the remote and digital models as key levers to increase primary-bank relationships, transaction activity and value creation within the segment.

b. Business and Institutional Banking Segment

Strengthening Our Commercial Capabilities

During the second quarter of 2026, BBVA Colombia continued to strengthen its commercial capabilities and transform processes to deliver a more agile, specialized experience centered on the needs of our business and institutional clients. We enhanced how we manage the credit process and commercial relationships by incorporating digital and artificial-intelligence capabilities that facilitate the preparation of financing proposals, optimize data analysis and reduce operational work for our teams. These advances enable us to devote more time to advisory services and customer support, while maintaining the high standards of quality and risk management that characterize BBVA Colombia.

As part of this transformation, we implemented a new way of working that strengthens commercial planning, customer follow-up and data-driven decision-making. We also developed tools combining data analytics and artificial-intelligence capabilities to provide our teams with a more complete view of each customer's needs and facilitate higher-value conversations. These initiatives enabled us to reduce response times for credit applications by more than 30 %, enhancing our ability to deliver timely solutions and consolidating more efficient, closer customer relationships focused on building sustainable long-term partnerships.

BEI Loan Portfolio Growth Strategy

During the second quarter of 2026, BBVA Colombia continued to strengthen its loan-portfolio growth strategy, focusing on supporting companies and institutions through timely and specialized financial solutions. This support was reflected in sustained portfolio growth and a \$2,4 trillion increase in lending balances, equivalent to a 12 % change versus December 2025. Beyond these results, we advanced the development of long-term relationships based on trust, supported by our Radical Client Perspective model, which enables us to better understand each organization's needs and provide solutions tailored to its challenges and objectives.

One of the quarter's principal advances was in the agricultural sector, where BBVA Colombia consolidated its position as the country's third-largest bank for agribusiness. This achievement reflected a strategy to strengthen our support for producers and companies in the sector through

working-capital, investment and operating-continuity solutions. During the first half, we disbursed \$5,1 trillion, up 15,8 % compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, supporting initiatives such as Agroconfirming and value-chain solutions that continue to enhance our service ecosystem. These results are particularly significant amid regulatory changes affecting the National Agricultural Credit System, to which we continue to adapt our strategy to manage available resources efficiently and support sustainable growth in the sector.

During the quarter, we also strengthened proactive financing offers based on a deeper understanding of our business customers' needs and financial profiles. This approach enabled us to anticipate liquidity and investment requirements by offering short- and long-term alternatives that facilitated projects and supported growth plans. As a result, these initiatives generated \$420 billion in disbursements, making a significant contribution to the growth of the business portfolio and consolidating closer, more valuable customer relationships.

In institutional banking, we continued to build a specialized value proposition to support local and regional authorities in implementing their development plans. During the quarter, we enhanced our financing offering through pre-structured credit facilities that facilitate access to additional resources while complying with legal and regulatory requirements. We also launched a new plan for decentralized entities, combining loan portfolio purchase options, new credit solutions and a specialized assessment model for long-term transactions. These initiatives resulted in approvals totaling \$690 billion at end-June, reaffirming our commitment to regional economic and social development through financial solutions that meet customer needs and strengthen sustainable long-term relationships.

BEI Transaction Banking and Liabilities Strategy

During the second quarter of 2026, BBVA Colombia strengthened its transaction banking and liabilities strategy to provide customers with increasingly agile, simple and digital financial management. We continued to promote the transformation of digital payments in the country, convinced that instant payments are a crucial step toward a more interoperable financial system centered on individuals and businesses. As a pioneer in developing this capability, the Bank advanced solutions enabling business clients to make real-time payments more easily. Notably, it developed instant-payment functionality using numeric aliases for person-to-person payments, simplifying operations by avoiding the exchange of complex bank-account information and allowing companies to retain their existing processes without making changes to their systems. We thereby reaffirm our commitment to digital solutions that improve customer experience and support a more modern, inclusive and sustainable financial ecosystem.

We also strengthened our value proposition to support comprehensive corporate liquidity management. Analysis of transaction flows among Corporate and Institutional Banking clients enabled us to better understand their needs and deliver solutions adapted to daily operations, encouraging them to place more funds with BBVA Colombia and bringing in \$150 billion in transaction flows during the quarter. We also launched Transaction Banking Portfolios, a subscription-based offering that simplifies cash management through a transparent proposition

tailored to mid-sized companies. In its first months, the initiative was well received, attracting 45 companies, increasing average balances by \$2.500 million and contributing to fee-income growth.

Our strategy also extended to institutional banking, where we implemented the Fonpet Savings Withdrawal initiative to help local and regional authorities manage funds through specialized advice and a financial offering aligned with their needs. By end-June, we had opened 43 accounts with balances totaling \$150 billion. We also continued to promote the digitalization of tax collection, mainly property tax and industry and commerce tax (ICA), supported by awareness campaigns and stronger digital channels. As a result, cumulative collections reached \$2,3 trillion and contributed to an increase of more than \$243 billion in funds under management. These advances reflect our commitment to building long-term customer relationships, providing solutions that facilitate day-to-day operations and support sustainable economic development in the regions where we operate.

c. Corporate and Investment Banking

In Q2 2026, BBVA Corporate Banking delivered solid performance, supported by efficient management and appropriate risk oversight in a challenging macroeconomic environment.

The quarter's principal challenge was preserving liquidity stability amid the Central Bank's restrictive monetary stance. The resulting increase in competition for deposit margins was mitigated by strengthening the strategy to attract funds with low interest-rate sensitivity. Deeper multiproduct relationships with core customers ensured the resilience and predictability of the unit's liquidity profile.

As financial conditions tightened and system-wide credit demand slowed, lending activity lost momentum. Nevertheless, origination remained active through a selective approach to loan portfolio purchases and new disbursements, achieving sustained balance-sheet expansion in both short- and long-term facilities. Proactive management of the maturity profile also prevented a contraction in the outstanding performing loan portfolio and mitigated early-repayment risk.

Global Markets delivered strong performance in the second quarter, supported by two key drivers. In Trading, solid bond performance stood out, with yield-curve dynamics benefiting market-making, relative-value and directional positions in the post-election environment. The Franchise business closed the period ahead of budget, supported by strong commercial momentum among clients.

1. Corporate Responsibility

Between April and June 2026, BBVA Colombia carried out a range of social investment activities focused primarily on education, regarded as a fundamental driver of socioeconomic development and opportunity creation.

Social Programs and Initiatives

Transforming Realities Program

An initiative designed to improve access to higher education for children of microentrepreneurs who are customers of Bancamía (an institution of the BBVA Microfinance Foundation).

- **Coverage: More than 130 young people benefited.**
- **Quarterly milestone: Completion of the sixth edition, with 5 additional scholarships awarded.**

BBVA Indigenous Peoples Scholarship

Developed in institutional partnership with Universidad EAN and Conservation International.

- **Coverage: 5 scholarships awarded to young people from the Amazon region.**
- **Focus: Professional education in fields related to socio-environmental development and community sustainability.**

Youth and Peacebuilding Fund (Third Edition)

Implemented in collaboration with Manos Visibles and Universidad Icesi.

- **Coverage: 10 scholarship recipients from the Afro-descendant community.**
- **Focus: Professional training in the Finance program to strengthen local and regional leadership.**

Afro-Descendant Women Teachers Program

In partnership with Universidad Icesi.

- **Coverage and follow-up: Continued financial support for 5 students undertaking teaching-degree programs.**

Corporate Volunteering

As part of the employee-led integration and community engagement activities:

Volunteering Days: Delivery of 176 recreational items to vulnerable children.

In total, between January and June 2026, BBVA benefited approximately 35.000 Colombians through initiatives focused on education and social assistance in response to climate and humanitarian emergencies.

7.Sustainability

BBVA Colombia reaffirms its commitment to sustainability by supporting SMEs, the construction sector, companies, governments and Corporate & Investment Banking (C&IB) through an innovative portfolio encompassing green and biodiversity bonds, social loans and ESG transition advisory solutions.

In the first half of 2026, the mobilization of funds associated with sustainability KPIs reached COP \$14,3 trillion. This figure encompasses business opportunities in social and environmental financing, with particular emphasis on climate action and natural capital.

In line with its strategic commitment to advancing the green transition, BBVA mobilized COP 1,9 trillion in sustainable finance aimed at climate-change mitigation in Colombia. A noteworthy transaction within this portfolio was the structuring of COP 100 billion in financing to develop a large-scale events venue. This transaction represents an unprecedented milestone in applying sustainability criteria to the country's entertainment infrastructure sector, demonstrating the Bank's strong commitment to combining economic development with environmental responsibility.

Proceeds from this green financing are directly linked to the large-scale facility's sustainability targets, validated through the internationally recognized LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification. This certification ensures the implementation of rigorous eco-efficiency standards, including comprehensive water management through smart metering, optimized energy performance to minimize the operational carbon footprint of mass events, and an integrated design focused on environmental quality. Through this support, BBVA consolidates its leadership in channeling capital toward high-impact projects, fostering resilient urban infrastructure closely aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With a strategic focus on natural capital, \$749 billion was mobilized. These resources are dedicated to supporting sustainable practices and direct biodiversity conservation and restoration measures.

Significant resources were mobilized for inclusive growth and regional development, particularly for the Troncal del Magdalena I highway infrastructure project under a Public-Private Partnership model, with capital expenditure of \$2,07 trillion. This strategic project substantially improves connections between the interior of the country and the Atlantic Coast. It directly benefits more than 325.000 residents, is expected to create 58.382 jobs (direct, indirect and induced), and promotes road-user well-being by providing more than 11.000 free roadside assistance services, such as ambulance, towing and mobile repair services.

An additional \$150 billion allocated to operational infrastructure and sustainability is also noteworthy. This investment will optimize mobility and promote comprehensive development in key municipalities such as Puerto Salgar, Cimitarra and Barrancabermeja, connecting rural communities to stable markets and reducing inequality in the Magdalena Medio region.

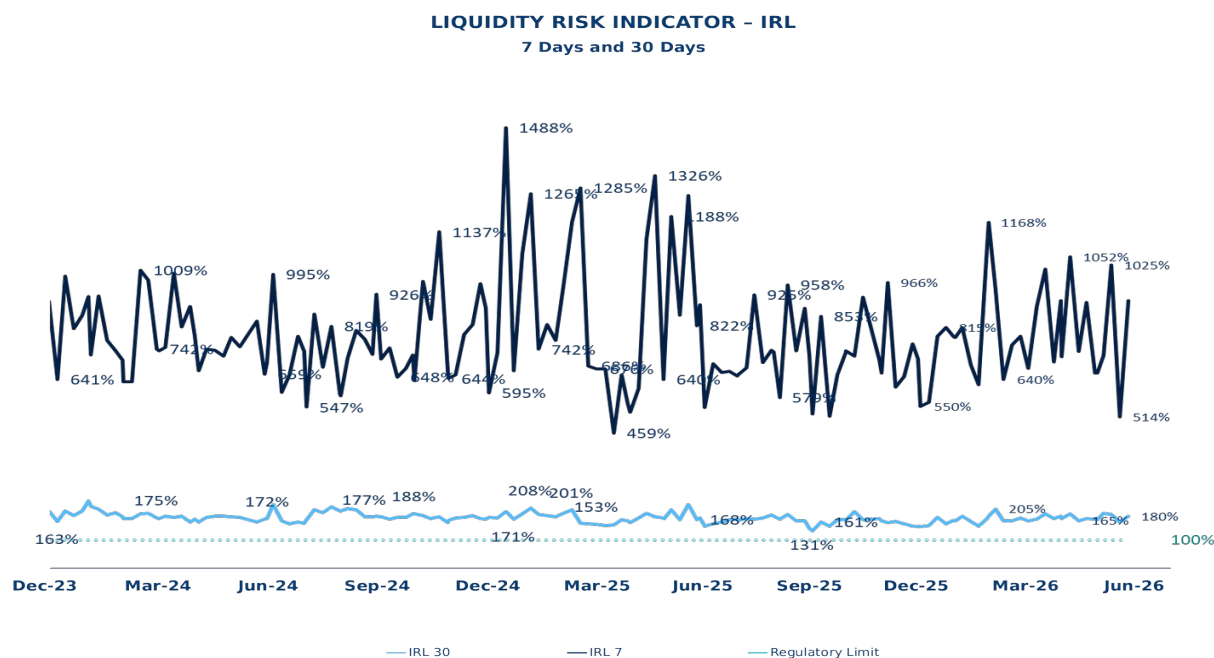
Regarding thematic bond management, it is worth noting that 100% placement was achieved for both the biodiversity bond and the ESG bond. Reinvestment of the blue bond has also enabled financing of \$106.800 million. These resources are specifically earmarked for optimizing water-use efficiency and protecting water resources.

8. Customer Funds, Risks and Relationships

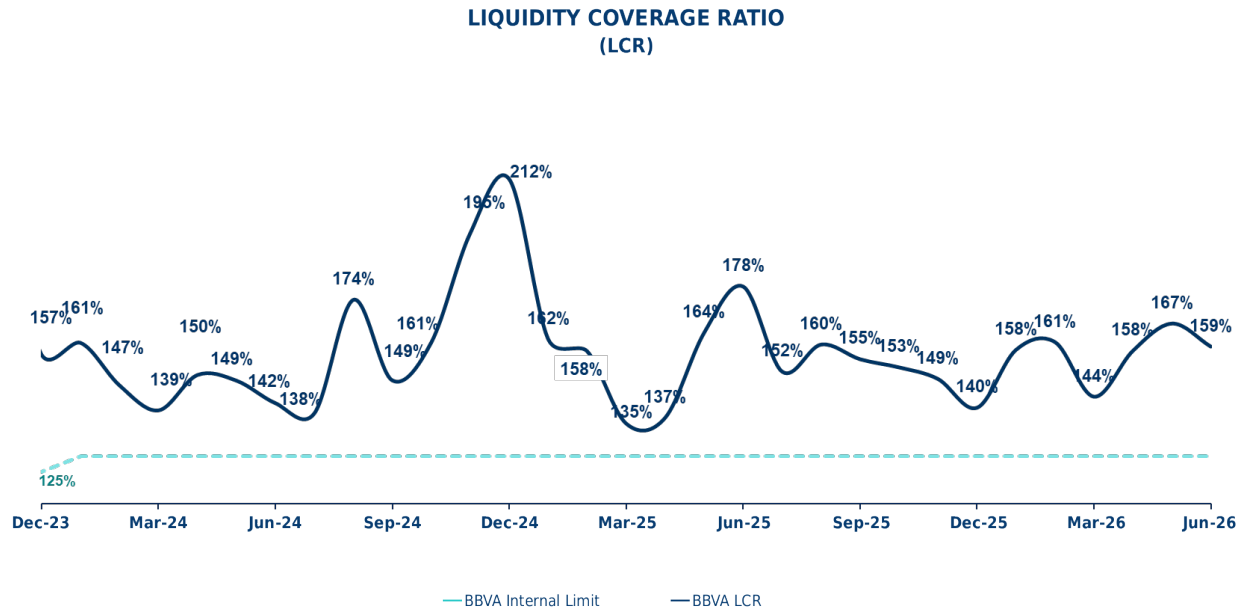
a. Funding

One of the ALM area's principal responsibilities is managing all funding resources (RLIs) entering the Bank to cover structural gaps arising from the nature of each banking business. These funding inflows are aligned with the objectives set out in BBVA's budget to support growth in lending and compliance with corporate funding and liquidity limits and requirements imposed by local and European regulators.

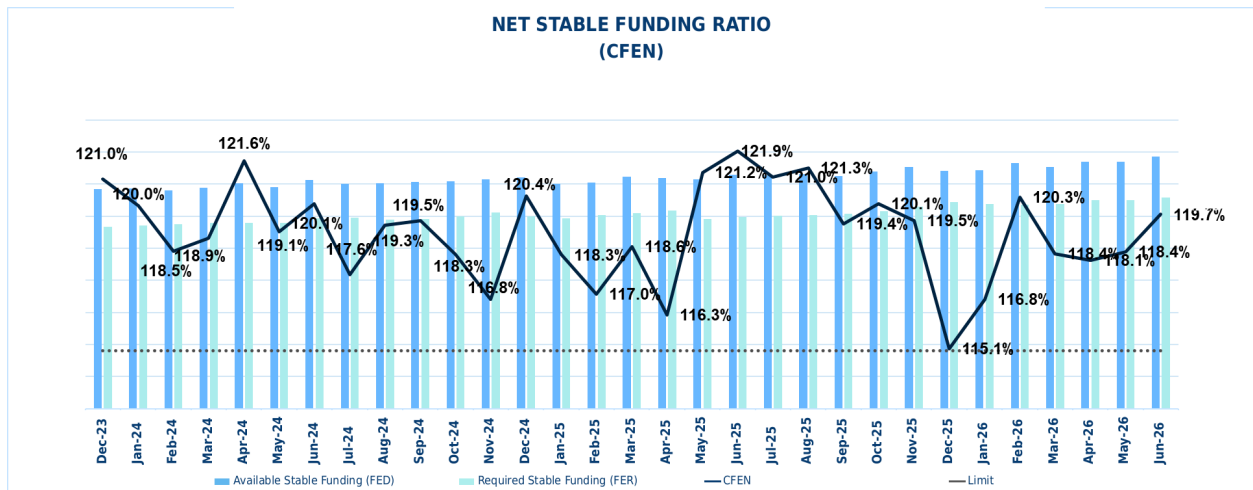
Funding and liquidity limits are based on local regulatory measures (7- and 30-day IRL and CFEN) and Basel III metrics (LCR and NSFR). Historically, BBVA has operated within both its internal and regulatory limits:



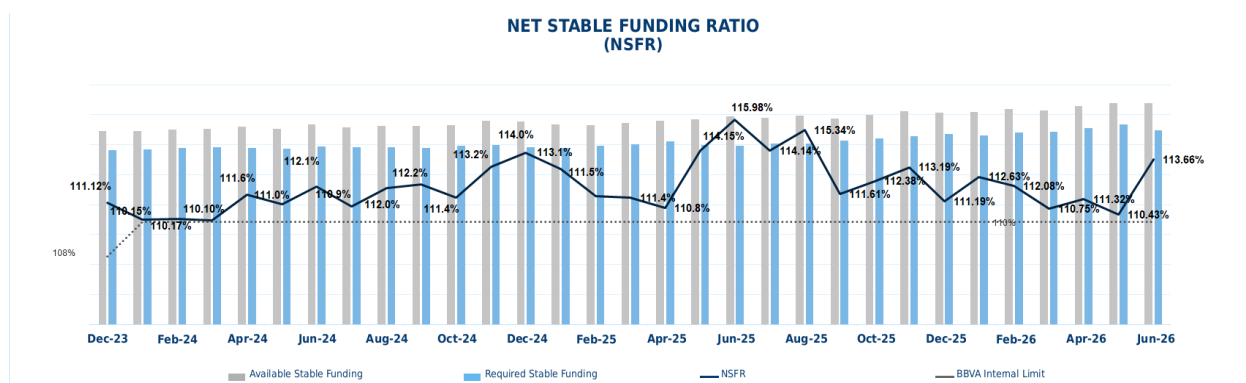
BBVA's internal IRL limit was 140% until December 2023; since January 2024, the internal IRL limit has been 145%.



The Basel III LCR limit is 100%.



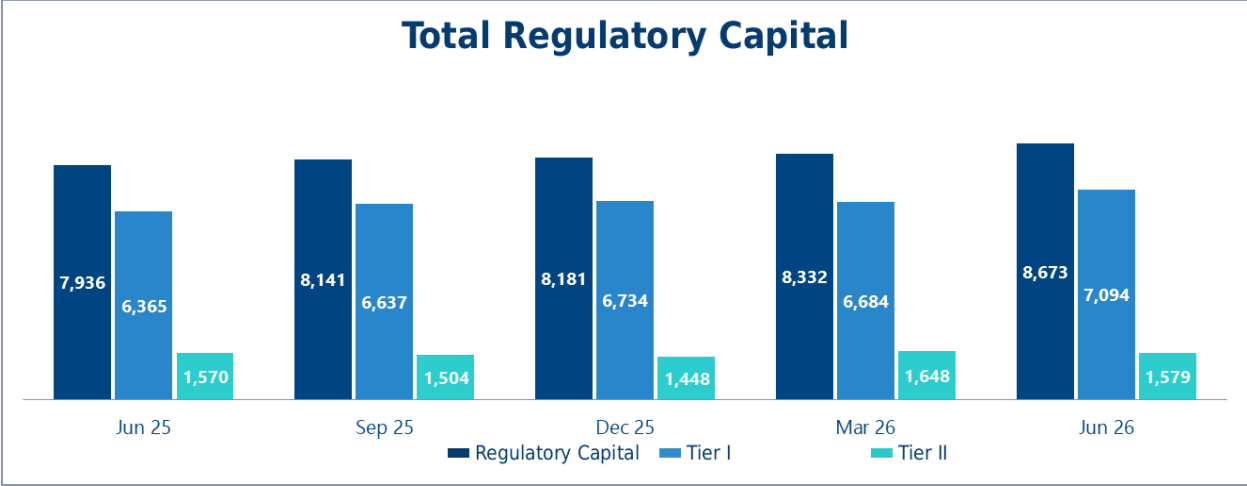
The Financial Superintendence of Colombia's CFEN limit is 100%.



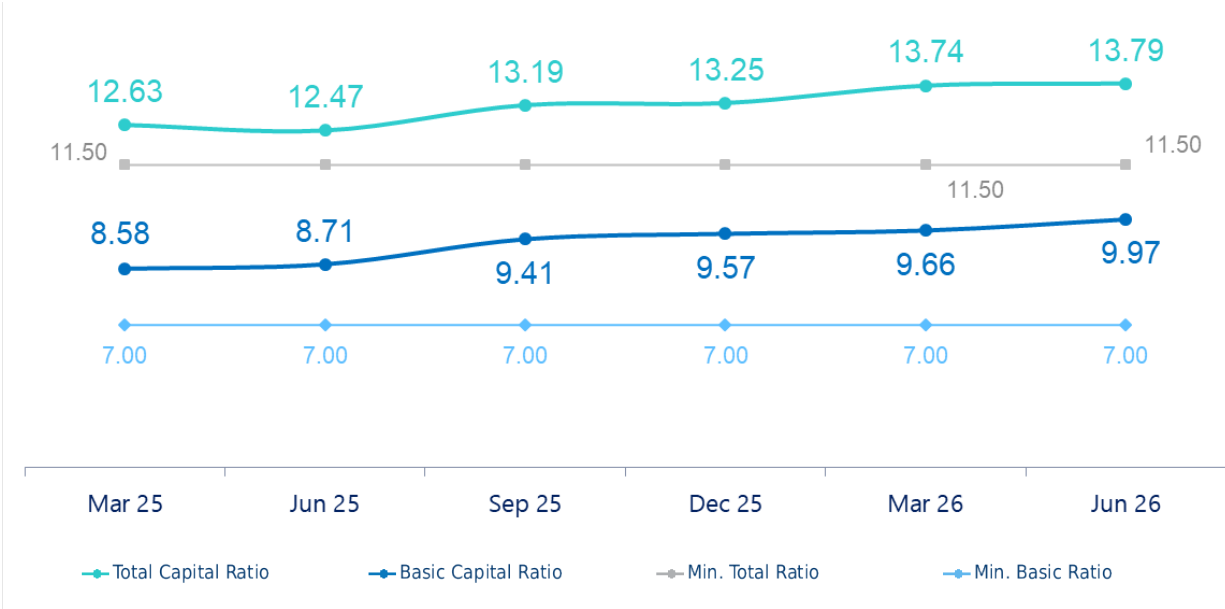
The Basel III NSFR limit is 100%.

b. Capital

BBVA's capital structure is highly robust and complies with the minimum regulatory requirements set by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia. Tier 1 capital represents, on average, 80% of total regulatory capital. This has been achieved through sound capital management and the Bank's financial performance.



This is reflected in basic and total capital adequacy ratios that exceed regulatory limits and allow us to continue expanding our business.



c. Talent & Culture

Talent & Culture at BBVA Colombia: Talent, Innovation and Well-Being for Transformation – Second-Quarter 2026 Management Report

During the second quarter of 2026, BBVA Colombia advanced comprehensive talent management aimed at strengthening our organizational capabilities and employee experience. We promoted mobility and professional development, consolidated active-listening mechanisms, improved the

onboarding experience and expanded the use of artificial-intelligence solutions in people management. We also strengthened our diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility agenda; improved workplaces; promoted employees' overall well-being; and developed leadership and knowledge-sharing initiatives. These actions help build a more agile, inclusive and safe organization prepared to meet customer needs and support business transformation.

Strategic Talent Management: Recruitment, Mobility and Onboarding

In line with our Radical Client Perspective (RCP) strategic plan, we consolidated talent attraction, mobility and development as pillars of our objectives. In the second quarter, we managed 282 appointments to meet organizational needs and support business continuity. Of these, 70,9 % (200) involved external hires, bringing new capabilities and experience, while 29,1 % (82) were filled through internal talent movements, strengthening career-development opportunities and leveraging capabilities already available within BBVA Colombia.

Of the 82 internal movements, 59,8 % (49) involved women and 40,2 % (33) men. Furthermore, 73,2 % (60) were promotions, and 46,3 % (38) involved employees in the Top Talent program. These results reflect the participation of both women and men in internal mobility and demonstrate how our high-potential talent identification and development initiatives strengthen organizational capabilities and preserve institutional knowledge.

Employee Engagement: Consolidating Active Listening

As part of the Voice of Employee strategy, the second Pulse survey, carried out in May, registered overall satisfaction of 8,2 out of 10, representing a positive 5 % change compared with the previous quarter. Overall participation reached 47 %, with 386 responses. These results provide valuable insights into employee experience and inform initiatives to improve the working environment.

Engineering and Finance recorded ratings of 8,5 and 8,1, respectively. According to the reported information, both functions reduced dissatisfaction levels following improvement measures, indicating progress in addressing the issues identified by employees.

We also observed higher satisfaction among leaders and managers. Qualitative analysis identified opportunities to improve process agility and perceptions of fairness. At the same time, the results indicated pride in belonging to the organization, a favorable assessment of flexible working arrangements and willingness among employees to continue participating in cultural transformation and operational improvements.

Onboarding Experience and Cultural Integration

The onboarding process achieved a Net Promoter Score (NPS) of 56. On a scale of 1 to 10, new employees rated support from leaders at 9,31 and support from their assigned buddies at 9,1.

These results reflect favorable perceptions of the welcome and support received during their initial integration into BBVA Colombia.

Reported perceptions of team integration and overall satisfaction with joining the Group provide input for assessing the effectiveness of our open-door model. Personalized support and appropriate alignment between individual profiles, responsibilities and team needs help facilitate adaptation, build trust and establish working relationships guided by a shared purpose.

Technological Innovation and Transformation: The Evolution of AI in T&C

At BBVA Colombia, we advanced the transformation of talent management by introducing digital solutions. We organized our roadmap around two pillars: evolving toward a more agile, responsive service model for internal customers, and using artificial intelligence to support Talent & Culture processes and outcomes.

We rolled out a comprehensive artificial-intelligence plan for the Talent & Culture Vice Presidency and established a local governance framework to promote ethical and efficient use of these technologies. In this context, we launched the T&C AI Wizards program, training more than 25 % of Talent & Culture staff in artificial-intelligence capabilities. Participants facilitate technology adoption across departments and support the integration of these tools into everyday processes.

After prioritizing processes with the greatest potential for AI-enabled optimization, the Wizards team began implementing the transformation plan. Over the coming months, we expect to address these processes to improve efficiency and broaden Talent & Culture's strategic contribution to the organization.

In addition, as part of the second-quarter results, we put the “Variable Payroll Payment Model Implementation” project into production. The solution centralizes the classification of each employee's payroll type—fixed or variable—and integrates it automatically into payroll processing. The project aims to reduce manual work, mitigate operational risks and improve processing capacity. Payroll process automation is scheduled to begin in July.

The Manager's Toolkit: An Intelligent Assistant for People Management

As part of our digital transformation strategy for talent management, we launched the Manager's Toolkit, an AI-powered assistant designed to enhance the experience of leaders through an advisory and support service available 24/7.

The solution centralizes people-management knowledge and offers timely, practical and consistent guidance on Talent & Culture matters. In doing so, we seek to support more informed decision-making aligned with organizational policies.

The Manager's Toolkit complements the assistance provided by the Talent & Culture service team, enables managers to resolve their own queries and promotes a more scalable service model

centered on users' needs. It also includes a continuous-feedback mechanism through which it can be adapted to leaders' identified needs, progressively strengthening its value proposition.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility

During the second quarter of 2026, we consolidated an agenda to strengthen diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility at BBVA Colombia. We combined training and awareness activities with process reviews and support for leaders and teams. Initiatives focused on the inclusion of people with disabilities, generational diversity, prevention of gender-based violence and recognition of LGBTIQ+ diversity. The principal actions and milestones are described below.

We made progress in consolidating the BBVA Accessible Pathway by integrating accessibility across different stages of the employee experience: attraction, selection, hiring, onboarding, retention, development, safety and post-hiring follow-up.

As part of this work, we conducted accessibility assessments at branches, Head Office and Factories. We also designed inclusive-interview tools, promoted accessible onboarding processes and strengthened the capabilities of leaders, receiving teams, Employee Relations, and Occupational Health and Safety to provide appropriate support to people with disabilities.

To foster an inclusive culture, we organized discussion and learning forums on generational diversity, identity, belonging and eliminating prejudice. The “4 Generations, One Team” discussion circle attracted 471 participants and promoted intergenerational collaboration and recognition of the value of diverse experiences.

We also advanced initiatives to prevent sexual harassment and gender-based violence. We hosted a working session of the Aequales Community, presenting our strategy for receiving reports, handling cases and supporting those involved. We also organized awareness activities to promote respect, active listening and zero tolerance for such conduct.

To strengthen inclusive leadership, we promoted manager training on unconscious bias, managing diverse teams and the regulatory framework governing the inclusion of people with disabilities.

To mark Pride 2026, we organized activities to recognize, challenge and transform biases associated with LGBTIQ+ diversity, generational diversity and disability. The “Beyond Pride” workshop had 150 participants, while the “Without Labels” discussion circle brought together 90 people to discuss identity, authenticity and belonging.

During the quarter, we recorded more than 800 cumulative participations in the main large-scale events reported. This figure includes attendance at the events detailed above and at other activities held during the period. We also strengthened institutional tools, capabilities and processes to foster management that is more accessible, equitable and attentive to diversity.

These initiatives enabled us to progress beyond awareness raising toward reviewing and transforming organizational processes and practices. In particular:

- We strengthened accessibility integration into key HR management processes.
- We improved leaders' readiness to support and manage diverse teams.
- We promoted the identification and mitigation of unconscious bias.
- We reinforced preventive measures addressing discrimination, harassment and gender-based violence risks.
- We encouraged employees to participate in reflection and learning forums.
- We strengthened coordination among the functions responsible for employee experience.
- We continued to promote a culture based on respect, listening, dignity and recognition of differences.

In conclusion, the second quarter marked further progress in consolidating our diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility strategy. The initiatives undertaken influenced both organizational culture and the review and transformation of internal processes.

Property Optimization and Workplace Experience

To optimize workspaces and improve the experience of our customers and employees, we completed architectural improvements and continued refurbishing a range of premises.

We completed the refurbishment of the mezzanine at the Head Office building. We also modernized the Pereira and Calima Armenia EBP locations and adapted workstations across the country, including Wealth Banking Montería, Business Banking Neiva, Yumbo and Valores on the ninth floor, among others.

We managed the logistical and operational relocation of various departments to meet business needs. Within the branch network, we relocated and opened the new Mall Plaza branch. In administrative and operational areas, we transferred the Business Banking back office from Head Office to Colseguros and relocated the Medellín Mortgage Center.

We also implemented the planned schedule of closures, decommissioning and property returns to optimize our nationwide physical network, including technical dismantling and handover of premises. Major exits included the complete closure and decommissioning of the Rionegro Airport branch extension. We also carried out dismantling and refurbishment prior to handover at Grand Boulevard, Ciudad del Río, Montelíbano, La Loma, Unicentro Palmira, Santander de Quilichao, Avenida Tercera Norte, Ciudad Jardín, Corferias, La Trinidad, Ciudad Kennedy, Puerto Boyacá, Sancancio and the In-House Femsá Ibagué format.

Regarding capital efficiency and valuations under IFRS 16, we conducted financial and technical analyses to assess asset utilization and address applicable accounting requirements. These included capital-efficiency assessments for the Medellín mezzanine, the fourth floor in Neiva, and

the eighth floor and unit 1 in El Poblado. We also updated the analysis for the relocation of Único Villavicencio, assessed workstations for the SME and Business Banking segments and updated valuations under IFRS 16.

Finally, we supported the physical and brand consolidation of Wealth Banking. We rolled out updated signage and branding nationwide, completed the final refurbishment of Wealth Banking Andino, performed the valuation of the Wealth Banking Manizales Depository and undertook the technical assessment for relocating the Medellín Mortgage Center. The latter will enable the expansion of the Wealth Banking location in that city.

Comprehensive Well-Being and Organizational Resilience

During the second quarter of 2026, we advanced implementation of the Annual Work Plan under the Occupational Health and Safety Management System (SG-SST). These actions reaffirm our commitment to employee care, occupational-risk prevention and the creation of safe, healthy workplaces. Our management approach meets applicable obligations and recognizes that employee health, safety and well-being contribute to business continuity, sustainable performance and service quality.

To strengthen emergency preparedness and protect lives, we supplied 400 first-aid kits to workplaces across different regions of the country. This measure increases the availability of resources for the initial response to potential health incidents or emergencies, in line with SG-SST prevention, preparedness and response plans.

In preventive and occupational medicine, we performed 1,544 occupational medical examinations to assess employees' health at different stages of employment: hiring, follow-up, periodic assessments, exit and return after medical leave. We also managed 27 return-to-work processes for employees with extended medical leave exceeding 90 days, to facilitate safe, supported returns consistent with applicable occupational-health recommendations.

Through the BBVA Families Program, we provided 19 tailored support interventions for pregnant employees, offering guidance and follow-up to ensure safe working conditions. We also distributed breastfeeding kits to facilitate the appropriate storage and transportation of breast milk. These initiatives support maternity, family well-being and work-life balance, while promoting conditions conducive to breastfeeding.

To address biomechanical risk, we developed the Self-Care School, an initiative to train employees in ergonomics, proper posture and preventive habits for musculoskeletal health. The program encourages practices that help prevent injuries associated with prolonged postures, repetitive movements and the specific demands of administrative and commercial work.

Under the Activate Program, 566 employees took part in visual, physical and cognitive active-break sessions. These activities aimed to reduce fatigue, support recovery during the working day, promote mindful movement and improve teams' overall well-being.

As part of the benefits designed to facilitate employees' access to healthcare and complementary medical services, plans are offered through Coomeva, Colsanitas and Allianz. These plans benefit 3.345 employees and 4.851 members of their families, expanding access to healthcare, prevention and health support.

For preventive third-party management, we audited 23 suppliers and contractors on Occupational Health and Safety matters. This strengthened activity coordination, monitoring of compliance with applicable requirements and management of risks associated with services delivered under BBVA Colombia's coordination.

Finally, we completed the internal audit of SG-SST, with favorable results reported. We also defined measures for the continuous improvement of system implementation. This process strengthens existing controls, identifies improvement opportunities and maintains the system's development under a preventive, systematic approach aligned with organizational needs.

Effective Leadership and Capability Development

In leadership development, we continued to strengthen empathy, coaching and team-management capabilities, emphasizing development and recognition conversations.

We also designed a commercial-development plan that encourages cross-branch experience exchanges. The initiative aims to broaden understanding of different markets, strengthen leadership skills and develop the capability to manage diverse teams.

As part of this strategy, we implemented for the first time a sustained talent-exchange program for regional directors in Colombia and Mexico, involving immersion experiences in both countries. The initiative enabled participants to share perspectives on their respective markets, compare management models and identify practices with potential local applications.

9. Risks

Comprehensive risk management (credit, market and operational) is conducted in accordance with BBVA Colombia's internal Risk Policy and applicable Colombian regulations. It is implemented through models and tools that coordinate monitoring and control activities to identify and mitigate the various risks to which the loan portfolio is exposed.

BBVA Colombia's lending portfolio grew by \$2.319.802M during the second quarter of 2026, with the following quarterly changes:

Quarter	Var%
1Q25	1,75%
2Q25	1,59%
3Q25	1,38%
4Q25	0,61%
1Q26	1,60%
2Q26	2,80%

Growth was concentrated in the commercial portfolio (\$2.311.066M; +6.19%), mainly reflecting increases in Business Banking (+\$1.157.242M; +6.96%) and Corporate Banking (+\$571.932M; +5.18%), as well as growth in SMEs (+\$288.106M; +6.04%) and Institutions (+\$196.575M; 4.34%). The consumer portfolio declined (-\$401.645M; -1.75%), driven by payroll-deducted loans (-\$359.614M; -2.38%) and unsecured personal loans (-\$35.727M; -0.67%). The mortgage portfolio increased (+\$99.474M; +0.65%), as did credit cards (+\$334.488M; +6.40%).

Non-performing loans in Q2 2026 recorded a quarterly change of -6.14% (-\$154.148M), concentrated in the consumer portfolio (-\$175.257M; -14.31%). The non-performing-loan ratio for the first quarter stood at 3.82%, down -27 bps from Q1 2025.

a. Portfolio Management Reporting

Risk Planning & Reporting

During the second quarter of 2026, we consolidated proactive loan-portfolio management efforts, maintaining close coordination with the Management and Recoveries teams. This work has been essential to preserving asset quality, which has demonstrated notable resilience in the macroeconomic environment.

In addition, the plan to rebuild countercyclical provisions for the commercial loan portfolio continues on schedule and in compliance with External Circular 17 of 2023. Strengthening the provisioning position increases the Bank's capacity to absorb potential future risks and safeguards the financial soundness and solvency of its separate and consolidated operations.

Data&AA

In line with the agreed 2026 work plan and the defined strategic priorities, progress continues on the technical and analytical development of new models, with production deployments being particularly noteworthy.

Within this framework, calibrations of non-maturing deposit (NMD) and prepayment models for structural-risk management were deployed, updating forecasts of partial and full prepayments and movements in liability balances.

The annual IFRS 9 provision-calibration process was completed and is under review by the control functions, with implementation scheduled for July 2026. Calibration of economic capital also began under a new “Revamping” methodology, aligned with the expectations of the European supervisor, which has scheduled an inspection for 2027.

In Data, during the second quarter of 2026 the Data Expert role was deployed to support GRM teams and strengthen the data ecosystem, enabling better decisions based on timely, high-quality information.

The 2026 BCBS 239 assessments have commenced and are expected to be completed by November 2026. Progress is also being made on the remediation plan for findings identified by OSI.

Finally, migration of legacy (SAS) processes to ADA-AWS continues, with approximately 40% progress across migrated processes and code conversion undertaken by the engineering team. The target of decommissioning SAS by the end of 2026 remains in place.

b. Risk Transformation.

During Q2, the Risk Transformation team continued coordinating the strategic plan, promoting delivery of key milestones and overseeing MVP implementation. Execution stood at 90%, with 100 % adoption of all programs in the new ROAD tool.

Major projects were completed in Q2 2026. In Retail, these included implementation of thermal expected loss (PE) for consumer and credit-card products, calculated only for prospective profitability on newly originated contracts. In regulatory projects, adjustments to the generation of reporting forms 427, 428, 429 and 433 in the Controller View application were completed.

In Q2, AI Labs training was conducted with participation from analytics, monitoring and RT teams and support from the holding-company team. Work also continued to establish teams developing use cases in the product ideation and prototyping phases.

c. Retail Credit

Retail Credit Approval Department

This department is responsible for assessing and deciding on credit transactions originated for individuals and self-employed persons through different channels. The assessment process ensures regulatory compliance, focusing on two key aspects: Risk Profile and Assessment of Repayment Capacity.

The Credit Approval Desk has specialized teams for loan products requiring priority responses, such as auto loans and the Personal, Premium and Wealth Banking customer segments, as well as mortgages associated with selected property developers.

Support to commercial teams continues to ensure that credit applications are correctly structured and documented, focusing on the Bank's target market. Refresher training in credit policy has been delivered to commercial teams.

This department is responsible for assessing and deciding on credit transactions originated for individuals and self-employed persons through the various channels. The assessment process ensures compliance with applicable regulations, focusing on two fundamental aspects: the Risk Profile and the Assessment of Repayment Capacity.

The Credit Approval Desk has specialized teams for loan products requiring priority responses, such as auto loans, the Personal, Premium and Wealth Banking customer segments, and mortgages originated through selected property developers.

Commercial teams receive ongoing support to ensure that credit applications are correctly structured and documented, with a focus on the Bank's target market. Refresher credit-policy training sessions have also been provided to commercial staff.

Individuals Policies, Monitoring and Campaigns Department

Monitoring: This department monitors exposures using early-warning alerts to ensure that credit risk is assumed consistently with the defined risk-appetite strategy, within management limits established by the Risk Appetite Framework and thresholds derived from the Action Frameworks. This function is responsible for monitoring exposures through an early-warning system that enables the assumption of credit risk consistent with the defined risk-appetite strategy, within the management limits set by the Risk Appetite Framework and thresholds derived from the Action Frameworks.

Policies and Campaigns: This department updates policies in accordance with corporate guidelines and local regulatory requirements. It also defines new policies and adjustments to credit approval criteria based on periodic reviews of portfolio performance and economic developments. It manages workflows for bulk portfolio approvals and establishes controls over offered credit limits. This function is responsible for updating policies in line with corporate guidelines and local regulations. It also defines new policies and credit approval adjustments based on periodic reviews of portfolio performance and economic developments, manages bulk portfolio approval processes and establishes controls over offered credit limits.

Consumer lending (excluding cards) generated \$1,8B in disbursements during Q2 2026, including \$795mM in payroll-deducted loans, followed by \$810mM in unsecured personal loans, primarily supported by preapproved offers, and \$205mM in vehicle loans.

For credit cards, preapproved offers continued to be the primary origination strategy, with an average of 17 thousand cards issued monthly during Q2 2026 (excluding supplementary cards).

Mortgage lending generated \$595mM in disbursements during Q2 2026, down 16% compared with Q1 2026. Origination of VIS social housing mortgages continued to be promoted, mainly supported by peso-denominated amortization and portfolio growth through the digital mortgage tool.

For preapproved offers, monthly campaigns began in October and delivered an average of 549 thousand consumer offers, 739 thousand credit-card offers and 166 thousand payroll-deducted loan offers in April, May and June.

d. SME Risks

This department is responsible for analyzing and making decisions on credit transactions for legal entities and individuals engaged in business activities with revenue of up to COP 15.000 million. It provides comprehensive monitoring of the portfolio's principal credit-risk metrics and generates early warnings to ensure a timely response to any adverse developments arising from lending activity.

During Q2 2026, the department focused on three priorities: automated credit decisions, deeper penetration of digital products and stronger preventive monitoring of flagged activities, with an emphasis on profitable growth.

1. Automated assessment: Progress was made in consolidating automated assessment together with the 360 behavioral model, enabling assessment of 58% of disbursements by number of cases through proactive channels. This largely achieved a transformation aligned with the Group's strategic objectives, supporting origination backed by a sound structure of National Guarantee Fund (FNG) guarantees and collateral.

2. Digital products and profitable growth: The origination strategy continued to leverage digital channels, focusing on improving customer experience and commercial-process efficiency. During the first half, 41% of transactions were originated through digital products, including Sales Advance and Virtual Loan. Monitoring of profitability indicators by activity was also strengthened, supplementing traditional metrics and data and enriching decision-making.

3. Stronger monitoring with the Early Warning System: Preventive monitoring of the segment was reinforced, with measures to anticipate deterioration, manage alerts and support prudent credit-approval decisions in sectors and geographic areas flagged for payment behavior. The goal is to anticipate macroeconomic events with potentially adverse effects and proactively manage deterioration across sectors.

Closing remarks: Business activities and regions exhibiting greater deterioration in payment behavior have been identified, mainly in primary agricultural activities. In response, the Agro Plan was deployed to strengthen approval criteria, prioritizing measures for the activities with the greatest deterioration. In coordination with commercial teams, direct management was reinforced through regular monitoring meetings and the implementation of financial solutions for customers. The plan also includes priority measures and channels to anticipate and mitigate potential effects of the El Niño phenomenon during the second half of the year.

e. Recoveries

At the end of Q2 2026, BBVA consolidated favorable trends in loan-portfolio indicators, supported by a comprehensive strategy focused on preventing credit deterioration, personalizing solutions and strengthening recovery management. This performance mitigated pressures observed earlier in the year and progressively improved asset quality.

Early and preventive management remained a fundamental pillar, reinforcing customer support and timely risk identification, which resulted in portfolio-containment rates among the best recorded in recent years.

Debt regularization and financial-health strategies were also strengthened through solutions tailored to customers' needs and repayment capacity, supporting sustainable recovery and an improved experience throughout the servicing cycle.

Continued development of analytical and digital capabilities also optimized collections management, improving the effectiveness of actions taken and achieving record recovery efficiency against budget.

As a result, past-due loans, non-performing loans and key risk indicators remained stable and controlled at half-year end, reflecting a balanced approach to sound risk management, profitability and responsible customer support.

f. Wholesale Credit

Wholesale lending increased by 10.3% year-to-date through Q2 2026, exceeding the 9.4% change recorded during the corresponding period of 2025. The Q2 2026 increase was driven by Business Banking and Financial Institutions. Customers recording the largest increases included, in Business Banking, Parex Resources INC (\$78.200M), Racafé & CIA (\$48.000M) and Cooperativa Colanta (\$45.500M); and, in Financial Institutions, Grupo de Inversiones SURA (\$903.700M).

Wholesale past-due loans represented 0,11%, with an outstanding amount of \$38.714M at end-June 2026 and a year-to-date change of (+2,3%).

Measures to contain arrears in the wholesale segment remain in place. These include continuous monitoring of customers with payments overdue by five days or more on any obligation, with preventive actions such as suspension of existing credit facilities and structuring tailored solutions to strengthen guarantees. In parallel, action plans are being integrated into management processes for customers flagged in Hat 1, 2 and 3 by the Early Warning System (EWS).

Finally, the campaign to update and validate 2025 credit ratings is under way, having reached 70% completion by exposure amount as of June.

10. Results

Gross loans and leasing receivables stood at \$82.133.647 at end-June 2026, up +4,2% compared with December 2025. Commercial (+9,0%) and mortgage (+1,3%) products performed particularly well, supported by customer-centric strategies that improved access through digital products and the branch salesforce.

The impairment account, corresponding to loan-loss provisions, closed June 2026 at (\$3.711.655), reflecting the natural preventive increase associated with growth in gross lending. On the liability side, total liabilities increased during the first half of 2026, mainly due to higher deposits and other customer funding, which closed at \$89.738.941.

Deposits and other customer funding increased by an absolute \$6.100.819 during the half-year (TAM), driven mainly by savings deposits (+\$3.897.431) and certificates of term deposit (CDTs; + \$3.051.710), partially offset by a decrease in demand deposits.

Finally, book equity stood at \$7.292.248 as of June 2026. This reflects the Bank's strong capital base, supporting its customer-retention strategies and its offering of financial solutions tailored to customers' needs in a rising-rate environment.

BALANCE SHEET (Period-End Balances – COP Millions)
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	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.879.502	7.206.951	(327.449)	(4,5)
Asset Positions in Market Transactions	1.297.731	1.511.729	(213.999)	(14,2)
Investments and Derivative Transactions	24.498.922	17.647.347	6.851.575	38,8
Loans and Leasing Receivables	82.133.647	78.785.477	3.348.170	4,2
Impairment Allowance	(3.711.655)	(4.035.424)	323.770	(8,0)
Other Assets	6.167.068	7.594.622	(1.427.554)	(18,8)
Total Assets	117.265.214	108.710.702	8.554.512	7,9
Deposits and Other Customer Funding	89.738.941	83.638.122	6.100.819	7,3
Liability Positions in Market Transactions	1.364.958	1.609.483	(244.525)	(15,2)
Financial Instruments at Fair Value	10.588.273	8.290.810	2.297.463	27,7
Banks and Other Financial Obligations	4.855.745	4.462.424	393.321	8,8
Accounts Payable	1.384.492	2.051.468	(666.976)	(32,5)
Employee Benefit Obligations	388.514	429.406	(40.892)	(9,5)
Other Liabilities	1.668.023	1.206.199	461.824	38,3
Total Liabilities	109.988.946	101.687.911	8.301.035	8,2
Share Capital	111.002	111.002	-	-
Reserves and Earmarked Funds	4.684.628	4.416.827	267.801	6,1
Surplus	2.008.053	2.028.196	(20.143)	(1,0)
Profit or Loss	472.585	466.767	5.819	1,2
Equity	7.276.268	7.022.791	253.477	3,6
Total Liabilities and Equity	117.265.214	108.710.702	8.554.512	7,9

a. Loan Portfolio

During the first half of 2026, BBVA's loan portfolio remained aligned with the country's macroeconomic developments, marked by Banco de la República's decision to raise interest rates to ensure convergence toward the inflation target. Despite the restrictive monetary environment, BBVA's strategy enabled prudent risk management, preserving resilient asset-quality indicators compared with year-end. The Bank thus seeks to balance growth against current interest rates while promoting sound financing in support of the Central Bank's stability objectives.

In June 2026, gross loans closed at \$82.133.647, up +4,2% compared with December 2025. Net loans grew by 4,9% to \$78.421.992, with the commercial loan and leasing portfolios standing out, having increased by +\$2.954.825 and +\$91.845, respectively, year-to-date (TAM).

LOAN PORTFOLIO

(Period-End Balances – COP
Millions)

	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change	
Gross Loans	82.133.647	78.785.477	3.348.170	4,2
Consumer Loans	26.061.782	25.845.051	216.731	0,8
Commercial Loans	35.756.240	32.801.415	2.954.825	9,0
Microcredit	-	-	-	N.C.
Mortgage Loans	15.265.137	15.066.824	198.313	1,3
Leasing	2.441.804	2.349.958	91.845	3,9
Past-Due Loans	406.130	341.794	64.336	18,8
Loans in Arrears	2.202.554	2.380.435	(177.881)	(7,5)
Provisions	(3.711.655)	(4.035.424)	323.770	8,0
Net Loans	78.421.992	74.750.053	3.671.939	4,9

The retail segment, representing 50,3% of gross loans (consumer plus mortgage) at end-June 2026, had a combined outstanding balance of \$41.326.919, maintaining stable, moderate growth compared with year-end.

The consumer loan portfolio, comprising payroll-deducted loans, vehicle loans, unsecured personal loans, revolving credit facilities, retail credit cards and personal overdrafts, increased by +0,8% during the period. Payroll-deducted loans account for the largest share of consumer loans, followed by unsecured personal loans and credit cards. The commercial portfolio also grew, increasing by 9,0% compared with year-end.

