

# Quarterly Report

## First Quarter 2026 Results

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**DAVIVIENDA**  
Group

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Bogotá, Colombia. May 14, 2026. Davivienda Group S.A. (BVC: PFDVIGRP) presents its earnings report (1Q26) as the holding company that brings together all Davivienda operations.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the instructions set forth in Decree 151 of 2021 issued by the Finance and Public Credit Ministry, External Circular 012 of 2022 and External Circular 031 of 2021 issued by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Colombian Pesos (COP) and include the results of Davivienda Group and all its subsidiaries. The individual financial statements present the standalone results of Davivienda Group S.A. under local accounting standards in Colombia (IFRS with specific adjustments required by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia).

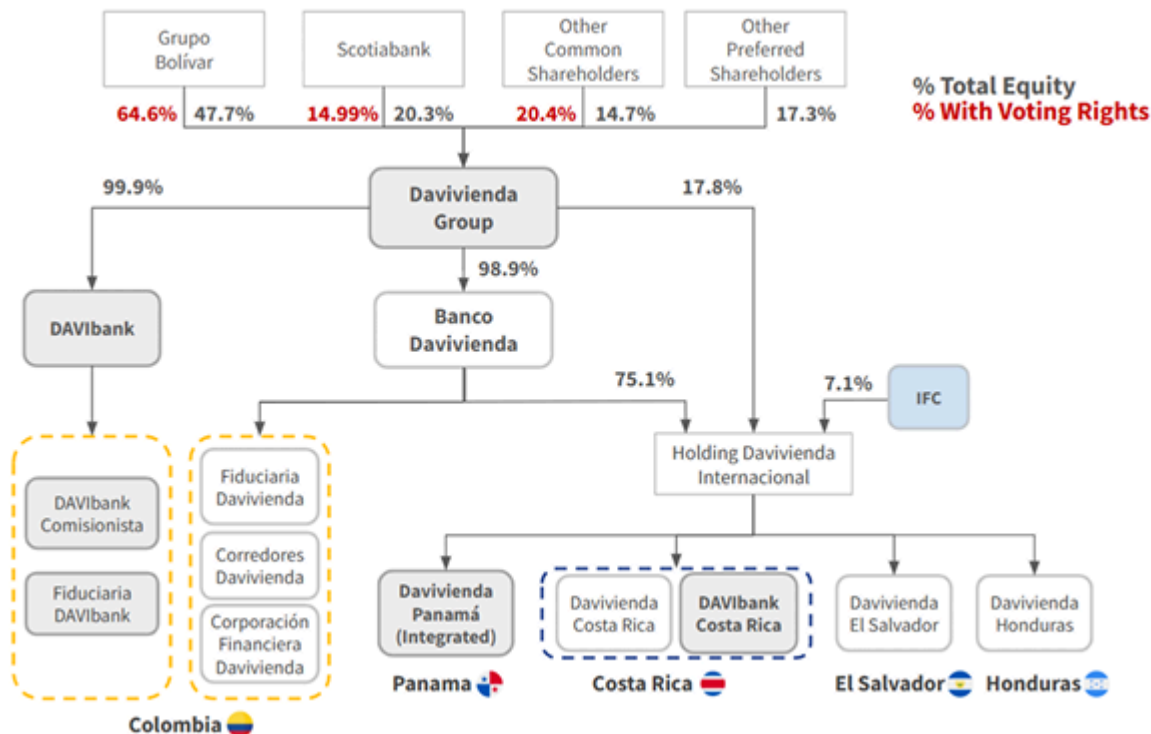
**1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT**

On December 1st, 2025, the transaction with Scotiabank (BNS, The Bank of Nova Scotia) was completed, through which Davivienda Group integrated BNS operations in Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama (hereinafter the Integrated Operations).

As a result of this transaction, Banco Davivienda expanded its operating scale and strengthened its regional presence, consolidating BNS operations in Costa Rica and Panama through Holding Davivienda Internacional (HDI). BNS operations in Costa Rica are currently operating independently from Davivienda’s existing operations in that country under the DAVIbank brand, while BNS assets and liabilities in Panama were integrated into Banco Davivienda Panamá.

In addition, the BNS operations in Colombia are consolidated directly by Davivienda Group and operate independently from Banco Davivienda in Colombia during the initial stage of the integration process, under the DAVIbank brand.

Under this new structure, Davivienda Group is the holding company and majority shareholder of Banco Davivienda. Banco Davivienda continues to be the Group’s main operating vehicle, while HDI serves as the vehicle through which operations in Central America are grouped.



## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Taking into account the aforementioned integration process completed on December 1, 2025, this earnings report follows the presentation methodology outlined below:

- All information presented refers to the official financial statements of Davivienda Group.
- Regarding the balance sheet and its indicators (quality, coverage, capital, and liquidity ratios), the 4Q25 and 1Q26 periods are comparable, as they both incorporate the effects of the integration.
- In the case of the income statement, 1Q26 is the only period to date that fully incorporates the integration's effect. Consequently, there is no fully homogeneous basis for comparison, as the 4Q25 figures include only one month of results from the integrated operations.
- In this regard, the financial indicators associated with the income statement for 1Q26 (NIM, Cost of Risk, Cost-to-Income, Cost-to-Assets, ROAE, and ROAA) also lack a fully comparable period. For this reason, while annualized quarterly indicators are included, any comparative analysis will not allow for a full understanding of Davivienda Group's performance. Additionally, due to the lack of historical data, 12-month indicators are not presented.

## 3. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE QUARTER

- Davivienda Group's gross loans closed 1Q26 at COP 202.3 trillion, representing a 1.8% increase during the quarter, primarily driven by the commercial and mortgage segments.
- The over-90-day delinquency ratio decreased by 10 bps during the quarter, standing at 3.65%, while the coverage ratio increased by 459 bps, closing at 103.8%.
- Quarterly indicators were: C&D NIM: 5.67%, CoR: 2.14%, and ROAE: 8.39%<sup>1</sup>. Excluding the effect of the wealth tax, ROAE would have been 10.72%.
- DaviPlata showed positive results in its consolidation process as a neobank. The loan balance closed at COP 142.8 billion (+24% Q/Q), the average daily balance of low-amount deposits stood at COP 1.2 trillion during the first quarter (+7% Q/Q), and platform revenues reached COP 68.1 billion (+7% Q/Q).
- As of March 31, 2026, Davivienda Group has operations in 6 countries, more than 27 million customers, over 24 thousand employees, 775 branches and more than 3,500 ATMs.

## 4. MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

### 4.1. International

Global economic growth in the first quarter of 2026 was influenced by the conflict in the Middle East that began on February 28. China, the U.S., and the Eurozone reported annual growth rates of 5.0%, 2.0%, and 0.8%, respectively, during this period, showing inflationary pressures stemming from higher energy commodity costs.

### 4.2. Colombia

According to DANE, during the first two months of 2026, economic activity in Colombia grew by 1.5%, driven by tertiary activities, which grew by 2.6% annually. This growth was primarily fueled by arts, entertainment, recreation, and other service activities; public administration, defense, education, and health; as well as trade, transportation, storage,

<sup>1</sup> Annualized quarterly ROAE, excluding non-recurring effects and amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year.

accommodation, and food services. In the latter, household consumption has been driven by the acquisition of goods and services, but durable goods are seeing the largest expansions, led by sales of vehicles, motorcycles, and cell phones. During the same period, both primary activities (agriculture and mining/quarrying) and secondary activities (construction and manufacturing) showed annual contractions of -2.3% and -0.3%, respectively.

Annual inflation showed an upward trend during the first quarter of the year, rising from 5.10% in December 2025 to 5.56% in March. This result reflects pressures in expenditure divisions such as housing and utilities, restaurants and hotels, as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages. During 1Q26, the Central Bank (Banco de la República) increased the monetary policy rate twice by 100 basis points each, bringing it to 11.25%, seeking to curb rising inflation expectations stemming from the minimum wage increase and higher fiscal spending.

Regarding the labor market, at the end of the first quarter, the national unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) was 8.3%, a figure that remained stable compared to the end of 2025. Likewise, the employed population reached 24.4 million people, representing a 1.14% growth compared to the previously described period. In 1Q26, the average exchange rate reached COP 3,699.50, lower than the COP 3,818.85 observed in the last quarter of last year. This revaluation of the Colombian peso was explained by the increase in oil prices and the wider spread between local and international interest rates.

Regarding the financial sector performance, during the first quarter of the year, deposit rates showed sharp increases, in line with the strong hikes in the policy rate and expectations for the end of the year. At the end of March 2026, the DTF and the benchmark deposit rates for 180-day and 360-day CDTs stood at 9.95%, 10.62%, and 12.41%, respectively. These figures represent upward variations of 86, 139, and 238 basis points, respectively, compared to levels recorded at the end of 2025.

The total loan portfolio continued its recovery process during the first quarter of this year, reaching an annual growth of 9.0%, higher than the 7.2% observed at the end of 2025. This acceleration was explained by better performance across all segments. The consumer portfolio went from an annual variation of 7.05% in December 2025 to 8.77% in March 2026. Similarly, the commercial portfolio moved from an annual variation of 6.41% to 7.95%, while the mortgage portfolio maintained a growth level of 11.31%.

Regarding portfolio quality, most indicators remained stable at 2.9% compared to the end of 2025. The most significant adjustment was seen in the commercial portfolio, whose quality indicator improved from 2.77% to 2.72% in February 2026. The mortgage portfolio indicator showed a slight increase of 3 basis points, reaching 3.0%, while the consumer portfolio rose by 4 bps in February (3.04%) compared to December's figure (2.99%). Overall, the total portfolio quality indicator decreased by 4 bps, standing at 2.90% compared to 2.94% at the close of 2025.