The mortgage portfolio increased by 1,3%, equivalent to an absolute change of +\$198.313. At the end of the first half of 2026, this segment represented 18,6% of gross loans.

The performing business (commercial) loan portfolio also recorded a +9,0% change versus December 2025, representing absolute growth of +\$2.954.825. This reflects BBVA's commitment to the business sector during the first half of 2026, positioning the Bank as a partner that supports new initiatives through financing.

a. Customer Funds

At the end of the first half of 2026, customer funds were managed in line with the Bank's liquidity needs, creating attractive investment opportunities for customers, particularly in term products. Total customer funds increased by 7,3% during the half-year, up +\$6.100.819 to \$89.738.941 at end-June. Total customer deposits increased by 7,5%, or +\$6.190.258, reflecting depositors' confidence.

CUSTOMER FUNDS
(COP Millions)

	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change	
Demand Deposits	7.778.539	8.436.683	(658.144)	(7,8)
Savings Deposits	37.660.536	33.763.105	3.897.431	11,5
Certificates of Term Deposit	42.159.277	39.107.567	3.051.710	7,8
Other Deposits	590.733	691.473	(100.740)	(14,6)
Total Customer Deposits	88.189.085	81.998.828	6.190.258	7,5
Debt Securities in Issue	1.549.856	1.639.294	(89.438)	(5,5)
Total Customer Funds	89.738.941	83.638.122	6.100.819	7,3

Transaction deposits (current and savings accounts) closed June 2026 with a combined balance of \$45.439.075, representing 50,6% of total customer funds. Debt securities in issue stood at \$1.549.856, down -5,5% compared with December 2025.

b. Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratio

For BBVA, prioritizing growth and financial efficiency in capital management is of utmost importance to ensure a strong base providing financial support to investors, customers and employees.

The Bank's book equity increased by 3,8% compared with the previous year-end to \$7.292.248 million. Total regulatory capital (eligible capital) closed the first half of 2026 at \$8.663.923 million, up 6,1%. Required regulatory capital under Colombian regulations stood at \$7.084.605 million (+0,9%), resulting in a strong capital surplus of \$1.579.318 million, 37,5% higher than in December 2025. This confirms the structural strength of BBVA's balance sheet and its substantial headroom over prevailing capital requirements.

REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

(COP Millions)

	Jun-26	Dec-25	%
Book Equity	7.292.248	7.022.791	3,8
Eligible Regulatory Capital	8.663.923	8.167.026	6,1
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	6.258.733	5.893.391	6,2
Additional Tier 1 Capital	825.872	825.872	-
Tier 2 Capital	1.579.318	1.447.763	9,1
Total Regulatory Capital	8.663.923	8.167.026	6,1
Required Regulatory Capital	7.084.605	7.018.644	0,9

Capital Surplus	1.579.318	1.148.382	37,5
Risk-Weighted Assets and Contingent Exposures	51.709.544	50.998.867	1,4
Value at Risk (VaR)	421.617	385.570	9,3
Operational Value at Risk (VeRRO)	540.491	517.384	4,5
Capital Adequacy Ratio Excluding VaR	16,16	16,01	15 bps
Capital Adequacy Ratio Including VaR (Minimum 11,5%)	13,80	13,38	42 bps
Tier 1 (%) ¹	10,75	10,75	0 bps
1 Tier 1 capital relative to risk-weighted assets			
2 Fully-Loaded SFC Minimum			
1 Referred to internationally as the BIS Ratio			

Risk-weighted assets closed the period at \$51.709.544 million, up 1,4%. Market value at risk (VaR) increased by 9,3% to \$421.617 million, while operational value at risk (VeRRO) grew by 4,5% to \$540.491 million.

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio including VaR closed June 2026 at 13,80%, improving by 42 bps from the 13,38% reported in December 2025. This indicator is comfortably above the 11,5% minimum required under current regulations for systemically important institutions. The capital adequacy ratio excluding VaR increased to 16,16% (+15 bps), while the Tier 1 capital ratio remained stable at 10,75%. This performance reflects highly efficient capital management designed to support sustainable business growth and absorb potential unexpected losses.

c. Income Statement

The following are BBVA Colombia's cumulative results at the end of the first half of 2026 compared with June 2025:

CUMULATIVE INCOME STATEMENT (COP Millions)				
	Jun-26	Jun-25	TAM Change	
Loan Portfolio	5.079.708	4.543.671	536.037	11,8
Interest Expense	(3.135.957)	(2.900.729)	(235.229)	8,1
NET INTEREST INCOME	1.943.750	1.642.942	300.808	18,3
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	219.771	105.121	114.650	109,1
Investment Portfolio	839.673	661.310	178.363	27,0
Dividends	23.208	30.180	(6.972)	(23,1)
Other Income	214.176	137.663	76.514	55,6
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	1.077.057	829.152	247.905	29,9
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	3.240.579	2.577.215	663.363	25,7
Net Impairment Charges	(827.170)	(879.000)	51.830	(5,9)
General Administrative Expenses	(1.660.534)	(1.487.043)	(173.491)	12
Personnel Expenses	(599.677)	(466.405)	(133.273)	28,6
General Expenses	(360.402)	(334.350)	(26.052)	7,8
Levies and Taxes	(190.118)	(169.986)	(20.131)	11,8
Other	(502.677)	(496.946)	(5.731)	1,2
Operational Risk	(7.660)	(19.356)	11.696	(60,4)
OPERATING EXPENSES	(2.487.704)	(2.366.043)	(121.661)	5,1

PROFIT BEFORE TAX	752.875	211.172	541.702	256,5
Income Tax	(283.538)	(75.380)	(208.158)	276,1
NET PROFIT	469.337	135.793	333.544	245,6

The following are BBVA Colombia's cumulative results at the end of the first half of 2026 compared with June 2025:

Net interest income increased by 18,3% year-on-year. Income from the loan portfolio increased by \$536.037, while interest expenses increased by \$235.229. Consequently, net interest income increased by \$300.808 to \$1.943.750.

Net fee and commission income increased by 109,1%, while other operating income (including the investment portfolio and other items) contributed to gross operating income of \$3.240.579, up 25,7% from the previous year.

Net impairment charges (provisions) closed at (\$827.170), representing a 5,9% reduction in expense and reflecting improved origination quality. Operating expenses increased by 5,1%.

Finally, BBVA Colombia recorded net profit of \$469.337 as of June 2026, 245,6% higher than the profit for the comparable period of the previous year (\$135.793), evidencing a strong recovery in operating profitability.

d. Performance Measures and Indicators

Sound risk management throughout BBVA Colombia Group enables it to conduct its business while maintaining good asset-quality indicators and a prudent risk profile.

At end-June 2026, the loan-portfolio quality indicator stood at 3,68%, while the past-due loan coverage ratio was 168%.

LOANS IN ARREARS AND COVERAGE			
(COP Millions)			
	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change
Gross Loans	82.133.647	78.785.477	4,2%
Total Past-Due Loans	2.608.684	2.722.229	-4,2%
Past-Due Loans	406.130	341.794	18,8%
Loans in Arrears	2.202.554	2.380.435	-7,5%

Loan Portfolio Ratios	%	%	%	
Past-Due Loans	0,49	0,43	0,06	
Arrears-Based Loan Quality Ratio	2,68	3,02	-0,34	
Provisions	3.711.655	4.035.424	-8,02%	
Coverage of Loans in Arrears	168,52	169,52	-1,01	

Consolidated Results

At the end of Q2 2026, BBVA Colombia's total assets stood at \$118.877.949, up 7,91%, or + \$8.713.013. This was mainly attributable to increases in loans and leasing receivables (+ \$3.348.170), derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (+\$3.536.053), and investments (+\$3.393.123), partly offset by a decrease in cash and cash equivalents (-\$573.964).

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Period-End Balances – COP Millions)

	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.240.531	8.814.495	(573.964)	(6,51)
Derivative Financial Instruments and Spot Transactions	11.750.631	8.214.578	3.536.053	43,05
Investments	12.569.999	9.176.876	3.393.123	36,97
Loans and Leasing Receivables	82.133.647	78.785.477	3.348.170	4,25
Impairment Allowance	(2.590.815)	(2.926.983)	336.168	11,49
Other Assets	6.773.957	8.100.493	(1.326.537)	(16,38)
Total Assets	118.877.949	110.164.937	8.713.013	7,91
Deposits and Other Customer Funding	88.183.728	81.996.837	6.186.892	7,55
Liability Positions in Market Transactions	1.364.816	1.609.135	(244.319)	(15,18)
Financial Instruments at Fair Value	10.588.273	8.290.810	2.297.463	27,71
Banks and Other Financial Obligations	4.855.745	4.462.424	393.321	8,81
Debt Securities in Issue	1.549.856	1.639.294	(89.438)	(5,46)
Tax Liabilities	446.922	502.937	(56.015)	(11,14)
Accrued Liabilities and Provisions	437.203	326.421	110.782	33,94
Accounts Payable	1.402.327	2.069.542	(667.215)	(32,24)
Employee Benefit Obligations	393.981	437.095	(43.114)	(9,86)
Other Liabilities	1.324.715	959.709	365.006	38,03
Total Liabilities	110.547.566	102.294.203	8.253.363	8,07
Share Capital	111.002	111.002	-	-
Share Premium	1.549.007	1.549.007	-	-

Non-Controlling Interests	10.040	12.502	(2.462)	(19,69)
Reserves and Earmarked Funds	4.685.640	4.417.839	267.801	6,06
Surplus	1.499.737	1.327.008	172.729	13,02
Profit or Loss	474.957	453.376	21.582	4,76
Equity	8.330.383	7.870.733	459.650	5,84
Total Liabilities and Equity	118.877.949	110.164.937	8.713.013	7,91

Regarding the Bank's liquidity resources, cash and cash equivalents decreased by -\$573.964 compared with year-end 2025. Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions closed at \$11.750.631, an increase of \$3.536.053.

Investments increased by +\$3.393.123, closing at \$12.569.999. Loans and leasing receivables rose by 4,25%, or +\$3.348.170, to \$82.133.647 at end-June 2026. This performance was supported by customer-centric strategies that strengthened accessibility through digital products and value propositions.

The impairment account, comprising specific and general loan-loss provisions, recorded a positive change of \$336.168 (11,49%), reducing its negative balance. Other assets declined by -16,38%, or -\$1.326.537.

On the liability side, total liabilities increased by 8,07% at the end of Q2 2026, mainly due to growth in deposits and other customer funding of +\$6.186.892 and financial instruments at fair value of +\$2.297.463. Accrued liabilities and provisions increased by 33,94%, or \$110.782, closing at \$437.203.

Financial instruments at fair value closed at \$10.588.273, representing an increase of 27,71%, or \$2.297.463, compared with year-end 2025. Borrowings from banks and other financial obligations increased by +\$393.321. Debt securities in issue decreased by -\$89.438.

Accounts payable decreased by -32,24% (-\$667.215), while employee benefit obligations fell by -\$43.114. Other liabilities increased by 38,03%, or +\$365.006, closing at \$1.324.715.

Finally, equity increased by +5,84% to \$8.330.383 as of June 2026. This change reflects movements in reserves and current-period earnings under the Bank's strategic plan.

e. Loan Portfolio

During the second quarter of 2026, BBVA's loan portfolio continued to reflect the country's macroeconomic developments, characterized by inflation management and Banco de la República's interest-rate decisions. The improvement in arrears continued, alongside a reduction in provisions, as the Bank pursued sound growth that benefits customers.

At end-June 2026, gross loans stood at \$82.133.647 million, up +4,25% (+\$3.348.170 million) versus December 2025. Net loans closed at \$79.542.831 million, an increase of 4,86%. The commercial segment stood out, growing by 9,22% (+\$3.276.058 million).

LOAN PORTFOLIO

(Period-End Balances – COP Millions)

	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change	
Gross Loans	82.133.647	78.785.477	3.348.170	4,25
Consumer Loans	27.550.279	27.678.835	(128.556)	(0,46)
Commercial Loans	38.824.557	35.548.499	3.276.058	9,22
Microcredit	2	2	-	-
Mortgage Loans	15.207.210	14.935.184	272.026	1,82
Employees	551.598	622.956	(71.358)	(11,45)
Provisions	(2.590.815)	(2.926.983)	336.168	11,49
Net Loans	79.542.831	75.858.494	3.684.337	4,86

The retail segment (consumer plus mortgage loans) closed June 2026 at \$42.757.489 million, representing 52,1% of total gross loans (versus 54,1% in December 2025). This segment increased by 0,34% compared with the previous year-end.

Within the retail segment, consumer loans closed at \$27.550.279 million, down -0,46% (-\$128.556 million) versus December 2025. By contrast, the mortgage portfolio increased by 1,82%, equivalent to +\$272.026 million, reaching \$15.207.210 million. At the end of Q2 2026, mortgages accounted for 18,5% of gross loans.

Finally, at end-June 2026, the continued improvement in the loan portfolio was reflected in a reduction in the balance of provisions to \$2.590.815 million. This represents a decrease of \$336.168 million (11,49%) from the \$2.926.983 million reported in December 2025.

f. Customer Funds

At the end of the first half of 2026, total customer funds increased by 7,29%, or +\$6.097.454, to \$89.733.584. This change was mainly attributable to higher demand deposits of +\$3.135.181 (7,31%) and term deposits of +\$3.051.710 (7,80%), partly offset by a decrease in outstanding debt securities of -\$89.438 (-5,46%).

CUSTOMER FUNDS (COP Millions)				
	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change	
Demand Deposits	46.024.451	42.889.270	3.135.181	7,31
Term Deposits	42.159.277	39.107.567	3.051.710	7,80
Total Customer Deposits	88.183.728	81.996.837	6.186.892	7,55
Debt Securities in Issue	1.549.856	1.639.294	(89.438)	(5,46)
Total Customer Funds	89.733.584	83.636.131	6.097.454	7,29

g. Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Bank's book equity closed at \$8.330.383, a change of 5,84%. Total regulatory capital amounted to \$8.673.053 as of June 2026, up 6,01%. Required regulatory capital stood at \$7.230.455, implying a capital surplus of \$1.442.598.

Risk-weighted assets and contingent exposures closed at \$52.035.383. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio including VaR stood at 13,79%, above the required minimum of 11,5%. This performance reflects efficient capital management, enabling continuity, supporting business growth and absorbing unexpected losses.

REGULATORY CAPITAL AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

(COP Millions)

	Jun-26	Dec-25	%
Book Equity	8.330.383	7.870.733	5,84
Eligible Regulatory Capital	8.673.053	8.181.430	6,01
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	6.267.864	5.907.796	6,09
Additional Tier 1 Capital	825.872	825.872	-
Tier 2 Capital	1.579.318	1.447.763	9,09
Deductions for Securitizations Rated Below CCC			-
Total Regulatory Capital	8.673.053	8.181.430	6,01
Required Regulatory Capital	7.230.455	7.102.499	1,80
Capital Surplus	1.442.598	1.078.931	33,71
Risk-Weighted Assets and Contingent Exposures	52.035.383	51.338.219	1,36
Value at Risk (VaR)	401.939	401.939	-
Capital Adequacy Ratio Excluding VaR	16,67	16,07	60,12
Capital Adequacy Ratio Including VaR (Minimum 11,5%)	13,79	13,25	54,75

1 Tier 1 capital relative to risk-weighted assets

--	--	--

h. Income Statement

The following are BBVA Colombia Group's cumulative results at the end of the second quarter of 2026 and the second quarter of 2025:

CUMULATIVE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(COP Millions)

	Jun-26	Jun-25	TAM Change	
Loan Portfolio	4.996.239	4.676.886	319.353	6,83
Interest Expense	(3.135.998)	(2.900.046)	(235.952)	8,14
NET INTEREST INCOME	1.860.241	1.776.840	83.401	4,69
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME	313.763	158.608	155.155	97,82
Investment Portfolio	822.450	635.751	186.699	29,37
- Securities	714.345	422.984	291.361	68,88
- Derivatives	31.779	189.223	(157.444)	(83,21)
- Net Foreign Exchange Differences	76.326	23.544	52.782	224,18
Dividends	23.693	30.561	(6.868)	(22,47)
Other Income	224.949	146.087	78.862	53,98
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	1.071.092	812.399	258.693	31,84
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	3.245.096	2.747.847	497.249	18,10
Net Impairment Charges	(747.158)	(978.034)	230.876	(23,61)
General Administrative Expenses	(1.706.987)	(1.524.904)	(182.083)	11,94
Personnel Expenses	(623.837)	(486.496)	(137.341)	28,23
General Expenses	(363.549)	(337.965)	(25.584)	7,57
Levies and Taxes	(193.096)	(172.279)	(20.817)	12,08
Other	(511.466)	(504.296)	(7.170)	1,42
Operational Risk	(15.039)	(23.868)	8.829	(36,99)
OPERATING EXPENSES	(2.454.145)	(2.502.938)	48.793	(1,95)
Minority Interest	(1.631)	(1.936)	305	(15,75)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	789.320	242.973	546.347	224,86
Income Tax	(314.363)	(98.573)	(215.790)	218,91
NET PROFIT	474.957	144.400	330.557	228,92

Net interest income increased by 4,69% year-on-year. Interest income from the loan portfolio increased by \$319.353, while interest expenses rose by \$235.952. Consequently, net interest income increased by \$83.401.

Net fee and commission income increased by 97,82%, while other operating income rose by 31,84%. The latter was mainly attributable to higher gains from securities (+\$291.361), other income (+\$78.862) and net foreign-exchange differences (+\$52.782), partially offset by decreases in derivatives (-\$157.444) and dividends (-\$6.868).

These results stem from effective initiatives to improve the customer experience and access through digital offerings and a diverse range of transaction banking, investment and financing solutions. Net impairment charges closed at -\$747.158, representing a 23,61% reduction in provisioning expense compared with the previous year, reflecting risk management and provision developments.

General administrative expenses increased by \$182.083 (11,94%) compared with the same period of the previous year. This increase reflected changes of +28,23% in personnel expenses and +7,57% in general expenses. Nevertheless, total operating expenses declined slightly by -1,95% year-on-year.

Finally, BBVA Colombia reported cumulative net profit of \$474.957 at end-June 2026, an increase of \$330.557 (228,92%) compared with the first half of 2025.

Performance Measures and Indicators

Sound risk management throughout BBVA Colombia Group enables it to conduct business while maintaining good asset-quality indicators and a prudent risk profile.

LOAN PORTFOLIO AND COVERAGE (COP Millions)			
	Jun-26	Dec-25	TAM Change
Gross Loans	82.133.647	78.785.477	4,2%
Loan Portfolio Ratios	%	%	%
Provisions	2.590.815	2.926.983	-11,49%
Gross Loan Portfolio Coverage	3,15%	3,72%	-56

Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Risks to Which the Issuer Is Exposed as a Result of Its Investments and Activities Sensitive to Market Fluctuations

Market risk is defined as the possibility that the Group may incur losses due to a decline in portfolio value resulting from changes in the prices of financial instruments to which the Bank is exposed. Although the Group manages its risks on an individual basis, it applies a corporate methodology to manage the market risk arising from its operations, with the primary objectives of limiting potential losses, quantifying the economic capital required to conduct its activities and optimizing the relationship between the level of exposure assumed and target results.

To manage these risks with the greatest possible assurance, the Bank has developed organizational, risk-identification, measurement, control and monitoring policies and systems for the risks inherent in both trading and balance-sheet activities.

Market Risk policies and management remain consistent with the disclosures made as of December 31, 2025.

During the second quarter of 2026, average market risk utilization (VaR) from trading activity stood at COP 8,604 million, representing 37.05% utilization of the authorized internal economic-capital limit. Average interest-rate sensitivity to a 1 bp movement (Delta) was COP -259.94 million, representing 39%% utilization of the authorized internal limit. These utilization levels indicate reduced exposure compared with the previous quarter. Treasury implemented its 2026 strategy based on managing domestic and international customer flows while maintaining stable, low risk exposure, as evidenced by VaR utilization below 50%. This strategy has been effective in the current economic environment, characterized by Banco de la República's cautious approach to rate cuts and a volatile foreign-exchange market.

Market risk developments – Trading: During the second quarter of 2026, daily measurements and controls of utilization against approved internal limits were performed, and senior management was regularly informed of compliance.

The second quarter of 2026 was marked by several international and domestic fundamentals that generated foreign-exchange and interest-rate volatility, requiring active portfolio management. On monetary policy, Banco de la República maintained a contractionary stance, with its benchmark rate around 12%, following a 75-basis-point increase at the June meeting, consistent with the objective of securing convergence of inflation toward its long-term 3% target. The monetary authority has maintained a prudent approach given the persistence of certain price components.

Annual inflation was around 6.14% in June 2026, and the decision was taken to contain inflation expectations and preserve economic stability amid debate over monetary-policy independence.

On the fiscal and political fronts, the environment was characterized by pressure on public finances, with an estimated fiscal deficit of approximately 5.1% of GDP, influencing perceptions of sovereign risk. In addition, the beginning of the pre-election cycle introduced uncertainty which, although it caused no significant disruptions, increased local financial markets' sensitivity to political events.

During the second quarter of 2026, the USD/COP exchange rate was notably volatile. The Colombian peso appreciated by 6.24% during the quarter, closing at COP\$3.440,83.

This exchange-rate trend, which reached a high of COP\$3.796,87, was initially driven by inflows into emerging-market assets and a correction in global risk premiums. However, volatility rose toward quarter-end. This increase was associated with external factors, particularly the escalation of the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East between the United States and Iran, which strengthened the dollar as a safe-haven asset and exerted upward pressure on oil prices.

Although higher crude prices benefit Colombia's terms of trade, the global risk-aversion effect prevailed in the short term, limiting further peso appreciation. Exchange-rate movements proved highly sensitive to external shocks, underscoring the need for Treasury to manage foreign-exchange exposures actively.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity and funding risk is defined as a financial institution's inability to meet payment obligations due to insufficient funds, or the need to resort to exceptionally costly sources of financing in order to meet them.

The principles and guidelines for Liquidity Risk management remain consistent with those disclosed as of December 31, 2025.

During the second quarter, net lending increased by 2.4 Bn COP, while customer funds rose by 3.4 Bn COP. As a result, the customer funding gap narrowed by 603 mM COP, reflecting a smaller difference between the uses and sources of funds. The main balance-sheet liquidity movements were an increase of 2.5 Bn COP in the fixed-income portfolio, a reduction in USD cash holdings and increased short-term wholesale funding.

The Market and Structural Risk area conducts its customary daily monitoring, presenting the Bank's short-term and structural liquidity position together with the different risk indicators, and providing timely reports to senior management.

Liquidity and funding risk metrics triggered no alerts during the quarter.

Changes in the Operational Risk Profile

During the second quarter, the continuous Risk & Control Self-Assessment (R&CSA) process continued to progress. Compared with the previous quarter, the inherent-risk profile showed minimal change for the Bank's most significant risks (assessed in terms of gross operating income – levels 1, 2 and 3). The number of level 1 risks declined following the assessment, which resulted in the removal of risks (-13) and classification of other risks at level 3 (+8), predominantly in Information Technology Management processes.

Among the Bank's most significant risks (level 1) are those relating to an appropriate control environment within business units and those resulting from weaknesses in customer authentication and data security through the application of cryptographic standards. The decrease in the share of level 2 risks reflects their migration to level 3 as part of continuous assessment.

Reporting Date	Number of Risks by Inherent Risk Level					
	1	2	3	4	5	Other ¹
Mar 26	3%	29%	64%	2%	1%	1%
Jun 26	1%	25%	68%	3%	1%	2%

Regarding the residual-risk profile, levels 4 and 5 (medium-low criticality) account for 90% of risks, with the remainder in the higher-risk levels (2 and 3).

Reporting Date	Number of Risks by Residual Risk Level					
	1	2	3	4	5	Other ²
Mar 26	0%	1%	6%	49%	43%	1%
Jun 26	0%	1%	5%	47%	43%	4%

For risks at levels 2 and 3, the defined action plans to mitigate them and bring them within acceptable levels continue to be implemented. These plans are monitored by the relevant operational-risk governance committees, which seek to promote active management and timely mitigation decisions. This 6% is concentrated in risks identified in processes for IT solution design, development and maintenance; IT infrastructure management; data protection; applications and infrastructure; and Financial Resources management.

¹ Riesgos que al corte de la información no cuentan con valoración inherente.

² Riesgos que al corte de la información no cuentan con valoración residual.

SFC RTILB Regulatory Requirements

The Outlier Test (PVA) indicator stood at 6.86% at end-June 2026, down from 9.72% at end-December 2025. This decrease was mainly explained by interest-rate movements of up to 155 bps at the three- and four-year tenor points, reflecting market expectations surrounding the incoming government, as it is expected .

Corporate Governance

Pursuant to the Basic Legal Circular (External Circular 006/25), Part III, Title V, Chapter I, Annex 1, paragraph 8.4.1.2.2, the following are the material changes to the Corporate Governance chapter of the quarterly periodic report for Q2 2026.

At its ordinary meeting of June 22, 2026, the Board of Directors approved the following:

Changes to the Board of Directors

At the Board of Directors meeting held on April 30, the Board was informed of Camila Escobar Corredor's resignation as a director and from the supporting committees on which she served, effective April 27, 2026.

Board of Directors' Supporting Committees

At an extraordinary meeting held on June 4, BBVA Colombia's Board of Directors approved the following appointments to its supporting committees:

Corporate Governance, Sustainability and Social Responsibility Committee		
Member	Classification	Position
Gloria Amparo Alonso	Independent	Chair
Alberto Charro Pastor	Shareholder Representative	Member

Diversity, Appointments and Remuneration Committee		
Member	Classification	Position
Cristina Vélez Valencia	Independent	Chair
Alberto Charro Pastor	Shareholder Representative	Member

The Comprehensive Risk Committee and the Audit Committee remained unchanged.

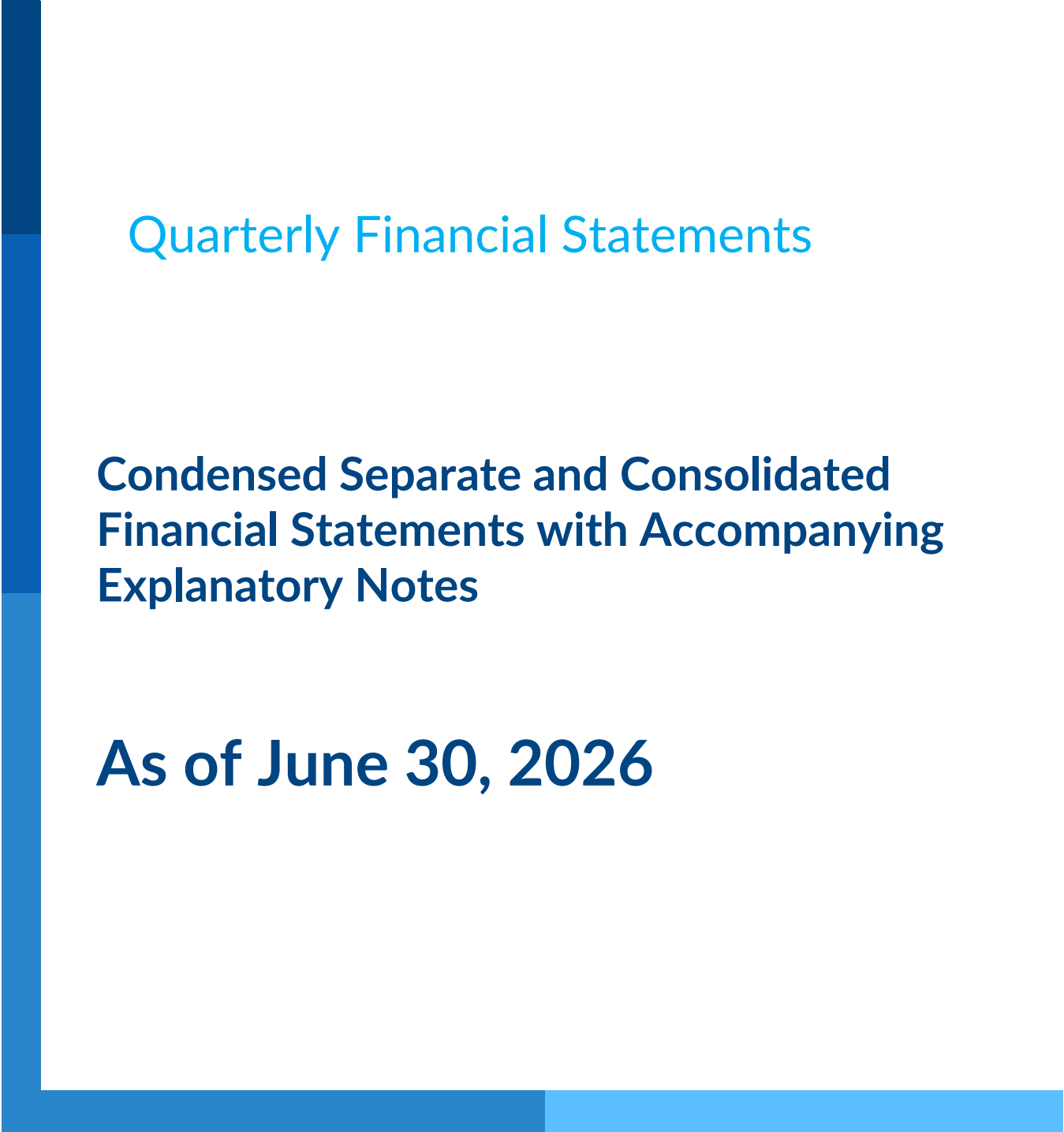
Amendment to the Corporate Governance Code

Amendment to Annex I – Rules of Procedure of the General Meeting of Shareholders, paragraph 3.6, to clarify how shareholders may exercise their right to inspect the minutes of meetings of the General Meeting of Shareholders while safeguarding document integrity and confidentiality.

Amendment to Annex II – Rules of Procedure of the Board of Directors, paragraph 3, Composition, to expressly allow the Board to operate with between 5 and 10 principal members, as provided for in Law 964 of 2005.

Amendment to the Board of Directors Selection, Appointment and Succession Policy, paragraph 2, Requirements, to expressly allow the Board to operate with between 5 and 10 principal members and to establish that at least 25% of these members must be independent, in accordance with Law 964 of 2005.



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Quarterly Financial Statements

**Condensed Separate and Consolidated
Financial Statements with Accompanying
Explanatory Notes**

As of June 30, 2026

Tab 1



Condensed Separate Interim Financial Information and Explanatory Notes

As of June 30, 2026 and for the period from January 1
through June 30, 2026

Bogotá, August 2026

BBVA Colombia

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STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT



**STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL AND
COMPLIANCE WITH THE BYLAWS AND SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING PROVISIONS**

CERTIFICATION OF THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE AND GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

The undersigned Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant of BBVA Colombia S.A., under whose responsibility the condensed separate interim financial statements were prepared, hereby certify:

For the issuance of the condensed separate interim statement of financial position as of June 30, 2026, the condensed interim statements of income and other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended on that date, and the statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period ended on that date, the assertions contained therein have been previously verified and the figures have been faithfully taken from the books of account.

Juan Maria Canel
Legal Representative

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
Accountant
Professional License 62071-T

CONDENSED SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	NOTE	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(8)	\$ 8.177.232	\$ 8.718.680
Investment financial assets, net	(9)	12.406.875	9.047.211
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	(10)	11.750.631	8.214.578
Loans and finance lease operations, net	(11)	79.411.781	75.652.262
Accounts receivable, net	(12)	2.540.003	2.696.047
Tangible assets, net	(13)	660.158	705.315
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	(14)	341.416	385.558
Intangible assets, net	(15)	511.325	459.672
Non-current assets held for sale, net	(16)	185.116	186.135
Other assets, net		80.245	79.277
Income tax asset, net		1.200.432	2.565.967
Deferred tax		320.831	421.158
Current tax	(17)	879.601	2.144.809
Total Assets		117.265.214	108.710.702
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	(18)	88.189.085	81.998.828
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	(10)	11.953.231	9.900.294
Financial obligations	(19)	4.855.745	4.462.424
Investment securities outstanding	(20)	1.549.856	1.639.294
Accounts payable	(21)	1.384.492	2.051.466
Other liabilities		1.324.575	959.517
Employee benefits	(22)	388.514	429.406
Estimated liabilities and provisions	(23)	343.448	246.682
Total Liabilities		109.988.946	101.687.911
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	(24)	111.002	111.002
Share premium		1.549.007	1.549.007
Reserves	(25)	4.685.134	4.417.333
Retained earnings		681.300	677.304
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		249.825	268.145
Total shareholders' equity		7.276.268	7.022.791
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		\$ 117.265.214	\$ 108.710.702

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed separate interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed separate interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Bank's accounting records.

-
Juan María Canel
Legal Representative (1)

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
General Accountant (1)
T.P. 62071-T

Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
Statutory Auditor
T.P. 45048-T
Appointed by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530
(See my report dated August 10 2026)

CONDENSED SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos, except basic earnings per share and number of shares)

		For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	NOTE	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Interest and valuation income					
Loans and finance lease operations		\$ 5.079.707	\$ 4.543.671	\$ 2.646.346	\$ 2.304.606
Valuation of financial instruments, net		733.346	599.442	513.377	233.833
Total interest and valuation income	(28)	5.813.053	5.143.113	3.159.723	2.538.439
Interest and valuation expense					
Customer deposits		-2.895.063	-2.653.142	-1.548.860	-1.340.237
Financial obligations		-240.894	-247.587	-126.484	-119.990
Total interest and valuation expense	(29)	-3.135.957	-2.900.729	-1.675.344	-1.460.227
Total net interest and financial-instrument valuation margin		2.677.096	2.242.384	1.484.379	1.078.212
Impairment of financial assets					
Impairment of loans and finance lease operations, net	(11)	-1.000.008	-1.008.381	-495.634	-456.086
Impairment of non-current assets held for sale	(16)	-8.418	-9.131	-3.735	-4.290
Impairment of property and equipment	(13)	-1.607	-253	110	178
Recovery of other impairments		182.864	138.765	85.326	61.270
Total impairment of financial assets, net		-827.169	-879.000	-413.933	-398.928
Fee and commission income, net					
Fee and commission income		589.449	485.396	304.042	246.385
Fee and commission expense		-369.677	-380.275	-185.343	-191.761
Total fee and commission income, net	(30)	219.772	105.121	118.699	54.624
Other operating expenses, net					
Other operating income		445.385	279.966	131.512	195.100
Income under the equity method		29.898	38.316	12.685	17.973
Other operating expenses		-1.792.107	-1.575.614	-929.096	-779.979
Total other operating expenses, net	(31)	-1.316.824	-1.257.332	-784.899	-566.906
Profit before income tax		752.875	211.173	404.246	167.002
Income tax	(32)	-196.221	-68.681	-102.738	-62.145
Deferred tax	(32)	-87.317	-6.699	-34.541	-2.352
Total profit for the period		\$ 469.337	\$ 135.793	\$ 266.967	\$ 102.505
Basic earnings per common and preferred share (in pesos)	(27)	26,38	7,63	15,01	5,76
Number of subscribed and paid common and preferred shares		17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed separate interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed separate interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Bank's accounting records.

-
Juan María Canel
Legal Representative (1)

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
General Accountant (1)
T.P. 62071-T

Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
Statutory Auditor
T.P. 45048-T
Appointed by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530
(See my report dated August 10 2026)

CONDENSED SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Profit for the period	\$ 469.337	\$ 135.793	\$ 266.967	\$ 102.505
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Losses (gains) on investments accounted for using the equity method	-5.006	1.599	-988	1.228
Share of other comprehensive income of non-controlling interests	-26.491	12.418	18.123	10.343
Related tax	6.046	2.237	-1.128	1.658
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-25.451	16.254	16.007	13.229
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Gains (Losses) on remeasurement of available-for-sale financial assets	28.164	-39.089	70.131	-12.121
Gains on cash flow hedges	0	13.433	0	13.155
Related tax	-21.033	10.262	-42.017	-414
Total items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss	7.131	-15.394	28.114	620
Total other comprehensive income	-18.320	860	44.121	13.849
Total comprehensive income for the period	\$ 451.017	\$ 136.653	\$ 311.088	\$ 116.354

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed separate interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed separate interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Bank's accounting records.

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 (See my report dated August 10 2026)

CONDENSED SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Note	Subscribed and paid-in capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings			Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total shareholders' equity
					Profit for the year	Accumulated results	First-time adoption adjustments under NCIF		
Balance as of December 31 2024		\$ 111.002	\$ 1.549.007	\$ 4.750.950	\$ -368.949	\$ 35.331	\$ 221.280	\$ 255.682	6.554.303
Transfer to retained earnings		0	0	0	368.949	-368.949	0	0	0
Impact from realization of assets revalued in the Opening Statement of Financial Position (ESFA)		0	0	0	0	-35.331	0	0	-35.331
Release of occasional reserve		0	0	-191.623	0	0	0	0	-191.623
Appropriation to occasional reserve		0	0	226.955	0	0	0	0	226.955
Use of legal reserve to offset the 2024 loss		0	0	-368.949	0	368.949	0	0	0
Profit for the year		0	0	0	135.793	0	0	0	135.793
Realization of assets subject to first-time adoption		0	0	0	0	2.426	-2.426	0	0
Valuation of fixed assets		0	0	0	0	0	59	0	59
Deferred taxes (Net)		0	0	0	0	0	-10	0	-10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
Movement in other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0	0	0	-11.639	-11.639
Net deferred taxes		0	0	0	0	0	0	12.499	12.499
Balances as of June 30 2025		\$ 111.002	\$ 1.549.007	\$ 4.417.333	\$ 135.793	\$ 2.426	\$ 218.903	\$ 256.542	6.691.006

	Note	Subscribed and paid-in capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings		First-time adoption adjustments under NCIF	Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total shareholders' equity
					Profit for the year	Accumulated results			
Balance as of December 31 2025		\$ 111.002	\$ 1.549.007	\$ 4.417.333	\$ 458.195	\$ 8.571	\$ 210.538	\$ 268.145	\$ 7.022.791
Transfer to retained earnings	(26)	0	0	0	-458.195	458.195	0	0	0
Impact from realization of assets revalued in the Opening Statement of Financial Position (ESFA)		0	0	0	0	-8.571	0	0	-8.571
Release of occasional reserve	(26)	0	0	-226.955	0	0	0	0	-226.955
Appropriation to occasional reserve	(25)	0	0	602.057	0	-366.531	0	0	235.526
Use of reserves for payment of wealth tax	(25)	0	0	-107.301	0	0	0	0	-107.301
Dividends payable in cash on preferred and common shares	(26)	0	0	0	0	-91.664	0	0	-91.664
Profit for the year	(27)	0	0	0	469.337	0	0	0	469.337
Deferred taxes (Net)		0	0	0	0	0	1.425	0	1.425
Realization of assets subject to first-time adoption - deferred tax impact on PP&E	(34)	0	0	0	0	3.248	-3.248	0	0
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
Movement in other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.333	-3.333
Net deferred taxes		0	0	0	0	0	0	-14.987	-14.987
Balances as of June 30 2026		\$ 111.002	\$ 1.549.007	\$ 4.685.134	\$ 469.337	\$ 3.248	\$ 208.715	\$ 249.825	\$ 7.276.268

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed separate interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed separate interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Bank's accounting records.

Juan María Canel
Legal Representative (1)

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
General Accountant (1)
T.P. 62071-T

Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
Statutory Auditor
T.P. 45048-T
Appointed by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530
(See my report dated August 10 2026)

CONDENSED SEPARATE INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Note	For the six-month periods ended:	
		June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Balance at beginning of period		\$ 8.718.680	\$ 10.880.194
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Disbursements and payments received from customers on loans and finance lease operations - other		-44.108.564	-32.915.704
Payments and receipts - Demand Deposits, net		3.263.679	-655.652
Payments and receipts - Term Deposits, net		3.051.637	2.701.491
Payments and receipts - Other Deposits and Demand Liabilities		594.666	-633.738
Payments, redemptions and income from debt financial instruments and derivatives		37.551.206	32.896.343
Payments to suppliers and employees		-2.998.352	-2.009.888
Interest received from customers on loans and finance lease operations and other		4.564.477	4.123.932
Interest paid on deposits and demand liabilities		-2.894.550	-2.652.675
Income tax paid		908.577	-514.689
Net cash flow used in (provided by) operating activities		-67.224	339.420
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for held-to-maturity investments		-79.219.220	-34.020.820
Proceeds from held-to-maturity investments		78.115.027	32.727.429
Dividends received		14.354	20.938
Acquisition of tangible assets	(13)	-5.733	-11.830
Purchase of intangible assets	(15)	-152.563	-60.938
Sale of property and equipment	(13)	27.977	20.838
Cash inflows related to investing activities		654.439	349.216
Net cash flow used in investing activities		-565.719	-975.167
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments of loans and other financial liabilities		-9.894.960	-2.336.588
Proceeds from loans and other financial liabilities		10.176.703	1.396.024
Dividends paid to owners		-89.860	-772
Cash inflows related to financing activities		92.851	-1.498.095
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		284.734	-2.439.431
Cash and cash equivalents:			

Effect of exchange-rate changes on cash held in foreign currency			-193.239	-217.882
Balance at end of period	(8)	\$	8.177.232 \$	7.587.134

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed separate interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed separate interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Bank's accounting records.

-
Juan María Canel
Legal Representative (1)

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
General Accountant (1)
T.P. 62071-T

Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
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NOTES TO THE CONDENSED SEPARATE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA COLOMBIA S.A.

As of June 30 2026

(Stated in millions of pesos, except the exchange rate, net earnings per share, sale value per share, par value per share and premium paid per share)

1. Reporting Entity

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Colombia S.A. - BBVA Colombia (hereinafter, the "Bank" or "BBVA Colombia") is a subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A., which holds a 77% ownership interest. The Bank is a private banking institution incorporated under Colombian law on April 17, 1956 by Public Deed No. 1160 granted before the Third Notary Office of Bogotá, with a term of duration through December 31, 2099; this term may be extended in accordance with banking laws.

By Resolution No. 3140 dated September 24 1993, the Financial Superintendency of Colombia (hereinafter, the "Superintendency" or "SFC") definitively renewed the Bank's operating authorization.

The Bank's principal activities include lending to public- and private-sector companies and to individuals. It also engages in international banking, privatizations, project finance and other banking activities in general, as well as leasing services.

The Bank conducts its activities from its registered office in Bogotá at Carrera 9 No. 72-21 and through 397 offices, including branches, in-house locations, service centers, agencies, teller extensions and mini-banks located in 130 municipalities in Colombia as of March 31, 2026; as of December 31, 2025, it had 437 offices. Nationwide, the Bank's workforce totaled 5,003 employees at the end of March 2026 and 5,119 employees at the end of December 2025.

In addition, the Bank has 14 financial-services agreements through Non-Bank Correspondents (CNB), representing 71.287 and 64.511 service points as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, respectively.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the Bank had the following subsidiaries, with no changes in its ownership interests between June 30 2026 and December 31 2025:

Subsidiaries	Ownership %	Location
BBVA Asset Management S.A. Trust Company	94,51	Bogotá
BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Brokerage Firm	94,44	Bogotá

The Bank's nationwide workforce totaled 2026 and 2025 employees as of the end of June 4.926 and December 5.119 respectively.

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation of the Condensed Separate Interim Financial Statements

2.1 Applicable accounting standards

The condensed separate interim financial statements as of June 30 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia (NCIF), issued under Decree 2420 of 2015 and subsequent amendments. These accounting and financial reporting standards correspond to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), in the versions accepted in Colombia through the aforementioned Decrees.

Title 4, Chapter 1 of Decree 2420 of 2015, contains exceptions for financial-sector entities proposed by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia (SFC) for prudential reasons in relation to the financial statements.

Title 4, Chapter 2 of Decree 2420 of 2015, contains exceptions for financial-sector entities proposed by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia (SFC). These exceptions relate to the classification and measurement of investments and to the accounting treatment of the loan portfolio and its impairment, for which the provisions of the SFC's Basic Accounting and Financial Circular continue to apply instead of IFRS 9.

The provisions of External Circular 036 of December 2014, apply to impairment of assets received in lieu of payment, regardless of their accounting classification.

Section 4 of Article 2.1.2 of Decree 2420 of 2015 as supplemented by Decree 2496 of 2015 and subsequent amendments, requires application of Article 35 of Law 222 of 1995, which provides that investments in subsidiaries must be recognized in the separate financial statements using the equity method, rather than at cost, fair value or the equity method as provided in IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries.

Article 2.2.1 of Decree 2420 of 2015, as supplemented by Decree 2496 of the same year and subsequent amendments, establishes that post-employment benefits for future retirement or disability pensions must be determined in accordance with IAS 19 - Employee Benefits. However, it requires disclosure of the pension liability calculation using the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016, Articles 1.2.1.18.46 et seq., and, for partial pension commutations, in accordance with Section 5 of Article 2.2.8.8.31 of Decree 1833 of 2016, including the variables used and differences from the calculation performed under the technical framework applicable under NCIF.

Within the framework of the State of Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency, the National Government issued Legislative Decree 0173 of 2026, subsequently amended by Decree 240 of March 12 2026, establishing an extraordinary wealth tax applicable to certain legal entities.

In accordance with Article 18 of Decree 240 of 2026 and considering the regulatory framework applicable to entities supervised by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia, the Bank elected to recognize the wealth tax as a charge to equity through the use of occasional reserves designated for the recognition and payment of that tax obligation.

The accounting standards applicable to the condensed separate interim financial statements differ from those applied to the consolidated separate interim financial statements. In addition, they do not include all information and disclosures required for annual financial statements; accordingly, they should be read together with the annual separate financial statements as of December 31 2025.

These condensed separate interim financial statements were prepared to comply with the legal provisions applicable to the Bank as an independent legal entity. Certain accounting principles may differ from those applied in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, they do not include the adjustments and eliminations required to present the consolidated financial position and consolidated comprehensive income of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank maintains its accounting records in accordance with the Colombian Single Catalog of Financial Information issued by the SFC. For presentation purposes under the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia, certain amounts have been reclassified.

For legal purposes in Colombia, the condensed separate interim financial statements are the primary financial statements and include:

- A condensed separate interim statement of financial position
- A condensed separate interim income statement
- A condensed separate interim statement of other comprehensive income
- A condensed separate interim statement of changes in equity
- A condensed separate interim statement of cash flows
- Selected explanatory notes.

The condensed separate interim financial statements as of June 30 2026, prepared in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia (NCIF) applicable to entities in the financial system, were authorized for issue on August 10 2026 by the Bank's Legal Representative and General Accountant.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The condensed separate interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured using a different basis at each reporting date:

- Investment financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or through OCI.
- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.
- Deposits and/or financial obligations measured at amortized cost.
- Loans measured at amortized cost.
- Available-for-sale investment financial assets measured at fair value.
- Employee benefits relating to pension obligations and other long-term obligations, measured using actuarial discounting techniques.
- Non-current assets held for sale measured at fair value less costs to sell.

The Bank has applied the significant accounting policies, judgments, estimates and assumptions described in Note 3.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Under its bylaws, the Bank closes its accounts and prepares and publishes general-purpose financial statements once a year, on December 31. These are expressed in Colombian pesos, which is the presentation and reporting currency for all purposes. Amounts presented in the financial statements and related disclosures are stated in BBVA Colombia's functional currency, the Colombian peso (COP), considering the economic environment in which the Bank conducts its operations and the currency in which its main cash flows are generated.

2.4 Materiality

In preparing and presenting the financial statements, the Bank has considered the materiality of amounts established in relation to key indicators applicable depending on the item reviewed.

No mandatory accounting principle or measurement criterion that would have a significant effect on the annual financial statements has been omitted in their preparation.

2.5 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used by the Bank in preparing and presenting its condensed separate interim financial statements do not differ from those approved and published in the financial statements for the year ended 2025.

2.6 Changes in the presentation of the financial statements

Condensed separate statement of cash flows

In compliance with paragraph 1 of IAS 41, the following sets out the changes made to the condensed separate statement of cash flows for the period ended June 30 2025, so that the figures are comparable with those for the period ended June 30 2026.

	Balance as of June 30 2025 before changes	Reclassifications	Balance as of June 30 2025 after changes
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 10.880.194	\$ 0	\$ 10.880.194
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Disbursements and payments received from customers on loans and finance lease operations - other	\$ -779.568	\$ -32.136.136	\$ -32.915.704
Payments, redemptions and income from debt financial instruments and derivatives	760.207	32.136.136	32.896.343
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ 339.420	\$ 0	\$ 339.420

During the period, \$32.136.136 was reallocated within operating activities, transferring balances between the items “Disbursements and payments received from customers on loans and finance lease transactions - other” and “Payments and redemptions / proceeds from debt financial instruments and derivatives.” This reflects a review of the nature of the transactions comprising those balances and is intended to ensure that their presentation in the statement of cash flows is consistent with the concept corresponding to each transaction, without affecting total cash flows from operating activities.

3. Judgments and Estimates and Recent Changes in IFRS

3.1 Judgments and estimates

The information contained in these condensed separate financial statements is the responsibility of Bank Management. In preparing them, certain estimates were used to quantify some of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments recognized therein, based on experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

These estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized prospectively, with the effects of the change recorded in the corresponding accounts of the separate income statement, as applicable, beginning in the reporting period in which the relevant reviews are performed.

3.2 Recent IFRS developments

Standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not applicable as of the date of these financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank will adopt those standards on their effective dates in accordance with decrees issued by local authorities.

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new presentation requirements within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. In addition, entities must classify all income and expenses in the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, of which the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management performance measures and income and expense subtotals, and introduces new requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the "roles" identified for the primary financial statements and notes.

In addition, limited-scope amendments were made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, including changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method from "profit or loss" to "operating profit or loss" and removing the optionality surrounding the classification of cash flows from dividends and interest.

2022 Improvements

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 specify the requirements a seller-lessee uses to measure the lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction, to ensure that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

Amendments to IAS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments to IAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by the right to defer settlement
- A right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- Classification is not affected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.

In addition, an entity must disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement depends on compliance with covenants within the following twelve months.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

2023 Improvements

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures about such arrangements. The disclosure requirements are intended to help users of financial statements understand the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

Amendments to IAS 12: International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes were introduced in response to the OECD Pillar Two model rules on preventing base erosion and profit shifting and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception from recognizing and disclosing deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the lack of exchangeability between currencies affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

2024 Improvements

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which permits eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while continuing to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, must not have public accountability, and must have an ultimate or intermediate parent that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 has not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, regarding the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The amendments include:

- Clarification that a financial liability is derecognized on the "settlement date" and an option to derecognize financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date when specified conditions are met.
- Additional guidance on how contractual cash flows should be assessed for financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG) features and similar characteristics.
- Clarifications as to what constitutes financial assets with "non-recourse" features and the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.
- Introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI). The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Nature-dependent Electricity Contracts

In December 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, applicable to nature-dependent electricity contracts. The amendments include:

- Clarify the application of the own-use requirements to contracts within scope.
- Permitting hedge accounting when these contracts are used as hedging instruments.

- Adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine limited-scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS Accounting Standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its related implementation guidance, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

2025 Improvements

Amendments to IAS 21: Translation of Financial Information into Hyperinflationary Currencies

In November 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21, intended to clarify the accounting treatment entities should apply when translating their financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary currency. The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

2026 Improvements

The standards presented below were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026.

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 specify the requirements a seller-lessee uses to measure the lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction, to ensure that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026, and BBVA Colombia is reviewing their impacts and implementation as soon as practicable.

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements provides clarifications for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, particularly those arising from loan agreements subject to agreed conditions or covenants. To *determine* whether a liability may be classified as non-current, the entity's right to defer settlement for at least twelve months must exist at the end of the reporting period. Conditions with which compliance is required at the reporting date affect this classification, whereas conditions that are only required to be met after that date do not affect the existence of the right at the reporting date. In addition, when a liability is classified as non-current but is subject to compliance with conditions within the following twelve months, the entity must disclose information about those conditions, the carrying amount of the related liabilities, and facts or circumstances that may indicate difficulty in complying with them.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026, and BBVA Colombia is reviewing their impacts and implementation as soon as practicable.

IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 introduce new disclosure requirements relating to supplier finance arrangements, including schemes commonly referred to as supply-chain finance, payables finance or reverse factoring. Entities *must provide* information that enables users to understand the effects of these arrangements on their liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk, including the terms and conditions of the arrangements, the carrying amounts of the related liabilities, balances for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance provider, maturity ranges and non-cash changes. IFRS 7 also includes these arrangements among the factors to be considered when assessing and disclosing concentrations and management of liquidity risk.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026, and BBVA Colombia is reviewing their impacts and implementation as soon as practicable.

IAS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendment to IAS 12 - Income Taxes incorporates the requirements relating to International Tax Reform and the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules. An exception is established from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to income taxes arising from Pillar Two. Entities must disclose that they have applied this exception and separately present the current tax expense or income related to those rules. In addition, when Pillar Two legislation has been enacted or substantively enacted but is not yet effective, the entity must disclose known or reasonably estimable information that enables users to understand its potential exposure, including qualitative and quantitative information when available.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026, and BBVA Colombia is reviewing their impacts and implementation as soon as practicable.

IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The amendment to IAS 21 introduces specific requirements for situations involving a lack of exchangeability, establishing criteria for determining when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and how to estimate a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The entity must assess its ability to obtain the other currency for a specified purpose and, when it determines that the currency is not exchangeable, estimate a rate that reflects the economic conditions prevailing at the measurement date. The amendments also introduce new disclosures on the restrictions causing the lack of exchangeability, affected transactions, assets and liabilities, the exchange rates used, the techniques and assumptions used in estimating them, and the risks arising from the situation.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026, and BBVA Colombia is reviewing their impacts and implementation as soon as practicable.

IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

As a consequence of the amendments to IAS 21, adjustments are made to IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of IFRS, mainly to the requirements relating to severe hyperinflation and lack of exchangeability. The amendments update the references and conditions used to assess a functional currency in severe hyperinflation scenarios, aligning them with the new exchangeability criteria established by IAS 21. These provisions are primarily relevant to entities undertaking first-time adoption of IFRS.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian conceptual framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026, and BBVA Colombia is reviewing their impacts and implementation as soon as practicable.

4. Comparison of Information and Seasonality

4.1 Comparison of information

The condensed separate interim financial statements as of June 30 2026 are presented in accordance with the presentation formats required by IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, with the objective of adapting the content of public financial information of credit institutions to the mandatory condensed separate interim financial statement formats.

The accompanying condensed separate interim financial statements present the entity's financial information as of June 30 2026. In accordance with IAS 34, comparative information is presented as follows:

- The Statement of Financial Position is compared with information as of December 31 2025.
- The Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 are compared with the same period ended June 30, 2025, and the quarter (three months) ended June 30, 2026 is compared with the same period ended June 30, 2025.
- Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 are compared with the same period ended June 30, 2025.

4.2 Seasonality

The nature of the most significant transactions carried out by the Group fundamentally corresponds to the typical activities of financial institutions; consequently, they are not significantly affected by seasonality. Therefore, no specific seasonality disclosures are included in these notes as of June 30 2026.

5. Business Segments

5.1 Description of Segments

For BBVA, it is essential to provide customers with value opportunities tailored to their needs. Accordingly, the Bank manages and assesses the performance of its operations by business segment, and transactions between segments are carried out under regulated commercial terms and conditions. This disclosure explains how the Bank managed its business segments as of June 30, 2026, compared with the comparative separate interim statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and the condensed separate interim statement of income as of June 30, 2025.

To conduct its commercial activities, BBVA Colombia has established a specialized banking structure to serve different business segments, as follows:

- **Commercial Banking:** responsible for managing the retail business and the individual customer segment. Commercial Banking manages the entire individual customer segment, comprising consumer lending, mortgages, payment methods and consumer finance.
- **Business and Institutional Banking (BEI):** responsible for managing corporate customers in the public and private sectors.
- **Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB):** the banking unit responsible for corporate clients, as well as treasury and investment banking operations. Corporate and Investment

Banking Colombia is the Bank area responsible for serving large corporate clients and Financial Institutions, offering, in addition to traditional financial products, high-value-added services and products that enable clients to achieve their objectives in different local and international markets.

- **Assets and Liabilities Committee (COAP):** a unit that manages the Bank's liquidity and establishes transfer prices for funding and loan portfolios to and from the other banking units mentioned above.

Likewise, business segments have been defined within these banking units in order to effectively direct commercial activities according to customer profiles and within the Bank's strategic objectives for franchise growth in Colombia.

5.2 Other segments

The remaining segments group banking units other than those mentioned above, such as Central Areas and Support Areas.

5.3 Allocation of operating expenses

With respect to the accounting for BBVA Colombia's direct and indirect expenses, these are recorded in each cost center that generates the expenses. However, if, after this allocation, certain items remain in central-area cost centers, they are allocated to the banking units through the expense-allocation line, based on distribution criteria established by the business areas of the Bank's General Management.

5.4. Cross-selling

When two business areas are involved in the sale or placement of Bank products, the actual accounting recognition of the profit from the transaction is recorded in a single area to avoid duplication. However, the Bank has cross-selling agreements under which the profitability generated by such sales is analyzed and a percentage is established to remunerate the banking unit or business area that originated the transaction, reducing by the same amount the profitability of the other banking unit in which the profit was initially recorded, using the Bank's clearing accounts.

Segment Results as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025

The following provides a breakdown of the accumulated balance sheet amounts as of June 2026 and December 2025, by business segment:

Condensed Separate Interim Statement of Financial Position by Segment

June 30 2026

Item	Total Bank	Commercial Banking	BEI	CIB	COAP	Other
Cash and Central Banks	\$ 3.646.524	\$ 2.152.628	\$ 4.161	\$ 9.560	\$ 774.504	\$ 705.671
Financial Intermediaries	4.885.876	3.953.327	14.810.497	-6.807.202	-4.125.294	-2.945.452
Securities Portfolio	23.868.682	0	0	17.301.544	6.567.138	0
Net Credit Investment	79.741.203	45.528.568	22.082.044	11.894.770	67.179	168.642
Consumer	21.270.805	21.119.293	988	628	0	149.896
Cards	5.040.359	5.037.691	317	51	0	2.300
Mortgage	14.599.990	14.584.383	3.394	2	0	12.211
Corporate	39.029.844	4.761.291	22.179.209	12.019.395	67.179	2.770
Other	3.781.993	3.392.563	361.638	15.820	0	11.972
Impairment	-3.981.788	-3.366.653	-463.502	-141.126	0	-10.507
Net fixed assets	1.274.662	149.145	2.266	38.701	0	1.084.550
Other Assets	3.848.267	775.050	-629.125	-1.199.941	409.011	4.493.272
Total Assets	\$ 117.265.214	\$ 52.558.718	\$ 36.269.843	\$ 21.237.432	\$ 3.692.538	\$ 3.506.683
Financial Intermediaries	1.025.225	16.983.324	12.705.865	141.578	-31.774.887	2.969.345
Customer Funds	90.180.419	34.644.894	21.708.907	8.126.579	25.696.929	3.110
Demand	8.026.153	2.808.700	3.541.816	1.673.872	0	1.765
Savings	37.650.578	19.192.000	12.221.100	6.236.177	0	1.301
CDTs	42.143.165	12.644.194	5.945.991	216.530	23.336.406	44
Bonds	2.360.523	0	0	0	2.360.523	0
Other Liabilities	18.783.302	1.256.234	1.496.608	11.509.947	2.059.746	2.460.767
Total Liabilities	\$ 109.988.946	\$ 52.884.452	\$ 35.911.380	\$ 19.778.104	\$ -4.018.212	\$ 5.433.222

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of June 30 2026.

December 31 2025

Item	Total Bank	Commercial Banking	BEI	CIB	COAP	Other
Cash and Central Banks	\$ 3.933.094	\$ 2.309.604	\$ -988	\$ 17.955	\$ 725.983	\$ 880.540
Financial Intermediaries	5.386.942	4.031.555	13.332.087	3.904.488	-13.818.608	-2.062.580
Securities Portfolio	17.270.997	0	0	10.780.820	6.490.177	0
Net Credit Investment	75.798.641	44.769.161	20.048.111	10.932.155	40	49.174
Consumer	21.659.118	21.620.668	1.379	669	0	36.402
Cards	4.403.565	4.401.760	258	51	0	1.496

Mortgage	14.435.477	14.432.670	2.266	4	0	537
Corporate	35.717.785	4.418.201	20.241.667	11.052.170	40	5.707
Other	3.901.702	3.678.365	213.679	14	0	9.644
Impairment	-4.319.006	-3.782.503	-411.138	-120.753	0	-4.612
Net fixed assets	1.269.247	168.744	2.602	34.911	0	1.062.990
Other Assets	5.051.781	125.475	56.811	1.382.117	464.859	3.022.519
Total Assets	\$ 108.710.702	\$ 51.404.539	\$ 33.438.623	\$ 27.052.446	\$ -6.137.549	\$ 2.952.643
Financial Intermediaries	1.547.863	18.200.591	10.116.500	10.372.528	-39.251.141	2.109.385
Customer Funds	84.029.292	31.965.483	20.689.621	6.421.315	24.950.262	2.611
Demand	8.709.422	2.732.849	4.172.952	1.802.040	0	1.581
Savings	33.766.493	17.819.253	11.408.370	4.537.861	0	1.009
CDTs	39.103.227	11.413.381	5.108.299	81.414	22.500.112	21
Bonds	2.450.150	0	0	0	2.450.150	0
Other Liabilities	16.110.756	1.466.508	1.155.531	9.337.170	1.929.879	2.221.668
Total Liabilities	\$ 101.687.911	\$ 51.632.582	\$ 31.961.652	\$ 26.131.013	\$ -12.371.000	\$ 4.333.664

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of December 31 2025.

Analysis of the balance sheet by banking unit as of June 30, 2026 shows that the units with the largest shares of the Bank's total assets of \$117.265.214 are Commercial Banking at 44,8%, Business and Institutional Banking (BEI) at 30,9%, and Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) at 18,1%.

An account-by-account analysis shows that BBVA's cash and central banks line recorded a -7,29% change, a decrease of \$286.570. The securities portfolio increased by 38,20%, or \$6.597.685, driven mainly by growth in the CIB segment of +\$6.520.724, with the aim of maximizing returns through resource management.

Net lending increased by 5,20%, representing an increase of \$3.942.562. This growth was mainly explained by the performance of BEI (+\$2.033.933) and Commercial Banking (+\$759.407), together with a reduction in impairment of +\$337.218.

Total assets increased by 7,87%, or \$8.554.512, with notable closing balances in Commercial Banking of \$52.558.718 and BEI of \$36.269.843. On the liabilities side, the business units with the largest shares of customer funds are Commercial Banking at 38,4%, COAP at 28,5% and BEI at 24,1%.

CDTs grew by \$3.039.938, or 7,77%, compared with December 31, 2025. COAP accounts for 55,37% of the Bank's total balance of these instruments.

The following provides a breakdown of the accumulated income statement for the periods ended June 2026 and 2025 by business segment:

June 30 2026

Item	Total Bank	Commercial Banking	BEI	CIB	COAP	Other
Net Interest Income	\$ 2.384.447	\$ 2.023.422	\$ 686.794	\$ 339.303	\$ -511.545	\$ -153.527
Net Fees and Commissions	377.337	173.081	148.036	88.840	-2.887	-29.733
Other Financial Transactions	228.864	55.344	34.883	188.926	-28.094	-22.195
Other Net Ordinary Income	-139.657	-29.167	-7.358	-9.723	-104.551	11.142
Gross Margin	\$ 2.850.991	2.222.680	862.355	607.346	-647.077	-194.313
General Administrative Expenses	-1.146.232	-528.652	-97.784	-92.917	-115	-426.764
Personnel Expenses	-539.025	-189.825	-54.002	-33.804	-537	-260.857
General Expenses	-502.606	-278.330	-21.483	-40.975	1.858	-163.676
Taxes (Contributions and Taxes)	-104.601	-60.497	-22.299	-18.138	-1.436	-2.231
Amortization and Depreciation	-91.406	-24.589	-407	-2.246	0	-64.164
Expense Allocations	0	-306.812	-92.677	-30.640	-32.338	462.467
Net Margin	\$ 1.613.353	\$ 1.362.627	\$ 671.487	\$ 481.543	\$ -679.530	\$ -222.774
Impairment Loss on Assets	-1.026.577	-883.115	-96.574	-14.958	22	-31.952
Provisions	-9.471	-3.622	-3.012	-495	17	-2.359
Other Non-ordinary Results	175.570	152.411	3.117	2	10	20.030
Profit Before Tax	\$ 752.875	628.301	575.018	466.092	-679.481	-237.055
Tax	-283.538	-231.528	-216.558	-175.553	250.785	89.316
Profit After Tax	\$ 469.337	\$ 396.773	\$ 358.460	\$ 290.539	\$ -428.696	\$ -147.739

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of June 30 2026.

June 30 2025

Item	Total Bank	Commercial Banking	BEI	CIB	COAP	Other
Net Interest Income	\$ 1.909.458	\$ 1.579.695	\$ 506.252	\$ 251.975	\$ -237.778	\$ -190.686
Net Fees and Commissions	249.174	-144.777	341.246	106.404	-5.038	-48.661
Other Financial Transactions	172.821	36.555	42.170	182.168	-92.511	4.439

Item	Total Bank	Commercial Banking	BEI	CIB	COAP	Other
Other Net Ordinary Income	-135.276	-35.604	-9.073	-5.333	-87.377	2.111
Gross Margin	\$ 2.196.177	1.435.869	880.595	535.214	-422.704	-232.797
General Administrative Expenses	-983.037	-573.462	-70.182	-58.995	-1.911	-278.487
Personnel Expenses	-422.030	-193.771	-42.446	-25.572	1	-160.242
General Expenses	-475.045	-327.540	-12.795	-17.399	-790	-116.521
Taxes (Contributions and Taxes)	-85.962	-52.151	-14.941	-16.024	-1.122	-1.724
Amortization and Depreciation	-82.258	-24.205	-360	-2.437	0	-55.256
Expense Allocations	0	-191.658	-70.740	-28.075	-29.120	319.593
Net Margin	\$ 1.130.882	\$ 646.544	\$ 739.313	\$ 445.707	\$ -453.735	\$ -246.947
Impairment Loss on Assets	-1.032.398	-897.185	-79.385	-33.183	0	-22.645
Provisions	-11.147	-4.062	-246	-437	-705	-5.697
Other Non-ordinary Results	123.836	87.823	25.364	0	22	10.627
Profit Before Tax	\$ 211.173	-166.880	685.046	412.087	-454.418	-264.662
Corporate income tax	-75.380	58.107	-202.048	-123.342	134.421	57.482
Profit After Tax	\$ 135.793	\$ -108.773	\$ 482.998	\$ 288.745	\$ -319.997	\$ -207.180

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of June 30 2025.

Analysis of the income statements for the first half of 2026 shows that the business unit generating the highest profit after tax (BDI) for the Bank was Commercial Banking at \$396.773, closely followed by BEI at \$358.460.

The Bank's net interest income increased significantly by 24,88% compared with June 2025, from \$1.909.458 to \$2.384.447. This result was supported by growth in Commercial Banking of +\$443.727 and BEI of +\$180.542.

The Bank's gross margin increased by 29,82% compared with the same period of 2025. Commercial Banking's performance stands out, with its gross margin increasing by \$786.811.

General and administrative expenses increased by 16,60%, or \$163.195, driven mainly by growth in personnel expenses of +\$116.995.

Finally, impairment losses on assets improved (expense decreased) by \$5.821 for the Bank as a whole, with Commercial Banking standing out, where impairment decreased by \$14.070. The Bank's profit after tax (BDI) increased by \$333.544 compared with June 2025

6. Market, Interest Rate and Structural Risk Management

The Risk Management principles and policies, as well as the tools and procedures, continue to follow the recognition criteria under IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures. In the normal course of its activities, the Bank is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and structural risk. For comparative purposes, no changes requiring disclosure in this report were identified between the information as of June 30 2026 and that presented in the separate financial statements as of December 31 2025,

In accordance with the transitional instructions of External Circular 17 of 2023 issued by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia regarding credit risk, beginning in February 2025 the Bank started rebuilding countercyclical provisions for the consumer loan portfolio in accordance with the plan reported to the supervisory authority.

7. Fair Value

Under IFRS 13, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants in the principal market at the measurement date or, in its absence, in the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that time.

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, which is equivalent to the transaction price unless there is evidence to the contrary in an active market. Subsequently, depending on the nature of the financial instrument, it may continue to be carried at fair value through adjustments in profit or loss or equity, or at amortized cost.

When applicable, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using a quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is considered active when quoted prices can be obtained readily and regularly from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group and/or pricing service and those prices represent actual market transactions occurring regularly between independent parties on an arm's-length basis.

The Group uses widely recognized valuation models to determine the fair value of common and simpler financial instruments, such as interest-rate and currency swaps, which use only observable market data and require limited management judgment and estimation.

Accordingly, the Group uses valuation methodologies and average market prices as the basis for determining the fair value of its financial instruments. These prices are provided by valuation pricing vendors Precia S.A. and PIP Colombia S.A., selected by the entity and authorized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia to perform this function.

When no quoted price exists in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The objective of the valuation techniques is to determine a fair value that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been established by market participants on an independent basis.

For financial instruments that are traded infrequently, varying degrees of judgment are required depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument, which requires additional work during the valuation process.

Valuation Techniques

Valuation Techniques Approach - **BBVA** Colombia will use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient information is available to determine the fair value of financial instruments, always maximizing the use of observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Accordingly, as applicable, the Bank will use the following approaches under IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to measure the fair value of financial instruments.

Market Approach - Quoted prices will be used directly or, when unavailable, other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable financial instruments will be used to determine fair value, as applicable.

Income Approach - Present-value techniques and option-pricing models (Black-Scholes Model) will be used, as applicable, to measure the fair value of financial instruments. Observable inputs will be maximized, always using observable discount curves, volatilities and other market variables that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the financial instrument.

Valuation of financial instruments - BBVA Colombia Group measures fair values using the following hierarchy based on the significance of the inputs used in the measurements:

- **Level 1:** Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- **Level 2:** Valuation techniques based on observable factors, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets considered less active; and other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3** Fixed Income: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique

includes factors not based on observable data and those unobservable factors may have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. It also includes instruments valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between instruments. If a fair value measurement uses observable market data that require significant adjustments based on unobservable data, the measurement is classified as Level 3.

- Equity instruments included in other references that are illiquid because they are thinly traded shares, are not valued by an Official Valuation Price Provider, and are recognized using the equity method are classified as Level 3.

Determining what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by the Group. Observable data are considered to be market data that are readily available, distributed or updated regularly, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that actively participate in the relevant market.

Assumptions and factors used in valuation techniques include risk-free interest rates, benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used to determine discount rates, foreign-exchange rates and expected price volatilities.

The availability of observable market prices and factors reduces the need for management judgments and estimates and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies by product and market and is subject to change based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

The methods and valuation approaches used for investments in equity instruments are summarized below:

Investments in Equity Instruments	Levels	Approach	
		June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Credibanco S.A.	3	Income	Income
Redeban Multicolor S.A.	3	Discounted Cash Flows	Discounted Cash Flows
ACH Colombia S.A.	3	Income	Income
Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"	3	Discounted Cash Flows	Discounted Cash Flows

The fair value of Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A., also known as Nuam, is updated monthly using the quoted stock-market price, which is available for at least 90% of the trading days in the month.

The following provides details of the sensitivity analysis of changes in the Bank's investments in equity instruments:

			Present Value Adjusted for Discount Rate			
			June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
Entity	Variables	Change	Favorable Impact	Unfavorable Impact	Favorable Impact	Unfavorable Impact
Credibanco S.A.	Income	+/- 100 bps	121,72	107,55	135,24	126,41
	Perpetual Growth Rate	+/- 100 bps	121,14	106,88	131,08	130,57
	Discount Rate	+/- 50 bps	120,14	108,41	131,74	129,92
ACH Colombia S.A.	Income	+/- 100 bps	140.567,25	136.821,19	204.212,68	195.471,15
	Perpetual Growth Rate	+/- 100 bps	146.943,69	131.766,48	214.930,57	187.559,33
	Discount Rate	+/- 50 bps	139.492,67	137.906,04	209.783,16	190.876,47

Amounts expressed in pesos

The sensitivity analysis of the investments in equity instruments of Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario "FINAGRO" and Redeban Multicolor S.A. is detailed below.

Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"

Any valuation performed using the discounted cash flow methodology involves a degree of subjectivity. For this reason, PIP Colombia S.A. performed a sensitivity analysis to define a range for the Finagro share price. The analysis considers changes in the cost of equity (Ke) and the perpetual growth rate, as shown in the following table:

Share Price Sensitivity Analysis					
Ke	Perpetual growth rate				
	1,70%	2,20%	2,70%	3,20%	3,70%
13,73%	\$ 3.744,23	\$ 3.829,25	\$ 3.921,34	\$ 4.021,42	\$ 4.130,56
14,23%	\$ 3.685,81	\$ 3.768,99	\$ 3.859,08	\$ 3.956,99	\$ 4.063,76
14,73%	\$ 3.628,81	\$ 3.710,19	\$ 3.798,34	\$ 3.894,12	\$ 3.998,59
15,23%	\$ 3.573,17	\$ 3.652,80	\$ 3.739,05	\$ 3.832,78	\$ 3.935,00
15,73%	\$ 3.518,86	\$ 3.596,78	\$ 3.681,19	\$ 3.772,91	\$ 3.872,94

Redeban Multicolor S.A.

Any valuation performed using the discounted cash flow methodology involves a degree of subjectivity. For this reason, PIP Colombia S.A. performed a sensitivity analysis to define a range for Redeban's Equity Value. The analysis considers changes in the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and the perpetual growth rate, as shown in the following table:

Equity Value Sensitivity Analysis (COP)					
WACC	Perpetual growth rate				
	1,70%	2,20%	2,70%	3,20%	3,70%
12,35%	\$ 1.266.399	\$ 1.307.212	\$ 1.351.612	\$ 1.400.094	\$ 1.453.247
13,35%	\$ 1.155.176	\$ 1.188.811	\$ 1.225.163	\$ 1.264.575	\$ 1.307.452
14,35%	\$ 1.059.809	\$ 1.087.862	\$ 1.118.011	\$ 1.150.502	\$ 1.185.617
15,35%	\$ 977.190	\$ 1.000.830	\$ 1.026.115	\$ 1.053.221	\$ 1.082.354
16,35%	\$ 904.970	\$ 925.073	\$ 946.483	\$ 969.333	\$ 993.771

Sensitivity of Loans and Leasing Operations, Investments and Customer Deposits

Because observable market valuation inputs are not available for these assets and liabilities, fair value is estimated using the present value of cash flows method, applying market discount rates at the measurement date and including spreads.

For the loan portfolio, customer loans are classified as Level 3, while loans to credit institutions and central banks are classified as Level 2. Expected cash flows are projected for the loan portfolio taking into account balance reductions from customer prepayments modeled using historical information; credit spreads are also included in the discount rate.

Customer deposits are segmented into term deposits and demand deposits. For term deposits, contractually agreed cash flows are discounted using current market rates and are classified as Level 3; deposits from credit institutions and central banks are classified as Level 2. Demand deposits are classified as Level 3.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value

June 30 2026

Asset	June 30 2026				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commercial Loan Portfolio	38.507.424	40.175.984	0	0	40.175.984
Consumer Loan Portfolio	25.610.094	26.799.656	0	0	26.799.656
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	15.294.263	15.965.992	0	0	15.965.992
Loan Portfolio, net	79.411.781	82.941.632	0	0	82.941.632
Agricultural Development Securities	1.168.966	1.164.448	0	0	1.164.448
Solidarity Securities	1.094.150	1.093.770	0	0	1.093.770
Treasury Securities - TES	220.928	219.788	0	0	219.788
Yankee Bonds	17.894	18.397	0	0	18.397

Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	8.788	9.453	0	0	9.453
Held-to-maturity investments	2.510.726	2.505.856	0	0	2.505.856
Total loans and investments	81.922.507	85.447.488	0	0	85.447.488

June 30 2026					
Liability	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Demand deposits	46.029.807	46.029.807	0	0	46.029.807
Current-account deposits	7.778.538	7.778.538	0	0	7.778.538
Savings deposits	37.660.535	37.660.535	0	0	37.660.535
Other deposits	590.734	590.734	0	0	590.734
Term deposits	42.159.278	41.866.541	0	3.155.538	38.711.003
Certificates of deposit	42.159.278	41.866.541	0	3.155.538	38.711.003
Total deposits and demand liabilities	88.189.085	87.896.348	0	3.155.538	84.740.810

December 31 2025

December 31 2025					
Asset	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commercial Loan Portfolio	35.246.070	35.226.977	0	0	35.226.977
Consumer Loan Portfolio	25.312.079	25.297.073	0	0	25.297.073
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	15.094.113	15.085.832	0	0	15.085.832
Loan Portfolio, net	75.652.262	75.609.882	0	0	75.609.882
Agricultural Development Securities	1.124.477	1.129.061	0	0	1.129.061
Solidarity Securities	1.141.755	1.140.290	0	0	1.140.290
Treasury Securities - TES	213.135	211.515	0	0	211.515
Yankee Bonds	19.601	20.137	0	0	20.137
Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	9.630	10.065	0	0	10.065
Held-to-maturity investments	2.508.598	2.511.068	0	0	2.511.068
Total loans and investments	78.160.860	78.120.950	0	0	78.120.950

December 31 2025					
Liability	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Demand deposits	42.891.261	42.891.261	0	0	42.891.261
Current-account deposits	8.436.683	8.436.683	0	0	8.436.683
Savings deposits	33.763.104	33.763.104	0	0	33.763.104
Other deposits	691.474	691.474	0	0	691.474
Term deposits	39.107.567	38.707.497	0	3.325.295	35.382.202

Certificates of deposit	39.107.567	38.707.497	0	3.325.295	35.382.202
Total deposits and demand liabilities	81.998.828	81.598.758	0	3.325.295	78.273.463

Fair Value Hierarchy Levels for the Group's Financial Instruments

Local-Currency Debt Securities

Investments in debt securities are valued daily, with the resulting gains or losses recorded with the same frequency.

BBVA Colombia determines the market value of investments in debt securities classified as trading and available for sale using the unadjusted prices published daily by Precia S.A., the valuation pricing provider selected by the Bank. Securities meeting these conditions are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

For instruments that are not 100%, directly observable in the market but whose price is determined by reference to other market-observable prices, the entity classifies the instruments as Level 2.

Investments in local-currency debt securities measured at amortized cost for which no published price is available on a given date are valued exponentially using the internal rate of return (IRR) calculated at the purchase date and recalculated on coupon-payment dates or when a variable benchmark is repriced. These securities are assigned a hierarchy classification depending on when the position is settled.

Foreign-Currency Debt Securities

Initially, the market value of the relevant security is determined in its currency based on unadjusted quoted market prices published by the pricing provider selected by the entity and authorized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia to perform this function. In this case, the fair value hierarchy classification is Level 1.

When market prices from the official pricing provider are unavailable, prices determined in international markets and published by Bloomberg are used. Because these prices are observable on a financial information platform widely known to market participants, they are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Finally, when no observable market inputs are available, fair value is calculated exponentially using the internal rate of return determined at the purchase date and recalculated on coupon-payment dates or upon repricing of the variable benchmark, as applicable. Securities calculated using this IRR model are classified as Level 3.

Under the regulations of the Financial Superintendency of Colombia, derivative transactions are defined as contracts between two or more parties to purchase or sell financial instruments at a future date, or contracts whose underlying asset is an index or quoted market price. BBVA Colombia enters into forward, option, swap and futures contracts for trading or hedging purposes.

All derivatives are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement.

For the derivative financial instruments described below, other than futures, fair value is calculated based on quoted market prices for comparable contracts and represents the amount the entity would have received from or paid to a counterparty to settle the contract at market rates as of the statement of financial position date. Accordingly, these instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The valuation process by product is described below:

(a) Futures

Futures are measured based on the corresponding market price at the valuation date. These market inputs are published by the official pricing provider, Precia S.A., and are taken directly from unadjusted market quotations; accordingly, they are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

- **FX Forward (Fwd):**

The valuation model used is discounted cash flow. The provider publishes curves denominated according to the currency of the underlying instrument. These market inputs are published by the official pricing provider, Precia, and are based on observable market information.

- **Interest-rate and foreign-exchange swaps:**

The valuation model is based on discounted cash flows. These market inputs are obtained from information published by the official valuation pricing provider, Precia S.A.

- **European USD/COP Options:**

The valuation model is based on the Black-Scholes methodology using the variables supplied by the official pricing provider.

BBVA has determined that derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified as Level 2 as shown below, together with the fair value hierarchy of derivatives carried at fair value.

As of June 30 2026

Assets and Liabilities	June 30 2026				
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	21.646.780	21.646.780	8.900.925	12.223.382	522.473
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	21.646.780	21.646.780	8.900.925	12.223.382	522.473
Investments	9.896.149	9.896.149	8.900.925	472.751	522.473
Trading investments	5.248.793	5.248.793	5.248.793	0	0
Treasury Securities - TES	5.248.793	5.248.793	5.248.793	0	0
Available-for-sale investments	4.071.693	4.071.693	3.591.597	472.751	7.345
Treasury Securities - TES	3.407.836	3.407.836	3.244.551	163.285	0
Certificate of Deposit	309.466	309.466	0	309.466	0
Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	7.345	7.345	0	0	7.345
Other securities	347.046	347.046	347.046	0	0
Investments in Equity Instruments	433.091	433.091	60.535	0	372.556
Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A	60.535	60.535	60.535	0	0
Credibanco S.A.	146.252	146.252	0	0	146.252
Redeban Multicolor S.A.	115.296	115.296	0	0	115.296
ACH Colombia S.A.	111.008	111.008	0	0	111.008
Investments in non-controlling interests	142.572	142.572	0	0	142.572
Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"	142.572	142.572	0	0	142.572
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	11.750.631	11.750.631	0	11.750.631	0
Trading	11.750.631	11.750.631	0	11.750.631	0
Forward Contracts	8.070.950	8.070.950	0	8.070.950	0
Spot Transactions	1.056	1.056	0	1.056	0
Options	28.233	28.233	0	28.233	0
Swaps	3.650.392	3.650.392	0	3.650.392	0
Liabilities	10.588.273	10.588.273	0	10.588.273	0
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	10.588.273	10.588.273	0	10.588.273	0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	10.588.273	10.588.273	0	10.588.273	0
Trading	10.588.273	10.588.273	0	10.588.273	0
Forward Contracts	7.031.706	7.031.706	0	7.031.706	0
Spot Transactions	375	375	0	375	0
Options	28.117	28.117	0	28.117	0
Swaps	3.528.075	3.528.075	0	3.528.075	0
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Amortized Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	8.177.232	8.177.232	6.879.501	1.297.731	0
Assets measured on a non-recurring basis	8.177.232	8.177.232	6.879.501	1.297.731	0

Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8.177.232	8.177.232	6.879.501	1.297.731	0
Cash and bank deposits	6.879.501	6.879.501	6.879.501	0	0
Money-market and related transactions	1.297.731	1.297.731	0	1.297.731	0
Liabilities	6.405.601	6.405.601	0	1.549.856	4.855.745
Investment securities	1.549.856	1.549.856	0	1.549.856	0
Investment securities outstanding	1.549.856	1.549.856	0	1.549.856	0
Financial obligations	4.855.745	4.855.745	0	0	4.855.745
Loans from banks and other financial obligations	4.855.745	4.855.745	0	0	4.855.745
Total assets and liabilities at fair value	46.817.886	46.817.886	15.780.426	25.659.242	5.378.218

As of June 30 2026 transfers between hierarchy levels occurred.

Transfers	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Transfer from Level 1 to Level 2	\$ -62.220	\$ 65.480	\$ 3.260
Transfer from Level 2 to Level 1	235.296	-248.269	-12.973

The security with ISIN COL17CT04100 was reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 because the observability of its price decreased from 100% to 80%. Conversely, security US91282CKD29 increased its observability from 60% to 100%, moving from Level 2 to Level 1. In addition, HOLDING BURSÁTIL CHILENA S.A. was classified as Level 1 after its observability increased from 26% to 96%.

December 31 2025

Assets and Liabilities	December 31 2025				
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	14.753.191	14.753.191	5.149.949	9.044.275	558.967
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	14.753.191	14.753.191	5.149.949	9.044.275	558.967
Investments	6.538.613	6.538.613	5.149.949	829.697	558.967
Trading investments	1.971.172	1.971.172	1.905.122	66.050	0
Certificate of Deposit	7.644	7.644	0	7.644	0
Treasury Securities - TES	1.963.528	1.963.528	1.905.122	58.406	0
Available-for-sale investments	3.965.289	3.965.289	3.244.827	710.036	10.426
Treasury Securities - TES	3.571.032	3.571.032	3.055.654	515.378	0
Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	10.426	10.426	0	0	10.426
Other securities	383.831	383.831	189.173	194.658	0
Investments in Equity Instruments	467.611	467.611	0	53.611	414.000
Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A	53.611	53.611	0	53.611	0
Credibanco S.A.	152.000	152.000	0	0	152.000

Redeban Multicolor S.A.	120.719	120.719	0	0	120.719
ACH Colombia S.A.	141.281	141.281	0	0	141.281
Investments in non-controlling interests	134.541	134.541	0	0	134.541
Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"	134.541	134.541	0	0	134.541
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	8.214.578	8.214.578	0	8.214.578	0
Trading	8.214.578	8.214.578	0	8.214.578	0
Forward Contracts	4.628.871	4.628.871	0	4.628.871	0
Spot Transactions	3.040	3.040	0	3.040	0
Options	25.981	25.981	0	25.981	0
Swaps	3.556.686	3.556.686	0	3.556.686	0
Liabilities	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Trading	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Forward Contracts	4.786.100	4.786.100	0	4.786.100	0
Spot Transactions	2.518	2.518	0	2.518	0
Options	25.922	25.922	0	25.922	0
Swaps	3.476.270	3.476.270	0	3.476.270	0
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Amortized Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	8.718.680	8.718.680	7.206.951	1.511.729	0
Assets measured on a non-recurring basis	8.718.680	8.718.680	7.206.951	1.511.729	0
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8.718.680	8.718.680	7.206.951	1.511.729	0
Cash and bank deposits	7.206.951	7.206.951	7.206.951	0	0
Money-market and related transactions	1.511.729	1.511.729	0	1.511.729	0
Liabilities	6.101.718	6.101.718	0	1.639.294	4.462.424
Investment securities	1.639.294	1.639.294	0	1.639.294	0
Investment securities outstanding	1.639.294	1.639.294	0	1.639.294	0
Financial obligations	4.462.424	4.462.424	0	0	4.462.424
Loans from banks and other financial obligations	4.462.424	4.462.424	0	0	4.462.424
Total assets and liabilities at fair value	37.864.399	37.864.399	12.356.900	20.486.108	5.021.391

Fair value measurements classified as Level 3

The movement in assets classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy is presented below:

Level 3 investment disclosure	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2.521.494	\$ 3.267.781
Purchases	1.096.224	2.263.443

Sales / maturities	-1.176.387	-2.970.200
Valuation	71.870	-39.530
Balance at end of period	\$ 2.513.201	\$ 2.521.494

During the second quarter of 2026, investments classified as Level 3 changed as a result of purchases and maturities of securities carried out by the Bank in accordance with the nature and dynamics of the business.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following summarizes cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Cash (1)	\$ 2.776.286	\$ 3.093.313
Deposits with Banco de la República (2)	1.089.706	839.214
Deposits with other banks	468	790
Remittances in transit from negotiated checks	5	7
Subtotal cash and bank deposits in local currency	3.866.465	3.933.324
Cash	601	659
Foreign correspondent banks (3)	3.012.483	3.273.060
Impairment of foreign correspondent balances	-48	-92
Subtotal cash and bank deposits in foreign currency	3.013.036	3.273.627
Total cash and bank deposits	6.879.501	7.206.951
Money-market transactions	1.297.731	1.511.729
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8.177.232	\$ 8.718.680

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 6,21%, equivalent to \$541.448, mainly explained by the following items:

1. Cash changed by \$317.027, reflecting a decrease in cash on hand associated with the channeling of funds to domestic bank accounts and customers' transactional behavior during the second quarter of the year, in line with the entity's liquidity management and optimization of cash handling.
2. Deposits with Banco de la República increased by \$250.492, mainly due to purchase and sale transactions in external systems, securities management and other liquidity transactions carried out by Treasury during the second quarter of 2026 to meet the Bank's operating and regulatory needs.

3. Foreign correspondent balances decreased by \$260.577, mainly associated with a lower volume of customers' foreign-trade transactions and international transfers at quarter-end, as well as optimization of balances held in foreign accounts, in line with the Bank's liquidity-management strategy and efficient management of foreign-currency resources.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 items recorded with correspondent banks had the following aging ranges:

Aging ranges	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
0 - 30 days	2.336	1.824
31 - 60 days	238	475
61 - 90 days	87	196
91 - 180 days	161	196
180 days and over	34	29
Total items	2.856	2.720

Reconciling items outstanding for more than 90 days have been monitored and subjected to regularization processes with the responsible areas in order to ensure their proper reconciliation and recovery.

As of June 30, 2026, reconciling items in foreign correspondent banks outstanding for more than 90 days totaled 195 items, consisting of 161 items aged between 91 and 180 days and 34 items aged more than 180 days. As of December 31, 2025, these items totaled 225, consisting of 196 items aged between 91 and 180 days and 29 items aged more than 180 days, in accordance with the aging table presented.

Of the total items outstanding for more than 90 days as of June 30, 2026, 66 have recognized impairment amounting to \$48.

	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Opening balance	\$ -92	\$ -16
Impairment of foreign correspondent balances	47	84
Recovery of impairment on foreign correspondent balances	92	8
Closing balance	\$ 47	\$ -92

The opening impairment balance as of January 1, 2026 corresponds to accumulated impairment recognized at the end of the prior period. During the first half of 2026, new impairment of \$47 was recognized based on the assessment of reconciling items showing indications of expected loss. Recoveries of \$92 were also recorded as a result of reconciling and regularizing previously

impaired items. As a result of these movements, the impairment balance as of June 30, 2026 amounts to \$48.

4. Money-market transactions decreased by \$263,434. This change is mainly explained by a \$323,831 increase in repo transactions with Banco de la República as part of the Bank's strategy to optimize surplus liquidity and improve the return on available funds, together with decreases in repo transactions with the Central Counterparty Risk Clearing House and fund management companies.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, money-market and related transactions are summarized as follows:

Description	Days	Rate	June 30 2026	Days	Rate	December 31 2025
Ordinary interbank funds sold						
Banks	0 to 3 days	10,54%	200.059	0 to 3 days	8,75 %	200.097
Subtotal ordinary interbank funds sold			\$200.059			\$200.097
Reverse simultaneous transactions						
Pension and Severance Fund Management Companies		-	0		-	212.825
Banco de la República	0 to 3 days	10,44%	787.662	4 to 8 days	8,84 %	456.670
Central Counterparty Risk Clearing House	9 to 15 days	10,50%	310.010	More than 15 days	7,35 %	642.137
Subtotal reverse simultaneous transactions			\$1.097.672			\$1.311.632
Total money-market and related transactions			\$1.297.731			\$1.511.729

The following is a detail of the accounting accounts comprising money-market transactions and related operations, showing balances as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 and their respective changes, which support the information disclosed in the note to the financial statements.

Item	ACCOUNT	June 30 2026	December 31 2025	Change
Interbank funds - Banks	121005003 / 121005101	200.059	200.097	-39
Asset repo - Banco de la República	122005302	787.662	456.670	330.992
Asset repo - Central Counterparty Risk Chamber	122005902	310.010	642.137	-332.127
Asset repo - Fund Management Companies	122005552	0	212.825	-212.825
Total		1.297.731	1.511.729	-213.998

As of June 30 2026 the statutory reserve requirement maintained with Banco de la República amounted to \$3.811.460,41 to meet liquidity requirements associated with deposits and other demand liabilities. The statutory reserve is determined in accordance with reserve regulations

established by the Board of Directors of Banco de la República and is based on percentages of average customer deposits held by the Bank.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of June 30 2026 a portion of the balance held with foreign correspondents amounting to \$235.180 was designated as a hedging instrument in a Fair Value Hedge relationship in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. This cash is committed and exclusively designated to mitigate foreign-exchange risk associated with a Firm Commitment for the future payment of specific invoices and is therefore considered restricted cash and cash equivalents.

The accounting designation of this hedge requires the relevant portion of cash to remain segregated for this purpose. Accordingly, the \$235.180 balance as of June 30 2026 is subject to this restriction and is unavailable for purposes other than settlement of the hedged firm commitment.

The covered services are:

Technology infrastructure service: A set of engineering services operated in public and/or private technology environments under information-security standards, which may include communications, storage and/or processing activities. These services are offered to BBVA Group entities through various channels and are coordinated through infrastructure governance, design and operating standards, equivalent to EUR 438.696,37, and USD 37.369.579,72.

- Variable SDA (Broad-Spectrum Licenses): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 19.143.314,50.
- BAU/SDA Fixed CS + Variable: Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 2.314.610,10.
- BAU/SDA all except Fixed CS + Variable: Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 1.861.070,72.
- BAU Variable (DATA ESP FIN AUD RES TYC): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 2.428.402,39.
- BAU Variable (ENG GRM RIC SUS): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 10.385.115,56.

- BAU Variable (CIB CS): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 6.480.123,06.

Assessment of hedge effectiveness

As of June 30, 2026, the results of the effectiveness assessment of the hedging relationships are detailed below:

1. Hedge for U.S. dollar (USD) invoices: The assessment showed 100% effectiveness on both a prospective and retrospective basis. Accordingly, no material ineffectiveness arose during the period from this hedging relationship that would require recognition in profit or loss.
2. Hedge for euro (EUR) invoices: The retrospective and prospective assessment resulted in effectiveness of 102.72%. Although the hedge does not achieve 100% effectiveness, the result falls within the permitted highly effective range of 80% to 125%. Therefore, because it remains within these thresholds, the hedge is considered highly effective and no material ineffectiveness arose that would require different accounting recognition.

Item	Result as of June 30, 2026
Type of hedge	Fair value hedge
Hedged risk	Foreign-exchange risk
Assessment methodology	Dollar Offset - Future Countervalue
Hedge ratio	100 %
USD Invoice Hedge	
Prospective effectiveness	100 %
Retrospective effectiveness	100 %
Documented tolerance threshold	80 % - 125 %
Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss	0,00
EUR Invoice Hedge	
Prospective effectiveness	102,72%
Retrospective effectiveness	102,72%
Documented tolerance threshold	80 % - 125 %
Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss	0,00

9. Investment Financial Assets, net

The following summarizes investment financial assets:

Investment financial assets, net	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Trading investments		
TES Treasury Securities	\$ 5.248.793	\$ 1.963.528
Other domestic issuers	0	7.644
Subtotal trading investments (1)	5.248.793	1.971.172
Available-for-sale investments		
TES Treasury Securities	3.407.836	3.571.032
Other domestic issuers	892.474	612.578
Other foreign issuers	347.046	383.831
Subtotal available-for-sale investments (2)	4.647.356	4.567.441
Held-to-maturity investments		
Other securities issued by the National Government	2.281.010	2.285.833
Other domestic issuers	8.788	9.630
Treasury Securities - TES	220.928	213.135
Held-to-maturity investments	2.510.726	2.508.598
Total investment financial assets, net	\$ 12.406.875	\$ 9.047.211

As of June 30, 2026, the investment financial-asset portfolio increased compared with the December 2025 closing balance, mainly due to the performance of trading investments, which accounted for most of the increase. Available-for-sale investments and held-to-maturity investments remained stable compared with the previous closing balance.

Trading investments

1. Trading investments increased by \$3.277.621, mainly due to the higher balance of TES Treasury Securities, which rose from \$1.963.528 as of December 31, 2025 to \$5.248.793 as of June 30, 2026. During the period, the number of positions in these instruments increased from 205 to 280, reflecting a higher share of government debt securities in the trading portfolio.

Available-for-sale investments

2. Available-for-sale investments increased by \$79.915 compared with the December 2025 closing balance as a result of changes in the portfolio composition during the period. Within this category, changes were observed in positions in TES Treasury Securities, other domestic issuers and other foreign issuers. Other domestic issuers include, among other instruments, equity investments in non-controlled investees, comprising the following entities:
 - Credibanco S.A.: The valuation is performed by Precia S.A. using the income approach and the discounted free cash flow (DCF) methodology to measure this investment at fair value. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the price per share was \$127,97 and

\$133,00, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

- ACH Colombia S.A.: The valuation is performed by Precia S.A. using the income approach and the discounted free cash flow (DCF) methodology. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the value per share was \$157.020,91 and \$199.841,92, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Redeban Multicolor S.A.: The valuation is performed by PIP Colombia S.A. using the discounted cash flow methodology. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the value per share was \$71.350,70 and \$74.706,67, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A.: The investment is measured using the share price published by Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago BCS S.A., converted into Colombian pesos. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the price per share was \$22.672,22 and \$20.079,07, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario (FINAGRO): The valuation is performed by PIP Colombia S.A. using the shareholder free-cash-flow discount methodology. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the price per share was \$3.798,34 and \$3.584,40, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Valuations performed using cash-flow methodologies are based on assumptions relevant to determining investment values, such as projected cash flows, discount rates and growth expectations, as defined by pricing providers based on market conditions and the characteristics of each entity.

Held-to-maturity investments

3. Held-to-maturity investments increased by \$2.128 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, maintaining a composition concentrated mainly in securities issued by the National Government, with no significant changes from the previous closing balance.

Accounting limits by credit rating

Securities rated by agencies recognized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia may not be carried at amounts exceeding the indicated percentages of their nominal value (net of amortization):

Long-term rating	Maximum value %	Short-term rating	Maximum value %
BB, BB, BB-	Ninety (90)	3	Ninety (90)
B, B, B-	Seventy (70)	4	Fifty (50)
CCC	Fifty (50)	5 and 6	Zero (0)
DD,EE	Zero (0)	-	-

Investment Restrictions

As of June 30, 2026, most instruments are unrestricted. However, certain government debt securities classified as held-to-maturity investments are subject to attachment measures arising from court decisions, which limit their free disposal and are recorded through Banco de la República and DECEVAL. Details are presented below:

Security Class	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	Nominal	Market value	Nominal	Market value
TIT, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IBR A	396	396	0	0
Total	396 \$	396	0 \$	0

10. Derivative Financial Instruments and Spot Transactions (Asset - Liability)

The following summarizes derivative financial instruments and spot transactions:

Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
Trading				
Options	\$	28.233	\$	25.981
Swaps		3.650.392		3.556.685
Forward contracts		8.070.950		4.628.874
Spot transactions		1.056		3.038
Total derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	\$	11.750.631	\$	8.214.578

Financial assets measured at fair value increased by a net \$3.536.053, driven by trading forward transactions, which showed a significant increase of \$3.442.076 in the asset position, mainly with BBVA Madrid as counterparty. Trading swaps increased slightly by \$93.707, primarily corresponding to contracts with BBVA Madrid as counterparty.

Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
Trading				
Options	\$	28.117	\$	25.922
Swaps		3.528.075		3.476.269
Forward contracts		7.031.706		4.786.100
Spot transactions		375		2.518
Subtotal derivative financial instruments (1)		10.588.273		8.290.809
Money-market and simultaneous transactions				
Transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions				

Banco de la República (2)	141.693	1.120.290
Central Counterparty Risk Clearing House S.A.	112.850	61.620
Other (3)	334.309	890
Subtotal transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions	588.852	1.182.800
Commitments arising from short positions under simultaneous transactions		
Banco de la República	414.783	371.422
Insurance companies	0	2
Fund Management Companies	0	55.261
Subtotal commitments arising from short positions under simultaneous transactions	414.783	426.685
Subtotal money-market and simultaneous transactions (4)	1.364.958	1.609.485
Total derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	\$ 11.953.231	\$ 9.900.294

1. Financial derivative instruments increased by a net \$2.297.464 compared with December 2025, represented by forward contracts with a significant increase of \$2.245.606; trading swaps likewise increased slightly by \$51.806. This performance was influenced by exchange-rate fluctuations during the second quarter of 2026.
2. Transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions with Banco de la República decreased by \$978.597, mainly due to maturities of repo transactions with this counterparty. This reduction reflects a decrease in the volume of short-term borrowing from Banco de la República.
3. As of June 30, 2026, the Other line item increased by \$333.419 compared with December 2025, mainly due to transactions with trust companies and commercial finance companies. These financial instruments have terms ranging from 1 to 15 days.
4. At the end of the second quarter of 2026, money-market transactions decreased by \$605.850 mainly as follows:
 - As of June 30, 2026, repo transactions with Banco de la República were entered into at an average rate of 9,43%, with maturities from 0 to 3 calendar days, whereas at the December 2025 reporting date closed repo transactions with Banco de la República were entered into at an average rate of 1,28%, with maturities from 4 to 8 calendar days. In addition, as of June 2026 short-sale transactions increased slightly by \$94.635, equivalent to 22,13% compared with the amount reported in December 2025.
 - As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 there were no restrictions on investments in derivatives or money-market transactions.

11. Loans and Finance Lease Operations, net

The following summarizes the net portfolio by type and the guaranteed amount:

Loans and finance lease operations, net	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Commercial loan portfolio	\$ 39.398.709	\$ 36.023.619
Consumer Loan Portfolio	28.144.447	28.313.815
Mortgage loan portfolio	15.843.980	15.624.706
Microcredit portfolio	2	2
Total loans and finance lease operations (1)	83.387.138	79.962.142
Loans and finance lease operations	-3.975.357	-4.309.880
Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 79.411.781	\$ 75.652.262

As of June 30 2026, BBVA Colombia's net loan portfolio grew to \$79.411.781, compared with \$75.652.262 reported at the end of December 2025. The increase was mainly attributable to the commercial portfolio, which rose by \$3.375.090, or 9,37%. This performance reflects BBVA's commitment to the business sector, strengthening its role as a strategic partner that supports new initiatives through financing.

The housing loan portfolio also increased slightly by \$219.274, a change of 1,40%, showing a moderate recovery during the first six months of the year. This reflects continued customer caution in taking out long-term loans, partly due to the impact of inflation on UVR-denominated loans; the UVR closed at 414,7340 on June 30, 2026, compared with 397,1227 on December 31, 2025.

The consumer loan portfolio, meanwhile, decreased by \$169.368, equivalent to a negative change of 0,60%. The decline, which affects products such as payroll loans, vehicle loans, leasing and credit cards, is mainly attributable to the increase in the Banco de la República's policy rates; this has encouraged customers to refinance their loans with institutions offering more competitive rates. Payroll loans continue to account for the largest share of this category, followed by unsecured consumer loans and credit cards.

In the macroeconomic context, during 2026, to date, BBVA's loan portfolio remained aligned with the country's economic developments, marked by the Banco de la República's decision to raise interest rates in pursuit of convergence toward the inflation target. Despite this restrictive monetary-policy environment, BBVA's strategy has enabled prudent risk management, maintaining resilient quality indicators compared with the prior year-end. In this way, the Bank seeks to balance growth with the current interest-rate environment, promoting sound financing that supports the Central Bank's stability objectives.

The following presents the breakdown of the loan portfolio by product and rating as of June 30 2026:

Category	Portfolio type	Capital	Interest	Other items	Principal impairment	Interest impairment	Other-item impairment
A	Consumer Loan Portfolio	\$ 25.436.734	\$ 333.749	\$ 10.666	\$ -768.215	\$ -14.872	\$ -491
A	Commercial Loan Portfolio	37.416.045	487.428	5.531	-476.976	-7.329	-453
A	Mortgage loan portfolio	14.549.391	143.877	11.983	-291.439	-15.305	-349
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	77.402.170	965.054	28.180	-1.536.630	-37.506	-1.293
B	Consumer Loan Portfolio	366.000	13.237	792	-45.614	-2.625	-173
B	Commercial Loan Portfolio	630.030	12.403	1.250	-25.705	-837	-128
B	Mortgage loan portfolio	454.389	18.957	2.073	-19.116	-18.760	-2.109
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	1.450.419	44.597	4.115	-90.435	-22.222	-2.410
C	Consumer Loan Portfolio	260.068	11.804	743	-51.847	-8.688	-561
C	Commercial Loan Portfolio	240.636	9.788	4.140	-23.931	-6.214	-1.216
C	Mortgage loan portfolio	140.583	5.715	870	-15.499	-5.711	-1.003
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	641.287	27.307	5.753	-91.277	-20.613	-2.780
D	Consumer Loan Portfolio	371.274	18.191	1.602	-319.166	-17.644	-1.568
D	Commercial Loan Portfolio	80.834	3.988	1.102	-37.156	-3.614	-967
D	Mortgage loan portfolio	221.045	10.416	1.824	-47.062	-10.568	-1.868
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	673.153	32.595	4.528	-403.384	-31.826	-4.403
E	Consumer Loan Portfolio	1.245.023	62.453	12.111	-1.228.445	-62.356	-12.088
E	Commercial Loan Portfolio	457.013	28.410	20.111	-258.335	-28.330	-20.094
E	Mortgage loan portfolio	264.581	12.396	5.880	-103.149	-11.956	-5.823
E	Microcredit portfolio	2	0	0	-2	0	0
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	1.966.619	103.259	38.102	-1.589.931	-102.642	-38.005
Total loans and finance lease operations, net		\$ 82.133.648	\$ 1.172.812	\$ 80.678	\$ -3.711.657	\$ -214.809	\$ -48.891

* Category A - Normal Risk
 * Category B - Acceptable Risk
 * Category C - Appreciable Risk
 * Category D - Significant Risk
 * Category E - Uncollectibility Risk

The following presents the breakdown of the loan portfolio by product and rating as of December 31 2025:

Category	Portfolio type	Capital	Interest	Other items	Principal impairment	Interest impairment	Other-item impairment
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A	Consumer Loan Portfolio	\$ 25.160.029	\$ 324.459	\$ 10.854	\$ -737.007	\$ -14.443	\$ -432
A	Commercial Loan Portfolio	34.031.049	393.204	7.661	-401.870	-5.419	-271
A	Mortgage loan portfolio	14.427.248	151.039	12.054	-288.720	-16.368	-310
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	73.618.326	868.702	30.569	-1.427.597	-36.230	-1.013
B	Consumer Loan Portfolio	310.178	11.094	633	-38.529	-2.253	-155
B	Commercial Loan Portfolio	904.326	20.896	802	-32.132	-1.323	-87
B	Mortgage loan portfolio	430.787	19.029	2.034	-18.184	-18.939	-2.054
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	1.645.291	51.019	3.469	-88.845	-22.515	-2.296
C	Consumer Loan Portfolio	254.521	11.069	769	-49.619	-8.002	-585
C	Commercial Loan Portfolio	232.326	6.066	3.823	-23.693	-2.412	-2.306
C	Mortgage loan portfolio	135.564	5.724	1.176	-15.083	-5.684	-1.133
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	622.411	22.859	5.768	-88.395	-16.098	-4.024
D	Consumer Loan Portfolio	348.353	16.306	1.534	-294.842	-15.837	-1.498
D	Commercial Loan Portfolio	66.374	3.784	653	-29.811	-3.242	-455
D	Mortgage loan portfolio	137.950	7.434	1.601	-29.026	-7.428	-1.563
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	552.677	27.524	3.788	-353.679	-26.507	-3.516
E	Consumer Loan Portfolio	1.758.147	92.183	13.686	-1.732.974	-91.992	-13.568
E	Commercial Loan Portfolio	314.424	20.420	17.811	-236.418	-20.454	-17.656
E	Mortgage loan portfolio	274.199	13.011	5.856	-107.514	-12.774	-5.813
E	Microcredit portfolio	2	0	0	-2	0	0
	Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	2.346.772	125.614	37.353	-2.076.908	-125.220	-37.037
	Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 78.785.477	\$ 1.095.718	\$ 80.947	\$ -4.035.424	\$ -226.570	\$ -47.886

- * Category A - Normal Risk
- * Category B - Acceptable Risk
- * Category C - Appreciable Risk
- * Category D - Significant Risk
- * Category E - Uncollectibility Risk

As of June 30 2026, the gross loan portfolio had increased by \$3.424.996, year to date, representing a change of 4,28% compared with December 31 2025.

The first half of 2026 focused on strengthening early risk containment, maximizing recoveries and stabilizing portfolio performance across the different portfolios. During the period, preventive management of past-due loans was reinforced, recovery of doubtful and charged-off loans was promoted, the performance of the collection network and external agencies was optimized, and incentive schemes were adjusted to align management with the Bank's expected results.

In parallel, structural initiatives advanced to increase recovery capacity and operating efficiency, including the evolution of the agency allocation and monitoring model, stronger management of the SME portfolio and the development of new normalization schemes, preparation of portfolio sale processes, and incorporation of analytics and artificial-intelligence capabilities to transform collection and recovery management.

Although challenges remain in certain segments, particularly in containing inflows and accelerating recovery in certain portfolios, the actions implemented during the half-year show favorable trends in the main risk and recovery indicators, consolidating a more forward-looking, analytical management model focused on maximizing the portfolio's economic value. These initiatives reaffirm Collections' commitment to disciplined execution, continuous process improvement and sustainable portfolio management, in line with the Bank's strategic objectives for 2026.

A summary of movements in loan impairment is presented below:

Loans and finance lease operations	Consumer Loan Portfolio	Commercial loan portfolio	Mortgage loan portfolio	Microcredit portfolio	Total
Balance as of January 1 2026	\$ -3.001.736	\$ -777.549	\$ -530.593	\$ -2	\$ -4.309.880
Impairment charged to expense during the year	-1.116.177	-442.429	-126.260	0	-1.684.866
Impairment recovery	353.734	246.273	84.851	0	684.858
Loans written off as uncollectible	1.165.482	76.836	13.641	0	1.255.959
Loan portfolio transactions	2.481	468	1.354	0	4.303
Debt deemed unrecoverable	59.158	1.930	7.244	0	68.332
Other movements	2.705	3.186	46	0	5.937
Balances as of June 30 2026	\$ -2.534.353	\$ -891.285	\$ -549.717	\$ -2	\$ -3.975.357

Loans and finance lease operations	Consumer Loan Portfolio	Commercial loan portfolio	Mortgage loan portfolio	Microcredit portfolio	Total
Balance as of January 1 2025	\$ -3.556.057	\$ -654.582	\$ -524.798	\$ -2	\$ -4.735.439
Impairment charged to expense during the year	-1.266.381	-390.398	-123.327	0	-1.780.106
Impairment recovery	458.859	212.315	100.551	0	771.725
Loans written off as uncollectible	978.249	98.272	20.190	0	1.096.711
Loan portfolio transactions	87.511	2.480	9.203	0	99.194
Debt deemed unrecoverable	37.401	525	4.665		42.591

Other movements		388		2.157		-3.667		0		-1.122
Balances as of June 30 2025	\$	-3.260.030	\$	-729.231	\$	-517.183	\$	-2	\$	-4.506.446

- During the second quarter of 2026, proactive management efforts for the loan portfolio were consolidated, while maintaining close coordination with the Management and Recoveries areas. This work has been fundamental in preserving portfolio quality, which has shown notable resilience in the face of the macroeconomic environment.

The rebuilding plan for the commercial loan portfolio continues in line with the established timetable and in compliance with External Circular 17 of 2023. Strengthening the provisioning position enhances the Bank's capacity to absorb potential future risks, ensuring the soundness and solvency of its operations at both the local and consolidated levels.

Loan portfolio sales are presented below:

June 30 2026

As of June 30 2026, the Bank carried out loan portfolio sales totaling \$1.619.853, of which 99,87% of the assets had been written off. The negotiated sale value of this portfolio was \$73.817.

Total debt by portfolio type

Month	Consumer	Mortgage	Commercial	Total Debt
January	\$ 306.814	\$ 940	\$ 764	\$ 308.518
February	669	1.946	1.343	3.958
March	721.131	467	204	721.802
April	1.315	535	33.552	35.402
May	39.938	664	608	41.210
June	507.969	836	158	508.963
Total	\$ 1.577.836	\$ 5.388	\$ 36.629	1.619.853
% of the sold portfolio balance	97,41%	0,33%	2,26%	100,00%

June 30 2025

As of June 30 2025 the Bank carried out loan portfolio sales totaling \$628.511, of which 99,23% of the assets had been written off.

Total debt by portfolio type

Month	Consumer	Mortgage	Commercial	Total Debt
January	\$ 1.548	\$ 3.714	\$ 0	\$ 5.262

February	515	1.303	2.546	4.364
March	419.625	1.056	40.385	461.066
April	36.625	966	1.665	39.256
May	1.989	1.303	114.007	117.299
June	638	199	427	1.264
Total	\$ 460.940	\$ 8.541	\$ 159.030	\$ 628.511
% of the sold portfolio balance	73,34%	1,36%	25,30%	100,00%

In the loan portfolio sales carried out as of June 30 2026 and June 30 2025 the Bank transferred all rights and obligations arising from those portfolios.

12. Accounts Receivable, net

The following summarizes accounts receivable, net:

Accounts receivable, net	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Dividends and equity interests (1)	\$ 67.179	\$ 40
Commissions	14.751	14.296
Accounts transferred to Icetex	172.700	165.958
Parent company, related subsidiaries and associates	5.507	3.432
Employees	716	407
Guarantee deposits (2)	1.115.327	1.607.356
Taxes	30.102	558
Advances to contracts and suppliers (3)	270.531	155.895
Prepaid expenses (6)	68.977	46.000
Other (4)	812.795	723.533
Subtotal	2.558.585	2.717.475
Impairment of accounts receivable (5)	-18.582	-21.428
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 2.540.003	\$ 2.696.047

- As of June 2026, Dividends and equity interests show a balance of \$67.179 corresponding to the proposed distribution of 2025 earnings, of which \$58.390 relates to BBVA Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria and \$8.789 relates to dividends from other equity interests held by the Bank, such as Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector

Agropecuaria (FINAGRO), Redeban Multicolor S.A., ACH Colombia S.A. and Credibanco S.A.

2. Deposits pledged as collateral decreased by \$492.029, mainly due to margin calls on derivative transactions, under which collateral with non-resident counterparties is recorded. The most significant changes were a decrease at BBVA Madrid Clearing Broker of USD 69.443.863, equivalent to COP \$299.229, and a decrease at BBVA Madrid of USD 46.424.472, equivalent to COP \$208.401.

3. Advances to suppliers increased by 114.636. This balance corresponds to advances related to contracts for agro-leasing and commercial-leasing product lines.

4. Other receivables increased by \$89.262, with the most significant change mainly corresponding to the settlement of foreign-currency forward and swap derivative transactions amounting to \$82.464.

5. The movement in the impairment amount for the period between the second quarter of 2026 and the December 31, 2025 closing balance was as follows:

Movement in impairment allowance for accounts receivable	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Balance at beginning of period	\$ -21.428	\$ -22.137
Provision charged to expense	-33.769	-14.712
Transfer to other items	0	-124
Recovery of provision	36.615	15.545
Balance at end of period	\$ -18.582	\$ -21.428

6. Prepaid expenses are summarized as follows:

Item	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Corporate software maintenance	\$ 34.778	\$ 24.707
Insurance	4.375	6.107
Electronic	15.101	4.398
Other	14.723	10.788
Total prepaid expenses	\$ 68.977	\$ 46.000

Prepaid expenses changed by \$22.977, mainly due to a \$10.703 increase in payments made for maintenance of ATMs and electronic equipment and a \$10.071 increase in local and corporate robust software maintenance contracts. The amortization period is determined based on the legal or contractual right and may not exceed the period of those rights, although it may be

shorter than that established by the parties; the stated useful life depends on the period over which the entity expects to use the asset.

Other prepaid expenses include the deferred recognition of the district tax incurred during 2026.

13. Tangible Assets, net

The following summarizes tangible assets, net:

June 30 2026

Item	Land (5) (7)	Buildings (5) (7)	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures (1) (6)	Computer equipment (4)	Machinery, plant and equipment under installation (2)	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress (3)	Right-of-use properties	Total
Cost										
Balance as of December 31 2025	\$ 121.643	\$ 516.709	\$ 965	\$ 263.312	\$ 323.549	\$ 602	\$ 91.775	\$ 4.478	\$ 271.323	\$ 1.594.356
Purchases	0	0	0	1.601	1.563	392	0	2.177	0	5.733
Transfers between tangible assets	0	2.318	0	0	573	-573	21	-2.339	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.668	4.668
Disposals	0	0	0	-16.480	-108	-25	0	0	0	-16.613
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-1.846	-13.588	0	-976	0	0	0	0	0	-16.410
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.801	-9.801
Cost balance as of June 30 2026	119.797	505.439	965	247.457	325.577	396	91.796	4.316	266.190	1.561.933
Depreciation										
Balance as of December 31 2025	0	-189.161	-633	-179.335	-254.305	0	-74.418	0	-181.229	-879.081
Depreciation for the period	0	-2.539	0	-10.013	-15.128	0	-1.290	0	-16.094	-45.064
Disposals	0	0	0	16.480	108	0	0	0	0	16.588
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	0	5.669	0	976	0	0	0	0	0	6.645
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.801	9.801
Retirement due to Operational Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Accumulated depreciation as of June 30 2026	0	-186.031	-633	-171.892	-269.325	0	-75.708	0	-187.522	-891.111
Impairment										
Balance as of December 31 2025	-6.541	-3.419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.960
Impairment / impairment recovery	-2	-702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-704
Impairment balance as of June 30 2026	-6.543	-4.121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10.664
Carrying amount as of June 30 2026	\$ 113.254	\$ 315.287	\$ 332	\$ 75.565	\$ 56.252	\$ 396	\$ 16.088	\$ 4.316	\$ 78.668	\$ 660.158

During the second quarter of 2026 total purchases of tangible assets amounted to \$5.733, The most significant items were:

1. Total purchases of furniture and fixtures amounted to \$1.601. The most significant purchases included security equipment totaling \$1.239, of which the most significant items correspond to the acquisition of video systems for branches, and communications equipment totaling \$335, corresponding to the acquisition of air-conditioning units.
2. Total purchases of machinery, plant and equipment under installation amounted to \$392, corresponding to interior and exterior adaptations for relocating ATMs and enabling their operation at new locations (electrical works, decals, housings, signage, etc.).
3. Purchases for construction in progress amounted to \$2.177 and correspond to branch remodeling works. The most significant acquisitions included various major improvements, including work to change the General Management facade amounting to \$1.362.
4. Total purchases of IT equipment amounted to \$1.563. The most significant purchases included computer equipment of \$567 corresponding to the acquisition of HP laptops, computer equipment of \$327 corresponding to the acquisition of Mac laptops, and computer equipment of \$229 corresponding to the acquisition of standard laptops.

Movements involving retirements and transfers of tangible fixed assets during 2026 totaled \$33.022, corresponding to direct write-offs. The most significant write-offs were as follows:

5. The most significant transfers were as follows: transfer of real-estate assets to GANF amounting to \$16.410.
6. As part of the reconciliation between accounting records and physical assets, assets totaling \$16.612. were directly written off because they could not be physically located.

Most write-offs and transfers of assets to assets available for sale were approved by the Board of Directors, including Minutes 1733 and 1745, and vice-presidency memoranda covering 6.332 assets.

7. Impairment: movements in impairment as of June 30 2026 and June 30 2025. are presented below:

	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Opening balance	\$ -9.960	\$ -19.569
Recovery of property and equipment, net	-1.607	-253
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	903	788
Closing Balance	\$ -10.664	\$ -19.034

The fully depreciated assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are presented below.

	June 30 2026		December 31 2025		
Item	Quantity	\$ Amount	Quantity	\$	Amount
Buildings	41	6.702	41		6.702
Furniture and fixtures	32.327	46.059	45.851		103.934
Computer equipment	26.799	135.313	26.906		182.344
Leasehold improvements	541	65.231	681		69.036
Closing Balance	59.708	\$ 253.305	73.479	\$	362.016

December 31 2025

Item	Land (8) (11)	Buildings (5) (9) (11)	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures (1) (6) (10)	Computer equipment (4) (7)	Machinery, plant and equipment under installation	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress (3)	Right-of-use properties	Total
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(2)

Cost										
Balance as of December 31 2024	\$ 133.895	\$ 577.877	\$ 965	\$ 260.987	\$ 329.125	\$ 1.168	\$ 86.761	\$ 24.005	\$ 259.206	\$ 1.673.989
Purchases	0	0	0	25.172	13.047	2.421	0	9.220	0	49.860
Transfers between tangible assets	0	23.498	0	0	2.878	-2.866	5.017	-28.527	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.764	17.764
Disposals	0	0	0	-21.893	-7.799	-121	-3	-220	0	-30.036
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-12.252	-84.666	0	-954	-13.702	0	0	0	0	-111.574
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5.647	-5.647
Cost balance as of December 31 2025	121.643	516.709	965	263.312	323.549	602	91.775	4.478	271.323	1.594.356
Depreciation										
Balance as of December 31 2024	0	-218.163	-633	-184.026	-242.559	0	-72.073	0	-155.710	-873.164
Depreciation for the period	0	-5.451	0	-18.150	-32.103	0	-2.348	0	-31.166	-89.218
Disposals	0	0	0	21.887	6.655	0	3	0	0	28.545
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	0	34.453	0	954	13.702	0	0	0	0	49.109
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.647	5.647
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31 2025	0	-189.161	-633	-179.335	-254.305	0	-74.418	0	-181.229	-879.081
Impairment										
Balance as of December 31 2024	-7.718	-11.851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19.569
Impairment / impairment recovery	1.177	8.432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.609
Impairment balance as of December 31 2025	-6.541	-3.419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.960
Carrying amount as of December 31 2025	\$ 115.102	\$ 324.129	\$ 332	\$ 83.977	\$ 69.244	\$ 602	\$ 17.357	\$ 4.478	\$ 90.094	\$ 705.315

During 2025 total purchases of tangible assets amounted to \$49.860, The most significant items were:

1. Total purchases of furniture and fixtures amounted to \$25.172, The most significant purchases included office furniture and equipment of \$12.929,; 315 air-conditioning units for \$6.870,; installation and removal of 229 UPS units for \$1.811,; 1.666 office chairs, new workstations and home-office equipment for \$1.244,; 6 power generators for \$540,; communications equipment for \$6.815, including 3 APL F5 load balancers for \$2.987, and 171 switches for \$2.461,; and security equipment for \$5.428, including a fire-protection system for the Teusaquillo and General Management buildings for \$1.215, 18 SDS units replaced due to obsolescence for \$949, 20 closed-circuit television systems for \$738, and 16 video-security systems for \$733.
2. Total purchases of machinery, plant and equipment under installation amounted to \$2.421, corresponding to interior and exterior adaptations for relocating ATMs and enabling their operation at new locations (electrical works, decals, housings, signage, etc.).
3. Purchases relating to construction in progress amounted to \$9.220 and corresponded to office remodeling works. The most significant projects included the Tunja branch for \$655, Parque Murillo office for \$314, Manizales branch for \$301, and Jardín Plaza branch for \$797.
4. Total purchases of computer equipment amounted to \$13.047, The most significant items included computer equipment of \$10.926 including 1.918 laptop packages with security cables, bags and related accessories for \$6.413,; 20 deposit-taking ATMs for 2.121,; 122 CM100V COMPACTA units for \$1.447,; 190 printers for \$886,; 232 desktop computers for \$732,; and 415 PIN pads for \$466.

During 2025 additions were made for construction projects that had previously been in progress, including:

5. The largest transfers to building costs amounted to \$23.498 and corresponded to capitalization of adaptation works under the 2024, NOVA project. The most significant projects included remodeling of the Pasto office for \$1.492, Valledupar office for \$988, Armenia Centro office for \$920, Cúcuta office for \$945, and Alto Prado office for \$893.

During 2025 tangible fixed assets with a total cost of \$30.036, were retired, mostly through direct write-offs. The most significant items were:

6. Direct write-off of 1.132 office assets for \$2.547. due to remodeling under the NOVA project. As part of the reconciliation between accounting records and physical assets, 10,908 assets totaling \$19.346. were directly written off because they could not be physically located.

7. Direct write-off of 36 ATMs and 29 related sub-assets associated with their upgrading. The write-off, amounting to \$10, resulted from obsolescence of the Windows 2.508. operating system, which is no longer supported by the vendor. In addition, 47 assets totaling \$4.143, were written off due to obsolescence.

During 2025 fixed assets totaling \$97.872. were transferred to the Non-Financial Asset Management team (GANF) for sale.

8. Transfer of land: \$12,252 corresponding to 25 Bank-owned commercial premises held for sale under the NOVA office-renewal project and one partial transfer related to the Medellín Metro renewal works.

9. Transfer of buildings: 25 buildings totaling \$84.666 were transferred under the NOVA office-renewal project.

10. Transfer of furniture and fixtures: the most significant transfers included 1.057 items from the Av. Chile, Indumil, Colseguros and Av. Libertador offices, totaling \$954.

Most asset write-offs and transfers to assets available for sale were approved by the Board of Directors, including Minutes 1706, 1738 and 1748.

11. Impairment: movements in impairment as of December 31 2025 and December 31 2024. are presented below.

	December 31 2025		December 31 2024	
Opening balance	\$	-19.569	\$	-24.594
Recovery of property and equipment, net		6.274		1.485
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale		3.335		3.540
Closing balance	\$	-9.960	\$	-19.569

14. Investments in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

The following is a detail of investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures:

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
BBVA Asset Management S.A. Trust Company	\$ 103.388	\$ 138.822
BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Brokerage Firm	68.584	75.466
Subtotal investments in subsidiaries	171.972	214.288
RCI Banque Colombia S.A.	169.444	171.270
Total investments in joint arrangements	169.444	171.270
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	\$ 341.416	\$ 385.558

For the period between June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures decreased by \$44.142, mainly explained by the change in investments in subsidiaries, in a context in which there were no changes in the Bank's ownership structure.

Accordingly, the change is mainly attributable to application of the equity method, which incorporates recognition of the results for the period as well as the distribution of dividends declared by the subsidiaries. During the period, dividends of approximately \$68.483, were declared, comprising \$58.390 from BBVA Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria and \$10.092, from BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa. These dividends had previously been approved by the respective Shareholders' Meetings and largely explain the decrease, partially offset by the results recognized from those entities.

Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

These correspond to investments in equity instruments of controlled investees, which as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 comprised the following:

BBVA Asset Management S.A.

The Trust Company's principal purpose is to enter into commercial trust agreements, government trust agreements as provided for in Law 80 of 1993 and, in general, all transactions involving fiduciary management and those legally authorized for trust companies. In furtherance of its purpose, the Trust Company may principally acquire, dispose of, encumber and manage movable and immovable property; legally represent bondholders; act as debtor or creditor in all types of credit transactions; and draw, accept, endorse, collect and generally negotiate all types of negotiable instruments.

BBVA Valores Colombia S.A.

BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa, hereinafter the "Brokerage Firm", was incorporated on April 11, 1990 with prior authorization from the Financial Superintendency of Colombia. Its corporate purpose is to perform brokerage agreements for the purchase and sale of securities registered in the National Securities Registry, to administer securities funds for domestic and foreign clients, and to carry out proprietary transactions. In addition, it is authorized by the Superintendency to perform securities-market activities and provide advisory services related to the capital markets.

RCI Banque Colombia S.A.

Its purpose is to enter into or carry out all transactions and contracts legally permitted for financing companies, subject to the requirements and limitations of Colombian law, including:

- Raise term funding primarily for consumer lending, payroll loans, factoring and remittance transactions.
- Provide retail financing (loans and leasing) to purchasers of new Renault vehicles, new vehicles of related brands and used vehicles of all brands.
- Provide wholesale financing to Renault and related-brand dealers and distributors and for spare-parts inventories.
- Transfer and sell receivables from vehicle loans.
- Obtain financing from financial institutions, related parties or shareholder affiliates in the form of loans, bonds, asset-backed securities, commercial paper and other instruments, and secure such obligations to the extent necessary.
- Facilitate the sale of related insurance products and other services, including life insurance, payment-protection insurance and comprehensive vehicle insurance.
- Remarket vehicles returned by leasing customers and vehicles repossessed from defaulting customers.

June 30 2026

Item	Domicile	Capital	Invested capital	Ownership percentage %	Carrying amount	Solvency and market-risk rating	Assets	Liabilities	Profits and/or Losses
Investments in subsidiaries					\$ 171.972				
BBVA Asset Management S.A. Trust Company	Bogotá D.C.	55.090	52.066	94,51%	103.388	AAA	213.407	104.015	25.803
BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Brokerage Firm	Bogotá D.C.	29.000	27.388	94,44%	68.584	AAA	78.722	6.101	3.873
Investments in joint ventures					169.444				
RCI Banque Colombia S.A.	Medellín	234.942	115.122	49,00%	169.444	AAA	3.638.043	3.292.404	5.544

December 31 2025

Item	Domicile	Capital	Invested capital	Ownership percentage %	Carrying amount	Solvency and market-risk rating	Assets	Liabilities	Profits and/or Losses
Investments in subsidiaries					\$ 214.288				
BBVA Asset Management S.A. Trust Company	Bogotá D.C.	55.090	52.066	94,51%	138.822	AAA	175.617	28.734	64.920
BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Brokerage Firm	Bogotá D.C.	29.000	27.388	94,44%	75.466	AAA	90.551	10.644	-21.372
Investments in joint ventures					171.270				
RCI Banque Colombia S.A.	Medellín	234.942	115.122	49,00%	171.270	AAA	3.578.357	3.228.825	3.772
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures					\$ 385.558				

Investment Restrictions

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, there were no restrictions on transfers of funds or distributions of dividends arising from these investments.

15. Intangible Assets, net

Intangible assets as of June 30 2026 are summarized as follows:

June 30 2026

Intangible assets, net	Licenses (1) (2)	Developments (3) (4) (5)	Total
Cost			
Balance as of December 31 2025	\$ 47.771	\$ 1.000.646	\$ 1.048.417
Purchases	0	152.563	152.563
Additions	0	67.214	67.214
Reversals of service receipt	0	-121.838	-121.838
Asset write-offs	0	-1.219	-1.219
Cost balance as of June 30 2026	47.771	1.097.366	1.145.137
Amortization			
Balance as of December 31 2025	-46.553	-542.192	-588.745
Amortization for the period	-374	-39.049	-39.423
Amortization for the period - Internal Cost	0	-6.223	-6.223
Asset write-offs	0	579	579

Accumulated amortization as of June 30 2026	-46.927	-586.885	-633.812
Impairment			
Balance as of December 31 2025			
Impairment for the period	0	-640	-640
Asset write-offs	0	640	640
Impairment balance as of June 30 2026	0	0	0
Total intangible assets, net	\$ 844	\$ 510.481	\$ 511.325

December 31 2025

Intangible assets, net	Licenses	Developments	Total
Cost			
Balance as of December 31 2024	\$ 47.605	\$ 771.767	\$ 819.372
Purchases	61	101.022	101.083
Additions	105	129.063	129.168
Reversals of service receipt	0	-1.083	-1.083
Asset write-offs	0	-123	-123
Cost balance as of December 31 2025	47.771	1.000.646	1.048.417
Amortization			
Balance as of December 31 2024	-44.605	-467.439	-512.044
Amortization for the period	-1.948	-68.250	-70.198
Amortization for the period - Internal Cost	0	-6.570	-6.570
Asset write-offs	0	59	59
Reclassification	0	8	8
Accumulated amortization as of December 31 2025	-46.553	-542.192	-588.745
Impairment			
Balance as of December 31 2024	0	0	0
Impairment for the period	0	-64	-64
Asset write-offs	0	64	64
Impairment balance as of December 31 2025	0	0	0
Total intangible assets, net	\$ 1.218	\$ 458.454	\$ 459.672

During the second quarter of 2026, total acquisitions and development of intangible assets amounted to \$219.777. The most significant items were as follows:

1. There are 182 software-development initiatives in progress with an accumulated value of \$12.468. The most significant projects include GM Colombia Volatilities amounting to \$887, GRM COL - Cronos Collections - Recovery Operations amounting to

\$593, migration from Bonita BPM Subscription to BPM Community amounting to \$536, GOLD II amounting to \$511, and SREP Data Quality - BCBS239 - Colombia 2026 amounting to \$477.

2. There are 140 software-development initiatives in progress (internal cost) with an accumulated value of \$5.965. The most significant projects include Evolution of the Payroll-Deduction Loan Contracting Model amounting to \$356, Data Availability (Data Provisioning) amounting to \$342, Global Pricing Matrix amounting to \$268, CBT (Core Banking Transformation) amounting to \$253, and RPAs/Automation amounting to \$214.

3. There are 292 corporate software-development initiatives in production with an accumulated value of \$94.310. The most significant projects include SREP Data Quality BCBS239 Colombia 2024 amounting to \$4.568, Transformation 3.0 - Efficiencies amounting to \$3.426, CORE Regulatory Capital amounting to \$2.969, GOLD amounting to \$2.719, Face To Face GloMo amounting to \$2.604, and Best UX for a Keys war SPI amounting to \$1.964.

4. There were 213 corporate software-development initiatives in production (internal cost) totaling \$39.272. The most significant projects included Digital Customer for \$1.819, Revamp SJ Enterprise for \$1.071, SREP Data Quality BCBS239 Colombia 2024 for \$1.065, Core Banking System (CBS) SWP2 Payment Platform for \$1.057, Remote Retail: Liability Signature Front-End for \$1.052, and SDM 1 COL Single Model for \$1.010.

5. An addition of \$67.214 was recorded, comprising 196 active IT developments. The most significant developments include Murex 3 FX Migration - Official amounting to \$2.210, Single Data Model 2 amounting to \$942, and Global Pricing Matrix with an addition of \$924.

The fully amortized intangible assets as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 are listed below:

Item	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Base software	258	27.873	258	27.873
Corporate software	2.117	204.372	1.894	193.236
Local software	4.598	184.686	4.598	184.686
Software licenses	67	16.715	62	16.372
Total	7.040	\$ 433.646	6.812	\$ 422.167

16. Non-current Assets Held for Sale, net

Non-current assets held for sale mainly consist of assets received in settlement from loan debtors that the Bank intends to sell in the short term. The Bank has established departments, processes and programs for their sale, either for cash or by providing financing to prospective purchasers.

Item	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Assets received in settlement		
Real estate	\$ 43.007	\$ 46.282
Subtotal assets received in settlement	43.007	46.282
Assets returned under leasing contracts		
Real estate	20.067	17.670
Vehicles	554	464
Machinery and equipment	74	101
Real estate under housing leases	38.066	38.332
Other	34	34
Subtotal assets returned under leasing contracts	58.795	56.601
Assets not used in the corporate purpose		
Land	16.616	15.591
Buildings	122.394	119.841
Furniture and fixtures	1.388	446
Computer equipment	28.671	28.671
Vehicles	1.678	1.678
Subtotal assets not used in the corporate purpose (1)	170.747	166.227
Trusts	84.445	84.445
Subtotal Trusts	84.445	84.445
Subtotal realizable assets, assets received in settlement and returned assets (2)	356.994	353.555
Impairment of non-current assets held for sale		
Assets received in settlement	-33.046	-33.032
Assets returned under leasing contracts	-35.310	-33.759
Trusts	-18.628	-18.183
Assets withdrawn from use	-84.894	-82.446
Subtotal impairment (3)	-171.878	-167.420
Total non-current assets held for sale, net	\$ 185.116	\$ 186.135

The following summarizes non-current assets held for sale:

- Regarding assets withdrawn from operations, during the second quarter of 2026 land with a total cost of \$1.846, offices with a total cost of \$13.588, and furniture and

fixtures with a total cost of \$942 were added, as a result of implementation of the capital-efficiency project.

2. As of June 30, 2026, the Bank held 476 non-current assets held for sale with a value of \$355.316; as of December 31, 2025, the Bank held 486 non-current assets held for sale with a value of \$353.555.

3. Impairment of non-current assets held for sale as of June 30, 2026 amounted to \$170.200, compared with \$167.420 as of December 31, 2025. This change reflects the ordinary course of updating and calculating impairment on assets held as of the reporting date, as shown in the detailed movement in the provision for the period.

During 2026, the Bank received 96 assets totaling \$27.157 and sold 106 non-current assets held for sale for a total of \$40.938, generating a gain of \$17.220.

Non-current assets held for sale that had been held for more than two years amounted to \$113.977 as of June 2026 and \$86.459 as of December 2025, respectively. These assets mainly correspond to properties whose particular market characteristics, location, technical and/or legal conditions, and external factors associated with real-estate market dynamics have extended their estimated disposal periods.

Nevertheless, the Bank has continuously maintained these assets as available for sale and continues to carry out the commercial actions necessary for their disposal, maintaining a reasonable expectation of recovery through sale. In this context, during the second half of 2026 it implemented commercial strategies aimed at accelerating inventory turnover, including discounts on certain properties according to their specific characteristics and conditions, with the aim of strengthening their competitiveness in the market and reducing the balance of older assets.

The following presents the payment methods received for sales of non-current assets held for sale.

Type	June 30 2026			December 31 2025		
	Sale value	Cash sale	Sale financed by BBVA	Sale value	Cash sale	Sale financed by BBVA
Assets received in settlement	\$ 6.079	\$ 5.659	\$ 420	\$ 47.805	\$ 36.798	\$ 11.007
Assets returned under leasing contracts	6.882	5.166	1.717	15.126	12.606	2.520
Assets not used in the corporate purpose	27.977	11.277	16.700	5.342	3.988	1.354
Total	\$ 40.938	\$ 22.102	\$ 18.837	\$ 68.273	\$ 53.392	\$ 14.881

The movement in the allowance for non-current assets held for sale during the quarters ended June 30 2026 and June 30 2025 was as follows:

Item	June 30 2026		June 30 2025	
Balance at beginning of year	\$	-167.420	\$	-105.559
Impairment charged to expense during the year		-8.418		-9.131
Transfers of fully depreciated assets		-770		-956
Less - Disposals from sales and recoveries		6.408		5.486
Total impairment balance	\$	-170.200	\$	-110.160

17. Current Tax

The following provides a breakdown of current tax balances:

Current tax	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Current tax assets		
Tax credit / Current tax advance	\$ 612.884	\$ 2.134.014
VAT on productive real fixed assets	11.068	10.795
Self-withholding and withholding tax	404.709	0
Subtotal current tax assets	1.028.661	2.144.809
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	-149.060	0
Subtotal current tax liabilities	-149.060	0
Total current tax (net)	\$ 879.601	\$ 2.144.809

As of June 30 2026, the income-tax receivable decreased as a result of the refund of income tax for 2024 and 2023, which was made by the Colombian National Tax and Customs Authority (DIAN) on February 26 2026. The recognized liability reflects the income tax payable on ordinary taxable income as of June 30 2026.

18. Customer Deposits

The following summarizes customer deposits, comprising the following:

Customer deposits	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
Savings deposits (1)	\$	37.428.107	\$	33.530.866
Current-account deposits (1)		7.778.538		8.436.683
Service-related demand liabilities (2)		401.468		532.286
Banks and correspondents		694		13.101
Special deposits		180.451		137.895

Special savings accounts	231.363	231.101
Simple deposits	1.065	1.138
Electronic deposits	7.071	7.365
Closed accounts	1.050	826
Subtotal demand customer deposits	46.029.807	42.891.261
Certificates of deposit	42.145.156	39.093.886
Real-value savings certificates	14.122	13.681
Subtotal term customer deposits (3)	42.159.278	39.107.567
Total customer deposits	\$ 88.189.085	\$ 81.998.828

As of June 30 2026, total customer deposits increased by \$6.190.257, equivalent to 7,55% compared with December 31 2025. The main changes were as follows:

Within demand customer deposits, savings deposits increased by \$1,808,851, representing 5.39% of that category and 2.21% of total customer deposits. By contrast, current-account deposits decreased by \$779,852, equivalent to 9.24% of that category and 0.95% of total customer deposits. This growth reflects a strategy focused on digitizing deposit-gathering and optimizing customers' transaction flows.

Service-related demand liabilities decreased by \$107,134, mainly due to a lower balance of cashier's checks as of June 31, 2026, since customers generally leave checks outstanding at year-end to cover their obligations in December.

Customer term deposits increased by \$1,430,797, mainly due to higher funding through certificates of deposit (CDTs), which increased by \$1,430,688. This performance reflects customer acquisition and retention strategies based on offering financial solutions tailored to customer needs. In addition, higher interest rates on this product have made it more attractive to customers and supported its growth.

Rates on certificates of deposit and savings and current accounts:

	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	Minimum rate	Maximum rate	Minimum rate	Maximum rate
Current Account	0,01%	0,50%	0,01%	0,50%
CDT	7,72%	11,20%	7,65%	8,34%
Savings Account	0,01%	11,00%	0,01%	10,00%
	Average		Average	
	6,00%		5,01%	

Management of these interest rates is a key strategic lever for BBVA, directly affecting funding costs, deposit attraction and the maintenance of a competitive and profitable balance.

19. Financial Obligations

The following summarizes financial obligations:

Financial obligations	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Banco de Comercio Exterior S.A. - BANCOLDEX	\$ 179.886	\$ 219.947
Fondo para el Fomento del Sector Agropecuario - FINAGRO (1)	1.066.424	695.341
Territorial Development Finance Institution - FINDETER	783.047	793.413
Foreign Banks (2)	2.826.388	2.753.723
Total financial obligations	\$ 4.855.745	\$ 4.462.424

As of June 30, 2026, financial obligations increased by a net \$393.321 compared with the December 2025 closing balance. This performance is mainly explained by an increase in development-finance lines with Fondo para el Fomento del Sector Agropecuario (FINAGRO) and by the arrangement of a new subordinated facility within foreign-bank funding.

1. Obligations with FINAGRO increased materially by \$371.083, reaching a balance of \$1.066.424 at the end of the half-year. This 53,37% change reflects the dynamics of development-loan origination during the period and represents the main growth factor within local financial obligations.
2. The following provides details of the Bank's funding portfolio relating to loans from foreign banks.

Foreign Banks	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	USD	COP	USD	COP
Multilateral development institutions	316	1.093.772	316	1.195.146
Foreign banks	220	1.632.837	160	1.449.499
Official credit agencies	29	99.779	29	109.078
Total	USD 565	\$ 2.826.388	USD 505	\$ 2.753.723

Obligations with foreign banks increased by \$72.665 to \$2.826.388. This net movement includes the effect of the disbursement in March 2026 of a subordinated loan amounting to USD 70 million. This financing has a bullet structure, a 10-year term and a prepayment option beginning in year 5, which increased the balance of financial obligations at the end of the period.

In addition, the closing balances incorporate the effect of principal repayments made during the period, as well as the impact of exchange-rate fluctuations on balances denominated in foreign currency.

With respect to the covenants established in the financing agreements, their status as of June 30, 2026 is as follows:

- Ordinary credit facilities obtained from foreign banks do not contain covenants.
- BBVA Colombia has covenants with BBVA Madrid relating to AT1 and subordinated credit. It also has covenants under bilateral financing arrangements with IFC (including the green loan, blue bond, biodiversity bond and subordinated bond), IDB (including the biodiversity bond and subordinated bond), CAF (biodiversity and agro-exporter loans) and DEG (subordinated loan). To date, there have been no breaches of any covenant.
- One of the most important covenants is the loss-absorption condition, which is triggered if individual basic solvency falls below 5,125%.

20. Investment Securities in Issue

The following summarizes investment securities outstanding:

Investment securities outstanding	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Subordinated Bonds	\$ 901.047	\$ 931.010
Ordinary Bonds	648.809	708.284
Total investment securities outstanding	\$ 1.549.856	\$ 1.639.294

For the period between June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the carrying amount of investment securities in issue decreased by a net \$89.438 million, in a context in which there were no new issues or principal redemptions during the half-year. Accordingly, the change in this line item mainly reflects measurement under the amortized-cost method and the impact of foreign-currency translation on bonds issued in foreign currency. This translation effect was caused by appreciation of the local currency against the U.S. dollar, considering that the Representative Market Exchange Rate (TRM) decreased from \$3.757,08 in December 2025 to \$3.440,83 as of June 30, 2026.

Details of outstanding issues and bonds are shown in the attached table:

Issue	Authorized Amount	Term (years)	Rate	Coupon	Issue Amount	Issue Date	Maturity Date
2011 Subordinated	3.000.000	15	CPI + 4,70%	TV	156.000	19/09/2011	19/09/2026
2013 Subordinated		15	CPI + 3,89%	TV	165.000	19/02/2013	19/02/2028
2014 Subordinated		15	CPI + 4,38%	TV	90.000	26/11/2014	26/11/2029

2014 Subordinated	20		CPI + 4,50%	TV	160.000	26/11/2014	26/11/2034
USD Subordinated 2025	45	10	SOFR 6m + 3,75%	SV	45	29/04/2025	30/04/2035
USD Subordinated 2024	50	10	SOFR 6m + 3,75%	SV	50	27/11/2024	27/11/2034
USD Ordinary 2023	50	5	SOFR 6m + 1,85%	SV	50	22/09/2023	22/09/2028
USD Ordinary 2023	17	5	SOFR 6m + 1,85%	SV	17	25/10/2023	22/09/2028
USD Ordinary 2023	50	5	SOFR 6m + 1,85%	SV	50	27/10/2023	22/09/2028
USD Ordinary 2024	15	3	SOFR 6m + 1,25%	SV	15	11/07/2024	11/07/2027
USD Ordinary 2024	20	3	SOFR 6m + 1,25%	SV	20	18/09/2024	18/09/2027
USD Ordinary 2024	35	3	SOFR 6m + 1,25%	SV	35	25/10/2024	25/10/2027
Total bonds COP	3.000.000		571.000				
Total bonds, USD millions	282		282				

Series G Subordinated Bonds of 2009 (COP)

- The first issue, for \$156.000 was made on September 19 2011 with a 15year term and a return of CPI + 4,70%
- The second issue, for \$365,000, was made on February 19, 2013 with redemption terms ranging from 10 to 15 years and maximum variable-rate returns of CPI + 3.60% for 10 years and CPI + 3.89% for 15 years. Of these issues, only \$165,000 remains outstanding, at CPI + 3.89%, maturing in 2028.
- The third issue, for \$250.000 was made on November 26 2014 with redemption terms ranging from 15 to 20 years and maximum variable-rate returns of CPI + 4,38% for 15 years and CPI + 4,50% for 20 years.

USD Subordinated Bond

- The USD 50 million issue was made on November 27 2024 with a 10year redemption term and a return of 6month SOFR + 3,75%.

Biodiversity Bond

- The USD 45 million issue was made on April 29 2025 with a 10year redemption term and a return of 6month SOFR + 3,75%.

Thematic Ordinary Bonds in USD

Blue Bond

The first thematic ordinary bond issue (Blue Bond), for USD 117 million, was completed between September 22, 2023 and October 27, 2023 with a five-year term, divided into three tranches among three investors, at a return of 6-month SOFR + 1.85%:

- September 22 2023: USD 50 million.

- October 25 2023: USD 17 million.
- October 27 2023: USD 50 million.

The proceeds are intended to finance projects aligned with blue-bond principles, such as protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, sustainable water management, wastewater treatment, conservation of water sources and other initiatives that promote the responsible and sustainable use of water resources.

Biodiversity Bond

Issues totaling USD 70 million were made on July 11, September 18 and October 25, 2024, with a three-year term, divided into three tranches among two investors, at a return of 6-month SOFR + 1.25%, as follows:

- July 11 2024,: USD 15 million.
- September 18 2024,: USD 20 million.
- October 25 2024,: USD 35 million subscribed by IDB Invest.

The bond has a three-year term, and the proceeds are intended to finance projects focused on reforestation, regeneration of natural forests on degraded land, conservation or rehabilitation of mangroves, climate-smart agriculture, restoration of wildlife habitats, among others.

The thematic issues (blue bond and biodiversity bond) subscribed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are subject to contractual covenants mainly relating to the specific use of proceeds for sustainable projects, eligibility criteria and reporting obligations. As of the end of June 2026, the entity was in compliance with these commitments.

21. Accounts Payable

The following summarizes accounts payable:

Accounts payable	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Commissions and fees	\$ 1.323	\$ 5.161
Costs and expenses payable	6	6
Dividends and surpluses (1)	75.291	73.360
Leases	61	65
Prospective purchasers (2)	29.714	31.901
Suppliers and services payable (3)	172.334	232.268
Securitization process	30	47
Colpensiones	7.417	7.383

Family compensation fund, ICBF and SENA (4)	5.871	0
Other	581	549
Fogafin deposit insurance	136.946	131.612
Other (5)	639.350	825.191
Liabilities for other taxes (6)	315.568	743.923
Total accounts payable	\$ 1.384.492	\$ 2.051.466

Accounts payable decreased by \$666.974 equivalent to 32.51% as of June 30 2026, mainly explained by the following items:

As of June 31, 2026, dividends payable totaled \$168,974. At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25, 2026, \$91,664 of untaxed distributable earnings was appropriated for payment of dividends on preferred shares, payable on June 11, 2026.

As of June 31, 2026, prospective purchasers decreased by \$8,455, mainly due to completion of sales of non-current assets held for sale, comprising 37 assets for \$3,351.

Suppliers and services payable decreased by \$65,095 compared with December 31, 2025, mainly corresponding to the execution of leasing transactions and services arising from project supervision.

Family compensation fund, ICBF and SENA payables increased by \$4,117, corresponding to the balance generated for payment for June 2026.

Other payables decreased by \$230,783, mainly due to daily settlement of futures transactions with the Central Counterparty Risk Clearing House.

6. Other taxes decreased by \$428.355 compared with December 2025, mainly due to balances paid for withholding taxes for December 2025 and VAT for the sixth two-month period of 2025, which were paid during the first months of 2026.

22. Employee Benefits

The following summarizes employee benefits:

Employee benefits	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Severance and severance interest	\$ 23.083	\$ 30.082
Vacation	60.054	55.390
Statutory and extra-statutory bonuses	510	132
Variable-remuneration incentives	98.690	134.136

Social security		14.494		28.361
Other benefits granted		70.380		61.716
Subtotal Short-Term Benefits (1)	\$	267.211	\$	309.817
Retirement and service awards		84.329		82.623
Subtotal Long-Term Benefits (2)	\$	84.329	\$	82.623
Pension commitments		36.974		36.966
Subtotal Post-Employment Benefits	\$	36.974	\$	36.966
Total employee benefits	\$	388.514	\$	429.406

BBVA Colombia provides employees with benefits classified as short-term, notably those granted based on achievement of overall and business-unit-specific performance indicators.

The performance of these indicators measures financial ratios, including an improvement in the efficiency ratio resulting from cost discipline implemented across all Bank areas through various optimization plans and the realization of certain synergies.

At the end of the first half of 2026, employee benefits decreased by \$40.892, corresponding to the following:

1. The change in short-term benefits mainly reflects a decrease of \$6.999 in severance payments and interest on severance payments, an increase of \$378 in statutory and extra-statutory bonuses, a decrease of \$13.867 in social security, and an increase of \$8.664 in other benefits granted, mainly corresponding to termination benefits.

The monthly provision for Annual Variable Remuneration (RVA) and Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) decreased by \$35.446, mainly due to the payment in February 2026 of the 2025 Annual Variable Remuneration bonus amounting to \$76.257.

The BBVA Bank has a corporate variable-compensation model that generally applies to the entire workforce based on employees' functions. It consists of an incentive reflecting performance measured through achievement of objectives aligned with the risk assumed and constitutes each beneficiary's Annual Variable Remuneration (RVA). For Identified Staff, Annual Variable Remuneration comprises a short-term component and a long-term component. The sum of both components constitutes the RVA for the year.

2. With respect to long-term benefits, the Bank grants a seniority award, expressed in days of salary, to employees with indefinite-term contracts who complete five-year periods of service. As of June 30 2026, this item changed by \$1.706, reflecting the balance between monthly provisions and settlements made. The calculation is based on

annual actuarial studies of active employees, and BBVA Colombia's estimated obligation for this benefit as of June 30 2026 amounts to \$84.329.

23. Estimated Liabilities and Provisions

The Bank recognizes provisions based on technical assessments performed by experts from the Legal, Labor Relations and Tax Advisory areas, who evaluate each case according to the current status of the proceeding. In addition, defined decision trees are applied to classify matters according to their nature: legal, labor or tax. This classification allows cases to be assessed using the following criteria:

- Probable obligation: recognized and disclosed
- Possible obligation: disclosed
- Remote obligation: neither recognized nor disclosed

The following summarizes estimated liabilities and provisions:

Estimated liabilities and provisions	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Expenses for invoices pending payment	\$ 235.821	\$ 114.974
Claims for breach of contract (1)	54.346	50.971
Labor claims (1)	3.884	3.316
Fines and penalties from other administrative authorities (1)	504	297
Sales force commission CF	2.350	2.679
IFRS 16 dismantling costs	13.773	14.681
Other (2)	31.826	59.764
Other personnel expenses	944	0
Total estimated liabilities and provisions	\$ 343.448	\$ 246.682

1. As of June 30 2026, the Bank was involved in 1.961 civil, criminal, tax and labor legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Total claims amounted to \$1.619.980, with provisions of \$58.734. recognized.
 - The Bank is involved, both administratively and before the administrative courts, in 20 tax proceedings with estimated claims of \$3.241.912 As of June 30 2026 provisions of \$503 had been recognized for 12 proceedings classified as probable.
 - The provisions relate to public-interest actions regarding withholding of the Financial Transaction Tax, territorial tax proceedings, public-lighting taxes, late-filing penalties for submission of information, and tax-collection proceedings.
 - With respect to labor proceedings, the BBVA Bank reported 369 cases with total claims of \$32.532 of which 7 proceedings classified as probable were provisioned for \$3.883 The \$568 increase in the provision for these proceedings related to: (a) new cases and increases in provisions of \$805, (b) payments of \$6 and (c) proceedings concluded in favor of the Bank amounting to \$231.
 - The main grounds for the claims relate to pension-contribution payments, reinstatements, treatment of payments as salary, compensation for alleged unjustified dismissals, among others. Based on the advice of the Bank's legal counsel, the final outcome is expected to be favorable to the Bank or any loss is not expected to be significant.
 - Civil proceedings comprise 1.455 cases with estimated claims totaling \$365.833. As of June 30 2026 provisions of \$54.346 had been recognized for 13 proceedings considered probable. The \$3.374 change comprised: (i) new cases and increases in provisions of \$3.711, (ii) payments of \$145 and (iii) proceedings concluded in favor of the Bank amounting to \$192.
 - The Bank also reported three criminal cases with total claims of \$284. Because these cases are classified as remote, no provision has been recognized.
2. For the period between June 30, 2026 and December 2025, other provisions under estimated expenses payable for general expenses, personnel expenses and commissions decreased by \$27.938.

In the opinion of Management, after consultation with internal and external legal counsel, these proceedings are not reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations and have been appropriately assessed and provisioned.

Movements in estimated liabilities were as follows:

June 30 2026

Item	Legal proceedings	Other	Total
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Opening balance January 01 2026	\$	54.584	\$	192.098	\$	246.682
Increase		1.324		123.932		125.256
Income		3.481		0		3.481
Payment		-151		-31.316		-31.467
Release		-504		0		-504
Closing balance as of June 30 2026	\$	58.734	\$	284.714	\$	343.448

December 31 2025

Item		Legal proceedings		Other		Total
Opening balance January 01 2025	\$	54.578	\$	163.039	\$	217.617
Increase		1.680		32.134		33.814
Income		718		0		718
Payment		-1.227		-3.075		-4.302
Release		-1.165		0		-1.165
Closing balance as of December 31 2025	\$	54.584	\$	192.098	\$	246.682

24. Subscribed and Paid-in Capital

The Bank's subscribed and paid-in capital is divided into common shares and non-voting preferred-dividend shares. The latter may not represent more than 50% of subscribed capital. As of March 30 2026 and December 31 2025 17.308.966.108 common shares and 479.760.000 preferred shares were subscribed and paid, with a par value of COP \$6,24 per share, for total subscribed and paid-in capital of \$111.002.

25. Reserves

The following summarizes reserves:

Reserves		June 30 2026		December 31 2025
Legal reserve	\$	4.194.959	\$	4.190.378
Occasional reserves:				
Protection of AT1 coupon payment		181.883		160.000
Dividend stability		308.292		66.955
Total reserves	\$	4.685.134	\$	4.417.333

The increase in occasional reserves as of June 30 2026 reflects decisions adopted by the Bank's General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25 2026, concerning the appropriation of distributable earnings and allocation of 2025, earnings, as follows:

- From released reserves, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved \$120.000 to increase the occasional reserve for tax provisions. Of this amount, \$107.301 was used to pay the wealth tax, leaving a balance of \$12.699, which will be reclassified to the dividend-stability reserve as disclosed in Note 37.
- From released reserves, \$4.582. was appropriated to increase the occasional reserve for corporate social responsibility initiatives at the disposal of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- From released reserves, \$1 was appropriated to increase the occasional reserve for protection of AT181.883. coupon payments.
- From released reserves, \$295.592. was appropriated to increase the occasional reserve for dividend stability at the disposal of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

26. Dividends

At the Bank's General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25 2026, the following dividend distribution from net income for the year was approved:

	December 31 2025
Prior-period profit determined in the separate financial statements	\$ 458.195
2025 profit available to the shareholders' meeting	\$ 458.195
Proposed distribution of earnings	December 31 2025
Realization of assets revalued in the Opening Statement of Financial Position - ESFA	8.571
Profit for 2025	\$ 458.195
Release of occasional reserve - Protection of AT1. coupon payment.	160.000
Release of occasional reserve - Dividend stability.	66.955
2025 profit available to the shareholders' meeting	\$ 693.721
Appropriation of distributable earnings to increase the Occasional Reserve	300.174
Appropriation to increase the Occasional Reserve for protection of AT1. coupon payment	181.883
Use of Occasional Reserves to pay the wealth tax	120.000
Appropriation of non-taxable distributable earnings for payment of dividends on common and preferred shares (1)	91.664
Disposition by the 2025 Shareholders' Meeting	\$ 693.721

1. Dividend payments (non-taxable at the shareholder level) payable in cash will fall between the first business day for payment of dividends on the respective shares and the four stock-market business days immediately preceding that date. Share transactions carried out during the ex-dividend period do not include the right to receive the corresponding dividends.

As of June 30, 2026, \$89.734 had been paid, comprising dividends paid to the Group of \$88.177 and dividends paid to minority shareholders of \$1.557.

27. Basic Earnings per Ordinary and Preferred Share (in pesos)

The following summarizes basic earnings per common and preferred share:

Basic earnings per common and preferred share (in pesos)	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Net profit for the period	\$ 469.337	\$ 135.793	\$ 266.967	\$ 102.505
Common and preferred shares used in the calculation of basic net earnings per share (common and preferred)	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108
Total net earnings per common and preferred share in Colombian pesos	\$ 26,38	\$ 7,63	\$ 15,01	\$ 5,76

The Bank has a simple capital structure and therefore there is no difference between basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share. Capital is divided into common shares and non-voting preferred-dividend shares. The latter may not represent more than 50% of subscribed capital.

As of June 30 2026 17.308.966.108 common shares and 479.760.000 preferred shares were subscribed and paid, for a total of 17.788.726.108 shares outstanding, with net earnings per common and preferred share of \$26,38 each.

As of June 30 2025 17.308.966.108 common shares and 479.760.000 preferred shares were subscribed and paid, for a total of 17.788.726.108 shares outstanding, with net earnings per common and preferred share of \$7,63 each.

28. Interest and Valuation Income

The following summarizes interest and valuation income:

Item	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Loans and finance lease operations				
Commercial	\$ 1.924.263	\$ 1.611.744	\$ 1.037.054	\$ 830.010

Consumer	1.625.746	1.581.279	818.501	791.493
Credit card	492.278	397.208	261.351	204.419
Mortgage	564.389	524.888	284.867	262.944
Factoring transactions	99.121	88.417	52.835	45.349
Finance leasing	165.060	135.993	86.662	68.730
Housing leasing	208.850	204.142	105.076	101.661
Total loans and finance lease operations (1)	5.079.707	4.543.671	2.646.346	2.304.606
Valuation of financial instruments, net				
Securities				
Money-market transactions	27.343	24.885	21.251	7.854
Investments at fair value	358.576	117.438	352.293	94.621
Held-to-maturity investments	315.648	267.896	159.634	134.902
Subtotal securities	701.567	410.219	533.178	237.377
Derivatives	31.779	189.223	-19.801	-3.544
Subtotal derivatives	31.779	189.223	-19.801	-3.544
Total valuation of financial instruments, net (2)	733.346	599.442	513.377	233.833
Total interest and valuation income	\$ 5.813.053	\$ 5.143.113	\$ 3.159.723	\$ 2.538.439

1. As of June 30 2026, income from loans and finance lease operations increased by 11,80% or 30 compared with June 2025 \$536.036 The increase was mainly represented by commercial loans of \$312.519, credit cards of \$95.070, mortgage loans of \$44.467, factoring operations of \$39.501, finance leasing of \$10.704 and housing leasing of \$29.067 partially offset by a \$4.708. decrease in consumer loans.

The change in income from loans and finance lease operations reflects business-growth strategies across the various products, consistent with BBVA's strategic decision to strengthen the corporate sector and consolidate its role as a financial partner supporting new initiatives through financing.

2. Valuation of financial instruments changed by 22,34% compared with the same period of 2025, increasing by \$133.904, mainly due to the following items:

- Money-market transactions increased by \$2.458. The most significant changes were impairment in interbank funds and subordinated bonds of \$36.320, valuation of spot transactions of \$1.120, and appreciation of short positions in repos, simultaneous transactions and TTVs of \$32.743. The change reflects the lower volume of money-market, repo, simultaneous and TTV transactions.

- Settlement and valuation of trading and hedging derivatives decreased by \$157.444, mainly due to valuation and settlement of USD/COP forwards of COP \$604.357, devaluation of futures of \$732.939, and devaluation and settlement of CCS and IRS swaps of \$28.861.

29. Interest and Valuation Expense

The following summarizes interest and valuation expense:

Interest and valuation expense	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Customer deposits				
Savings accounts	\$ -765.776	\$ -566.857	\$ -441.716	\$ -283.815
Current account	-60.705	-69.200	-23.773	-36.390
Certificates of deposit	-2.068.070	-2.016.619	-1.082.996	-1.019.720
Other interest expense	-512	-466	-375	-312
Subtotal customer deposits (1)	-2.895.063	-2.653.142	-1.548.860	-1.340.237
Financial obligations				
Bank loans and financial obligations	-240.894	-247.587	-126.484	-119.990
Subtotal financial obligations (2)	-240.894	-247.587	-126.484	-119.990
Total interest and valuation expense	\$ -3.135.957	\$ -2.900.729	\$ -1.675.344	\$ -1.460.227

1. As of June 30, 2026, interest expense on customer deposits increased by 9,12% compared with June 30, 2025, or \$241.921, mainly represented by a \$198.919 increase in ordinary savings deposits. Current-account deposits decreased by \$8.495 amid peso policy-rate movements during 2026. This reflects a strategic decision by the Bank aimed at strengthening the corporate sector and consolidating its role as a financial partner supporting new initiatives through financing, as reflected in the increase in this line item in Note 18.

Interest expense on certificates of deposit (CDTs) increased by \$51.451, due to higher customer deposit balances and an increase in rates offered on the outstanding stock between June 2026 and June 2025.

2. As of June 30, 2026, interest expense on financial obligations decreased compared with the prior year, mainly due to the following:
 - Interest accrued for payment of the AT1, subordinated debt coupon increased to \$30 as of June 2026 85.620, compared with \$81.199. for the same period of the prior year.

- Interest accrued on financing from foreign banks and costs of bank loans with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other foreign obligations decreased by \$9.456.
- Financing interest from correspondent banks and other financial institutions decreased by \$1.108.

30. Fee and Commission Income, net

The following summarizes net fee and commission income:

Fee and commission income, net	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Commissions and fees	423	0	229	0
Letters of credit	\$ 1.802	\$ 1.746	\$ 888	\$ 726
Bank guarantees	14.952	15.722	5.736	10.232
Banking services	43.750	27.790	25.195	13.755
Card-affiliated merchants	184.646	146.240	90.581	74.071
Branch-network service	105.336	95.976	53.675	48.353
Money transfers	2.989	3.050	1.495	1.529
Credit-card annual fees	71.117	54.964	37.535	26.849
Debit-card annual fees	24.118	20.167	12.599	9.848
Derivative products	311	114	87	60
Other	140.005	119.627	76.022	60.962
Subtotal fee and commission income (1)	589.449	485.396	304.042	246.385
Banking services	-16.759	-13.590	-8.654	-6.414
Other	-352.918	-366.685	-176.689	-185.347
Subtotal fee and commission expense (2)	-369.677	-380.275	-185.343	-191.761
Total fee and commission income, net	\$ 219.772	\$ 105.121	\$ 118.699	\$ 54.624

1. Commission income changed by \$104.053 between June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, mainly reflecting a \$38.406 increase in card-affiliated merchants corresponding to Visa and Mastercard acquiring fees, attributable to various business-area strategies, including the creation of accounts for commissions on international purchases; a \$16.153 increase in credit-card maintenance fees; a \$15.960 increase in banking services; and, lastly, a \$9.360 increase in branch-network services relating to network usage, life insurance and unemployment insurance.

2. Commission expense decreased by \$10.598, mainly corresponding to other commission expense. The most significant change was in data processing, amounting to \$9.026. This line item also includes concepts such as origination of payroll-deduction and consumer loans, franchises, and network services corresponding to fees for use of Redeban and Credibanco.

31. Other Operating Expenses, net

The following summarizes other operating expenses, net:

Other operating expenses, net	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Other operating income				
Disposals (1)	\$ 205.312	\$ 122.613	\$ 114.754	\$ 54.668
Foreign-exchange difference, net (2)	76.428	23.553	-24.465	67.825
Dividends	23.208	30.180	93	2.177
Leases	2.195	2.133	1.921	1.255
Other - Miscellaneous (3)	135.515	95.362	38.023	63.959
Operational-risk recoveries	2.727	6.125	1.186	5.216
Subtotal other operating income (expenses)	445.385	279.966	131.512	195.100
Income under the equity method				
Investments in subsidiaries	28.044	33.241	11.339	17.575
Joint ventures (4)	1.854	5.075	1.346	398
Subtotal income under the equity method	29.898	38.316	12.685	17.973
Other operating expenses				
Disposals (5)	-131.573	-88.570	-75.293	-36.649
Employee benefits (6)	-599.677	-466.405	-312.855	-243.595
Professional fees	-27.489	-25.190	-12.336	-13.002
Depreciation and amortization	-90.710	-81.678	-46.516	-40.615
Taxes and levies (7)	-172.049	-153.583	-89.975	-77.347
Leases	-4.716	-4.165	-2.311	-2.162
Insurance	-147.619	-145.946	-75.302	-73.587
Contributions, memberships and transfers	-18.069	-16.404	-8.807	-7.707
Maintenance, improvements and repairs	-85.844	-74.681	-44.058	-31.160
Fines and penalties, litigation, indemnities and claims	-5.170	-2.612	-4.043	-1.576

Miscellaneous	-495.043	-492.532	-248.662	-244.429
Losses from claims (8)	-14.148	-23.848	-8.938	-8.150
Subtotal other operating expenses	-1.792.107	-1.575.614	-929.096	-779.979
Total other operating expenses, net	\$ -1.316.824	\$ -1.257.332	\$ -784.899	\$ -566.906

At the end of the second quarter of 2026, other operating expenses, net increased by \$59.492, equivalent to 4.7% compared with the prior year. The most significant items contributing to this increase were as follows:

a. Other operating income:

1. Disposals increased by \$82.699 compared with the prior period, mainly reflecting the sale of investment financial assets of \$72.727 due to higher gains on sales of fixed-rate TES and UVR TES securities.
2. Net foreign-exchange differences result from remeasurement of assets and liabilities and realization of assets in transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. This line increased by 224.5% or \$52.874 compared with the prior year. Exchange-rate fluctuations were a significant factor, as the rate was 2026 at the end of June \$3.440,83 compared with 2025 at the end of June \$4.069,67, representing a fluctuation of \$628,84.
3. As of June 30 2026, other miscellaneous operating income increased by \$40.153 compared with 2025, mainly due to miscellaneous recoveries, recovery of provisions for benefits under Law 549 and reimbursement of labor indemnities.

b. Income from the equity method:

4. Income from the investment in RCI Banque Colombia S.A. decreased by \$3.221 compared with the same reporting date in 2025, due to higher provisions for insurance and commissions in customer receivables, which reduced payment capacity.

c. Other operating expenses:

5. Disposal expenses increased by \$43.003 compared with the prior period, mainly due to higher expense on sales of financial instruments, including Treasury securities (TES) and maturing debt instruments classified as measured at fair value, which affected profit for the period.
6. Other operating expenses for employee benefits increased by \$133.272, compared with the prior year due to adjustments in employee benefits, mainly termination indemnities of \$107.380, employee salaries of \$21.393, social benefits

(severance and statutory and extra-statutory bonuses) of \$15.328 and social-security contributions of \$5.592. These measures are consistent with the focus on strengthening salary structures and employee benefits.

7. Taxes and levies increased by \$18.466, notably including Industry and Commerce Tax and the Financial Transaction Tax (GMF).

8. Losses from claims decreased by \$9.700, reflecting lower operational risk in interest, credit-card and fraud-related items.

32. Income Tax Expense

Income-tax expense is recognized based on the Bank's best estimate of both current income tax and deferred income tax. The effective tax rate on continuing operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 was 37,66%, compared with 35,70% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025.

The effective tax rate increased by 1,96 percentage points at the end of the second quarter of 2026 compared with the same period of the prior year. It should be noted that the economic dynamics of the two periods differ: while in the second quarter of 2026 the rate reflects the ordinary performance of financial and taxable income, in the second quarter of 2025 taxable income was affected by a recovery that increased the tax base.

Item	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Profit before tax	\$ 752.875	211.173	\$ 404.246	\$ 167.002
Income tax and supplementary taxes	196.221	68.681	102.738	-62.145
Deferred income tax	87.317	6.699	34.541	-2.352
Total income tax recovery (expense)	\$ 283.538	\$ 75.380	\$ 137.279	-64.497

At both reporting dates, the corresponding TTD calculation is performed on a consolidated basis, determining that no additional tax liability is required to be recognized.

32.1 Uncertainties in Tax Positions

Effective January 1, 2020, through Decree 2270 of 2019, IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments was adopted for purposes of the Group's local financial statements. In applying this interpretation, the Bank analyzed tax positions taken in returns still subject to review by the tax authority in order to identify uncertainties arising from differences between those positions and the tax administration's positions. Based on the assessment performed, no tax uncertainties were identified.

33. Related Parties

For comparative purposes, BBVA Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. is recognized as a shareholder with an ownership interest exceeding 10% Domestic companies including Comercializadora de Servicios Financieros, Fideicomiso Lote 6.1 Zaragoza, Fideicomiso Horizontes Villa Campestre, Open Pay Colombia, Movistar Money and Agencia de Seguros, and foreign companies including Banco BBVA Argentina S.A., Banco BBVA Perú S.A., BBVA (Switzerland) S.A., BBVA Axial Tech S.A. de C.V., BBVA México S.A. and BBVA Securities Inc., are recognized as other related parties.

The Bank includes members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel and close members of their families within the definition of related parties when they have the ability to exercise control or significant influence.

As of June 30 2026 payments of \$18.346 had been made as compensation to key management personnel, including \$8.928, in short-term employee benefits, \$2.791 in share-based payments and \$6.627 for other items such as comprehensive salary, bonuses, vacation pay and vacation bonuses.

Details of related parties as of June 30 2026

		Subsidiaries		Interests in Joint Ventures	Other BBVA Group companies not controlled by BBVA Colombia					
Item	Shareholders with ownership exceeding 10%	BBVA Valores	BBVA Fiduciaria	RCI COLOMBIA	BBVA Insurance	BBVA Life Insurance	Other Domestic Related Parties	Other Foreign Related Parties	Members of the Board of Directors	Key management personnel - Related parties
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13.236	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	180	\$ 0	0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	10.995.475	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.291	0	0
Loans and finance lease operations, net (1)	0	0	0	420.487	1	1	9	0	1.131	2.745
Accounts receivable, net (2)	1.054.556	4	58.525	0	1.580	524	688	0	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	0	68.584	103.389	169.444	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	12.063.267	68.588	161.914	589.931	1.581	525	697	10.471	1.131	2.745
Liabilities:										

Customer deposits	0	4.408	1.044	26.157	12.923	30.819	19.753	3.613	11.809	34.196
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	9.278.513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial obligations (3)	1.386.953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment securities outstanding	0	0	0	0	0	35.286	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	116.630	0	0	0	11	477	0	11	0	0
Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total liabilities	10.782.096	4.408	1.044	26.157	12.934	66.582	19.758	3.624	11.809	34.196
Income										
Loans and finance lease operations	0	0	0	24.739	0	0	1.902	0	89	262
Fee and commission income	6.740	0	208	32	21.432	80.918	2.665	106	14	19
Other operating income	0	14	97	0	15	48	690	0	0	0
Income under the equity method	0	3.657	24.387	1.854	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valuation of financial instruments, net (4)	2.148.207	0	0	0	0	-1.721	0	10.291	0	0
Total income	2.154.947	3.671	24.692	26.625	21.447	79.245	5.257	10.397	103	281
Expenses										
Customer deposits	0	2	4	1.291	33	34	435	0	8	16
Financial obligations	110.750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee and commission expense	4.589	0	9	0	0	0	90.573	5.718	60	196
Other operating expenses	123.613	31	10	0	4.121	3.478	2.931	71.892	279	0
Total expenses	238.952	33	23	1.291	4.154	3.512	93.939	77.610	347	212
Contingent commitments and obligations	87.087	0	0	95	58	91	10.180	120.488	0	0
Call and put purchase commitments	969.346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total commitments	\$ 1.056.433	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 95	\$ 58	\$ 91	\$ 10.180	\$ 120.488	\$ 0	\$ 0

The principal transactions carried out are presented below:

1. Loans, finance lease transactions and accounts receivable include an amount of \$424.047 in the name of RCI Colombia S.A. An impairment of -\$3.560 has been recognized on this amount, reflecting the credit-risk assessment of the counterparty at the end of the period.
2. Accounts receivable from BBVA S.A. mainly include a balance of 1.054.556 corresponding to collateral received in connection with derivative transactions with the counterparty.
3. As of June 30 2026 the Bank had financial obligations with BBVA Madrid amounting to \$1.386.953. These financing transactions were agreed at market rates in accordance with contractual terms applicable to Bank entities.
4. A positive net MtM (Mark-to-Market) is recognized from derivative valuations amounting to \$2.148.207 with BBVA Madrid, \$10.291 with BBVA México S.A. and -\$1.721 with BBVA Seguros de Vida S.A.

These transactions are entered into for trading purposes within the authorized portfolio, and their terms were agreed at fair value, supported by market prices and aligned with the Bank's internal financial-risk management policies.

Details of related parties as of December 31 2025

Item	Shareholders with ownership exceeding 10%	Subsidiaries		Interests in Joint Ventures	Other BBVA Group companies not controlled by BBVA Colombia		Other Domestic Related Parties	Other Foreign Related Parties	Members of the Board of Directors	Key management personnel - Related parties
		BBVA Valores	BBVA Fiduciaria	RCI COLOMBIA	BBVA Insurance	BBVA Life Insurance				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16.724	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 208	\$ 0	\$ 0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	7.518.525	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.745	0	0
Loans and finance lease operations, net (1)	0	0	0	457.062	1	0	22	0	195	483
Accounts receivable, net (2)	1.443.416	-2	39	0	3.487	4	0	1.112	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	0	75.466	138.822	169.196	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	8.978.665	75.464	138.861	626.258	3.488	4	22	4.065	195	483

Customer deposits	11.494	1.374	708	50.571	10.626	27.648	33.224	3.945	2.033	5.193
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	7.193.394	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Financial obligations (3)	1.411.736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment securities outstanding	0	0	0	0	0	35.291	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	95.156	0	104	0	133	765	1.176	0	0	0
Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total liabilities	8.711.780	1.374	812	50.571	10.759	63.704	34.401	3.946	2.033	5.193
Loans and finance lease operations	0	0	0	6.487	0	0	1.891	0	256	548
Fee and commission income	16.919	2	397	149	42.046	147.662	33.261	454	17	27
Other operating income	0	20	181	0	25	91	1.318	0	0	0
Income under the equity method	0	20.184	61.358	226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valuation of financial instruments, net (4)	871.436	0	0	0	0	-3.351	0	65.060	0	0
Total income	888.355	20.206	61.936	6.862	42.071	144.402	36.470	65.514	273	575
Customer deposits	0	42	714	3.266	227	200	202	0	11	34
Financial obligations	219.097	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment of loans and finance lease operations, net	0	0	0	1.024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee and commission expense	4.911	0	46	0	0	0	208.696	10.232	174	406
Other operating expenses	211.341	0	82	0	11.531	5.532	2.956	142.809	746	312
Total expenses	435.349	42	842	4.290	11.758	5.732	211.854	153.041	931	752
Contingent commitments and obligations	94.199	0	0	104	59	89	10.213	70.498	0	0
Call and put purchase commitments	994.766	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total commitments	\$ 1.088.965	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 104	\$ 59	\$ 89	\$ 10.213	\$ 70.498	\$ 0	\$ 0

34. Other matters of interest

Cumulative cleanup as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

The Bank identified the following items that were subject to cleanup:

Item	Balance at the end of 2026	Change	Balance at the beginning of 2026
Recovery of asset revaluation upon sale of real estate	\$ 34.995	\$ 4.934	\$ 30.061
Recovery of Almaagrario valuation upon sale in March 2015	18.685	0	18.685
Recovery of provisions and contingencies no longer existing	122	0	122
Recovery of provisions and depreciation on withdrawn assets and ANMV	4.823	0	4.823
Deferred tax impact on PP&E	-11.475	-1.686	-9.789
Total cleaned up	\$ 47.150	\$ 3.248	\$ 43.902

35. Subsequent Events

From the closing date of these condensed separate interim financial statements on June 30, 2026 through August 10, 2026, no significant subsequent events were identified that would require adjustment or additional disclosure under the accounting principles applied.

36. Going Concern

Projected financial information

During the second quarter of 2026 the Bank began its budgeting and financial-projection process for the years 2026 through 2030. The process starts from macroeconomic estimates prepared internally by the economic research team. Based on these variables and the development of the Bank's strategic objectives, profits were estimated for the following years. These results are supported by improved performance in both income and expenses.

At year-end, the Banco de la República kept its rates unchanged; however, beginning in January 2026 it started raising rates, which changed the Bank's projections. On the asset side, a decline is expected, but at a much slower pace, because loan disbursements made in recent years under high-rate conditions have built up a stock of loans that will continue to generate attractive returns. Under these estimates, the margin grows at a double-digit rate in the years mentioned.

With respect to fees and commissions, the Bank will continue advancing its strategic plans to generate higher income from the provision of various financial services. Among these initiatives, the Bank will promote payment-method activity on the issuing side of the business, which should generate higher fee income. Another key line is insurance commission income, which is expected to benefit from the Bank's increased activity in the coming years.

In managing expenses, BBVA will remain disciplined in allocating its resources. Resources will be directed to essential activities that generate greater economic benefit for the entity or to expenditures required by law. This applies to personnel expenses, general expenses and investments.

Similarly, the Bank expects lower credit-loss expense in light of expectations of an economic recovery. Credit-loss performance improved in 2025 and for 2026 the expectation is to continue the strategy of reducing losses and originating loans with lower delinquency indicators.

Accordingly, considering the position disclosed in the condensed separate interim financial statements as of June 30 2026, and the outlook for the near future, the Group confirms that it has a sound and appropriate financial structure. This structure enables it to maintain profitable operations and obtain the resources necessary to meet its short- and medium-term obligations through disciplined management of balance-sheet and income-statement accounts.

Based on the foregoing, an assessment of the liquidity position disclosed in the separate interim financial statements confirms that the Bank has the liquidity and solvency required to continue operating as a going concern for at least the next 12 months from the end of the reporting period, without being limited to that period.

Performance Measures and Indicators

June 30 2026 and December 31 2025

The following presents the financial returns and indicators established in Decree 854 of 2021 as minimum measures for assessing a company's ability to continue as a going concern. They are presented for March 2026 and December 2025, to assess the financial management performed and determine whether the going-concern assumption is appropriate:

Indicator	Jun 2026	Dec 2025	Formula	Result
Negative equity position	7.276.268	7.022.791	Total equity < \$0	Total equity > \$0
Consecutive losses in two reporting periods or several monthly periods, depending on the business model	469.337	135.793	(Profit for the year < 0) and (Prior-year profit < 0)	(March 2026 profit > 0) and (March 2025 profit > 0)
Net working capital to short-term debt	0,08	0,06	(Trade accounts receivable from customers + current inventory - trade accounts payable) / Current liabilities (<0,5)	Result < 0,5
EBIT / Total assets < Liabilities	0,64%	0,19%	(Earnings before interest and taxes / Total assets) < Total liabilities	Result > -1

37. Significant Events

The significant event in the Bank's condensed separate financial statements as of June 30, 2026 is detailed below.

In March, a subordinated loan was disbursed by German investor DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft in the amount of USD 70 million; the transaction has bullet amortization, a 10-year term and a prepayment option beginning in year 5.

Under the State of Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency, the National Government issued Legislative Decree 0173 of 2026, which created an extraordinary wealth tax applicable to certain legal entities whose net worth as of March 1, 2026 is equal to or greater than 200.000 UVT. Subsequently, Decree 240 of March 12, 2026 amended and supplemented this regulatory framework.

Although the NCIF framework does not contemplate recognition of the wealth tax directly in equity, Article 18 of Decree 240 of 2026 expressly provides that, for entities subject to local regulations, the tax may be recognized in profit or loss for the period or directly in equity. Applying this provision and the applicable accounting framework, Bank Management elected to recognize the wealth tax as a charge to equity through the use of occasional reserves, designating those reserves for recognition and payment of the tax obligation. Accordingly, this accounting treatment is consistent with the options permitted under current local regulations.

Accordingly, through Minutes No. 107 dated March 25 2026, the General Shareholders' Meeting authorized the use of occasional reserves totaling \$120.000 for recognition and payment of the wealth tax, in accordance with Decree 240 of 2026 and other supplementary provisions issued by the National Government.

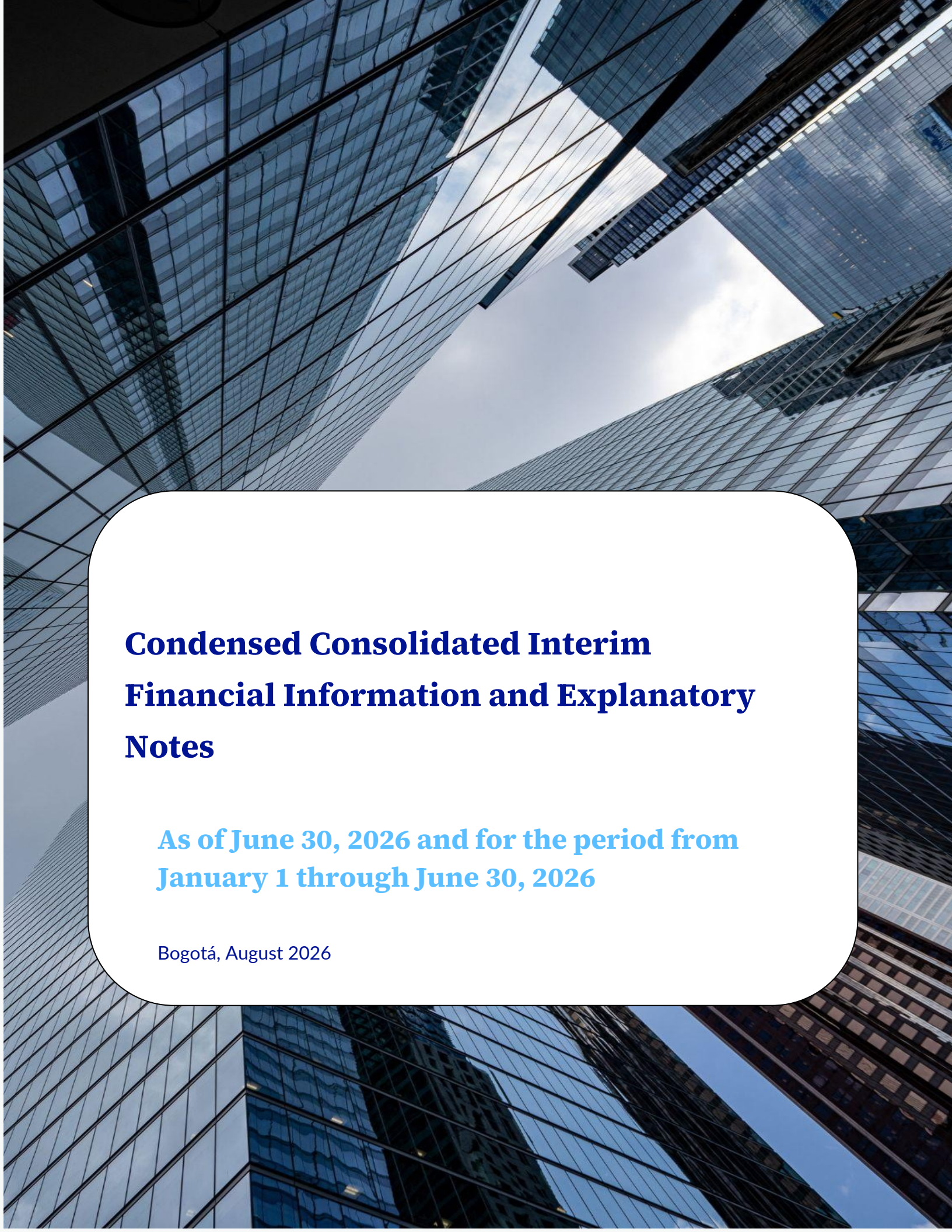
As of the date these financial statements were prepared, the Constitutional Court had not issued a final ruling declaring the wealth tax or the regulations governing it unconstitutional; those provisions therefore remained in force and continued to have legal effect.

38. Glossary

- **The Bank:** Refers to BBVA Colombia S.A.
- **ANMV:** Non-current Assets Held for Sale
- **GMF:** Financial Transaction Tax
- **BRDP:** Assets withdrawn from use and assets returned under leasing contracts
- **COAP:** Assets and Liabilities Committee
- **CIB:** Corporate and Investment Banking

- **FIXING:** A securities-market trading mechanism used to establish a reference price at a specific point in time for low-liquidity assets such as shares, bonds, currencies or commodities.
- **GANF:** Non-Financial Asset Management
- **EFAN:** Business Area Financial Statements
- **Expense allocations:** Allocation of operating expenses from central areas to banking units.
- **Margin Call:** A notice from a broker indicating that the level of collateral or deposited funds is approaching the minimum margin requirement, meaning there may no longer be sufficient collateral to cover the risk of the position.
- **TES:** Known as National Government debt securities, these are securities issued by the Government of Colombia to finance its operations and projects.
 - These debt securities are issued through the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and are purchased by both domestic and international investors.
- **AT1 Subordinated Debt:** Contingent convertible bonds, also known as CoCos or Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, are hybrid instruments with debt characteristics (they pay interest to investors) and equity characteristics (they have loss-absorption capacity). They are perpetual instruments with no stated maturity, although the issuer reserves the right to redeem the bonds after at least five years from issuance. Coupon payments may be cancelled at the issuer's discretion and are non-cumulative. A key feature of these instruments is that, if certain conditions set out in the offering memorandum occur, they may be converted into shares. A common trigger is the CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1) ratio falling below a specified level. Accordingly, these issues are directed only to institutional investors. Subject to satisfaction of certain requirements, AT1 issues qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital under applicable CRD IV regulations, allowing an additional 1,5% of capital to be counted toward regulatory requirements.
- **NPL:** Non-performing loans.
- **Covenant:** A contractual clause or commitment in a financing agreement requiring the borrower to maintain specified financial conditions or take specific actions to protect the lender and help ensure repayment of the loan.

Tab 1



Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Information and Explanatory Notes

**As of June 30, 2026 and for the period from
January 1 through June 30, 2026**

Bogotá, August 2026

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REVIEW REPORT ON INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

REVIEW REPORT ON INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

CERTIFICATION OF THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE AND GENERAL ACCOUNTANT

The undersigned Legal Representative and Certified Public Accountant of BBVA Colombia S.A., under whose responsibility the condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared, hereby certify:

That, for the issuance of the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position as of June 30, 2026, the condensed consolidated interim statements of income and other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended on that date, and the statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, the assertions contained therein have been previously verified and the figures have been faithfully taken from the books of account.

Juan Maria Canel
Legal Representative

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
Accountant
Professional License 62071-T

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	NOTE	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(8)	\$ 8.240.531	\$ 8.814.495
Investment financial assets, net	(9)	12.569.999	9.176.876
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	(10)	11.750.631	8.214.578
Loans and finance lease operations, net	(11)	81.242.894	77.410.631
Accounts receivable, net	(12)	2.499.953	2.719.840
Tangible assets, net	(13)	661.358	706.425
Investments in joint arrangements	(14)	169.636	171.473
Intangible assets, net	(15)	523.263	469.305
Non-current assets held for sale, net	(16)	252.300	252.797
Other assets, net		81.508	79.649
Current tax	(17)	885.876	2.148.868
Total Assets		118.877.949	110.164.937
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	(18)	88.183.728	81.996.837
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	(10)	11.953.089	9.899.945
Financial obligations	(19)	4.855.745	4.462.424
Investment securities outstanding	(20)	1.549.856	1.639.294
Accounts payable	(21)	1.402.327	2.069.542
Other liabilities		1.324.715	959.709
Employee benefits	(22)	393.981	437.095
Estimated liabilities and provisions	(23)	437.203	326.421
Income tax liability, net		446.922	502.937
Deferred tax, net		444.975	497.945
Current tax	(17)	1.947	4.992
Total Liabilities		110.547.566	102.294.204
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	(24)	111.002	111.002
Share premium		1.549.007	1.549.007
Reserves	(25)	4.685.134	4.417.333
Retained earnings		750.038	712.246
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		1.225.162	1.068.643
Total shareholders' equity		8.320.343	7.858.231
Participación no controladora		10.040	12.502

Total Equity	8.330.383	7.870.733
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 118.877.949	\$ 110.164.937

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Group's accounting records.

Juan María Canel
 Legal Representative (1)

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
 General Accountant (1)
 T.P. 62071-T

Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
 Statutory Auditor
 T.P. 45048-T
 Appointed by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530
 (See my report dated August 14 2026)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos, except basic earnings per share and number of shares)

		For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	NOTE	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Interest and valuation income					
Loans and finance lease operations		\$ 4.996.239	\$ 4.676.886	\$ 2.596.557	\$ 2.424.031
Valuation of financial instruments, net		744.278	607.132	519.617	238.180
Total interest and valuation income	(28)	5.740.517	5.284.018	3.116.174	2.662.211
Interest and valuation expense					
Customer deposits		-2.895.057	-2.652.411	-1.548.858	-1.340.217
Financial obligations		-240.894	-247.587	-126.484	-119.990
Other interest		-47	-48	-23	-25
Total interest and valuation expense	(29)	-3.135.998	-2.900.046	-1.675.365	-1.460.232
Total net interest and financial-instrument valuation margin		2.604.519	2.383.972	1.440.809	1.201.979
Impairment of financial assets					
Impairment of loans and finance lease operations, net	(11)	-919.972	-1.112.168	-444.463	-542.344
Impairment of non-current assets held for sale	(16)	-1.618	-661	-307	-389
Impairment of property and equipment	(13)	-1.607	-253	110	178
Recovery of other impairments		176.039	135.048	80.799	58.867
Total impairment of financial assets, net		-747.158	-978.034	-363.861	-483.688
Fee and commission income, net					
Fee and commission income		683.792	539.214	355.049	266.309
Fee and commission expense		-370.029	-380.606	-185.629	-191.920
Total fee and commission income, net	(30)	313.763	158.608	169.420	74.389
Other operating expenses, net					
Other operating income		457.032	289.410	136.707	199.664
Income (expense) under the equity method		1.846	5.075	1.338	397
Other operating expenses		-1.839.051	-1.614.122	-952.304	-799.195
Total other operating expenses, net	(31)	-1.380.173	-1.319.637	-814.259	-599.134
Profit before income tax		790.951	244.909	432.109	193.546
Income tax	(32)	-227.688	-92.771	-123.324	-76.258
Deferred tax	(32)	-86.675	-5.802	-34.453	-2.313
Total profit for the period		476.588	146.336	274.332	114.975
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		474.957	144.400	273.672	113.951
Non-controlling interests		1.631	1.936	660	1.024
Total profit for the period		\$ 476.588	\$ 146.336	\$ 274.332	\$ 114.975

Basic earnings per common and preferred share (in pesos)	(27)	26,79	8,23	15,42	6,46
Number of subscribed and paid common and preferred shares		17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Note	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
		June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Profit for the Period		\$ 476.588	\$ 146.336	\$ 274.332	\$ 114.975
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Losses on other equity items of joint ventures		-6.808	-210	-3.074	-72
IFRS 9 impairment and provision adjustment in consolidated financial statements		35.162	-21.787	-10.437	-44.745
Share of other comprehensive income of non-controlling interests		-25.279	13.521	19.399	11.130
Related tax		145.723	5.665	162.523	14.499
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		148.798	-2.811	168.411	-19.188
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Gains (Losses) on remeasurement of financial assets		28.755	-38.384	70.941	-11.608
Gains on cash flow hedges		0	13.434	0	13.155
Related tax		-21.034	10.262	-42.017	-414
Total items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		7.721	-14.688	28.924	1.133
Total other comprehensive income		156.519	-17.499	197.335	-18.055

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Note	Subscribed and paid-in capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings			Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
					Profit for the year	Accumulated results	First-time adoption adjustments under NCIF				
Balances as of December 31 2024	\$	111.002	1.549.007	4.750.950	-292.240	256.358	1.058	1.203.224	7.579.359	10.918	7.590.277
Non-controlling interest (minority interest)											
Reserves		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	427	427
Loss		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3.651	-3.651
Transfer to retained earnings		0	0	0	292.240	-315.536	0	0	-23.296	0	-23.296
Impact from realization of assets revalued in the Opening Statement of Financial Position (ESFA)		0	0	0	0	-35.331	0	0	-35.331	0	-35.331
Release of occasional reserve		0	0	-191.623	0	0	0	0	-191.623	0	-191.623
Appropriation to occasional reserve		0	0	226.955	0	0	0	0	226.955	0	226.955
Use of legal reserve to offset the 2024 loss		0	0	-368.949	0	368.949	0	0	0	0	0
Net profit for the period		0	0	0	144.400	0	0	0	144.400	1.936	146.336
Impairment of fixed assets		0	0	0	0	0	59	0	59	0	59
Deferred taxes (Net)		0	0	0	0	0	-10	0	-10	0	-10
Realization of assets subject to first-time adoption - deferred tax impact on PP&E		0	0	0	0	4.767	-4767	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax											
Movement in other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0	0	0	-33.426	-33.426	100	-33.326
Deferred tax, net		0	0	0	0	0	0	15.927	15.927	0	15.927
Balances as of June 30 2025	\$	111.002	1.549.007	4.417.333	144.400	279.207	-3.660	1.185.725	7.683.014	9.730	7.692.744

	Note	Subscribed and paid-in capital	Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings		First-time adoption adjustments under NCIF	Other comprehensive income (OCI)	Total shareholders' equity	Non-controlling no interest	Total equity
					Profit for the year	Accumulated results					
Balances as of December 31 2025		\$ 111.002 \$	1.549.007 \$	4.417.333 \$	453.376 \$	268.554 \$	-9.684 \$	1.068.643 \$	7.858.231 \$	12.502 \$	7.870.733
Non-controlling interest (minority interest)											
Reserves		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	565
Loss		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4.750	-4.750
Transfer to retained earnings		0	0	0	-453.376	481.552	0	0	28.176	0	28.176
Impact from realization of assets revalued in the Opening Statement of Financial Position (ESFA)		0	0	0	0	-8.571	0	0	-8.571	0	-8.571
Release of occasional reserve	(26)	0	0	-226.955	0	0	0	0	-226.955	0	-226.955
Appropriation to occasional reserve	(25)	0	0	602.057	0	-366.531	0	0	235.526	0	235.526
Use of legal reserve to offset the 2025 loss	(25)	0	0	-107.301	0	0	0	0	-107.301	0	-107.301
Dividends payable in cash on preferred and common shares	(26)	0	0	0	0	-91.664	0	0	-91.664	0	-91.664
Net profit for the period	(27)	0	0	0	474.957	0	0	0	474.957	1.631	476.588
Deferred taxes (Net)		0	0	0	0	0	1.425	0	1.425	0	1.425
Realization of assets subject to first-time adoption Deferred-tax impact on PP&E	(34)	0	0	0	0	3.248	-3.248	0	0	0	0
Other comprehensive income, net of tax											
Movement in other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0	0	0	31.830	31.830	92	31.922
Deferred tax, net		0	0	0	0	0	0	124.689	124.689	0	124.689
Balances as of June 30 2026		\$ 111.002 \$	1.549.007 \$	4.685.134 \$	474.957 \$	286.588 \$	-11.507 \$	1.225.162 \$	8.320.343 \$	10.040 \$	8.330.383

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Group's accounting records.

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Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
Statutory Auditor
T.P. 45048-T
Appointed by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530
(See my report dated August 14 2026)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Figures stated in millions of Colombian pesos)

	Note	For the six-month periods ended:	
		June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Balance at beginning of period		\$ 8.814.495	\$ 10.955.264
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Disbursements and payments received from customers on loans and finance lease operations - other		-44.027.601	-32.844.865
Payments and receipts - Demand Deposits, net		3.260.853	-577.737
Payments and receipts - Term Deposits, net		3.051.637	2.701.491
Payments and receipts - Other Deposits and Demand Liabilities		594.666	-633.738
Payments, redemptions and income from debt financial instruments and derivatives		37.551.206	32.896.343
Payments to suppliers and employees		-3.040.722	-2.043.859
Interest received from customers on loans and finance lease operations and other		4.565.086	4.123.932
Interest paid on deposits and demand liabilities		-2.894.550	-2.651.206
Income tax paid		883.362	-546.703
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		-56.063	423.658
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for investments at amortized cost		-79.305.109	-34.046.417
Collections from investments at amortized cost		78.171.741	32.750.729
Acquisition of tangible assets	(13)	-5.831	-12.068
Purchase of intangible assets	(15)	-156.669	-62.268
Sale of property and equipment	(16)	27.977	20.838
Cash inflows related to investing activities		654.439	349.215
Net cash flow used in investing activities		-598.613	-978.911
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments of loans and other financial liabilities		-9.894.960	-2.336.588
Proceeds from loans and other financial liabilities		10.176.703	1.396.024
Dividends paid to owners		-100.546	-8.936
Cash inflows related to financing activities		92.851	-1.539.884
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		274.048	-2.489.384
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Effect of exchange-rate changes on cash held in foreign currency		-193.336	-217.882
Balance at end of period	(8)	\$ 8.240.531	\$ 7.692.745

See the accompanying notes, which form an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

(1) The undersigned Legal Representative and Accountant certify that we have previously verified the assertions contained in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements and that they have been faithfully taken from the Group's accounting records.

-
Juan María Canel
Legal Representative (1)

Wilson Eduardo Díaz Sánchez
General Accountant (1)
T.P. 62071-T

Gloria Margarita Mahecha García
Statutory Auditor
T.P. 45048-T
Appointed by Ernst & Young Audit S.A.S. TR-530
(See my report dated August 14 2026)



NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA COLOMBIA S.A. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

As of June 30 2026

(Stated in millions of pesos, except the exchange rate, net earnings per share, sale value per share, par value per share and premium paid per share)

1. Reporting Entity

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Colombia S.A. - BBVA Colombia (hereinafter, the "Bank" or "BBVA Colombia S.A."), acting as the Parent of the BBVA Colombia Business Group registered in the commercial registry, hereinafter the "Group", which includes the Bank's subsidiaries BBVA Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria, in which the Parent holds a 94,51% interest, and BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa, in which the Parent holds a 94,44% interest, reports condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the following companies:

BBVA Colombia S.A. is a private banking institution incorporated under Colombian law on April 17 1956 by Public Deed No. 1160 executed at the 3rd Notary Office of Bogotá, with a term extending through December 31 2099; this term may be extended in accordance with the law. The Financial Superintendency of Colombia (hereinafter, the "Superintendency" or "SFC"), by Resolution No. 3140 of September 24 1993, definitively renewed its operating license. The Bank's principal activities include lending to public- and private-sector companies and to individuals. It also carries out international banking, privatization, project finance and other general banking activities, as well as leasing services.

The Bank conducts its activities from its registered office in Bogotá at Carrera 9 No. 72-21 and through 397 offices, including branches, in-house locations, service centers, agencies, teller extensions and mini-banks located in 130 municipalities in Colombia as of June 30, 2026; as of December 31, 2025, it had 437 offices. Nationwide, the Bank had 4,926 and 5,119 employees as of June 2026 and December 2025, respectively.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the Bank had the following subsidiaries, with no changes in its ownership interests between June 30 2026 and December 31 2025:

Subsidiaries	Ownership %	Location
BBVA Asset Management S.A. Trust Company	94,51	Bogotá
BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Brokerage Firm	94,44	Bogotá

BBVA Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria, hereinafter the "Trust Company", is a privately held financial services corporation legally incorporated by Public Deed No. 679 executed at the 13th Notary Office of Bogotá on April 5 1976.

By Public Deed No. 3742 of April 29 2010 executed at the 72nd Notary Office of Bogotá, the name change to BBVA Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria was formalized, and the entity may use the name BBVA Asset Management for all legal purposes.

The Trust Company is a subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Colombia S.A. and has its principal place of business in Bogotá, with a term extending through May 27 2098. It holds a permanent operating license from the Financial Superintendency of Colombia (hereinafter, the "Superintendency"), pursuant to Resolution No. 223 of January 12 1979. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 it had 144 and 150 employees, respectively.

The Trust Company's principal purpose is to enter into commercial trust agreements, government trust agreements as provided for in Law 80 of 1993 and, in general, all transactions involving fiduciary management and those legally authorized for trust companies. In furtherance of its purpose, the Trust Company may principally acquire, dispose of, encumber and manage movable and immovable property; legally represent bondholders; act as debtor or creditor in all types of credit transactions; and draw, accept, endorse, collect and generally negotiate all types of negotiable instruments.

BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Comisionista de Bolsa, hereinafter the "Brokerage Firm", was incorporated on April 11 1990 with prior authorization from the Financial Superintendency of Colombia. Its corporate purpose is to perform brokerage agreements for the purchase and sale of securities registered in the National Securities Registry, to administer securities funds for domestic and foreign clients, and to carry out proprietary transactions. In addition, it is authorized by the Superintendency to perform securities-market activities and provide advisory services related to the capital markets.

The Brokerage Firm is a subsidiary of Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria Colombia S.A.; its principal place of business and commercial activities are located in Bogotá, D.C. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 it had 54 and 55 employees, respectively, and its corporate term expires on April 11 2091.

2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation of the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

2.1 Applicable accounting standards

The Group prepares its condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards Accepted in Colombia (NCIF), issued under Decree 2420 of 2015 and subsequent amendments. These accounting and financial reporting

standards correspond to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), in the versions accepted in Colombia through the aforementioned Decrees.

Section 4 of Article 2.1.2 of Decree 2420 of 2015 as supplemented by Decree 2496 of 2015 and subsequent amendments, requires application of Article 35 of Law 222 of 1995, which provides that investments in subsidiaries must be recognized in the separate financial statements using the equity method, rather than at cost, fair value or the equity method as provided in IAS 27 - Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries.

Article 2.2.1 of Decree 2420 of 2015, as supplemented by Decree 2496 of the same year and subsequent amendments, establishes that post-employment benefits for future retirement or disability pensions must be determined in accordance with IAS 19 - Employee Benefits. However, it requires disclosure of the pension liability calculation using the parameters established in Decree 1625 of 2016, Articles 1.2.1.18.46 et seq., and, for partial pension commutations, in accordance with Section 5 of Article 2.2.8.8.31 of Decree 1833 of 2016, including the variables used and differences from the calculation performed under the technical framework applicable under NCIF.

Within the framework of the State of Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency, the National Government issued Legislative Decree 0173 of 2026, subsequently amended by Decree 240 of March 12 2026, establishing an extraordinary wealth tax applicable to certain legal entities.

In accordance with Article 18 of Decree 240 of 2026 and considering the regulatory framework applicable to entities supervised by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia, the Bank elected to recognize the wealth tax as a charge to equity through the use of occasional reserves designated for the recognition and payment of that tax obligation.

The accounting standards applicable to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements differ from those applied to the condensed separate interim financial statements. In addition, they do not include all information and disclosures required for annual financial statements; accordingly, they should be read together with the annual consolidated financial statements as of December 31 2025.

Significant changes and policies are described under the principal accounting policies and practices. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include:

- A condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position
- A condensed consolidated interim income statement
- A condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income
- A condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity
- A condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows
- Selected explanatory notes.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of June 30 2026, were authorized for issue on August 11 2026 by the Bank's Legal Representative and General Accountant.

2.2 Consolidation criteria

For consolidation purposes, and following the criteria established by NCIF, the scope of consolidation is defined in accordance with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, which is based primarily on control (power/returns) as the governing principle for determining which entities are subject to consolidation and the disclosures relating to interests in other entities. The consolidation method applied depends on full control and/or significant influence over the investee. The Group applies the full consolidation method, recognizing non-controlling interests in equity and profit or loss.

In addition to the Bank, the Group comprises two subsidiaries over which the Group has control. Control exists when the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee, including the current ability to direct the relevant activities that significantly affect the investee's returns.

In all cases, consolidation of the results generated by entities included in the Group during a reporting period takes into account only the results for the period between the acquisition date and the end of that reporting period. Likewise, consolidation of the results generated by entities disposed of during a reporting period takes into account only the results for the period between the beginning of the reporting period and the disposal date.

In the consolidation process, the Group combines the assets, liabilities and results of entities over which it exercises control, after harmonizing their accounting policies. It also eliminates reciprocal transactions and unrealized profits between those entities. Non-controlling interests in controlled entities are presented in equity separately from the equity attributable to the shareholders of the Group's parent company.

For purposes of preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the financial statements of the subsidiaries as of the same reporting dates are included.

Participación no controladora:

	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
BBVA Asset Management S.A. Trust Company	6.003	8.060
BBVA Valores Colombia S.A. Brokerage Firm	4.037	4.442
Total	10.040	12.502

2.3 Basis of measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following items, which are measured using a different basis at each reporting date:

- Investment financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss or through OCI.
- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value.
- Deposits and/or financial obligations measured at amortized cost.
- Loans measured at amortized cost.
- Non-current assets held for sale measured at fair value less costs to sell.
- Employee benefits relating to pension obligations and other long-term obligations, measured using actuarial discounting techniques.
- Deferred tax measured at the rates in force based on expected recovery.
- Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss and through Other Comprehensive Income.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

The BBVA Group prepares and presents its condensed consolidated interim financial statements in Colombian pesos, which is its functional currency and presentation or reporting currency for all purposes. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates, i.e., the currency that influences its transactions and the services it provides, among other factors.

Figures in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the disclosures in the notes are presented in millions of Colombian pesos and have been rounded to the nearest unit, unless otherwise indicated.

2.5 Materiality

In preparing and presenting the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the Bank has considered the materiality of the amounts established in relation to key indicators to be applied depending on the item reviewed.

No mandatory accounting principle or measurement criterion that would have a significant effect on the annual financial statements has been omitted in their preparation.

2.6 Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used by the Group in preparing and presenting its condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not differ from those approved and published in the financial statements for the year ended 2025.

2.7 Changes in the presentation of the financial statements

Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

In compliance with paragraph 1 of IAS 41, the following sets out the changes made to the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the period ended June 30 2025, so that the figures are comparable with those for the period ended June 30 2026.

	Balance as of June 30 2025 before changes	Reclassifications	Balance as of June 30 2025 after changes
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Disbursements and payments received from customers on loans and finance lease operations - other	\$ -708.729	\$ -32.136.136	\$ -32.844.865
Payments, redemptions and income from debt financial instruments and derivatives	760.207	32.136.136	32.896.343
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ 423.658	0	\$ 423.658

During the period, \$32.136.136, was reallocated within operating activities, transferring balances between the items “Disbursements and payments received from customers on loans and finance lease transactions - other” and “Payments and redemptions / proceeds from debt financial instruments and derivatives.” This reflects a review of the nature of the transactions comprising those balances and is intended to ensure that their presentation in the statement of cash flows is consistent with the concept corresponding to each transaction, without affecting total cash flows from operating activities.

3. Judgments and Estimates and Recent Changes in IFRS

3.1 Judgments and estimates

The information contained in these consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of the Group's Management. In preparing them, certain estimates have been used to quantify some of the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments recorded therein, based on experience and other relevant factors. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

These estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in accounting estimates are recognized prospectively, with the effects of the change recorded in the corresponding accounts of the consolidated income statement, as applicable, beginning in the reporting period in which the relevant reviews are performed.

The estimates and sources of uncertainty considered most significant in preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements relate to impairment of financial assets: determination of inputs within the expected credit loss model, including the key assumptions used in the estimate and the incorporation of forward-looking information.

3.2 Recent IFRS developments

Standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not applicable as of the date of these financial statements are disclosed below. The Group will adopt those standards on their effective dates in accordance with decrees issued by local authorities.

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements," replaces IAS 1 and introduces new presentation and disclosure requirements intended to improve the comparability and transparency of financial statements. In general terms, the standard does not modify the recognition and measurement criteria established in other IFRS, but rather the way financial information is structured and explained. It will be mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with early application permitted, and must be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8.

The main changes focus on the statement of profit or loss, requiring income and expenses to be classified into operating, investing, financing, income tax and discontinued operations categories, as well as the presentation of new mandatory subtotals, including operating profit or loss and profit or loss before financing and income taxes. In addition, IFRS 18 strengthens the principles of aggregation and disaggregation of items, establishes more specific requirements for presenting expenses by nature or function, and introduces disclosures on management-defined performance measures, including their calculation and reconciliation with IFRS-defined subtotals.

2022 Improvements

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The amendments to IFRS 16 specify the requirements a seller-lessee uses to measure the lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction, to ensure that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian Accounting Framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026. Their issuance does not result in adjustments to the amounts recognized in these condensed interim financial statements as of June 30, 2026, because they correspond to an event occurring after the date of these financial statements. Nevertheless, the Bank will continue to assess the impacts that these amendments may have on disclosures and financial reporting requirements applicable in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 1: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments to IAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by the right to defer settlement
- A right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- Classification should not be affected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement

In addition, an entity must disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement depends on compliance with covenants within the following twelve months.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian Accounting Framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026. Their issuance does not result in adjustments to the amounts recognized in these condensed interim financial statements as of June 30, 2026, because they correspond to an event occurring after the date of these financial statements. Nevertheless, the Bank will continue to assess the impacts that these amendments may have on disclosures and financial reporting requirements applicable in future periods.

2023 Improvements

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements

The amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures about such arrangements. The disclosure requirements are intended to help users of financial statements understand the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian Accounting Framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026. Their issuance does not result in adjustments to the amounts recognized in these condensed interim financial statements as of June 30, 2026, because they correspond to an event occurring after the date of these financial statements. Nevertheless, the Bank will continue to assess the impacts that these amendments may have on disclosures and financial reporting requirements applicable in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 12: International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules

The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes were introduced in response to the OECD Pillar Two model rules on preventing base erosion and profit shifting and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception from recognizing and disclosing deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian Accounting Framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026. Their issuance does not result in adjustments to the amounts recognized in these condensed interim financial statements as of June 30, 2026, because they correspond to an event occurring after the date of these financial statements. Nevertheless, the Bank will continue to assess the impacts that these amendments may have on disclosures and financial reporting requirements applicable in future periods.

Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the lack of exchangeability between currencies affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The amendments were incorporated into the Colombian Accounting Framework through Decree 0701 of July 7, 2026. Their issuance does not result in adjustments to the amounts recognized in these condensed interim financial statements as of June 30, 2026, because they correspond to an event occurring after the date of these financial statements. Nevertheless, the Bank will continue to assess the impacts that these amendments may have on disclosures and financial reporting requirements applicable in future periods.

2024 Improvements

IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 19, which permits eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while continuing to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in IFRS 10, must not have public accountability, and must have an ultimate or intermediate parent that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 has not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, regarding the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments. The amendments include:

- Clarification that a financial liability is derecognized on the "settlement date" and an option to derecognize financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date, if specific conditions are met.

- Additional guidance on how contractual cash flows should be assessed for financial assets with environmental, social and governance (ESG) features and similar characteristics.
- Clarifications regarding what constitutes financial assets with "non-recourse" features and the characteristics of contractually linked instruments.
- Introduction of disclosures for financial instruments with contingent features and additional disclosure requirements for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI). The amendments have not been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree as of this date.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Nature-dependent Electricity Contracts

In December 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7, applicable to nature-dependent electricity contracts. The amendments include:

- Clarify the application of the "own-use" requirements to contracts within scope.
- Permit hedge accounting when these contracts are used as hedging instruments.
- Add new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine limited-scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance of IFRS Accounting Standards. The amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections or changes to improve consistency in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its related implementation guidance, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

2025 Improvements

Amendments to IAS 21: Translation of Financial Information into Hyperinflationary Currencies

In November 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21, intended to clarify the accounting treatment entities should apply when translating their financial statements from a non-hyperinflationary currency into a hyperinflationary currency. The amendments have not yet been incorporated into the Colombian accounting framework by any decree.

4. Comparison of Information and Seasonality

4.1 Comparison of information

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of June 30 2026 are presented in accordance with the presentation formats required by IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, with

the objective of adapting the content of public financial information of credit institutions to the mandatory condensed consolidated interim financial statement formats.

The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements present the entity's financial information as of June 30 2026. In accordance with IAS 34, comparative information is presented as follows:

- The Statement of Financial Position is compared with information as of December 31 2025.
- The Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six-month period ended June 30 2026 are compared with the same period ended June 30 2025 and the quarter (three months) ended June 30 2026 is compared with the same period ended June 30 2025.
- The Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 are compared with the same period ended June 30, 2025.

4.2 Seasonality

The nature of the most significant transactions carried out by the Group fundamentally corresponds to the typical activities of financial institutions; consequently, they are not significantly affected by seasonality. Therefore, no specific seasonality disclosures are included in these notes as of June 30 2026.

5. Business Segments

5.1 Description of Segments

For BBVA, it is essential to make value opportunities that meet customers' needs available to them. Accordingly, it manages and assesses the performance of its operations by business segment, and transactions between segments are carried out under regulatory commercial terms and conditions. This disclosure explains how the Group has managed its business segments, presenting details of the accumulated balance sheet as of June 30, 2026 compared with December 2025, as well as details of the accumulated income statement as of June 2026 compared with the same period in 2025.

To conduct its commercial activities, BBVA Colombia has established a specialized banking structure to serve different business segments, as follows:

- **Commercial Banking:** responsible for managing the retail business and the individual customer segment. Commercial Banking manages the entire individual customer segment, comprising consumer lending, mortgages, payment methods and consumer finance.
- **Business and Institutional Banking (BEI):** responsible for managing corporate customers in the public and private sectors.

- **Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB):** the banking unit responsible for corporate clients, as well as treasury and investment banking operations. Corporate and Investment Banking Colombia is the Group area responsible for serving large corporate clients and Financial Institutions, offering, in addition to traditional financial products, high-value-added services and products that enable clients to achieve their objectives in different local and international markets.
- **Assets and Liabilities Committee (COAP):** a unit that manages the Group's liquidity and establishes transfer prices for funding and loan portfolios to and from the other banking units mentioned above.

Likewise, business segments have been defined within these banking units in order to effectively direct commercial activities according to customer profiles and within the Group's strategic objectives for franchise growth in Colombia.

BBVA Colombia, as a group, is also actively promoting its participation through its subsidiaries:

- **BBVA Valores:** its purpose is to carry out brokerage agreements for the purchase and sale of securities, administer securities funds for domestic and foreign clients, and carry out proprietary transactions.
- **BBVA Fiduciaria:** BBVA Asset Management is the BBVA Group unit that brings together investment fund and pension fund managers globally.

5.2 Other segments

The remaining segments group banking units other than those mentioned above, such as Central Areas and Support Areas.

5.3 Allocation of operating expenses

With respect to the accounting for BBVA Colombia's direct and indirect expenses, these are recorded in each cost center that generates the expenses. However, if, after this allocation, certain items remain in central-area cost centers, they are allocated to the banking units through the expense-allocation line, based on distribution criteria established by the business areas of the Group's General Management.

5.4. Cross-selling

When two business areas are involved in the sale or placement of Group products, the actual accounting recognition of the profit from the transaction is recorded in a single area to avoid duplication. However, the Group has cross-selling agreements under which the profitability generated by such sales is analyzed and a percentage is established to remunerate the banking unit or business area that originated the transaction, reducing by the same amount the profitability of the other banking unit in which the profit was initially recorded, using the Group's clearing accounts.

The following provides a breakdown of the accumulated balance sheet amounts as of June 2026 and December 2025, by business segment:

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statement of Financial Position by Segment

June 30 2026

	Total Group	Commercial Banking	BEI	BBVA Valores	BBVA Fiduciaria	CIB	COAP	Other	Eliminations
Cash and Central Banks	\$ 3.683.727	\$ 2.152.628	\$ 4.161	\$ 30.101	\$ 7.102	\$ 9.560	\$ 774.504	\$ 705.671	\$ 0
Financial Intermediaries	4.893.736	3.953.001	14.810.497	7.285	900	-6.807.202	-4.125.294	-2.945.451	0
Securities Portfolio	22.373.499	-1.676.617	0	23.925	157.509	17.301.544	6.567.138	0	0
Net Credit Investment	83.154.412	49.000.609	22.082.044	0	-440	11.894.770	67.179	168.639	-58.389
Consumer	18.321.916	18.170.404	988	0	0	628	0	149.896	0
Cards	4.463.634	4.460.967	317	0	0	51	0	2.297	2
Mortgage	12.208.071	12.192.465	3.394	0	0	2	0	12.210	0
Corporate	36.890.431	2.680.268	22.179.209	0	0	12.019.395	67.179	2.771	-58.391
Other	11.837.787	11.448.357	361.638	0	0	15.820	0	11.972	0
Impairment	-567.427	48.148	-463.502	0	-440	-141.126	0	-10.507	0
Net fixed assets	1.285.872	149.145	2.266	77	11.133	38.701	0	1.084.550	0
Other Assets	3.486.703	821.450	-629.125	17.333	37.201	-1.199.941	409.011	4.208.150	-177.376
Total Assets	\$ 118.877.949	\$ 54.400.216	\$ 36.269.843	\$ 78.721	\$ 213.405	\$ 21.237.432	\$ 3.692.538	\$ 3.221.559	\$ -235.765
Financial Intermediaries	1.025.266	16.983.366	12.705.865	0	0	141.578	-31.774.887	2.969.344	0
Customer Funds	90.185.776	34.644.894	21.708.907	0	0	8.126.579	25.696.929	3.109	5.358
Demand	8.026.164	2.808.700	3.541.816	0	0	1.673.872	0	1.764	12
Savings	37.655.924	19.192.000	12.221.100	0	0	6.236.177	0	1.301	5.346
CDTs	42.143.165	12.644.194	5.945.991	0	0	216.530	23.336.406	44	0
Bonds	2.360.523	0	0	0	0	0	2.360.523	0	0
Other Liabilities	19.336.524	458.960	1.496.608	6.089	104.014	11.509.947	2.059.746	3.642.724	58.436
Total Liabilities	\$ 110.547.566	\$ 52.087.220	\$ 35.911.380	\$ 6.089	\$ 104.014	\$ 19.778.104	\$ -4.018.212	\$ 6.615.177	\$ 63.794

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of June 30 2026.

December 31 2025

	Total Group	Commercial Banking	BEI	BBVA Valores	BBVA Fiduciaria	CIB	COAP	Other	Eliminations
Cash and Central Banks	\$ 3.999.683	\$ 2.309.604	\$ -988	\$ 45.987	\$ 20.603	\$ 17.955	\$ 725.983	\$ 880.539	\$ 0
Financial Intermediaries	5.393.885	4.031.015	13.332.087	6.461	1.021	3.904.488	-13.818.608	-2.062.579	0
Securities Portfolio	16.050.815	-1.374.491	0	26.009	128.300	10.780.820	6.490.178	-1	0

Net Credit Investment	78.934.921	47.905.882	20.048.111	0	-443	10.932.155	40	49.176	0
Consumer	18.811.068	18.772.617	1.379	0	0	669	0	36.403	0
Cards	3.653.714	3.651.909	258	0	0	51	0	1.496	0
Mortgage	12.436.071	12.433.263	2.266	0	0	4	0	538	0
Corporate	33.517.340	2.217.756	20.241.667	0	0	11.052.170	40	5.707	0
Other	12.364.835	12.141.498	213.679	0	0	14	0	9.644	0
Impairment	-1.848.107	-1.311.161	-411.138	0	-443	-120.753	0	-4.612	0
Net fixed assets	1.278.979	168.744	2.602	162	9.569	34.911	0	1.062.991	0
Other Assets	4.506.654	66.578	56.811	10.683	15.175	1.382.117	464.859	2.726.951	-216.520
Total Assets	\$ 110.164.937	\$ 53.107.332	\$ 33.438.623	\$ 89.302	\$ 174.225	\$ 27.052.446	\$ -6.137.548	\$ 2.657.077	\$ -216.520
Financial Intermediaries	1.547.945	18.200.675	10.116.500	-3	0	10.372.528	-39.251.141	2.109.386	0
Customer Funds	84.031.285	31.965.483	20.689.621			6.421.315	24.950.262	2.613	1.991
Demand	8.709.426	2.732.849	4.172.952	0	0	1.802.040	0	1.582	3
Savings	33.768.480	17.819.253	11.408.370	0	0	4.537.861	0	1.008	1.988
CDTs	39.103.229	11.413.381	5.108.299	0	0	81.414	22.500.112	23	0
Bonds	2.450.150	0	0	0	0	0	2.450.150	0	0
Other Liabilities	16.714.974	2.333.949	1.155.531	10.637	28.734	9.337.170	1.929.879	1.918.834	240
Total Liabilities	\$ 102.294.204	\$ 52.500.107	\$ 31.961.652	\$ 10.634	\$ 28.734	\$ 26.131.013	\$ -12.371.000	\$ 4.030.833	\$ 2.231

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of December 31 2025.

When analyzing the balance sheet by business area as of June 30, 2026, the areas with the largest shares of the Group's total assets are Commercial Banking at 45.8%, Business and Institutional Banking (BEI) at 30.5%, and Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) at 17.9%.

By account, BBVA's Cash and Central Banks line decreased by 7,9% compared with December 2025. The securities portfolio increased by 39,4%, driven mainly by growth in the CIB segment (+\$6.520.724), despite the decrease in Commercial Banking. Net Credit Investment increased by 5,3% (+\$4.219.491), with notable growth in BEI (+\$2.033.933) and Commercial Banking (+\$1.094.727). This growth reflects BBVA's commitment to providing financial support to the corporate and individual sectors.

In Commercial Banking, the change in the loan portfolio is explained by a significant increase in Cards (+22.2%), while Consumer and Mortgage loans decreased by 3.2% and 1.9%, respectively.

The Group's Total Assets increased by 7.9%. Regarding liabilities, the business areas with the largest shares of customer funds are Commercial Banking (38.4%), ALCO (28.5%), BEI (24.1%) and CIB (9.0%). Customer funds (Demand and Savings) grew by 7.5% on a consolidated basis, with positive changes in Commercial Banking and CIB. ALCO, meanwhile, accounts for 55.4% of the Group's total certificates of deposit (CDTs).

These CDTs increased by \$3,039,936 compared with December 31, 2025. Bonds, meanwhile, decreased by \$89,627 compared with the end of the prior period.

Regarding the subsidiaries, BBVA Valores' total assets closed at \$78.721, while BBVA Fiduciaria reported assets of \$213.405, representing growth of 22,5% compared with December 2025.

The following provides a breakdown of the accumulated income statement for the periods ended June 2026 and 2025 by business segment:

June 30 2026

	Total Group	Commercial Banking	BEI	BBVA Valores	BBVA Fiduciaria	CIB	COAP	Other	Eliminations
Net Interest Income	\$ 2.398.180	\$ 2.028.305	\$ 686.794	\$ 2.997	\$ 5.850	\$ 339.303	\$ -511.545	\$ -153.526	\$ 2
Net Fees and Commissions	461.215	173.081	148.037	4.136	79.721	88.840	-2.887	-29.734	21
Other Financial Transactions	233.904	55.344	34.883	3.913	1.141	188.926	-28.094	-22.195	-14
Other Net Ordinary Income	-169.385	-29.167	-7.357	6.457	-8.133	-9.724	-104.551	11.143	-28.053
Gross Margin	\$ 2.923.914	2.227.563	862.357	17.503	78.579	607.345	-647.077	-194.312	-28.044
General Administrative Expenses	-1.179.884	-528.653	-97.783	-11.288	-22.364	-92.917	-115	-426.763	-1
Personnel Expenses	-560.356	-189.826	-54.002	-10.079	-11.252	-33.803	-537	-260.857	0
General Expenses	-513.186	-278.330	-21.482	-1.080	-9.500	-40.975	1.858	-163.676	-1
Taxes (Contributions and Taxes)	-106.342	-60.497	-22.299	-129	-1.612	-18.139	-1.436	-2.230	0
Amortization and Depreciation	-92.958	-24.589	-407	0	-1.552	-2.246	0	-64.164	0
Expense Allocations	0	-306.812	-92.677	0	0	-30.639	-32.338	462.466	0
Net Margin	\$ 1.651.072	\$ 1.367.509	\$ 671.490	\$ 6.215	\$ 54.663	\$ 481.543	\$ -679.530	\$ -222.773	\$ -28.045
Impairment Loss on Assets	-1.027.922	-883.114	-96.574	0	-1.345	-14.958	22	-31.953	0
Provisions	-9.471	-3.623	-3.012	0	0	-494	17	-2.359	0
Other Non-ordinary Results	177.272	153.317	3.117	0	798	2	10	20.028	0
Profit Before Tax	\$ 790.951	634.089	575.021	6.215	54.116	466.093	-679.481	-237.057	-28.045
Tax	-314.363	-231.698	-216.558	-2.342	-28.313	-175.553	250.785	89.316	0
Profit After Tax	\$ 476.588	\$ 402.391	\$ 358.463	\$ 3.873	\$ 25.803	\$ 290.540	\$ -428.696	\$ -147.741	\$ -28.045

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of June 30 2026.

June 30 2025

	Total Group	Commercial Banking	BEI	BBVA Valores	BBVA Fiduciaria	CIB	COAP	Other	Eliminations
Net Interest Income	\$ 2.048.976	\$ 1.712.236	\$ 506.252	\$ 2.790	\$ 4.161	\$ 251.974	\$ -237.778	\$ -190.686	\$ 27
Net Fees and Commissions	197.390	-275.111	341.247	11.771	66.771	106.404	-5.038	-48.664	10

Other Financial Transactions	177.123	36.555	42.170	3.084	1.227	182.168	-92.511	4.440	-10
Other Net Ordinary Income	-169.648	-35.604	-9.073	4.826	-5.958	-5.334	-87.377	2.112	-33.240
Gross Margin	\$ 2.253.841	1.438.076	880.596	22.471	66.201	535.212	-422.704	-232.798	-33.213
General Administrative Expenses	-1.010.193	-573.462	-70.179	-9.392	-17.737	-58.994	-1.911	-278.490	-28
Personnel Expenses	-440.578	-193.771	-42.445	-8.487	-10.061	-25.572	1	-160.242	-1
General Expenses	-482.204	-327.540	-12.794	-776	-6.357	-17.399	-790	-116.520	-28
Taxes (Contributions and Taxes)	-87.411	-52.151	-14.940	-129	-1.319	-16.023	-1.122	-1.728	1
Amortization and Depreciation	-83.725	-24.205	-360	0	-1.468	-2.437	0	-55.255	0
Expense Allocations	0	-191.658	-70.740	0	0	-28.075	-29.120	319.594	-1
Net Margin	\$ 1.159.923	\$ 648.751	\$ 739.317	\$ 13.079	\$ 46.996	\$ 445.706	\$ -453.735	\$ -246.949	\$ -33.242
Impairment Loss on Assets	-1.033.783	-897.185	-79.385	0	-1.385	-33.183	0	-22.642	-3
Provisions	-11.190	-4.061	-245	-43	0	-437	-705	-5.698	-1
Other Non-ordinary Results	129.959	93.229	25.363	0	734	0	22	10.611	0
Profit Before Tax	\$ 244.909	-159.266	685.050	13.036	46.345	412.086	-454.418	-264.678	-33.246
Corporate Income Tax	-98.587	59.101	-202.048	-5.226	-18.977	-123.341	134.421	57.483	0
Profit After Tax	\$ 146.322	\$ -100.165	\$ 483.002	\$ 7.810	\$ 27.368	\$ 288.745	\$ -319.997	\$ -207.195	\$ -33.246

Note: For segmentation purposes, items are grouped differently from their presentation in the financial statements, following Corporate models; groupings are prepared by Financial Management and Planning based on point-in-time balances as of June 30 2025.

When analyzing the income statements as of June 30, 2026, the business area that generated the highest profit after tax (PAT) for the Group was Commercial Banking (\$402,391), followed by BEI (\$358,463) and CIB (\$290,540). This represents a very significant recovery for Commercial Banking compared with the negative balance reported in June 2025 (-\$100,165).

COAP, which is responsible for managing liquidity, reported a gross margin of -\$647.077 at the end of June 2026. The Other Areas segment continued to post negative performance due to its internal support function and central-area expenses.

Among the subsidiaries, BBVA Fiduciaria's profit after tax (PAT) decreased by 5.7%, closing at \$25,803. BBVA Valores reported PAT of \$3,873.

The Group's Net Interest Income increased by 17.0% compared with June 2025, driven by stronger commercial activity. Gross Income amounted to \$2,923,914, representing year-on-year growth of 29.7%. General administrative expenses increased by 16.8%.

Finally, the Group's profit after tax (PAT) increased by \$330,252 compared with June 30, 2025. This result is explained by the recovery in operating margin and a slight decrease in impairment losses on assets, which declined from \$1,033,783 to \$1,027,922 during the period.

6. Market, Interest Rate and Structural Risk Management

The Risk Management principles and policies, as well as the tools and procedures, continue to follow the recognition criteria under IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures. In the normal course of its activities, the Group is exposed to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and structural risk. For comparative purposes, no changes requiring disclosure in this report were identified between the information as of June 30 2026 and that presented in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31 2025,

7. Fair Value

Under IFRS 13, fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants in the principal market at the measurement date or, in its absence, in the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that time.

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, which is equivalent to the transaction price unless there is evidence to the contrary in an active market. Subsequently, depending on the nature of the financial instrument, it may continue to be carried at fair value through adjustments in profit or loss or equity, or at amortized cost.

When applicable, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using a quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is considered active when quoted prices can be obtained readily and regularly from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group and/or pricing service and those prices represent actual market transactions occurring regularly between independent parties on an arm's-length basis.

The Group uses widely recognized valuation models to determine the fair value of common and simpler financial instruments, such as interest-rate and currency swaps, which use only observable market data and require limited management judgment and estimation.

Accordingly, the Group uses valuation methodologies and average market prices as the basis for determining the fair value of its financial instruments. These prices are provided by valuation pricing vendors Precia S.A. and PIP Colombia S.A., selected by the entity and authorized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia to perform this function.

When no quoted price exists in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The objective of the valuation techniques is to determine a fair value that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been established by market participants on an independent basis.

For financial instruments that are traded infrequently, varying degrees of judgment are required depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument, which requires additional work during the valuation process.

Valuation Techniques

Valuation Techniques Approach - **The** BBVA Group will use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient information is available to determine the fair value of financial instruments, always maximizing the use of observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

Accordingly, as applicable, the Group will use the following approaches under IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement to measure the fair value of financial instruments.

Market Approach - Quoted prices will be used directly or, when unavailable, other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable financial instruments will be used to determine fair value, as applicable.

Income Approach - Present-value techniques and option-pricing models (Black-Scholes Model) will be used, as applicable, to measure the fair value of financial instruments. Observable inputs will be maximized, always using observable discount curves, volatilities and other market variables that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the financial instrument.

Valuation of financial instruments - BBVA Colombia Group measures fair values using the following hierarchy based on the significance of the inputs used in the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable factors, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for similar instruments in markets considered less active; and other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 Fixed Income: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes factors not based on observable data and those unobservable factors may have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. It also includes instruments valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between instruments. If a fair value measurement uses observable market data that require significant adjustments based on unobservable data, the measurement is classified as Level 3.

- Equity instruments included in other references that are illiquid because they are thinly traded shares, are not valued by an Official Valuation Price Provider, and are recognized using the equity method are classified as Level 3.

Determining what constitutes "observable" requires significant judgment by the Group. Observable data are considered to be market data that are readily available, distributed or updated regularly, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that actively participate in the relevant market.

Assumptions and factors used in valuation techniques include risk-free interest rates, benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used to determine discount rates, foreign-exchange rates and expected price volatilities.

The availability of observable market prices and factors reduces the need for management judgments and estimates and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies by product and market and is subject to change based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

The methods and valuation approaches used for investments in equity instruments are summarized below:

Investments in Equity Instruments	Levels	Approach	
		June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Credibanco S.A.	3	Income	Income
Redeban Multicolor S.A.	3	Discounted Cash Flows	Discounted Cash Flows
ACH Colombia S.A.	3	Income	Income
Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"	3	Discounted Cash Flows	Discounted Cash Flows

The fair value of Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A., also known as Nuam, is updated monthly using the quoted stock-market price, which is available for at least 90% of the trading days in the month.

The following provides details of the sensitivity analysis of changes in the Group's investments in equity instruments:

Entity	Variables	Change	Present Value Adjusted for Discount Rate			
			June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
			Favorable Impact	Unfavorable Impact	Favorable Impact	Unfavorable Impact
Credibanco S.A.	Income	+/- 100 bps	121,72	107,55	135,24	126,41
	Perpetual Growth Rate	+/- 100 bps	121,14	106,88	131,08	130,57
	Discount Rate	+/- 50 bps	120,14	108,41	131,74	129,92

	Income	+/- 100 bps	140.567,25	136.821,19	204.212,68	195.471,15
ACH Colombia S.A.	Perpetual Growth Rate	+/- 100 bps	146.943,69	131.766,48	214.930,57	187.559,33
	Discount Rate	+/- 50 bps	139.492,67	137.906,04	209.783,16	190.876,47

Amounts expressed in pesos

The sensitivity analysis of the investments in equity instruments of Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario "FINAGRO" and Redeban Multicolor S.A. is detailed below.

Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"

Any valuation performed using the discounted cash flow methodology involves a degree of subjectivity. For this reason, PIP Colombia S.A. performed a sensitivity analysis to define a range for the Finagro share price. The analysis considers changes in the cost of equity (Ke) and the perpetual growth rate, as shown in the following table:

Share Price Sensitivity Analysis					
Ke	Perpetual growth rate				
	1,70%	2,20%	2,70%	3,20%	3,70%
13,73%	\$ 3.744,23	\$ 3.829,25	\$ 3.921,34	\$ 4.021,42	\$ 4.130,56
14,23%	\$ 3.685,81	\$ 3.768,99	\$ 3.859,08	\$ 3.956,99	\$ 4.063,76
14,73%	\$ 3.628,81	\$ 3.710,19	\$ 3.798,34	\$ 3.894,12	\$ 3.998,59
15,23%	\$ 3.573,17	\$ 3.652,80	\$ 3.739,05	\$ 3.832,78	\$ 3.935,00
15,73%	\$ 3.518,86	\$ 3.596,78	\$ 3.681,19	\$ 3.772,91	\$ 3.872,94

Redeban Multicolor S.A.

Any valuation performed using the discounted cash flow methodology involves a degree of subjectivity. For this reason, PIP Colombia S.A. performed a sensitivity analysis to define a range for Redeban's Equity Value. The analysis considers changes in the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) and the perpetual growth rate, as shown in the following table:

Equity Value Sensitivity Analysis (COP)					
WACC	Perpetual growth rate				
	1,70%	2,20%	2,70%	3,20%	3,70%
12,35%	\$ 1.266.399	\$ 1.307.212	\$ 1.351.612	\$ 1.400.094	\$ 1.453.247
13,35%	\$ 1.155.176	\$ 1.188.811	\$ 1.225.163	\$ 1.264.575	\$ 1.307.452
14,35%	\$ 1.059.809	\$ 1.087.862	\$ 1.118.011	\$ 1.150.502	\$ 1.185.617
15,35%	\$ 977.190	\$ 1.000.830	\$ 1.026.115	\$ 1.053.221	\$ 1.082.354
16,35%	\$ 904.970	\$ 925.073	\$ 946.483	\$ 969.333	\$ 993.771

Fair Value Hierarchy Levels for the Group's Financial Instruments

Investments in debt securities are valued daily, with the resulting gains or losses recorded with the same frequency.

The BBVA Group measures the market value of investments and, based on the liquidity and depth of the debt-securities market, classifies those measured at fair value using the "unadjusted" prices published daily by "Precia - Precia Proveedor de Precios Para Valoración", the pricing provider selected by the Group. Precia – Precia Proveedor de Precios Para Valoración

Market price data are supplied by the pricing provider authorized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia. Securities that meet these conditions are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

For instruments that are not 100%, directly observable in the market but whose price is determined by reference to other market-observable prices, the entity classifies the instruments as Level 2.

Investments in local-currency debt securities measured at amortized cost for which no published price is available on a given date are valued exponentially using the internal rate of return (IRR) calculated at the purchase date and recalculated on coupon-payment dates or when a variable benchmark is repriced. These securities are assigned a hierarchy classification depending on when the position is settled.

Foreign-Currency Debt Securities

Initially, the market value of the relevant security is determined in its currency based on unadjusted quoted market prices published by the pricing provider selected by the entity and authorized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia to perform this function. In this case, the fair value hierarchy classification is Level 1.

When market prices from the official pricing provider are unavailable, prices determined in international markets and published by Bloomberg are used. Because these prices are observable on a financial information platform widely known to market participants, they are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Finally, when no observable market inputs are available, fair value is calculated exponentially using the internal rate of return determined at the purchase date and recalculated on coupon-payment dates or upon repricing of the variable benchmark, as applicable. Securities calculated using this IRR model are classified as Level 3.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative transactions are defined as contracts between two or more parties to purchase or sell financial instruments at a future date, or contracts whose underlying asset is an index or quoted market price. The BBVA Group enters into forward, option and swap transactions for trading or hedging purposes.

All derivatives are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in the income statement.

For the derivative financial instruments described below, other than futures, fair value is calculated based on quoted market prices for comparable contracts and represents the amount the entity would have received from or paid to a counterparty to settle the contract at market rates as of the date of the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position. The valuation process by product is therefore described below:

- **FX Forward (Fwd):**

The valuation model used is discounted cash flow. The provider publishes curves denominated according to the currency of the underlying instrument. These market inputs are published by the official pricing provider, Precia, and are based on observable market information.

- **Interest-rate and foreign-exchange swaps:**

The valuation model is based on discounted cash flows. These market inputs are obtained from information published by the official pricing provider, Precia, which publishes curves denominated according to the underlying instrument, including basis swap curves.

- **European USD/COP Options:**

The valuation model is based on the Black-Scholes methodology using the variables supplied by the official pricing provider.

BBVA has determined that derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified as Level 2 as shown below, together with the fair value hierarchy of derivatives carried at fair value.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost, determined solely for disclosure purposes

The following details the manner in which financial assets and liabilities accounted for at amortized cost were valued at fair value solely for purposes of this disclosure.

Sensitivity of Loans and Leasing Operations, Investments and Customer Deposits

Because observable market valuation inputs are not available for these assets and liabilities, fair value is estimated using the present value of cash flows method, applying market discount rates at the measurement date and including spreads.

For the loan portfolio, customer loans are classified as Level 3, while loans to credit institutions and central banks are classified as Level 2. Expected cash flows are projected for the loan portfolio taking into account balance reductions from customer prepayments modeled using historical information; credit spreads are also included in the discount rate.

Customer deposits are segmented into term deposits and demand deposits. For term deposits, contractually agreed cash flows are discounted using current market rates and are classified as Level 3; deposits from credit institutions and central banks are classified as Level 2. Demand deposits are classified as Level 3.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value

June 30 2026

Asset	June 30 2026				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commercial Loan Portfolio	38.956.127	40.624.687	0	0	40.624.687
Consumer Loan Portfolio	26.758.439	27.948.001	0	0	27.948.001
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	15.528.328	16.200.057	0	0	16.200.057
Loan Portfolio, net	81.242.894	84.772.745	0	0	84.772.745
Agricultural Development Securities	1.167.794	1.164.448	0	0	1.164.448
Solidarity Securities	1.093.512	1.093.770	0	0	1.093.770
Treasury Securities - TES	220.793	219.788	0	0	219.788
Yankee Bonds	17.883	18.397	0	0	18.397
Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	8.764	9.453	0	0	9.453
Investments at amortized cost	2.508.746	2.505.856	0	0	2.505.856
Total loans and investments	83.751.640	87.278.601	0	0	87.278.601

Liability	June 30 2026				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Demand deposits	46.024.450	46.024.450	0	0	46.024.450
Current-account deposits	7.778.527	7.778.527	0	0	7.778.527
Savings deposits	37.655.189	37.655.189	0	0	37.655.189
Other deposits	590.734	590.734	0	0	590.734
Term deposits	42.159.278	41.866.541	0	3.155.538	38.711.003
Certificates of deposit	42.159.278	41.866.541	0	3.155.538	38.711.003
Total deposits and demand liabilities	88.183.728	87.890.991	0	3.155.538	84.735.453

December 31 2025					
Asset	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Commercial Loan Portfolio	35.611.488	35.592.335	0	0	35.592.335
Consumer Loan Portfolio	26.489.523	26.474.223	0	0	26.474.223
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	15.309.620	15.301.216	0	0	15.301.216
Loan Portfolio, net	77.410.631	77.367.774	0	0	77.367.774
Agricultural Development Securities	1.122.467	1.129.061	0	0	1.129.061
Solidarity Securities	1.141.026	1.140.290	0	0	1.140.290
Treasury Securities - TES	212.995	211.515	0	0	211.515
Yankee Bonds	19.588	20.137	0	0	20.137
Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	9.603	10.065	0	0	10.065
Investments at amortized cost	2.505.679	2.511.068	0	0	2.511.068
Total loans and investments	79.916.310	79.878.842	0	0	79.878.842

December 31 2025					
Liability	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Demand deposits	42.889.270	42.889.270	0	0	42.889.270
Current-account deposits	8.436.679	8.436.679	0	0	8.436.679
Savings deposits	33.761.118	33.761.118	0	0	33.761.118
Other deposits	691.473	691.473	0	0	691.473
Term deposits	39.107.567	38.707.497	0	3.325.295	35.382.202
Certificates of deposit	39.107.567	38.707.497	0	3.325.295	35.382.202
Total deposits and demand liabilities	81.996.837	81.596.767	0	3.325.295	78.271.472

The following summarizes the fair value hierarchy as of June 30 2026:

Assets and Liabilities	June 30 2026				
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	21.811.884	21.811.884	8.966.196	12.323.234	522.454
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	21.811.884	21.811.884	8.966.196	12.323.234	522.454
Investments	10.061.253	10.061.253	8.966.196	572.603	522.454
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5.272.717	5.272.717	5.263.162	9.555	0
Bonds	1.486	1.486	0	1.486	0
Certificate of Deposit	8.069	8.069	0	8.069	0
Treasury Securities - TES	5.263.162	5.263.162	5.263.162	0	0
Investments at fair value through OCI	4.202.259	4.202.259	3.631.885	563.048	7.326
Treasury Securities - TES	3.506.962	3.506.962	3.285.678	221.284	0
Certificate of Deposit	341.764	341.764	0	341.764	0

Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	7.326	7.326	0	0	7.326
Other securities	346.207	346.207	346.207	0	0
Investments in Equity Instruments	443.705	443.705	71.149	0	372.556
Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A	71.149	71.149	71.149	0	0
Credibanco S.A.	146.252	146.252	0	0	146.252
Redeban Multicolor S.A.	115.296	115.296	0	0	115.296
ACH Colombia S.A.	111.008	111.008	0	0	111.008
Investments in non-controlling interests	142.572	142.572	0	0	142.572
Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"	142.572	142.572	0	0	142.572
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	11.750.631	11.750.631	0	11.750.631	0
Trading	11.750.631	11.750.631	0	11.750.631	0
Forward Contracts	8.070.950	8.070.950	0	8.070.950	0
Spot Transactions	1.056	1.056	0	1.056	0
Options	28.233	28.233	0	28.233	0
Swaps	3.650.392	3.650.392	0	3.650.392	0
Liabilities	10.588.272	10.588.272	0	10.588.272	0
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	10.588.272	10.588.272	0	10.588.272	0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	10.588.272	10.588.272	0	10.588.272	0
Trading	10.588.272	10.588.272	0	10.588.272	0
Forward Contracts	7.031.706	7.031.706	0	7.031.706	0
Spot Transactions	374	374	0	374	0
Options	28.117	28.117	0	28.117	0
Swaps	3.528.075	3.528.075	0	3.528.075	0
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Amortized Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	8.240.531	8.240.531	6.919.614	1.320.917	0
Assets measured on a non-recurring basis	8.240.531	8.240.531	6.919.614	1.320.917	0
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8.240.531	8.240.531	6.919.614	1.320.917	0
Cash and bank deposits	6.919.614	6.919.614	6.919.614	0	0
Investment funds	23.512	23.512	0	23.512	0
Money-market and related transactions	1.297.405	1.297.405	0	1.297.405	0
Liabilities	6.405.601	6.405.601	0	1.549.856	4.855.745
Investment securities	1.549.856	1.549.856	0	1.549.856	0
Investment securities outstanding	1.549.856	1.549.856	0	1.549.856	0
Financial obligations	4.855.745	4.855.745	0	0	4.855.745
Loans from banks and other financial obligations	4.855.745	4.855.745	0	0	4.855.745
Total assets and liabilities at fair value	47.046.288	47.046.288	15.885.810	25.782.279	5.378.199

As of June 30 2026 transfers between hierarchy levels occurred.

Transfers	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Transfer from Level 1 to Level 2	\$ -62.220	\$ 65.480	\$ 3.260

Transfer from Level 2 to Level 1

235.296

-248.269

-12.973

The security with ISIN COL17CT04100 was reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 because the observability of its price decreased from 100% to 80%. Conversely, security US91282CKD29 increased its observability from 60% to 100% moving from Level 2 to Level 1. In addition, HOLDING BURSÁTIL CHILENA S.A. was classified as Level 1 after its observability increased from 26% to 96%.

The following summarizes the fair value hierarchy as of December 31 2025:

Assets and Liabilities	December 31 2025				
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	14.885.775	14.885.775	5.147.938	9.178.901	558.936
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	14.885.775	14.885.775	5.147.938	9.178.901	558.936
Investments	6.671.197	6.671.197	5.147.938	964.323	558.936
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1.997.181	1.997.181	1.905.122	92.059	0
Bonds	1.490	1.490	0	1.490	0
Certificate of Deposit	12.733	12.733	0	12.733	0
Treasury Securities - TES	1.982.958	1.982.958	1.905.122	77.836	0
Investments at fair value through OCI	4.062.460	4.062.460	3.242.816	809.248	10.396
Treasury Securities - TES	3.641.362	3.641.362	3.053.650	587.712	0
Certificate of Deposit	26.886	26.886	0	26.886	0
Mortgage-backed Securities - TIPs	10.396	10.396	0	0	10.396
Other securities	383.816	383.816	189.166	194.650	0
Investments in Equity Instruments	477.015	477.015	0	63.016	413.999
Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A	63.016	63.016	0	63.016	0
Credibanco S.A.	152.000	152.000	0	0	152.000
Redeban Multicolor S.A.	120.718	120.718	0	0	120.718
ACH Colombia S.A.	141.281	141.281	0	0	141.281
Investments in non-controlling interests	134.541	134.541	0	0	134.541
Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector "FINAGRO"	134.541	134.541	0	0	134.541
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	8.214.578	8.214.578	0	8.214.578	0
Trading	8.214.578	8.214.578	0	8.214.578	0
Forward Contracts	4.628.871	4.628.871	0	4.628.871	0
Spot Transactions	3.040	3.040	0	3.040	0
Options	25.981	25.981	0	25.981	0
Swaps	3.556.686	3.556.686	0	3.556.686	0
Liabilities	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0

Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Trading	8.290.810	8.290.810	0	8.290.810	0
Forward Contracts	4.786.100	4.786.100	0	4.786.100	0
Spot Transactions	2.518	2.518	0	2.518	0
Options	25.922	25.922	0	25.922	0
Swaps	3.476.270	3.476.270	0	3.476.270	0
Hierarchies	Carrying Amount	Amortized Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	8.814.495	8.814.495	7.274.570	1.539.925	0
Assets measured on a non-recurring basis	8.814.495	8.814.495	7.274.570	1.539.925	0
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	8.814.495	8.814.495	7.274.570	1.539.925	0
Cash and bank deposits	7.274.570	7.274.570	7.274.570	0	0
Investment funds	28.736	28.736	0	28.736	0
Money-Market and Related Transactions	1.511.189	1.511.189	0	1.511.189	0
Liabilities	6.101.718	6.101.718	0	1.639.294	4.462.424
Investment securities	1.639.294	1.639.294	0	1.639.294	0
Investment securities outstanding	1.639.294	1.639.294	0	1.639.294	0
Financial obligations	4.462.424	4.462.424	0	0	4.462.424
Loans from banks and other financial obligations	4.462.424	4.462.424	0	0	4.462.424
Total assets and liabilities at fair value	38.092.798	38.092.798	12.422.508	20.648.930	5.021.360

Fair value measurements classified as Level 3

The following presents the movement in assets classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy for investments at amortized cost and investments at fair value through OCI:

Level 3 investment disclosure	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2.521.464	\$ 3.267.768
Purchases	1.096.224	2.263.443
Sales / maturities	-1.176.387	-2.970.200
Valuation	71.881	-39.547
Balance at end of period	\$ 2.513.182	\$ 2.521.464

During the second quarter of 2026, investments classified as Level 3, changed as a result of purchases and maturities of securities carried out by the Bank in accordance with the nature and dynamics of the business.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following summarizes cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Cash (1)	\$ 2.776.288	\$ 3.093.315
Deposits with Banco de la República (2)	1.126.909	905.803
Deposits with other banks	1.368	1.818
Remittances in transit from negotiated checks	5	7
Subtotal cash and bank deposits in local currency	3.904.570	4.000.943
Cash	601	659
Foreign correspondent banks (3)	3.014.491	3.273.060
Impairment of foreign correspondent balances	-48	-92
Subtotal cash and deposits in banks - foreign currency	3.015.044	3.273.627
Total cash and bank deposits	6.919.614	7.274.570
Money-market and related transactions (4)	1.297.405	1.511.189
Investment funds	23.512	28.736
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8.240.531	\$ 8.814.495

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 6,51%, equivalent to \$573.964 mainly explained by the following items:

1. Cash on hand decreased by \$317,027, corresponding to a reduction in cash available, mainly explained by lower balances associated with transportation and custody of valuables and the provision of cash for ATMs, in accordance with the Bank's operational cash requirements and customer transaction activity during the period.
2. Deposits with Banco de la República increased by \$221.106 mainly due to purchase and sale transactions in external systems, securities management and other liquidity transactions carried out by Treasury during the second quarter of 2026, to meet the Bank's operating and regulatory needs.
3. Foreign correspondent balances decreased by \$258.569, mainly associated with a lower volume of customers' foreign-trade transactions and international transfers at quarter-end, as well as optimization of balances held in foreign accounts, in line with the Bank's liquidity-management strategy and efficient management of foreign-currency resources.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 items recorded with correspondent banks had the following aging ranges:

Aging ranges	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
0 - 30 days	2.336	1.824
31 - 60 days	238	475
61 - 90 days	87	196

91 - 180 days	161	196
180 days and over	34	29
Total items	2.856	2.720

Reconciling items outstanding for more than 90 days have been monitored and subjected to regularization processes with the responsible areas in order to ensure their proper reconciliation and recovery.

As of June 30 2026, reconciling items in foreign correspondent banks outstanding for more than 90 days totaled 195, items, consisting of 161 items aged between 91 and 180 days and 34 items aged more than 180 days. As of December 31 2025, these items totaled 225, consisting of 196 items aged between 91 and 180 days and 29 items aged more than 180 days, in accordance with the aging table presented.

Of the total items outstanding for more than 90 days as of June 30 2026, 66 have recognized impairment amounting to \$47.

	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Opening balance	\$ -92	\$ -64
Impairment of foreign correspondent balances	-47	-100
Recovery of impairment on foreign correspondent balances	92	72
Closing balance	\$ -47	\$ -92

The opening impairment balance as of January 1, 2026 corresponds to accumulated impairment recognized at the end of the prior period. During the first half of 2026, new impairment losses of \$47 were recognized, arising from the assessment of reconciling items with indications of expected loss. Recoveries of \$92 were also recorded as a result of the reconciliation and regularization of previously impaired items. As a result of these movements, the impairment balance as of June 30, 2026 amounts to \$47.

4. Money-market transactions decreased by \$213,784. This change is mainly explained by an increase of \$330,871 in repo transactions with Banco de la República as part of the Bank's strategy to optimize surplus liquidity and improve the return on available funds, together with a decrease of \$332,022 in repo transactions with Cámara de Riesgo Central de Contraparte and fund management companies, resulting in the \$213,784 decrease.

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, money-market and related transactions are summarized as follows:

Description	Days	Rate	June 30 2026	Days	Rate	December 31 2025
Ordinary interbank funds sold						

Banks	0 to 3 days 10,54%	200.059	0 to 3 days 8,75%	200.097
Subtotal ordinary interbank funds sold		\$200.059		\$200.097
Reverse simultaneous transactions				
Banco de la República	0 to 3 days 10,44%	787.432	4 to 8 days 8,84%	456.561
Pension and Severance Fund Management Companies	-	0	-	212.825
Insurance and Reinsurance Companies	- -	0	- -	-230
Central Counterparty Risk Clearing House	9 to 15 days 10,50%	309.915	More than 15 days 7,35%	641.937
Subtotal reverse simultaneous transactions		\$1.097.347		\$1.311.092
Total money-market and related transactions		\$1.297.405		\$1.511.189

As of June 30 2026 the statutory reserve requirement maintained with Banco de la República amounted to \$3.811.460,41 to meet liquidity requirements associated with deposits and other demand liabilities. The statutory reserve is determined in accordance with reserve regulations established by the Board of Directors of Banco de la República and is based on percentages of average customer deposits held by the Bank.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of June 30 2026 a portion of the balance held with foreign correspondents amounting to \$235.180 was designated as a hedging instrument in a Fair Value Hedge relationship in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. This cash is committed and exclusively designated to mitigate foreign-exchange risk associated with a Firm Commitment for the future payment of specific invoices and is therefore considered restricted cash and cash equivalents.

The accounting designation of this hedge requires the relevant portion of cash to remain segregated for this purpose. Accordingly, the \$235.180 balance as of June 30 2026 is subject to this restriction and is unavailable for purposes other than settlement of the hedged firm commitment.

The covered services are:

Technology infrastructure service: A set of engineering services operated in public and/or private technology environments under information-security standards, which may include communications, storage and/or processing activities. These services are offered to BBVA Group entities through various channels and are coordinated through infrastructure governance, design and operating standards, equivalent to EUR 438.696,37, and USD 37.369.579,72.

- Variable SDA (Broad-Spectrum Licenses): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 19.143.314,50.

- BAU/SDA Fixed CS + Variable: Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 2.314.610,10.
- BAU/SDA all except Fixed CS + Variable: Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 1.861.070,72.
- BAU Variable (DATA ESP FIN AUD RES TYC): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 2.428.402,39.
- BAU Variable (ENG GRM RIC SUS): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 10.385.115,56.
- BAU Variable (CIB CS): Provision of technology and non-technology services under the collaboration framework agreement for services between BBVA Spain and BBVA Colombia, EUR 6.480.123,06.

Assessment of hedge effectiveness

As of June 30 2026, the results of the effectiveness assessment of the hedging relationships are detailed below:

1. Hedge for invoices in U.S. Dollars (USD): The assessment showed 100% effectiveness, both prospectively and retrospectively. Accordingly, no material ineffectiveness arising from this hedging relationship was identified during the period that would need to be recognized in profit or loss.

2. Hedge for invoices in Euros (EUR): The retrospective and prospective assessment resulted in effectiveness of 102.72%. Although the hedge is not 100% effective, the result falls within the permitted highly effective range of 80% to 125%. Therefore, because it remains within these thresholds, the hedge is considered highly effective and no material ineffectiveness arose requiring different accounting recognition.

Item	Result as of June 30 2026
Type of hedge	Fair value hedge
Hedged risk	Foreign-exchange risk
Assessment methodology	Dollar Offset - Future Countervalue
Hedge ratio	100 %
USD Invoice Hedge	
Prospective effectiveness	100 %
Retrospective effectiveness	100 %
Documented tolerance threshold	80 % - 125 %
Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss	0,00

EUR Invoice Hedge	
Prospective effectiveness	102,72%
Retrospective effectiveness	102,72%
Documented tolerance threshold	80 % - 125 %
Ineffectiveness recognized in profit or loss	0,00

9. Investment Financial Assets, net

The following summarizes investment financial assets:

Investment financial assets, net	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
TES Treasury Securities	\$ 5.263.161	\$ 1.982.958
Other domestic issuers	9.556	14.223
Subtotal investments at fair value through profit or loss (1)	5.272.717	1.997.181
Investments at fair value through OCI		
TES Treasury Securities	3.509.044	3.643.710
Other domestic issuers	935.878	648.869
Other foreign issuers	347.046	383.830
Investment impairment	-3.432	-2.393
Subtotal investments at fair value through OCI (2)	4.788.536	4.674.016
Investments at amortized cost		
Other securities issued by the National Government	2.281.010	2.285.832
Other domestic issuers	8.788	9.630
Treasury Securities - TES	220.928	213.136
Investment impairment	-1.980	-2.919
Subtotal investments at amortized cost (3)	2.508.746	2.505.679
Total investment financial assets, net	\$ 12.569.999	\$ 9.176.876

As of June 30, 2026, the investment financial assets portfolio increased by \$3,393,123 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, mainly explained by growth in investments at fair value through profit or loss, while investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and investments at amortized cost remained stable compared with the prior closing balance.

Investments at fair value through profit or loss

1. Investments at fair value through profit or loss increased by \$3,275,536, mainly explained by the higher balance of Treasury Securities (TES), which rose from \$1,982,958 as of December 31, 2025 to \$5,263,161 as of June 30, 2026. During the period, these instruments increased their share of the portfolio, concentrating a larger proportion of investments in government

debt securities. In addition, the balance of other domestic issuers decreased by \$4,667 compared with the December 2025 closing balance.

Investments at fair value through OCI

2. Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income increased by \$114,520 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, mainly explained by the higher balance recorded in other domestic issuers, while positions in Treasury Securities (TES) and other foreign issuers decreased compared with the prior closing balance.

This category includes investments in equity instruments of non-controlled investees, including the following entities:

- Credibanco S.A.: The valuation is performed by Precia S.A. using the income approach and the discounted free cash flow (DCF) methodology to measure this investment at fair value. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the price per share was \$127,97 and \$133,00, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- ACH Colombia S.A.: The valuation is performed by Precia S.A. using the income approach and the discounted free cash flow (DCF) methodology. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the value per share was \$157.020,91 and \$199.841,92, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Redeban Multicolor S.A.: The valuation is performed by PIP Colombia S.A. using the discounted cash flow methodology. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the value per share was \$71.350,70 and \$74.706,67, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A.: The investment is measured using the share price published by Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago BCS S.A., converted into Colombian pesos. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the price per share was \$22.672,22 and \$20.079,07, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.
- Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario (FINAGRO): The valuation is performed by PIP Colombia S.A. using the shareholder free-cash-flow discount methodology. As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the price per share was \$3.798,34 and \$3.584,40, respectively. Changes in valuation are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Valuations performed using cash-flow methodologies are based on assumptions relevant to determining investment values, such as projected cash flows, discount rates and growth expectations, as defined by pricing providers based on market conditions and the characteristics of each entity.

Investments at amortized cost

- Investments at amortized cost increased by \$3,067 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, maintaining a composition concentrated mainly in securities issued by the National Government and with no significant changes compared with the prior closing balance.

Accounting limits by credit rating

Securities rated by agencies recognized by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia may not be carried at amounts exceeding the indicated percentages of their nominal value (net of amortization):

Long-term rating	Maximum value %	Short-term rating	Maximum value %
BB, BB, BB-	Ninety (90)	3	Ninety (90)
B, B, B-	Seventy (70)	4	Fifty (50)
CCC	Fifty (50)	5 and 6	Zero (0)
DD,EE	Zero (0)	-	-

Investment Restrictions

As of June 30 2026, most instruments are unrestricted. However, certain government debt securities classified as held-to-maturity investments are subject to attachment measures arising from court decisions, which limit their free disposal and are recorded through Banco de la República and DECEVAL. Details are presented below:

Security Class	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	Nominal	Market value	Nominal	Market value
Solidarity Securities	396	396	0	0
Total	396 \$	396	0 \$	0

10. Derivative Financial Instruments and Spot Transactions (Asset - Liability)

The following summarizes derivative financial instruments and spot transactions:

Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
Trading				
Options	\$	28.233	\$	25.981
Swaps		3.650.392		3.556.685
Forward contracts		8.070.950		4.628.874
Spot transactions		1.056		3.038
Total derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Asset)	\$	11.750.631	\$	8.214.578

Financial assets measured at fair value increased by a net \$3,536,053, mainly due to trading forward transactions, which reflected an increase of \$3,442,076 in the asset position with BBVA Madrid. This activity is part of the treasury strategy and is conducted within applicable Market and Credit Risk limits. It should be noted that this increase resulted from the depreciation of the exchange rate (more than 500 pesos per dollar) and not from higher transaction activity with that counterparty. In addition, trading swaps increased by a smaller amount of \$93,707, mainly related to contracts with the same counterparty.

Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Trading		
Options	\$ 28.117	\$ 25.922
Swaps	3.528.075	3.476.269
Forward contracts	7.031.706	4.786.100
Spot transactions	374	2.518
Subtotal derivative financial instruments (1)	10.588.272	8.290.809
Money-market and simultaneous transactions		
Ordinary interbank funds purchased:		
Banks (2)	361.323	0
Subtotal interbank funds purchased	361.323	0
Transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions		
Banco de la República (3)	141.652	1.119.961
Insurance companies	0	0
Central Counterparty Risk Clearing House S.A.	112.817	61.600
Other (4)	334.241	890
Subtotal transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions	588.710	1.182.451
Commitments arising from short positions under simultaneous transactions		
Banco de la República	245.944	144.540
Fund Management Companies	0	55.261
Non-residents	168.840	226.884
Subtotal commitments arising from short positions under simultaneous transactions	414.784	426.685
Subtotal money-market and simultaneous transactions (5)	1.364.817	1.609.136
Total derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	\$ 11.953.089	\$ 9.899.945

1. Derivative financial instruments increased by a net \$2,297,463 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, mainly explained by increases of \$2,245,606 in trading

forward contracts and \$51,806 in swaps. This performance was mainly influenced by the valuation of transactions amid exchange-rate fluctuations during the period.

2. As of June 30, 2026, ordinary interbank borrowings had a balance of \$361,323, corresponding to transactions with banking entities to manage short-term liquidity needs. No balances were recorded under this item at the end of December 2025.
3. Transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions with Banco de la República decreased by \$978,309 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, mainly due to the maturity and reduction of outstanding transactions with this counterparty.
4. As of June 30, 2026, the "Other" item increased by \$333,351 compared with the December 2025 closing balance, mainly explained by transactions with trust companies and commercial finance companies. These transactions have terms ranging from 1 to 15 days.
5. As of June 30, 2026, money-market and simultaneous transactions decreased by a net \$244,319 compared with the December 2025 closing balance. This change is mainly explained by a \$593,741 reduction in transfer commitments under closed repo and simultaneous transactions, partially offset by the \$361,323 balance recorded in ordinary interbank borrowings. Commitments arising from short positions in simultaneous transactions decreased by \$11,901.
 - As of June 30, 2026, repo transactions with Banco de la República were agreed at an average rate of 9.43%, with maturities between 0 and 3 calendar days, while as of December 31, 2025 these transactions were agreed at an average rate of 1.28%, with maturities between 4 and 8 calendar days.
 - As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no restrictions on derivative financial instruments or on money-market and simultaneous transactions.

11. Loans and Finance Lease Operations, net

The following summarizes the net portfolio by type and the guaranteed amount:

June 30 2026

Categories	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Impairment	Totals	Guaranteed Amount
Commercial Loan Portfolio	\$ 37.237.586	\$ 1.584.847	\$ 710.460	\$ -576.766	\$ 38.956.127	\$ 8.289.192
Consumer Loan Portfolio	23.323.996	3.619.278	1.654.051	-1.838.886	26.758.439	946.858
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	13.786.436	1.481.022	829.818	-568.948	15.528.328	14.232.290
Microcredit Portfolio	0	0	9	-9	0	0
Total loans and finance lease	\$ 74.348.018	\$ 6.685.147	\$ 3.194.338	\$ -2.984.609	\$ 81.242.894	\$ 23.468.340

December 31 2025

Categories	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Impairment	Totals	Guaranteed Amount
Commercial Loan Portfolio	\$ 34.232.831	\$ 1.375.901	\$ 528.865	\$ -526.109	\$ 35.611.488	\$ 7.376.249
Consumer Loan Portfolio	22.911.347	3.748.681	2.208.090	-2.378.595	26.489.523	923.706
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	13.797.473	1.292.212	766.490	-546.555	15.309.620	14.380.719
Microcredit Portfolio	0	0	9	-9	0	0
Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 70.941.651	\$ 6.416.794	\$ 3.503.454	\$ -3.451.268	\$ 77.410.631	\$ 22.680.674

The Bank's net loan portfolio increased by 4,95% or \$3.832.263, The commercial portfolio increased by \$3.344.639,; this category comprises corporate loans and loans to territorial entities and increased by 9,39% compared with December 2025, The other portfolios posted slight growth: the consumer portfolio increased by \$268.916 or 1,02% compared with December 31 2025 and the mortgage portfolio increased by \$218.708 or 1,43%.

During the first half of 2026, BBVA's loan portfolio remained aligned with the country's macroeconomic environment, characterized by inflation management and Banco de la República interest rates. The improving trend in past-due loans and the reduction in the allowance balance continued, with a focus on healthy growth that creates benefits for customers.

Gross consumer loans, meanwhile, decreased by \$270,793, representing a negative change of 0.94%. This category includes payroll-deducted loans, vehicle loans, leasing, revolving credit facilities, credit cards and business loans. This is partly due to increases in Banco de la República interest rates, which make these types of loans less attractive to customers; customers also opt for portfolio purchases from other entities that offer lower rates for that option.

Finally, as of June 30 2026 a 13,5%. improvement in loan portfolio impairment was observed.

The first half of 2026 focused on strengthening early risk containment, maximizing recoveries and stabilizing portfolio performance across the different portfolios. During the period, preventive management of past-due loans was reinforced, recovery of doubtful and charged-off loans was promoted, the performance of the collection network and external agencies was optimized, and incentive schemes were adjusted to align management with the Bank's expected results.

In parallel, structural initiatives advanced to increase recovery capacity and operating efficiency, including the evolution of the agency allocation and monitoring model, stronger management of the SME portfolio and the development of new normalization schemes, preparation of portfolio sale processes, and incorporation of analytics and artificial-intelligence capabilities to transform collection and recovery management.

Although challenges remain in certain segments, particularly in containing inflows and accelerating recovery in certain portfolios, the actions implemented during the half-year show favorable trends in the main risk and recovery indicators, consolidating a more forward-looking, analytical management model focused on maximizing the portfolio's economic value. These initiatives reaffirm Collections' commitment to disciplined execution, continuous process improvement and sustainable portfolio management, in line with the Bank's strategic objectives for 2026.

June 30 2026

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses on credit-impaired assets	
Commercial Loan Portfolio				
Corporate	\$ 15.202.397	\$ 739.770	\$ 201.428	\$ 16.143.595
Institutional	5.530.150	156.827	22.948	5.709.925
Corporate	9.201.207	45.866	27	9.247.100
Financial Institutions	2.621.140	375	119.736	2.741.251
Developer	1.463.575	72.256	63.241	1.599.072
Small Businesses	3.219.117	569.753	303.080	4.091.950
Subtotal Commercial Loan Portfolio	37.237.586	1.584.847	710.460	39.532.893
Impairment	-428.736	-58.698	-89.332	-576.766
Commercial Loan Portfolio, net	36.808.850	1.526.149	621.128	38.956.127
Consumer Loan Portfolio				
Unsecured Personal Loans	3.721.907	921.100	613.509	5.256.516
Vehicles	1.438.076	151.116	122.530	1.711.722
Payroll Loans	13.450.613	1.984.133	507.412	15.942.158
Revolving	4.713.400	562.929	410.600	5.686.929
Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	23.323.996	3.619.278	1.654.051	28.597.325
Impairment	-1.440.250	-355.481	-43.155	-1.838.886
Consumer Loan Portfolio, net	21.883.746	3.263.797	1.610.896	26.758.439
Mortgage Loan Portfolio				
Mortgage	13.786.436	1.481.022	829.818	16.097.276
Subtotal Mortgage Loan Portfolio	13.786.436	1.481.022	829.818	16.097.276
Impairment	-118.676	-58.700	-391.572	-568.948

Mortgage Loan Portfolio, net	13.667.760	1.422.322	438.246	15.528.328
Microcredit Portfolio				
Microcredit	0	0	9	9
Subtotal Microcredit Portfolio	0	0	9	9
Impairment	0	0	-9	-9
Microcredit Portfolio, net	0	0	0	0
Total loans and finance lease operations, gross	74.348.018	6.685.147	3.194.338	84.227.503
Total Impairment	-1.987.662	-472.879	-524.068	-2.984.609
Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 72.360.356	\$ 6.212.268	\$ 2.670.270	\$ 81.242.894

December 31 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses on credit-impaired assets	
Commercial Loan Portfolio				
Corporate	\$ 13.459.074	\$ 464.650	\$ 179.767	\$ 14.103.491
Institutional	4.941.449	173.520	23.178	5.138.147
Corporate	9.819.507	106.514	2	9.926.023
Financial Institutions	1.597.611	136.434	30	1.734.075
Developer	1.224.100	30.099	71.889	1.326.088
Small Businesses	3.191.090	464.684	253.999	3.909.773
Subtotal Commercial Loan Portfolio	34.232.831	1.375.901	528.865	36.137.597
Impairment	-407.052	-75.468	-43.589	-526.109
Commercial Loan Portfolio, net	33.825.779	1.300.433	485.276	35.611.488
Consumer Loan Portfolio				
Unsecured Personal Loans	3.333.739	938.381	871.746	5.143.866
Vehicles	1.475.823	116.322	150.398	1.742.543
Payroll Loans	14.189.265	1.996.560	634.646	16.820.471
Revolving	3.912.520	697.418	551.300	5.161.238
Subtotal Consumer Loan Portfolio	22.911.347	3.748.681	2.208.090	28.868.118
Impairment	-1.314.576	-662.245	-401.774	-2.378.595
Consumer Loan Portfolio, net	21.596.771	3.086.436	1.806.316	26.489.523

Mortgage Loan Portfolio				
Mortgage	13.797.473	1.292.212	766.490	15.856.175
Subtotal Mortgage Loan Portfolio	13.797.473	1.292.212	766.490	15.856.175
Impairment	-153.539	-74.721	-318.295	-546.555
Mortgage Loan Portfolio, net	13.643.934	1.217.491	448.195	15.309.620
Microcredit Portfolio				
Microcredit	0	0	9	9
Subtotal Microcredit Portfolio	0	0	9	9
Impairment	0	0	-9	-9
Microcredit Portfolio, net	0	0	0	0
Total loans and finance lease operations, gross	70.941.651	6.416.794	3.503.454	80.861.899
Total Impairment	-1.875.167	-812.434	-763.667	-3.451.268
Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 69.066.484	\$ 5.604.360	\$ 2.739.787	\$ 77.410.631

Loan Portfolio Impairment Reconciliation - Allowance Movement

The following is the reconciliation of the expected credit loss allowance by class of financial instrument:

June 30 2026

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses on credit-impaired assets	
Commercial Loan Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2026	\$ -407.052	\$ -75.468	\$ -43.589	\$ -526.109
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-5.054	5.054	0	0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-1.723	0	1.723	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	8.731	-8.731	0	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-13.231	13.231	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1.467	0	-1.467	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	1.592	-1.592	0
Impairment	-258.869	-14.985	-169.294	-443.148
Reversal of loan impairment	174.143	13.143	58.988	246.274

Loans written off	6.079	16.329	54.428	76.836
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	51.227	17.500	-4.202	64.525
Loan portfolio transactions	0	0	468	468
Debt deemed unrecoverable	0	0	1.930	1.930
Other movements	2.315	99	44	2.458
Net reconciliation of Commercial Loan Portfolio allowance	-428.736	-58.698	-89.332	-576.766
Consumer Loan Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2026	-1.314.576	-662.245	-401.774	-2.378.595
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-46.700	46.700	0	0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-21.933	0	21.933	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	80.256	0	-80.256	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	50.931	-50.931	0	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	27.715	0	-27.715	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	80.695	-80.695	0
Impairment	-216.196	-42.249	-777.597	-1.036.042
Reversal of loan impairment	-428	-554	354.716	353.734
Loans written off	33.412	268.510	863.560	1.165.482
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	-42.512	3.075	22.340	-17.097
Loan portfolio transactions	0	0	2.481	2.481
Debt deemed unrecoverable	0	0	59.158	59.158
Other movements	9.781	1.518	694	11.993
Net reconciliation of Consumer Loan Portfolio allowance	-1.440.250	-355.481	-43.155	-1.838.886
Mortgage Loan Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2026	-153.539	-74.721	-318.295	-546.555
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-2.369	2.369	0	0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-1.122	0	1.122	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	25.486	-25.486	0	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-10.174	10.174	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	25.316	0	-25.316	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	67.676	-67.676	0
Impairment	-58.679	-12.109	-54.852	-125.640

Reversal of loan impairment	38.282	0	46.568	84.850
Loans written off	556	864	12.221	13.641
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	14.685	-6.336	-3.677	4.672
Loan portfolio transactions	0	0	1.354	1.354
Debt deemed unrecoverable	0	0	7.244	7.244
Other movements	-7.292	-783	-439	-8.514
Net reconciliation of Mortgage Loan Portfolio allowance	-118.676	-58.700	-391.572	-568.948
Microcredit Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2026	0	0	-9	-9
Net reconciliation of microcredit portfolio impairment	0	0	-9	-9
Undiscounted amount of credit-impaired loans originated with credit impairment at initial recognition				
Total balance as of June 30 2026	\$ -1.987.662	\$ -472.879	\$ -524.068	\$ -2.984.609

June 30 2025

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses on credit-impaired assets	
Commercial Loan Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2025	\$ -412.950	\$ -53.010	\$ -90.160	\$ -556.120
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-3.156	3.156	0	0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-498	0	498	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	21.396	-21.396	0	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-3.507	3.507	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	1.401	0	-1.401	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	3.135	-3.135	0
Impairment	-230.115	-19.283	-183.752	-433.150
Reversal of loan impairment	134.380	13.138	64.797	212.315
Loans written off	0	0	98.272	98.272
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	43.210	11.154	29.040	83.404
Loan portfolio transactions	0	0	2.480	2.480
Debt deemed unrecoverable	0	0	525	525

Other movements	2.049	79	29	2.157
Net reconciliation of Commercial Loan Portfolio allowance	-444.283	-66.534	-79.300	-590.117
Consumer Loan Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2025	-1.046.790	-468.719	-1.325.021	-2.840.530
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-37.932	37.932	0	0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-16.659	0	16.659	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	36.588	-36.588	0	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-108.177	108.177	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	9.146	0	-9.146	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	56.190	-56.190	0
Impairment	-242.230	-36.116	-1.022.613	-1.300.959
Reversal of loan impairment	-474	-793	460.126	458.859
Loans written off	0	0	978.249	978.249
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	60.444	-15.550	-126.082	-81.188
Loan portfolio transactions	0	0	87.511	87.511
Debt deemed unrecoverable	0	0	37.401	37.401
Other movements	306	46	36	388
Net reconciliation of Consumer Loan Portfolio allowance	-1.237.601	-571.775	-850.893	-2.660.269
Mortgage Loan Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2025	-174.540	-52.890	-311.456	-538.886
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	-1.613	1.613	0	0
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-391	0	391	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	10.995	-10.995	0	0
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	0	-9.388	9.388	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 1	14.922	0	-14.922	0
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	0	29.134	-29.134	0
Impairment	-55.061	-8.793	-85.930	-149.784
Reversal of loan impairment	35.068	0	65.483	100.551
Loans written off	0	0	20.190	20.190
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	241	-8.205	-4.787	-12.751
Loan portfolio transactions	0	0	9.203	9.203

Debt deemed unrecoverable	0	0	4.665	4.665
Other movements	-3.085	-382	-200	-3.667
Net reconciliation of Mortgage Loan Portfolio allowance	-173.464	-59.906	-337.109	-570.479
Microcredit Portfolio				
Opening balance as of January 01 2025	0	0	-8	-8
Net reconciliation of microcredit portfolio impairment	0	0	-8	-8
Undiscounted amount of credit-impaired loans originated with credit impairment at initial recognition				
Total balance as of June 30 2025	\$ -1.855.348	\$ -698.215	\$ -1.267.310	\$ -3.820.873

Individually assessed loan portfolio:

June 30 2026

Categories	Gross Amount	Collateral	Impairment
Commercial Loan Portfolio	\$ 709.137	\$ 1.006.992	\$ -160.831
Consumer Loan Portfolio	0	13.231	-288
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	6.500	7.094	-1.087
Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 715.637	\$ 1.027.317	\$ -162.206

June 30 2025

Categories	Gross Amount	Collateral	Impairment
Commercial Loan Portfolio	\$ 908.310	\$ 1.348.224	\$ -169.349
Consumer Loan Portfolio	269	0	-242
Mortgage Loan Portfolio	5.988	5.616	-3.456
Total loans and finance lease operations, net	\$ 914.567	\$ 1.353.840	\$ -173.047

Loan portfolio sales are presented below:

June 30 2026

As of June 30 2026, the Bank carried out loan portfolio sales totaling \$1.619.853, of which 99,87% of the assets had been written off. The negotiated sale value of this portfolio was \$73.817.

			Total debt by portfolio type					
Month		Consumer		Mortgage		Commercial		Total Debt
January		\$ 306.814	\$	940	\$	764	\$	308.518
February		669		1.946		1.343		3.958

March	721.131	467	204	721.802
April	1.315	535	33.552	35.402
May	39.938	664	608	41.210
June	507.969	836	158	508.963
Total	\$ 1.577.836	\$ 5.388	\$ 36.629	1.619.853
% of the sold portfolio balance	97,41%	0,33%	2,26%	100,00%

June 30 2025

As of June 30 2025 the Bank carried out loan portfolio sales totaling \$628.511, of which 99,23% of the assets had been written off.

Month	Total debt by portfolio type			Total Debt
	Consumer	Mortgage	Commercial	
January	\$ 1.548	\$ 3.714	\$ 0	\$ 5.262
February	515	1.303	2.546	4.364
March	419.625	1.056	40.385	461.066
April	36.625	966	1.665	39.256
May	1.989	1.303	114.007	117.299
June	638	199	427	1.264
Total	\$ 460.940	\$ 8.541	\$ 159.030	628.511
% of the sold portfolio balance	73,34%	1,36%	25,30%	100,00%

In the loan portfolio sales carried out as of June 30 2026 and June 30 2025 the Bank transferred all rights and obligations arising from those portfolios.

12. Accounts Receivable, net

The following summarizes accounts receivable, net:

Accounts receivable, net	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Dividends and equity interests (1)	\$ 8.789	\$ 40
Commissions	24.014	21.873
Accounts transferred to Icetex	172.700	165.958
Parent company, related subsidiaries and associates	1.561	1.708
Employees	4.752	2.191
Guarantee deposits (2)	1.115.327	1.607.356
Taxes	30.102	558

Advances to contracts and suppliers (3)	270.536	155.902
Prepaid expenses (6)	71.891	47.715
Other (4)	817.990	733.726
Subtotal	2.517.662	2.737.027
Impairment of accounts receivable (5)	-17.709	-17.187
Total accounts receivable, net	\$ 2.499.953	\$ 2.719.840

1. For the period between June 2026 and December 2025, dividends and equity interests increased by \$8,749, corresponding to the dividend distribution proposal from 2025 earnings of other equity interests held by the Bank, such as Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario (FINAGRO), Redeban Multicolor S.A., ACH Colombia S.A. and Credibanco S.A.
2. Guarantee deposits changed by \$492,029, mainly due to margin calls on derivative transactions, where collateral with non-residents is recorded. The most significant changes were BBVA Madrid Clearing Broker, with a decrease of USD 69,443,863 equivalent to COP \$299,229, and BBVA Madrid, with a decrease of USD 46,424,472 equivalent to COP \$208,401.
3. Advances to suppliers increased by \$114,634, mainly corresponding to the formalization of new leasing contracts, including: (a) advances under the agro-leasing line, and (b) advances related to commercial leasing contracts.
4. The miscellaneous accounts item changed by \$84,264, mainly corresponding to an increase of \$82,464 related to the settlement of foreign-currency forward and swap derivative transactions.
5. The movement in impairment for the period between the first half of 2026 and 2025 was as follows:

Movement in impairment allowance for accounts receivable	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Balance at beginning of period	\$ -17.187	\$ -13.358
Impairment charged to expense	-35.114	-16.480
Transfer to other items	0	-124
Impairment recovery	37.413	16.770
IFRS 9 impairment adjustment recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of other comprehensive income	-2.821	-3.995
Balance at end of period	\$ -17.709	\$ -17.187

6. Prepaid expenses are summarized as follows:

Item	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Corporate software maintenance	\$ 37.108	\$ 25.596
Insurance	6.746	7.407
Electronic	14.756	4.020
Other	13.281	10.692
Total prepaid expenses	\$ 71.891	\$ 47.715

Prepaid expenses changed by \$24.176, mainly due to a \$10.736 increase in payments made for maintenance of ATMs and electronic equipment and a \$11.512, increase in local and corporate robust software maintenance contracts. The amortization period is determined based on the legal or contractual right and may not exceed the period of those rights, although it may be shorter than that established by the parties; the stated useful life depends on the period over which the entity expects to use the asset.

Other prepaid expenses include deferred recognition of district taxes accrued during 2026.

13. Tangible Assets, net

The following summarizes tangible assets, net:

June 30 2026

Item	Land (5) (7)	Buildings (5) (7)	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures (1) (6)	Computer equipment (4)	Machinery, plant and equipment under installation (2)	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress (3)	Right-of-use properties	Properties in joint operations	Total
Cost											
Balance as of December 31 2025	121.643	516.709	965	263.368	324.917	602	91.775	4.478	271.322	2.269 \$	1.598.048
Purchases	0	0	0	1.601	1.661	392	0	2.177	0	220	6.051
Transfers between tangible assets	0	2.318	0	0	573	-573	21	-2.339	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.668	0	4.668
Disposals	0	0	0	-16.480	-108	-25	0	0	0	0	-16.613
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-1.846	-13.588	0	-976	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16.410
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.801	0	-9.801
Cost balance as of June 30 2026	119.797	505.439	965	247.513	327.043	396	91.796	4.316	266.189	2.489	1.565.943
Depreciation											
Balance as of December 31 2025	0	-189.161	-633	-179.352	-255.468	0	-74.418	0	-181.229	-1.402	-881.663
Depreciation for the period	0	-2.539	0	-10.016	-15.173	0	-1.290	0	-16.094	-180	-45.292
Disposals	0	0	0	16.480	108	0	0	0	0	0	16.588
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	0	5.669	0	976	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.645
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.801	0	9.801
Accumulated depreciation as of June 30 2026	0	-186.031	-633	-171.912	-270.533	0	-75.708	0	-187.522	-1.582	-893.921
Impairment											

Balance as of December 31 2025	-6.541	-3.419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.960
Impairment / impairment recovery	-2	-702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-704
Impairment balance as of June 30 2026	-6.543	-4.121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10.664
Carrying amount as of June 30 2026	\$ 113.254	\$ 315.287	\$ 332	\$ 75.601	\$ 56.510	\$ 396	\$ 16.088	\$ 4.316	\$ 78.667	\$ 907	\$ 661.358

During the second quarter of 2026 total purchases of tangible assets amounted to \$6.051, The most significant items were:

1. Total purchases of furniture and fixtures amounted to \$1.601, The most significant purchases included security equipment totaling \$1.239 of which the most significant items correspond to the acquisition of video systems for branches, and communications equipment totaling \$335 corresponding to the acquisition of air-conditioning units.
2. Total purchases of machinery, plant and equipment under installation amounted to \$392, corresponding to interior and exterior adaptations for relocating ATMs and enabling their operation at new locations (electrical works, decals, housings, signage, etc.).
3. Purchases for construction in progress amounted to \$2.177, and correspond to branch remodeling works. The most significant acquisitions included various major improvements, including work to change the General Management facade amounting to \$1.362.
4. Total purchases of IT equipment amounted to \$1.661, The most significant purchases included computer equipment of \$567 corresponding to the acquisition of HP laptops, computer equipment of \$327 corresponding to the acquisition of Mac laptops, and computer equipment of \$229 corresponding to the acquisition of standard laptops.

Movements involving retirements and transfers of tangible fixed assets during 2026 totaled \$33.023, corresponding to direct write-offs. The most significant write-offs were as follows:

5. The most significant transfers were as follows: transfer of real-estate assets to GANF amounting to \$16.410.
6. As part of the reconciliation between accounting records and physical assets, assets totaling \$16.613. were directly written off because they could not be physically located.

Most write-offs and transfers of assets to assets available for sale were approved by the Board of Directors, including Minutes 1733 and 1745, and vice-presidency memoranda covering 6.332 assets.

7. Impairment: movements in impairment as of June 30 2026 and June 30 2025. are presented below:

		June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Opening balance	\$	-9.960 \$	-19.569
Impairment of tangible assets, net		-1.607	-253
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale		903	788
Closing balance	\$	-10.664 \$	-19.034

The fully depreciated assets as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 are presented below.

		June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Item	Quantity	\$ Amount	Quantity \$ Amount
Buildings	41	6.702	41 6.702
Furniture and fixtures	32.475	46.673	45.851 103.934
Computer equipment	27.179	135.804	27.434 183.450
Leasehold improvements	541	65.231	681 69.036
Closing Balance	60.236	\$ 254.410	74.007 \$ 363.122

December 31 2025

Item	Land (8) (11)	Buildings (5) (9) (11)	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures (1) (6) (10)	Computer equipment (4) (7)	Machinery, plant and equipment under installation (2)	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress (3)	Right-of-use properties	Properties in joint operations	Total
Cost											
Balance as of December 31 2024	\$ 133.895	\$ 577.877	\$ 965	\$ 261.043	\$ 330.229	\$ 1.168	\$ 86.761	\$ 24.005	\$ 259.205	\$ 2.303	\$ 1.677.451

Purchases	0	0	0	25.172	13.311	2.421	0	9.220	0	139	50.263
Transfers between tangible assets	0	23.498	0	0	2.878	-2.866	5.017	-28.527	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.764	0	17.764
Disposals	0	0	0	-21.893	-7.799	-121	-3	-220	0	-173	-30.209
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	-12.252	-84.666	0	-954	-13.702	0	0	0	0	0	-111.574
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5.647	0	-5.647
Cost balance as of December 31 2025	121.643	516.709	965	263.368	324.917	602	91.775	4.478	271.322	2.269	1.598.048
Depreciation											
Balance as of December 31 2024	0	-218.163	-633	-184.038	-243.592	0	-72.073	0	-155.710	-1.245	-875.454
Depreciation for the period	0	-5.451	0	-18.155	-32.233	0	-2.348	0	-31.166	-290	-89.643
Disposals	0	0	0	21.887	6.655	0	3	0	0	133	28.678
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	0	34.453	0	954	13.702	0	0	0	0	0	49.109
Terminated contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.647	0	5.647
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31 2025	0	-189.161	-633	-179.352	-255.468	0	-74.418	0	-181.229	-1.402	-881.663
Impairment											
Balance as of December 31 2024	-7.718	-11.851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19.569
Impairment / impairment recovery	1.177	8.432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.609
Impairment balance as of December 31 2025	-6.541	-3.419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9.960
Carrying amount as of December 31 2025	\$ 115.102	\$ 324.129	\$ 332	\$ 84.016	\$ 69.449	\$ 602	\$ 17.357	\$ 4.478	\$ 90.093	\$ 867	\$ 706.425

During 2025 total purchases of tangible assets amounted to \$50.263, The most significant items were:

1. Total purchases of furniture and fixtures amounted to \$25.172, The most significant purchases included office furniture and equipment of \$12.929,; 315 air-conditioning units for \$6.870,; installation and removal of 229 UPS units for \$1.811,; 1.666 office chairs, new workstations and home-office equipment for \$1.244,; 6 power generators for \$540,; communications equipment for \$6.815, including 3 APL F5 load balancers for \$2.987, and 171 switches for \$2.461,; and

security equipment for \$5.428, including a fire-protection system for the Teusaquillo and General Management buildings for \$1.215, 18 SDS units replaced due to obsolescence for \$949, 20 closed-circuit television systems for \$738, and 16 video-security systems for \$733.

2. Total purchases of machinery, plant and equipment under installation amounted to \$2.421, corresponding to interior and exterior adaptations for relocating ATMs and enabling their operation at new locations (electrical works, decals, housings, signage, etc.).

3. Purchases relating to construction in progress amounted to \$9.220 and corresponded to office remodeling works. The most significant projects included the Tunja branch for \$655, Parque Murillo office for \$314, Manizales branch for \$301, and Jardín Plaza branch for \$797.

4. Total purchases of computer equipment amounted to \$13.311, The most significant items included computer equipment of \$10.926 including 1.918 laptop packages with security cables, bags and related accessories for \$6.413,; 20 deposit-taking ATMs for \$2.121,; 122 CM100V COMPACTA units for \$1.447,; 190 printers for \$886,; 232 desktop computers for \$732,; and 415 PIN pads for \$466.

During 2025 additions were made for construction projects that had previously been in progress, including:

5. The largest transfers to building costs amounted to \$23.498 and corresponded to capitalization of adaptation works under the 2024, NOVA project. The most significant projects included remodeling of the Pasto office for \$1.492, Valledupar office for \$988, Armenia Centro office for \$920, Cúcuta office for \$945, and Alto Prado office for \$893.

During 2025 tangible fixed assets with a total cost of \$30.209, were retired, mostly through direct write-offs. The most significant items were:

6. Direct write-off of 1.132 office assets for \$2.547. due to remodeling under the NOVA project. As part of the reconciliation between accounting records and physical assets, 10,908 assets totaling \$19.346. were directly written off because they could not be physically located.

7. Direct write-off of 36 ATMs and 29 related sub-assets associated with their upgrading. The write-off, amounting to \$10, resulted from obsolescence of the Windows 2.508. operating system, which is no longer supported by the vendor. In addition, 47 assets totaling \$4.143, were written off due to obsolescence.

During 2025 fixed assets totaling \$97.872. were transferred to the Non-Financial Asset Management team (GANF) for sale.

8. Transfer of land: \$12,252 corresponding to 25 Bank-owned commercial premises held for sale under the NOVA office-renewal project and one partial transfer related to the Medellín Metro renewal works.
9. Transfer of buildings: 25 buildings totaling \$84.666 were transferred under the NOVA office-renewal project.
10. Transfer of furniture and fixtures: the most significant transfers included 1.057 items from the Av. Chile, Indumil, Colseguros and Av. Libertador offices, totaling \$954.

Most asset write-offs and transfers to assets available for sale were approved by the Board of Directors, including Minutes 1706, 1738 and 1748.

11. Impairment: movements in impairment as of December 31 2025 and December 31 2024. are presented below.

	December 31 2025		December 31 2024	
Opening balance	\$	-19.569	\$	-24.594
Recovery of property and equipment, net		6.274		1.485
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale		3.335		3.540
Closing balance	\$	-9.960	\$	-19.569

14. Investments in Joint Arrangements

The following provides details of investments in joint ventures:

Investments in joint arrangements	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
RCI Banque Colombia S.A.	\$ 169.443	\$ 171.270
FAP Asobolsa - Credicorp Capital Fiduciaria S.A.	79	79
FIA Temporary Joint Venture	114	124
Total investments in joint arrangements	\$ 169.636	\$ 171.473

As of June 30, 2026, investments in joint arrangements decreased by \$1,837 compared with December 31, 2025, mainly explained by the decrease in the carrying amount of the investment in RCI Banque Colombia S.A., measured using the equity method.

RCI Banque Colombia S.A.

Its corporate purpose is to enter into or execute all transactions and contracts legally permitted for a finance company, subject to the requirements and limitations of Colombian law, including the following:

- Raise term funding primarily for consumer lending, payroll loans, factoring and remittance transactions.
- Provide retail financing (loans and leasing) to purchasers of new Renault vehicles, new vehicles of related brands and used vehicles of all brands.
- Provide wholesale financing to Renault and related-brand dealers and distributors and for spare-parts inventories.
- Transfer and sell receivables from vehicle loans.
- Obtain financing from financial institutions, related parties or shareholder affiliates in the form of loans, bonds, asset-backed securities, commercial paper and other instruments, and secure such obligations to the extent necessary.
- Facilitate the sale of related insurance products and other services, including life insurance, payment-protection insurance and comprehensive vehicle insurance.
- Remarket vehicles returned by leasing customers and vehicles repossessed from defaulting customers.

The Group measures its investments in joint arrangements, including FAP Asobolsa and RCI Banque Colombia S.A., using the equity method.

Investments in joint arrangements - These correspond to investments in equity instruments of entities under joint arrangements, which as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 comprised the following:

June 30 2026

Item	Domicile	Capital	Invested capital	Ownership percentage %	Carrying amount	Solvency and market-risk rating	Assets	Liabilities	Profits and/or Losses
RCI Banque Colombia S.A.	Medellín	234.942	115.122	49%	169.443	AAA	3.638.043	3.292.404	5.544
FAP Asobolsa - Credicorp Capital Fiduciaria S.A.	Bogotá D.C.	1.526	80	5,26%	79	A	1.494	0	0
FIA Temporary Joint Venture	Bogotá D.C.			30.21%	114	A	1.214	1.214	0
Total investments in joint arrangements					\$ 169.636				

December 31 2025

Item	Domicile	Capital	Invested capital	Ownership percentage %	Carrying amount	Solvency and market-risk rating	Assets	Liabilities	Profits and/or Losses
RCI Banque Colombia S.A.	Medellín	234.942	115.122	49%	171.270	AAA	3.578.357	3.228.825	3.772
FAP Asobolsa - Credicorp Capital Fiduciaria S.A.	Bogotá D.C.	1.526	80	5,26%	79	A	1.492	0	-1
FIA Temporary Joint Venture	Bogotá D.C.			30.21%	124	A	1.195	1.195	0
Total investments in joint arrangements					\$ 171.473				

Investment Restrictions

As of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, there were no restrictions on transfers of funds or distributions of dividends arising from these investments.

15. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets as of June 30 2026 are summarized as follows:

June 30 2026

Intangible assets, net	Licenses (1) (2)	Developments (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)	Total
Cost			
Balance as of December 31 2025	\$ 47.771	\$ 1.021.555	\$ 1.069.326
Purchases	0	156.669	156.669
Additions	0	67.214	67.214
Reversals of service receipt	0	-121.838	-121.838
Asset write-offs	0	-1.219	-1.219
Cost balance as of June 30 2026	47.771	1.122.381	1.170.152
Amortization			
Balance as of December 31 2025	-50.425	-549.596	-600.021
Amortization for the period	-1.330	-39.894	-41.224
Amortization for the period - Internal Cost	0	-6.223	-6.223
Asset write-offs	0	579	579
Accumulated amortization as of June 30 2026	-51.755	-595.134	-646.889

Impairment			
Balance as of December 31 2025	0	0	0
Impairment for the period	0	-640	-640
Asset write-offs	0	640	640
Impairment balance as of June 30 2026	0	0	0
Total intangible assets, net	\$ -3.984	\$ 527.247	\$ 523.263

December 31 2025

Intangible assets, net	Licenses	Developments	Total
Cost			
Balance as of December 31 2024	\$ 47.605	\$ 789.044	\$ 836.649
Purchases	61	104.654	104.715
Additions	105	129.063	129.168
Reversals of service receipt	0	-1.083	-1.083
Asset write-offs	0	-123	-123
Cost balance as of December 31 2025	47.771	1.021.555	1.069.326
Amortization			
Balance as of December 31 2024	-46.566	-473.412	-519.978
Amortization for the period	-3.859	-69.681	-73.540
Amortization for the period - Internal Cost	0	-6.570	-6.570
Asset write-offs	0	59	59
Reclassification	0	8	8
Accumulated amortization as of December 31 2025	-50.425	-549.596	-600.021
Impairment			
Balance as of December 31 2024	0	0	0
Impairment for the period	0	-64	-64
Asset write-offs	0	64	64
Impairment balance as of December 31 2025	0	0	0
Total intangible assets, net	\$ -2.654	\$ 471.959	\$ 469.305

During the first half of 2026, total acquisitions and developments of intangible assets amounted to \$223,883. The most significant items include the following:

1. There are 182 software-development initiatives in progress with an accumulated value of \$12.468. The most significant projects include GM Colombia Volatilities amounting to \$887, GRM COL - Cronos Collections - Recovery Operations amounting to \$593, migration from Bonita BPM Subscription to BPM Community amounting to \$536,

GOLD II amounting to \$511 and SREP Data Quality - BCBS239 - Colombia 2026 amounting to \$477.

2. There are 140 software-development initiatives in progress (internal cost) with an accumulated value of \$5.965. The most significant projects include Evolution of the Payroll-Deduction Loan Contracting Model amounting to \$356, Data Availability (Data Provisioning) amounting to \$342, Global Pricing Matrix amounting to \$268 CBT (Core Banking Transformation) amounting to \$253, and RPAs/Automation amounting to \$214.

3. There are 34 software development initiatives in progress for Fiduciaria, with an accumulated value of \$11,861. The most significant projects include the Innova reengineering program amounting to \$9,374, the Luxembourg fund project \$216, the Open Market FICs project \$402, and the sdatool-48974 Know Your Global project \$501.

4. There are 292 corporate software-development initiatives in production with an accumulated value of \$94.310. The most significant projects include SREP Data Quality BCBS239 Colombia 2024 amounting to \$4.568, Transformation 3.0 - Efficiencies amounting to \$3.426, CORE Regulatory Capital amounting to \$2.969, GOLD amounting to \$2.719, Face To Face GloMo amounting to \$2.604 and Best UX for a Keys war SPI amounting to \$1.964.

5. There were 213 corporate software-development initiatives in production (internal cost) totaling \$39.272. The most significant projects included Digital Customer for \$1.819, Revamp SJ Enterprise for \$1.071, SREP Data Quality BCBS239 Colombia 2024 for \$1.065, Core Banking System (CBS) SWP2 Payment Platform for \$1.057, Remote Retail: Liability Signature Front-End for \$1.052, and SDM 1 COL Single Model for \$1.010.

6. An addition of \$67.214 was recorded, comprising 196 active IT developments. The most significant developments include Murex 3 FX Migration - Official amounting to \$2.210, Single Data Model 2 amounting to \$942, and Global Pricing Matrix with an addition of \$924.

The fully amortized intangible assets as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 are listed below:

Item	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Base software	258	27.873	258	27.873
Corporate software	2.117	204.372	1.894	193.236
Local software	4.598	184.686	4.598	184.686
Software licenses	67	16.715	62	16.372

Total	7.040	\$	433.646	6.812	\$	422.167
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16. Non-current Assets Held for Sale, net

Non-current assets held for sale mainly consist of assets received in settlement from loan debtors that the Bank intends to sell in the short term. The Bank has established departments, processes and programs for their sale, either for cash or by providing financing to prospective purchasers.

As of June 30 the balance of this account is summarized as follows:

Non-current assets held for sale, net	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Assets received in settlement		
Real estate	\$ 43.007	\$ 46.282
Subtotal assets received in settlement	43.007	46.282
Assets returned under leasing contracts		
Real estate	20.067	17.670
Vehicles	554	464
Machinery and equipment	74	101
Real estate under housing leases	38.066	38.332
Other	34	34
Subtotal assets returned under leasing contracts	58.795	56.601
Assets not used in the corporate purpose		
Land	16.616	15.591
Buildings	122.394	119.841
Furniture and fixtures	1.388	447
Computer equipment	28.671	28.671
Vehicles	1.678	1.678
Subtotal assets not used in the corporate purpose (1)	170.747	166.228
Trusts	84.445	84.445
Subtotal Trusts	84.445	84.445
Subtotal realizable assets, assets received in settlement and returned assets (2)	356.994	353.556
Impairment of non-current assets held for sale		
Assets received in settlement	-762	-799
Assets returned under leasing contracts	-410	-410
Trusts	-18.628	-18.183

Assets withdrawn from use	-84.894	-81.367
Subtotal impairment (3)	-104.694	-100.759
Total non-current assets held for sale, net	\$ 252.300	\$ 252.797

1. Regarding assets withdrawn from use, during the second quarter of 2026 land lots with a total cost of \$1.846, offices with a total cost of \$13.588 and furniture and fixtures with a total cost of \$942, were transferred into this category as a result of implementation of the capital-efficiency project.
2. As of June 30 2026 the Bank held 476 non-current assets held for sale with a carrying amount of \$356.994; as of December 31 2025 the Bank held 486 such assets with a carrying amount of \$302.966.
3. Impairment of non-current assets held for sale amounted to \$30 as of June 2026 104.694, and \$31 as of December 2025 100.759. The change reflects the normal updating and impairment calculation applied to assets held at each reporting date, as shown in the movement in the allowance for the period.

As of June 30 2026 the Bank reviewed all non-current assets held for sale to comply with the disclosure requirements in paragraph 91(b) of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.

During 2026 the Bank received 96 assets totaling \$27.157, and sold 106 non-current assets held for sale for a total of \$40.938 generating a gain of \$17.220.

Non-current assets held for sale that had been held for more than two years amounted to \$2026 as of June 2025 and \$113.977 as of December 86.459 respectively. These assets mainly correspond to properties whose particular market characteristics, location, technical and/or legal conditions, and external factors associated with real-estate market dynamics have extended their estimated disposal periods.

Nevertheless, the Bank has continuously maintained these assets available for sale and continues to carry out the necessary commercial efforts for their disposal, maintaining a reasonable expectation of recovery through sale. In this context, during the second quarter of 2026, commercial strategies were implemented to accelerate inventory turnover, including discounts on certain properties according to their specific characteristics and conditions, with the aim of strengthening their competitiveness in the market and reducing the balance of older assets.

The payment methods received from sales of non-current assets held for sale as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025 are presented below:

Type	June 30 2026			December 31 2025		
	Sale value	Cash sale	Sale financed by BBVA	Sale value	Cash sale	Sale financed by BBVA

Assets received in settlement	\$	6.079	\$	5.659	\$	420	\$	47.805	\$	36.798	\$	11.007
Assets returned under leasing contracts		6.882		5.166		1.716		15.126		12.606		2.520
Assets not used in the corporate purpose		27.977		11.277		16.700		5.342		3.988		1.354
Total	\$	40.938	\$	22.102	\$	18.836	\$	68.273	\$	53.392	\$	14.881

The movement in the allowance for non-current assets held for sale during the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was as follows:

Item	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Balance at beginning of year	\$ -100.759	\$ -42.989
Impairment charged to expense during the year	-1.618	-661
Transfers of fully depreciated assets	-3.527	-956
Less - Disposals from sales and recoveries	1.210	199
Impairment Balance	\$ -104.694	\$ -44.406

17. Current Tax

The following provides a breakdown of current tax balances:

Current tax	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Current tax assets		
Tax credit / Current tax advance	\$ 612.884	\$ 2.138.073
VAT on productive real fixed assets	11.068	10.795
Self-withholding and withholding tax	431.428	0
Subtotal current tax assets	1.055.380	2.148.868
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	-171.451	-4.992
Subtotal current tax liabilities	-171.451	-4.992
Total current tax (net)	\$ 883.929	\$ 2.143.876

For the period from June 2026 to December 2025, the change is attributable to the following:

- For the Bank, income-tax advances of subsidiary companies paid upon filing the 2025 income-tax return in April and May 2026. are included.
- As of June, the Bank recognized current income tax on ordinary taxable income; accordingly, this amount is added to the income tax payable balances of the Brokerage Firm and the Trust Company.

- For 2025 the amounts generated and paid through self-withholding are presented.
- As of June 2025 the Bank had accumulated a VAT tax credit on productive real fixed assets, considering that prior reporting periods reflected tax losses and therefore the benefit could not previously be utilized.

The following shows how taxes are composed by the consolidated companies.

Bank			
Current tax		June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Current tax assets			
Tax credit / Current tax advance	\$	612.884	\$ 2.134.014
VAT on productive real fixed assets		11.068	10.795
Self-withholding and withholding tax		404.710	0
Subtotal current tax assets		1.028.662	2.144.809
Current tax liabilities			
Income tax payable		-149.061	0
Subtotal current tax liabilities		-149.061	0
Total current tax (net)	\$	879.601	\$ 2.144.809

Fiduciaria			
Current tax		June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Current tax assets			
Tax credit / Current tax advance	\$	0	\$ 4.059
Self-withholding and withholding tax		18.651	0
Subtotal current tax assets		18.651	4.059
Current tax liabilities			
Income tax payable		-20.598	
Subtotal current tax liabilities		-20.598	0
Total current tax (net)	\$	-1.947	\$ 4.059

Valores			
Current tax		June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Current tax assets			
Self-withholding and withholding tax		8.067	0
Subtotal current tax assets		8.067	0
Current tax liabilities			
Income tax payable		-1.792	-4.992
Subtotal current tax liabilities		-1.792	-4.992
Total current tax (net)	\$	6.275	\$ -4.992

18. Customer Deposits

The following summarizes customer deposits, comprising the following:

Customer deposits	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Savings deposits (1)	\$ 37.422.761	\$ 33.528.879
Current-account deposits (1)	7.778.527	8.436.679
Service-related demand liabilities (2)	401.468	532.286
Special deposits	180.451	137.895
Special savings accounts	231.363	231.101
Simple deposits	1.065	1.138
Closed accounts	1.050	826
Banks and correspondents	694	13.101
Electronic deposits	7.071	7.365
Subtotal demand customer deposits	46.024.450	42.889.270
Certificates of deposit	42.145.156	39.093.886
Real-value savings certificates	14.122	13.681
Subtotal term customer deposits (3)	42.159.278	39.107.567
Total customer deposits	\$ 88.183.728	\$ 81.996.837

As of June 30 2026, total customer deposits increased by \$6.186.891, equivalent to 7,55% compared with December 31 2025, The main changes were as follows:

1. Within demand customer deposits, savings deposits increased by \$3.893.882, representing 11,61% of that category and 4,75% of total customer deposits. By contrast, current-account deposits decreased by \$658.151, equivalent to 7,80% of that category and 0,80% of total customer deposits. This growth reflects a strategy focused on digitizing deposit-gathering and optimizing customers' transaction flows.
2. Service-related demand liabilities decreased by \$130,818, mainly due to a lower balance of cashier's checks as of June 30, 2026. This is because at year-end 2025 customers generally left checks outstanding to cover their obligations.
3. Customer term deposits increased by \$3.051.710, mainly due to higher funding through certificates of deposit (CDTs), which increased by \$3.051.269. This performance reflects customer acquisition and retention strategies based on offering financial solutions tailored to customer needs. In addition, higher interest rates on this product have made it more attractive to customers and supported its growth.

The effective annual interest rates (EA) accrued on customer deposits by deposit type were as follows:

Rates on certificates of deposit and savings and current accounts:

	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	Minimum rate	Maximum rate	Minimum rate	Maximum rate
Current Account	0,01%	0,50%	0,01%	0,50%
CDT	7,72%	11,20%	7,65%	8,34%
Savings Account	0,01%	11,00%	0,01%	10,00%
	Average		Average	
	6,00%		5,01%	

19. Financial Obligations

The following summarizes financial obligations:

Financial obligations	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Banco de Comercio Exterior S.A. - BANCOLDEX	\$ 179.886	\$ 219.947
Fondo para el Fomento del Sector Agropecuario - FINAGRO (1)	1.066.424	695.341
Territorial Development Finance Institution - FINDETER	783.047	793.413
Foreign Banks (2)	2.826.388	2.753.723
Total financial obligations	\$ 4.855.745	\$ 4.462.424

As of June 30 2026, financial obligations increased by a net \$393.321 compared with the December 2025. closing balance. This performance is mainly explained by an increase in development-finance lines with Fondo para el Fomento del Sector Agropecuario (FINAGRO) and by the arrangement of a new subordinated facility within foreign-bank funding.

1. Obligations with FINAGRO increased materially by \$371.083, reaching a balance of \$1.066.424 at the end of the half-year. This 53,37% change reflects the dynamics of development-loan origination during the period and represents the main growth factor within local financial obligations.
2. The following provides details of the liability portfolio relating to loans from foreign banks.

Foreign Banks	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
	USD	COP	USD	COP
Multilateral development institutions	316	1.093.772	316	1.195.146

Foreign banks	220	1.632.837	160	1.449.499	
Official credit agencies	29	99.779	29	109.078	
Total	USD	565 \$	2.826.388 USD	505 \$	2.753.723

Obligations with foreign banks increased by \$72.665, to \$2.826.388. This net movement includes the effect of the disbursement in March 2026 of a subordinated loan amounting to USD 70 million. This financing has a bullet structure, a 10year term and a prepayment option beginning in year 5, which increased the balance of financial obligations at the end of the period.

In addition, the closing balances incorporate the effect of principal repayments made during the period, as well as the impact of exchange-rate fluctuations on balances denominated in foreign currency.

With respect to the covenants established in the financing agreements, their status as of June 30 2026 is as follows:

- Ordinary credit facilities obtained from foreign banks do not contain covenants.
- BBVA Colombia has covenants with BBVA Madrid relating to AT1 and subordinated credit. It also has covenants under bilateral financing arrangements with IFC (including the green loan, blue bond, biodiversity bond and subordinated bond), IDB (including the biodiversity bond and subordinated bond), CAF (biodiversity and agro-exporter loans) and DEG (subordinated loan). To date, there have been no breaches of any covenant.
- One of the most important covenants is the loss-absorption condition, which is triggered if individual basic solvency falls below 5,125%.

20. Investment Securities Outstanding

The following summarizes investment securities outstanding:

Investment securities outstanding	June 30 2026		December 31 2025	
Subordinated Bonds	\$	901.047	\$	931.010
Ordinary Bonds		648.809		708.284
Total investment securities outstanding	\$	1.549.856	\$	1.639.294

For the period between June 30 2026 and December 31 2025, the carrying amount of investment securities in issue decreased by a net \$89.438 million, in a context in which there were no new issues or principal redemptions during the half-year. Accordingly, the change in this line item mainly reflects measurement under the amortized-cost method and the impact of foreign-currency translation on bonds issued in foreign currency. This translation effect was caused by appreciation of the local currency against the U.S. dollar, considering that the

Representative Market Exchange Rate (TRM) decreased from \$3.757,08 in December 2025 to \$3.440,83 as of June 30 2026

Details of outstanding issues and bonds are shown in the attached table:

Issue	Authorized Amount	Term (years)	Rate	Coupon	Issue Amount	Issue Date	Maturity Date
2011 Subordinated	3.000.000	15	CPI + 4,70%	TV	156.000	19/09/2011	19/09/2026
2013 Subordinated		15	CPI + 3,89%	TV	165.000	19/02/2013	19/02/2028
2014 Subordinated		15	CPI + 4,38%	TV	90.000	26/11/2014	26/11/2029
2014 Subordinated		20	CPI + 4,50%	TV	160.000	26/11/2014	26/11/2034
USD Subordinated 2025	45	10	SOFR 6m + 3,75%	SV	45	29/04/2025	30/04/2035
USD Subordinated 2024	50	10	SOFR 6m + 3,75%	SV	50	27/11/2024	27/11/2034
USD Ordinary 2023	50	5	SOFR 6m + 1,85%	SV	50	22/09/2023	22/09/2028
USD Ordinary 2023	17	5	SOFR 6m + 1,85%	SV	17	25/10/2023	22/09/2028
USD Ordinary 2023	50	5	SOFR 6m + 1,85%	SV	50	27/10/2023	22/09/2028
USD Ordinary 2024	15	3	SOFR 6m + 1,25%	SV	15	11/07/2024	11/07/2027
USD Ordinary 2024	20	3	SOFR 6m + 1,25%	SV	20	18/09/2024	18/09/2027
USD Ordinary 2024	35	3	SOFR 6m + 1,25%	SV	35	25/10/2024	25/10/2027
Total bonds COP	3.000.000				571.000		
Total bonds, USD millions	282				282		

Series G Subordinated Bonds of 2009 (COP)

- The first issue, for \$156.000 was made on September 19 2011 with a 15year term and a return of CPI + 4,70%
- The second issue, for \$365,000, was made on February 19, 2013 with redemption terms ranging from 10 to 15 years and maximum variable-rate returns of CPI + 3.60% for 10 years and CPI + 3.89% for 15 years. Of these issues, only \$165,000 remains outstanding, at CPI + 3.89%, maturing in 2028.
- The third issue, for \$250.000 was made on November 26 2014 with redemption terms ranging from 15 to 20 years and maximum variable-rate returns of CPI + 4,38% for 15 years and CPI + 4,50% for 20 years.

USD Subordinated Bond

- The USD 50 million issue was made on November 27 2024 with a 10year redemption term and a return of 6month SOFR + 3,75%.

- The USD 45 million issue was made on April 29 2025 with a 10year redemption term and a return of 6month SOFR + 3,75%.

Thematic Ordinary Bonds in USD

Blue Bond

The first thematic ordinary bond issue (Blue Bond), for USD 117 million, was completed between September 22, 2023 and October 27, 2023 with a five-year term, divided into three tranches among three investors, at a return of 6-month SOFR + 1.85%:

- September 22 2023: USD 50 million.
- October 25 2023: USD 17 million.
- October 27 2023: USD 50 million.

The proceeds are intended to finance projects aligned with blue-bond principles, such as protection of marine and coastal ecosystems, sustainable water management, wastewater treatment, conservation of water sources and other initiatives that promote the responsible and sustainable use of water resources.

Biodiversity Bond

Issues totaling USD 70 million were made on July 11, September 18 and October 25, 2024, with a three-year term, divided into three tranches among two investors, at a return of 6-month SOFR + 1.25%, as follows:

- July 11 2024,: USD 15 million.
- September 18 2024,: USD 20 million.
- October 25 2024,: USD 35 million subscribed by IDB Invest.

The bond has a three-year term, and the proceeds are intended to finance projects focused on reforestation, regeneration of natural forests on degraded land, conservation or rehabilitation of mangroves, climate-smart agriculture, restoration of wildlife habitats, among others.

The thematic issues (blue bond and biodiversity bond) subscribed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are subject to contractual covenants mainly relating to the specific use of proceeds for sustainable projects, eligibility criteria and reporting obligations. As of the end of June 2026, the entity was in compliance with these commitments.

21. Accounts Payable

The following summarizes accounts payable:

Accounts payable	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Commissions and fees	\$ 1.419	\$ 5.249
Costs and expenses payable	351	226
Dividends and surpluses (1)	78.690	73.369
Leases	61	65
Prospective purchasers (2)	29.714	31.901
Suppliers and services payable (3)	174.002	233.689
Securitization process	30	47
Legal proceedings with employees	0	1
Colpensiones	7.417	7.383
Family compensation fund, ICBF and SENA (4)	5.917	0
Other	1.156	571
Fogafin deposit insurance	136.946	131.612
Other (5)	647.468	837.265
Other Taxes (6)	319.156	748.165
Total accounts payable	\$ 1.402.327	\$ 2.069.542

Accounts payable decreased by \$667,215, equivalent to 32.24%, as of June 30, 2026, mainly explained by the following items:

1. As of June 30, 2026, dividends payable had a balance of \$78,690. At the General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25, 2026, \$91,664 of untaxed distributable earnings was appropriated for payment of dividends on preferred shares, payable on June 11, 2026.
2. As of June 30, 2026, the prospective buyers account decreased by \$2,187, mainly due to the formalization of sales of non-current assets held for sale, consisting of 106 assets with a total value of \$40,938.
3. Suppliers and services payable decreased by \$59,687 compared with December 31, 2025. This change mainly corresponds to payments for leasing transactions and inspection services. The decrease is explained by the fact that, at the end of 2025, the Bank recognized specialized technology service contracts that support banking operations at the technology infrastructure level, including providers responsible for supplying infrastructure through comprehensive technical support such as Cisco network

switches, enhancements, incorporation of software and hardware components, consulting services, etc.

4. Family compensation fund, ICBF and SENA payables increased by \$5,917, corresponding to the balance generated for payment for June 2026.

5. The miscellaneous accounts item decreased by \$189,797, mainly due to the daily settlement of futures transactions with Cámara de Riesgo Central de Contraparte (CRCC). This change reflects both the operating dynamics of daily clearing and settlement of financial derivatives (purchases and sales) and a reduction in the volume of outstanding contracts, which decreased from 230 in December to 199 in June.

6. Other taxes decreased by \$429,009 compared with December 2025. This change is mainly explained by two factors: first, payment of December withholding-tax balances, arising largely from year-end purchases made with debit and credit cards; and second, VAT for the sixth two-month period of 2025, which was affected by the release of payments for foreign invoices.

22. Employee Benefits

The following summarizes employee benefits:

Employee benefits	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Severance and severance interest	\$ 23,609	\$ 30,877
Vacation	62,111	57,150
Statutory and extra-statutory bonuses	2,286	2,625
Variable-remuneration incentives	98,690	134,136
Social security	14,494	28,361
Other benefits granted	71,488	64,357
Subtotal Short-Term Benefits (1)	\$ 272,678	\$ 317,506
Retirement and service awards	84,329	82,623
Subtotal Long-Term Benefits (2)	\$ 84,329	\$ 82,623
Pension commitments	36,974	36,966
Subtotal Post-Employment Benefits	\$ 36,974	\$ 36,966
Total employee benefits	\$ 393,981	\$ 437,095

The Group provides employees with benefits classified as short-term, notably those granted based on achievement of Group-wide and business-unit-specific performance indicators.

The performance of these indicators measures financial ratios, including an improvement in the efficiency ratio resulting from cost discipline implemented across all Group areas through various optimization plans and the realization of certain synergies.

For the first half of 2026, employee benefits decreased by \$43,114, corresponding to the following:

1. Short-term benefits decreased in severance and severance-interest items by \$7,268, legal and extra-legal bonuses by \$339, and social security by \$13,867; other benefits granted increased by \$7,131, mainly corresponding to termination benefits.

The monthly provision for Annual Variable Remuneration (RVA) and Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) decreased by \$35.446, mainly due to the payment in February 2026 of the 2025 Annual Variable Remuneration bonus amounting to \$81.992.

The BBVA Group has a corporate variable-compensation model that generally applies to the entire workforce based on employees' functions. It consists of an incentive reflecting performance measured through achievement of objectives aligned with the risk assumed and constitutes each beneficiary's Annual Variable Remuneration (RVA). For Identified Staff, Annual Variable Remuneration comprises a short-term component and a long-term component. The sum of both components constitutes the RVA for the year.

2. Long-term benefits relate to service-award payments recognized in days of salary that the Bank grants to employees with indefinite-term contracts who complete five-year service milestones. As of June 30 2026 provisions of \$1.706, were recognized for this concept, based on actuarial studies performed annually for the active employee population. Accordingly, BBVA Colombia's estimated obligation for this benefit as of June 30 2026 amounted to \$84.329.

23. Estimated Liabilities and Provisions

The Group recognizes provision liabilities based on assessments by experts in the Legal, Labor Relations and Tax Advisory areas. Based on the current status of each legal proceeding, these experts assess and classify each case. Decision trees developed according to the nature of each contingency, whether legal, labor or tax, are also applied to classify provisions according to the following criteria:

- Probable obligation: recognized and disclosed
- Possible obligation: disclosed
- Remote obligation: neither recognized nor disclosed

The following summarizes estimated liabilities and provisions:

Estimated liabilities and provisions	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Fines and penalties from other administrative authorities (1)	\$ 504	\$ 297
Labor claims (1)	4.297	3.729
Claims for breach of contract (1)	54.346	50.972
Other Provisions (2)	378.056	271.423
Total estimated liabilities and provisions	\$ 437.203	\$ 326.421

1. As of June 30 2026, the Group was involved in 1.963 civil, criminal, tax and labor legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Total claims amounted to \$1.619.980, with provisions of \$58.732. recognized.
- The Bank is involved, both administratively and before the administrative courts, in 20 tax proceedings with estimated claims of \$3.241.912 As of June 30 2026 provisions of \$503 had been recognized for 12 proceedings classified as probable.

The provisions relate to public-interest actions regarding withholding of the Financial Transaction Tax, territorial tax proceedings, public-lighting taxes, late-filing penalties for submission of information, and tax-collection proceedings.

- With respect to labor proceedings, the BBVA Bank reported 370 cases with total claims of \$32.532 of which 7 proceedings classified as probable were provisioned for \$3.883 The \$568 increase in the provision for these proceedings related to: (a) new cases and increases in provisions of \$805, (b) payments of \$6 and (c) proceedings concluded in favor of the Bank amounting to \$231.
The main grounds for the claims relate to pension-contribution payments, reinstatements, treatment of payments as salary, compensation for alleged unjustified dismissals, among others. Based on the advice of the Bank's legal counsel, the final outcome is expected to be favorable to the Bank or any loss is not expected to be significant.
- Civil proceedings comprise 1.570 cases with estimated claims totaling \$365.833. As of June 30 2026 provisions of \$54.346 had been recognized for 13 proceedings considered probable. The \$3.374 change comprised: (i) new cases and increases in provisions of \$3.711, (ii) payments of \$145 and (iii) proceedings concluded in favor of the Bank amounting to \$192.
- The Bank also reported three criminal cases with total claims of \$284. Because these cases are classified as remote, no provision has been recognized.

2. For the period between June 30, 2026 and December 2025, other provisions increased by \$106,633 in estimated expenses payable related to general expenses, personnel expenses and commissions.

In the opinion of Management, after consultation with internal and external legal counsel, these proceedings are not reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial condition or results of operations and have been appropriately assessed and provisioned.

Movements in estimated liabilities were as follows:

June 30 2026

Item	Legal proceedings		Other		Total
Opening balance January 1 2026	\$	54.998	\$	271.423	\$ 326.421
Increase		1.323		137.949	139.272
Income		3.481		0	3.481
Payment		-151		-31.316	-31.467
Release		-504		0	-504
Disminución		0		0	0
Closing balance as of June 30 2026	\$	59.147	\$	378.056	\$ 437.203

December 31 2025

Item	Legal proceedings		Other		Total
Opening balance January 01 2025	\$	54.647	\$	218.451	\$ 273.098
Increase		2.025		56.047	58.072
Income		718		0	718
Payment		-1.227		-3.075	-4.302
Release		-1.165		0	-1.165
Closing balance as of December 31 2025	\$	54.998	\$	271.423	\$ 326.421

24. Subscribed and Paid-in Capital

The Bank's subscribed and paid-in capital is divided into common shares and non-voting preferred-dividend shares. The latter may not represent more than 50% of subscribed capital. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, 17,308,966,108 common shares and 479,760,000 preferred shares were subscribed and paid, with a par value of COP \$6.24 per share, for total subscribed and paid-in capital of \$111,002.

25. Reserves

The following summarizes reserves:

Reserves	June 30 2026	December 31 2025
Legal reserve	\$ 4.194.959	\$ 4.190.378
Occasional reserves:		
Protection of AT1 coupon payment	181.883	160.000
Dividend stability	308.292	66.955
Total reserves	\$ 4.685.134	\$ 4.417.333

The increase in occasional reserves as of June 30 2026 reflects decisions adopted by the Bank's General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25 2026, concerning the appropriation of distributable earnings and allocation of 2025, earnings, as follows:

- From released reserves, the General Shareholders' Meeting approved \$120.000 to increase the occasional reserve for tax provisions. Of this amount, \$107.301 was used to pay the wealth tax, leaving a balance of \$12.699, which will be reclassified to the dividend-stability reserve as disclosed in Note 37.
- From released reserves, \$4.582. was appropriated to increase the occasional reserve for corporate social responsibility initiatives at the disposal of the General Shareholders' Meeting.
- From released reserves, \$181,883 was appropriated to increase the occasional reserve for protection of AT1 coupon payments.
- From released reserves, \$295.592. was appropriated to increase the occasional reserve for dividend stability at the disposal of the General Shareholders' Meeting.

26. Dividends

At the Bank's General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 25 2026, the following dividend distribution from net income for the year was approved:

	December 31 2025
Prior-period profit determined in the separate financial statements	\$ 458.195
2025 profit available to the shareholders' meeting	\$ 458.195
Proposed distribution of earnings	December 31 2025
Realization of assets revalued in the Opening Statement of Financial Position - ESFA	8.571
Profit for 2025	\$ 458.195

Release of occasional reserve - Protection of AT1. coupon payment.	160.000
Release of occasional reserve - Dividend stability.	66.955
2025 profit available to the shareholders' meeting	\$ 693.721
Appropriation of distributable earnings to increase the Occasional Reserve	300.174
Appropriation to increase the Occasional Reserve for protection of AT1. coupon payment	181.883
Use of Occasional Reserves to pay the wealth tax	120.000
Appropriation of non-taxable distributable earnings for payment of dividends on common and preferred shares (1)	91.664
Disposition by the 2025 Shareholders' Meeting	\$ 693.721

1. Dividend payments (non-taxable at the shareholder level) payable in cash will fall between the first business day for payment of dividends on the respective shares and the four stock-market business days immediately preceding that date. Share transactions carried out during the ex-dividend period do not include the right to receive the corresponding dividends.

As of June 30 2026 \$89.734, had been paid, comprising dividends paid to the Group of \$88.177 and dividends paid to minority shareholders of \$1.557

27. Basic Earnings per Ordinary and Preferred Share (in pesos)

The following summarizes basic earnings per common and preferred share:

Basic earnings per common and preferred share (in pesos)	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the parent	\$ 474.957	\$ 144.400	\$ 273.672	\$ 113.951
Common and preferred shares used in the calculation of basic net earnings per share (common and preferred)	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108	17.788.726.108
Total net earnings per common and preferred share in Colombian pesos	\$ 26,70	\$ 8,12	\$ 15,38	\$ 6,41

The BBVA Group has a simple capital structure and therefore there is no difference between basic and diluted earnings per share. Capital is divided into common shares and non-voting preferred-dividend shares. The latter may not represent more than 50% of subscribed capital.

As of June 30 2026 17.308.966.108 common shares and 479.760.000 preferred shares were subscribed and paid, for a total of 17.788.726.108 shares outstanding, with net earnings per common and preferred share of \$26,70 each.

As of June 30 2025 17.308.966.108 common shares and 479.760.000 preferred shares were subscribed and paid, for a total of 17.788.726.108 shares outstanding, with net earnings per common and preferred share of COP \$8,23 each.

28. Interest Income and Valuations

The following summarizes interest and valuation income:

Item	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Loans and finance lease operations				
Commercial	\$ 1.928.349	\$ 1.677.635	\$ 1.048.506	\$ 886.899
Consumer	1.531.015	1.613.673	752.668	820.435
Credit card	492.278	397.207	261.351	204.417
Mortgage	571.558	559.817	289.459	296.537
Factoring transactions	99.121	88.417	52.835	45.350
Finance leasing	165.060	135.993	86.662	68.729
Housing leasing	208.850	204.141	105.076	101.661
Microcredit	8	3	0	3
Total loans and finance lease operations (1)	4.996.239	4.676.886	2.596.557	2.424.031
Valuation of financial instruments, net				
Securities				
Money-market transactions	29.765	26.352	22.497	9.099
Investments at fair value	367.086	123.661	357.288	97.722
Investments at amortized cost	315.648	267.896	159.633	134.902
Subtotal securities	712.499	417.909	539.418	241.723
Derivatives	31.779	189.223	-19.801	-3.543
Subtotal derivatives	31.779	189.223	-19.801	-3.543
Total valuation of financial instruments, net (2)	744.278	607.132	519.617	238.180
Total interest and valuation income	\$ 5.740.517	\$ 5.284.018	\$ 3.116.174	\$ 2.662.211

1. As of June 30 2026, income from loans and finance lease operations increased by 6,83% or \$30 compared with June 2025 319.353 The increase was mainly represented by commercial loans of \$250.715, credit cards of \$95.071, mortgage loans of \$11.741,

factoring operations of \$10.704 finance leasing of \$29.067 and housing leasing of \$4.709 partially offset by a \$82.658. decrease in consumer loans.

The change in income from loans and finance lease operations reflects business-growth strategies across the various products, consistent with BBVA's strategic decision to strengthen the corporate sector and consolidate its role as a financial partner supporting new initiatives through financing.

2. Financial instrument valuation increased by 22.59%, or \$137,146, compared with the same period of 2025, mainly due to the following items:

- Money-market transactions increased by \$3.413, The most significant changes were impairment in interbank funds and subordinated bonds of \$36.320, valuation of spot transactions of \$1.120 and appreciation of short positions in repos, simultaneous transactions and TTVs of \$32.743 The change reflects the lower volume of money-market, repo, simultaneous and TTV transactions.
- Settlement and valuation of trading and hedging derivatives decreased by \$157.444, mainly due to valuation and settlement of USD/COP forwards of COP \$604.357, devaluation of futures of \$732.939, and devaluation and settlement of CCS and IRS swaps of \$28.861.

29. Interest Expense and Valuations

The following summarizes interest and valuation expense:

Interest and valuation expense	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Customer deposits				
Savings accounts	\$ -779.038	\$ -577.267	\$ -449.158	\$ -290.016
Current account	-47.437	-58.058	-16.329	-30.167
Certificates of deposit	-2.068.582	-2.017.086	-1.083.371	-1.020.034
Subtotal customer deposits (1)	-2.895.057	-2.652.411	-1.548.858	-1.340.217
Financial obligations				
Bank loans and financial obligations	-240.894	-247.587	-126.484	-119.990
Subtotal financial obligations (2)	-240.894	-247.587	-126.484	-119.990
Other interest expense	-47	-48	-23	-25
Total interest and valuation expense	\$ -3.135.998	\$ -2.900.046	\$ -1.675.365	\$ -1.460.232

1. As of June 30, 2026, interest expense on customer deposits increased by 9.15% compared with June 30, 2025, by \$242,646. This increase was mainly represented by a \$201,771 increase in ordinary savings deposits, reflecting a strategic decision by the Bank focused on strengthening the business sector and consolidating its role as a financial partner that supports new initiatives through financing, as reflected in the increase in this item in Note 18. On the other hand, current-account deposits decreased by \$10,621, largely due to lower customer placements resulting from the low rates paid on this product:

Interest expense on certificates of deposit (CDTs) increased by \$51.496, due to higher customer deposit balances and an increase in rates offered on the outstanding stock between June 2026 and June 2025.

2. As of June 30 2026 interest expense on financial obligations decreased compared with the prior year, mainly due to the following:
 - Interest accrued for payment of the AT1, subordinated debt coupon increased to \$30 as of June 2026 85.620, compared with \$81.199. for the same period of the prior year.
 - Interest accrued on financing from foreign banks and costs of bank loans with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other foreign obligations decreased by \$9.456.
 - Financing interest from correspondent banks and other financial institutions decreased by \$1.108.

30. Commission Income, net

The following summarizes net fee and commission income:

Fee and commission income, net	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Letters of credit	\$ 1.803	\$ 1.746	\$ 889	\$ 726
Bank guarantees	14.952	15.722	5.736	10.232
Banking services	52.978	35.437	29.902	17.662
Card-affiliated merchants	184.646	146.240	90.581	74.071
Branch-network service	105.529	95.779	53.787	48.255
Money transfers	2.989	3.050	1.495	1.529
Credit-card annual fees	71.117	54.964	37.535	26.849
Debit-card annual fees	24.118	20.167	12.599	9.847
Derivative products	311	113	88	59

Other	225.349	165.996	122.437	77.079
Subtotal fee and commission income (1)	683.792	539.214	355.049	266.309
Banking services	-16.844	-13.647	-8.697	-6.418
Other	-353.185	-366.959	-176.932	-185.502
Subtotal fee and commission expense (2)	-370.029	-380.606	-185.629	-191.920
Total fee and commission income, net	\$ 313.763	\$ 158.608	\$ 169.420	\$ 74.389

1. Commission income increased by \$144,578 between June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, mainly due to a \$38,406 increase in credit-card affiliated establishments related to Visa and Mastercard acquiring commissions, attributable to various business-area strategies, including the creation of accounts for commissions on international purchases; a \$16,153 increase in credit-card management fees; a \$17,541 increase in banking services; a \$9,750 increase in branch-network services related to network usage, life insurance and unemployment insurance; and, finally, a \$59,353 increase in other items, including manual commission refunds, ACH transactions, PSE commissions, In House commissions and loan-disbursement commissions.

2. Commission expense decreased by \$10,577, mainly corresponding to other commission expenses, which include data processing of \$9,055, franchise fees of \$2,125, network services of \$1,295 related to commissions for use of Redeban Multicolor S.A. and Credibanco S.A., and origination of payroll-deducted and consumer loans of \$3,151.

31. Other Operating Expenses, net

The following summarizes other operating expenses, net:

	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
Other operating expenses, net	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025
Other operating income				
Disposals (1)	\$ 209.721	\$ 126.366	\$ 116.636	\$ 56.429
Foreign-exchange difference, net (2)	76.327	23.544	-24.561	67.813
Dividends	23.693	30.561	578	2.558
Leases	2.090	2.029	1.869	1.200
Other - Miscellaneous (3)	136.108	95.980	38.121	64.125
Operational-risk recoveries	2.727	6.125	1.186	5.216
Activities in joint operations	6.366	4.805	2.878	2.323
Subtotal other operating income	457.032	289.410	136.707	199.664

Income under the equity method				
Investments in subsidiaries	-8	0	-8	0
Joint ventures (4)	1.854	5.075	1.346	397
Subtotal income under the equity method	1.846	5.075	1.338	397
Other operating expenses				
Disposals (5)	-132.064	-89.218	-75.591	-36.885
Employee benefits (6)	-623.837	-486.496	-325.093	-253.053
Professional fees	-28.350	-25.991	-12.777	-13.481
Depreciation and amortization	-92.739	-83.473	-47.535	-41.539
Taxes and levies (7)	-174.465	-155.493	-91.105	-78.436
Leases	-4.767	-4.206	-2.339	-2.180
Insurance	-149.901	-148.261	-76.358	-74.900
Contributions, memberships and transfers	-18.631	-16.786	-9.069	-7.896
Maintenance, improvements and repairs	-87.797	-76.038	-44.834	-31.969
Fines and penalties, litigation, indemnities and claims	-5.170	-2.803	-4.043	-1.760
Miscellaneous	-498.333	-495.413	-250.201	-245.923
Losses from claims (8)	-15.034	-23.864	-9.812	-8.167
Activities in joint operations	-6.334	-4.757	-2.861	-2.354
Legal expenses	-30	-34	-3	-7
Administration, intermediation and systems services	-1.599	-1.289	-683	-645
Subtotal other operating expenses	-1.839.051	-1.614.122	-952.304	-799.195
Total other operating expenses, net	\$ -1.380.173	\$ -1.319.637	\$ -814.259	\$ -599.134

At the end of the second quarter of 2026 other operating expenses, net increased by \$60.536 equivalent to 4,6% compared with the prior year. The most significant items contributing to this increase were as follows:

a. Other operating income:

1. Disposals increased by \$83,355 compared with the prior period, mainly due to the sale of investment financial assets for \$72,727, driven by higher gains on the sale of fixed-rate TES and UVR-denominated TES securities.
2. Net foreign exchange differences result from the remeasurement of assets and liabilities and the realization of assets in transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. This line increased by 224.2% compared with the prior year, or \$52,783, with exchange-rate fluctuations being a significant factor: the rate at the end of June 2026 was \$3,440.83 compared with \$4,069.67 at the end of June 2025, resulting in a change of \$628.84.

3. As of June 30 2026, other miscellaneous operating income increased by \$40.128 compared with 2025, mainly due to miscellaneous recoveries, recovery of provisions for benefits under Law 549 and reimbursement of labor indemnities.

b. Income from the equity method:

4. Income from the investment in RCI Banque Colombia S.A. decreased by \$3.221 compared with the same reporting date in 2025 due to higher provisions for insurance and commissions in customer receivables, which reduced payment capacity.

c. Other operating expenses:

5. Disposal expenses increased by \$42.846 compared with the prior period, mainly due to higher expense on sales of financial instruments, including Treasury securities (TES) and maturing debt instruments classified as measured at fair value, which affected profit for the period.

6. Other operating expenses for employee benefits increased by \$137.341, compared with the prior year due to adjustments in employee benefits, mainly termination indemnities of \$107.380, employee salaries of \$21.393, social benefits (severance and statutory and extra-statutory bonuses) of \$15.328 and social-security contributions of \$5.592 These measures are consistent with the focus on strengthening salary structures and employee benefits.

7. Taxes and levies increased by \$18.972, notably including Industry and Commerce Tax and the Financial Transaction Tax (GMF).

8. Losses from claims decreased by \$8.830, reflecting lower operational risk in interest, credit-card and fraud-related items.

32. Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense is recognized based on Management's best estimate of both current and deferred income tax. The effective tax rate on continuing operations for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 was 39.83%, compared with 40.57% for the same six-month period in 2025.

Item	For the six-month periods ended:		For the quarters ended:	
	June 30 2026	June 30 2025	June 30 2026	June 30 2025

Profit before taxes**	\$	789.320	\$	242.973	\$	431.449	\$	192.522
Income tax and complementary taxes		-227.688		-92.771		-123.324		-76.258
Deferred income tax		-86.675		-5.802		-34.453		-2.313
Total income tax expense	\$	-314.363	\$	-98.573	\$	-157.777	\$	-78.571

** Includes non-controlling interests

The 0.74% decrease in the tax rate is explained by the following factors:

- As of the end of June 2026 both the Bank and its subsidiaries reported accounting profit and ordinary taxable income with current income tax payable; the same pattern was present at the corresponding 2025 reporting date.
- The income-tax rate applicable to the three Group entities at the end of June 2026 and in the immediately preceding year is 35%, plus an additional five percentage points established by Law 2277 of 2022 for financial institutions.
- Accordingly, for purposes of the condensed consolidated interim income statement, a 40% deferred-tax rate is applied to translation adjustments.
- As of June 2026, the Bank recognized a cumulative deferred-tax asset and the corresponding recovery relating to tax losses from 2023 and 2024.

32.1 Uncertainties in Tax Positions

Effective January 1, 2020, through Decree 2270 of 2019, IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments was adopted for purposes of the Group's local financial statements. In applying this interpretation, the Bank analyzed tax positions taken in returns still subject to review by the tax authority in order to identify uncertainties arising from differences between those positions and the tax administration's positions. Based on the assessment performed, no tax uncertainties were identified.

33. Related Parties

For comparative purposes, BBVA Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. is recognized as a shareholder with an ownership interest exceeding 10% Domestic companies including Comercializadora de Servicios Financieros, Fideicomiso Lote 6.1 Zaragoza, Fideicomiso Horizontes Villa Campestre, Open Pay Colombia, Movistar Money and Agencia de Seguros, and foreign companies including Banco BBVA Argentina S.A., Banco BBVA Perú S.A., BBVA (Switzerland) S.A., BBVA Axial Tech S.A. de C.V., BBVA México S.A. and BBVA Securities Inc., are recognized as other related parties.

The Bank includes members of the Board of Directors, key management personnel and close members of their families within the definition of related parties when they have the ability to exercise control or significant influence.

As of June 30 2026 payments of \$25.427 had been made as compensation to key management personnel, including \$8.928, in short-term employee benefits, \$2.791 in share-based payments and \$13.708 for other items such as comprehensive salary, bonuses, vacation pay and vacation bonuses.

Details of related parties as of June 30 2026

		Interests in Joint Ventures	Other BBVA Group companies not controlled by BBVA Colombia					
Item	Shareholders with ownership exceeding 10%	RCI COLOMBIA	BBVA Insurance	BBVA Life Insurance	Other Domestic Related Parties	Other Foreign Related Parties	Members of the Board of Directors	Legal Representatives and Key Management Personnel
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14.185	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 180	\$ 0	\$ 0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	10.995.475	0	0	0	0	10.291	0	0
Loans and finance lease operations, net (1)	0	421.919	1	3	9	0	1.131	2.745
Accounts receivable, net (2)	1.054.766	0	1.580	524	688	41	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	0	169.443	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets, net	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	\$ 12.064.426	\$ 591.362	\$ 1.642	\$ 527	\$ 697	\$ 10.512	\$ 1.131	\$ 2.745

Liabilities:								
Customer deposits	0	26.157	12.923	30.819	19.753	3.613	11.809	34.196
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	9.278.513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial obligations (3)	1.386.953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment securities outstanding	0	0	0	35.286	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	116.671	0	11	477	0	11	0	0
Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total liabilities	\$ 10.782.137	\$ 26.157	\$ 12.934	\$ 66.582	\$ 19.758	\$ 3.624	\$ 11.809	\$ 34.196
Loans and finance lease operations	0	24.739	0	0	1.902	0	89	262
Fee and commission income	6.794	32	21.432	80.918	2.677	106	14	19
Other operating income	0	0	15	48	690	0	0	0
Income under the equity method	0	1.854	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valuation of financial instruments, net (4)	2.148.294	0	21	-1.721	0	10.291	0	0
Total income	\$ 2.155.088	\$ 26.625	\$ 21.468	\$ 79.245	\$ 5.269	\$ 10.397	\$ 103	\$ 281
Customer deposits	0	0	33	34	433	0	8	16
Financial obligations	110.750	1.291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee and commission expense	4.829	0	0	0	90.573	5.718	60	196
Other operating expenses	123.726	0	4.168	3.483	2.351	72.249	279	1.036
Total expenses	239.305	1.291	4.201	3.517	93.357	77.967	347	1.248
Contingent commitments and obligations	87.087	95	58	91	10.180	120.488	0	0
Call and put purchase commitments	969.346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total commitments	\$ 1.056.433	\$ 95	\$ 58	\$ 91	\$ 10.180	\$ 120.488	\$ 0	\$ 0

The principal transactions carried out are presented below:

1. Loans, finance lease operations and accounts receivable include an amount of \$422,519 in the name of RCI Colombia S.A. An impairment allowance of -\$600 has been recognized on this amount, reflecting the counterparty credit-risk analysis as of the end of the period.

2. Accounts receivable from BBVA S.A. mainly include a balance of 1,054,556 corresponding to collateral received in connection with derivative transactions with the counterparty.
3. As of June 30 2026 the Bank had financial obligations with BBVA Madrid amounting to \$1.386.953. These financing transactions were agreed at market rates in accordance with contractual terms applicable to Bank entities.
4. A positive net MtM (Mark-to-Market) is recognized from derivative valuations amounting to \$2.152.129 with BBVA Madrid, \$10.291 with BBVA México S.A. and -\$1.721 with BBVA Seguros de Vida S.A.

These transactions are entered into for trading purposes within the authorized portfolio, and their terms were agreed at fair value, supported by market prices and aligned with the Bank's internal financial-risk management policies.

Details of related parties as of December 31 2025

		Interests in Joint Ventures	Other BBVA Group companies not controlled by BBVA Colombia					
Item	Shareholders with ownership exceeding 10% (a)	RCI COLOMBIA	BBVA Insurance	BBVA Life Insurance	Other Domestic Related Parties (b)	Other Foreign Related Parties (b)	Members of the Board of Directors	Legal Representatives and Key Management Personnel
Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 635.427	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 208	\$ 0	0
Investment financial assets, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions	7.518.525	0	0	0	0	2.745	0	0
Loans and finance lease operations, net (1)	0	461.659	1	3	22	0	195	483
Accounts receivable, net (2)	1.455.127	0	3.487	4	45	1.148	0	0
Tangible assets, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures	0	169.196	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intangible assets, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-current assets held for sale, net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other assets, net	0	0	182	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	\$ 9.609.079	\$ 630.855	\$ 3.670	\$ 7	\$ 67	\$ 4.101	\$ 195	483
Liabilities:								
Customer deposits	11.494	50.571	10.626	27.648	33.224	3.945	2.033	5.193
Derivative financial instruments and spot transactions (Liability)	7.193.394	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Financial obligations (3)	1.411.736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment securities outstanding	0	0	0	35.291	0	0	0	0
Accounts payable	134.315	0	133	765	1.066	63.648	0	0
Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Employee benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	\$ 8.750.939	\$ 50.571	\$ 10.759	\$ 63.704	\$ 34.291	\$ 67.594	\$ 2.033	5.193
Income								

Loans and finance lease operations	0	6.487	0	0	1.891	0	256	548
Fee and commission income	102.869	149	42.046	147.662	33.261	454	17	27
Other operating income	0	0	25	91	1.979	0	0	0
Income under the equity method	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valuation of financial instruments, net (4)	1.586.312	10.429	68	0	0	65.060	0	0
Total income	\$ 1.689.181	\$ 17.291	\$ 42.139	\$ 147.753	\$ 37.131	\$ 65.514	\$ 273	\$ 575
Expenses								
Customer deposits	0	0	227	200	202	0	11	34
Financial obligations	219.097	3.266	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment of loans and finance lease operations, net	0	1.024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment of non-current assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of investment financial assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment (Recovery) of property and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of other impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fee and commission expense	473.673	0	0	0	208.696	10.232	174	406
Other operating expenses	436.961	0	170.208	27.283	2.626	1.549.887	746	312
Total expenses	1.129.731	4.290	170.435	27.483	211.524	1.560.119	931	752
Contingent commitments and obligations	106.113	97	51	65	10.199	266.210	0	0
Call and put purchase commitments	1.466.258	0	175	0	0	0	0	0
Total commitments	\$ 1.572.371	\$ 97	\$ 226	\$ 65	\$ 10.199	\$ 266.210	\$ 0	\$ 0

34. Other Aspects of Interest

Cumulative cleanup as of June 30 2026 and December 31 2025

The Bank identified the following items that were subject to cleanup:

Item	Balance at the end of 2026	Change	Balance at the beginning of 2026
Recovery of asset revaluation upon sale of real estate	\$ 34.995	\$ 4.934	\$ 30.061
Recovery of Almaagrario valuation upon sale in March 2015	18.685	0	18.685
Recovery of provisions and contingencies no longer existing	122	0	122
Recovery of provisions and depreciation on withdrawn assets and ANMV	4.823	0	4.823
Deferred tax impact on PP&E	-11.475	-1.686	-9.789
Total cleaned up	\$ 47.150	\$ 3.248	\$ 43.902

35. Subsequent Events

Between the closing date of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of June 30 2026 and their issuance date of August 14 2026, no subsequent events requiring adjustment were identified. However, a significant non-adjusting event occurring after the reporting date is disclosed below in accordance with the accounting principles applied.

On August 10, 2026, at 7:34 a.m., a magnitude 7.4 earthquake was recorded in Colombia, with its epicenter in the municipality of San José del Palmar, Chocó Department, at a depth of 103 kilometers. The earthquake was widely felt in western Colombia, reaching a maximum intensity corresponding to severe damage according to the Colombian Geological Service, and affecting areas where the Bank has a presence through its branch network.

Because this force-majeure event occurred after the end of the interim reporting period (June 30, 2026), in accordance with IAS 10 it is classified as a non-adjusting subsequent event and therefore does not require adjustment of the amounts presented in these financial statements.

As a preventive measure and with priority given to the safety of employees and customers, BBVA Colombia temporarily suspended in-person service at certain branches located in the departments of Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Chocó. During this period, business-continuity protocols were activated, ensuring that digital and telephone channels would remain available and operate normally.

As of the date of issuance of this interim financial information, Management is carrying out technical safety assessments and evaluating potential impacts on the physical infrastructure of the affected branches. Given the recent nature of the event, it is not yet feasible to make a technically reliable estimate of the total financial impact of the property damage.

Projected financial information

During the first half of 2026, the Group advanced its budgeting and financial projection process for the 2026-2028 period. This process is based on updated macroeconomic estimates prepared by the economic research team, considering the stabilization of inflation and the path toward interest-rate normalization. Together with achievement of strategic objectives, these variables support projected increases in earnings over the coming years, underpinned by efficient performance in both income and expenses.

With respect to net interest income, continued improvement is expected as a result of lower policy interest rates, which have allowed the cost of funding to decline rapidly. On the asset side, although rates are declining more gradually, the structure of the loan book originated during periods of high interest rates allows attractive returns to be maintained. Under these assumptions, net interest income is projected to grow at a double-digit rate over the forecast horizon.

Regarding fees and commissions, the Group continues to advance its strategic plans to increase financial-services income. Notable areas include stronger activity in payment methods (issuer business) and insurance, which benefits from greater commercial momentum and the incremental activity projected for 2026 and 2027.

In expense management, BBVA reaffirms its policy of austerity and efficient allocation of resources. Investment is prioritized for activities that generate a clear strategic return for the entity or are required by the applicable legal framework, applying this discipline to personnel expenses, general expenses and capital expenditure.

Similarly, the Group expects lower credit-loss expense. Credit-loss performance improved in 2025, and for 2026 the expectation is to continue the strategy of reducing losses and originating loans with lower delinquency indicators.

Accordingly, considering the position disclosed in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of June 30 2026, and the outlook for the near future, the Group confirms that it has a sound and appropriate financial structure. This structure enables it to maintain profitable operations and obtain the resources necessary to meet its short- and medium-term obligations through disciplined management of balance-sheet and income-statement accounts.

Finally, after assessing the liquidity position at the end of this period, the Group confirms that it has the liquidity and solvency required to continue operating as a going concern for at least the next 12 months from the reporting date. Appropriate management at BBVA Colombia enables

the Group to carry out its operations while maintaining sound capital-quality and solvency indicators.

Performance Measures and Indicators

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025

The following presents the financial returns and indicators established in Decree 854 of 2021 as minimum measures for assessing a company's ability to continue as a going concern. They are presented for June 2026 and December 2025, to assess the financial management performed and determine whether the going-concern assumption is appropriate:

Indicator	June 2026	December 2025	Formula	Result
Negative equity position	8.330.383	7.870.733	Total equity < \$0	Total equity > \$0
Consecutive losses in two reporting periods or several monthly periods, depending on the business model	474.957	114.400	(Profit for the year < 0) and (Prior-year profit < 0)	(Profit for the year Dec. 2025 < 0) and (2Q 2026 profit > 0)
Net working capital to short-term debt	0,05	0,04	(Trade accounts receivable from customers + current inventory - trade accounts payable) / Current liabilities (<0,5)	Result < 0,5
EBIT / Total assets < Liabilities	0,66%	0,67%	(Earnings before interest and taxes / Total assets) < Total liabilities	Result > -1

37. Significant Events

The significant event in the condensed consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2026 is detailed below.

In March, a subordinated loan was disbursed by German investor DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft in the amount of USD 70 million; the transaction has bullet amortization, a 10year term and a prepayment option beginning in year 5.

Under the State of Economic, Social and Ecological Emergency, the National Government issued Legislative Decree 0173 of 2026, which created an extraordinary wealth tax applicable to certain legal entities whose net worth as of March 1 2026 is equal to or greater than 200.000 UVT. Subsequently, Decree 240 of March 12 2026 amended and supplemented this regulatory framework.

Although the NCIF framework does not contemplate recognition of the wealth tax directly in equity, Article 18 of Decree 240 of 2026 expressly provides that, for entities subject to local regulations, the tax may be recognized in profit or loss for the period or directly in equity. Applying this provision and the applicable accounting framework, Bank Management elected to recognize the wealth tax as a charge to equity through the use of occasional reserves,

designating those reserves for recognition and payment of the tax obligation. Accordingly, this accounting treatment is consistent with the options permitted under current local regulations.

Accordingly, through Minutes No. 107 dated March 25 2026, the General Shareholders' Meeting authorized the use of occasional reserves totaling \$120.000 for recognition and payment of the wealth tax, in accordance with Decree 240 of 2026 and other supplementary provisions issued by the National Government.

After calculating the wealth tax payable by the Bank, the final amount used to settle this obligation was determined to be \$107,301. Accordingly, the remaining \$12,699 was returned to the occasional reserve, thereby reinforcing future dividend stability.

As of the date these financial statements were prepared, the Constitutional Court had not issued a final ruling declaring the wealth tax or the regulations governing it unconstitutional; those provisions therefore remained in force and continued to have legal effect.

38. Glossary

- **The Group:** Refers to BBVA Colombia S.A.
- **The Bank:** Refers to BBVA Colombia S.A.
- **ANMV:** Non-current Assets Held for Sale
- **GMF:** Financial Transaction Tax
- **BRDP:** Assets withdrawn from use and assets returned under leasing contracts
- **COAP:** Assets and Liabilities Committee
- **CIB:** Corporate and Investment Banking
- **FIXING:** A securities-market trading mechanism used to establish a reference price at a specific point in time for low-liquidity assets such as shares, bonds, currencies or commodities.
- **GANF:** Non-Financial Asset Management
- **EFAN:** Business Area Financial Statements
- **Expense allocations:** Allocation of operating expenses from central areas to banking units.
- **Margin Call:** A notice from a broker indicating that the level of collateral or deposited funds is approaching the minimum margin requirement, meaning there may no longer be sufficient collateral to cover the risk of the position.
- **TES:** Known as National Government debt securities, these are securities issued by the Government of Colombia to finance its operations and projects.

These debt securities are issued through the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and are purchased by both domestic and international investors.

- **AT1 Subordinated Debt:** Contingent convertible bonds, also known as CoCos or Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, are hybrid instruments with debt characteristics (they pay interest to investors) and equity characteristics (they have loss-absorption capacity). They are perpetual instruments with no stated maturity, although the issuer reserves the right to redeem the bonds after at least five years from issuance. Coupon payments may be cancelled at the issuer's discretion and are non-cumulative. A key feature of these instruments is that, if certain conditions set out in the offering memorandum occur, they may be converted into shares. A common trigger is the CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1) ratio falling below a specified level. Accordingly, these issues are directed only to institutional investors. Subject to satisfaction of certain requirements, AT1 issues qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital under applicable CRD IV regulations, allowing an additional 1,5% of capital to be counted toward regulatory requirements.
- **NPL:** Non-performing loans.
- **MtM:** Mark-to-Market (market value).
- **Covenant:** A contractual clause or commitment in a financing agreement requiring the borrower to maintain specified financial conditions or take specific actions to protect the lender and help ensure repayment of the loan.