Finally, in terms of perception, a decrease in consumers' willingness to take out loans was observed. According to the monthly confidence survey conducted by Banco Davivienda, the percentage of respondents who believe it is a good time to assume a financial obligation fell from 22.2% in December 2025 to 20.8% in March 2026.

### **4.3. Central America**

#### **4.3.1. Costa Rica**

In the last quarter of 2025, Costa Rica reported annual economic growth of 4.73%, reaching a full-year increase of 4.56%, higher than the 4.08% recorded in 2024. This annual performance was driven by the special trade regime, which includes free trade zones, with a 12.71% increase, contrasted by the lower momentum in the rest of the economy (3.05%). During the first two months of 2026, the Monthly Economic Activity Index (IMAE) showed that economic growth remains above the decade average (3.69%), with increases of 4.94% in January and 4.75% in February.

Annual inflation in March was -2.09%, a less negative figure than the previous month (-2.73%), although it remains far from the Central Bank of Costa Rica (BCCR) target (3% +/- 1 percentage point). This behavior, which could signal the

beginning of a trend reversal, was caused by the increase in international oil and derivative prices. Meanwhile, the BCCR maintained its benchmark interest rate at 3.25% during the first quarter of 2026.

Regarding the exchange market, the Colón deepened its appreciation process during the first quarter of 2026, reaching an accumulated 6.22% for the year. The new lows were driven by a higher availability of foreign currency in the private exchange market, which, according to the BCCR, was primarily determined by the surplus from companies under special trade regimes.

Furthermore, Costa Rica's credit ratings remained at 'Ba2', 'BB', and 'BB' by Moody's, S&P, and Fitch Ratings, respectively, during the first quarter of the year. Assigned outlooks also remained unchanged: Stable for the first two and Positive for Fitch.

#### **4.3.2. El Salvador**

In the last quarter of 2025, El Salvador grew by 3.80% annually, accumulating 3.90% for the year. The acceleration in growth compared to the previous year (2.59%) was driven by the momentum in the construction sector, which grew by 24.41%. Regarding the most recent economic performance figures, the Volume Index of Economic Activity (IVAE) for January and February was published, showing annual increases of 5.05% and 4.27%.

In terms of prices, annual inflation reached 1.47% in March, increasing compared to the end of 2025 (0.91%). The main categories driving the annual inflation upward were food and non-alcoholic beverages, and restaurants and hotels; however, monthly variations already reflect the pressure from rising fuel prices.

Lastly, regarding credit ratings, Moody's changed the outlook on its 'B3' rating from stable to positive, based on expectations of sustained fiscal consolidation, stronger liquidity reserves, and lower financing needs, which would gradually improve El Salvador's fiscal and credit indicators. Meanwhile, S&P and Fitch Ratings maintained their ratings at 'B-'.

#### **4.3.3. Honduras**

Honduras recorded an annual growth of 2.87% in the last quarter of 2025, closing the year with a performance of 3.75%, which represents an acceleration compared to its 2024 behavior (3.63%). The annual performance was driven by the financial intermediation sector (11.26%). Additionally, the Monthly Economic Activity Indices (IMAE) for January and February showed annual growth of 2.88% and 3.70%, respectively, similar to the average economic growth of the last decade (3.38%).

Annual inflation in Honduras was 3.94% in March, within the Central Bank's (BCH) target range (4% +/- 1pp) and below the 2025 closing level (4.98%). Despite this reduction, monthly variations already reflect the pressure from rising fuel prices.

In terms of monetary policy, the BCH maintained the benchmark rate at 5.75% during the first quarter of the year.

Regarding the exchange market, the Lempira closed the first quarter with a year-to-date devaluation of 0.43%, extending the exchange rate adjustment within the framework of the agreement with the International Monetary Fund.

In terms of credit ratings, Honduras kept its risk ratings and outlooks unchanged during the first quarter of the year at 'B1' and 'BB-' by Moody's and S&P, respectively.

#### **4.3.4. Panamá**

Panama grew by 4.75% in the last quarter of 2025. The full-year result was a growth of 4.35%, higher than the 2.75% recorded the previous year. The annual performance was primarily driven by the transportation sector (14.47%).

Regarding more recent economic activity data, the Monthly Economic Activity Index (IMAE) for January and February was published with annual variations of 4.07% and 4.08%, respectively, similar to the growth pace seen in December (4.03%).

Annual inflation in Panama was 0.79% in March, higher than the 0.37% reported in December 2025. The higher inflation in March can be mainly attributed to the international increase in oil prices.

Lastly, neither Panama's credit rating nor its outlook saw changes during the first quarter of this year. Ratings remained at 'Baa3' with a negative outlook by Moody's, 'BBB-' with a stable outlook by S&P, and 'BB+' with a stable outlook by Fitch Ratings.

## 5. DAVIPLATA

During the quarter, the average daily balance of low-amount deposits stood at COP 1.2 trillion, representing a 7.2% growth compared to the previous quarter and 29.2% year-over-year. Meanwhile, the loan portfolio reached COP 142.8 billion, growing 23.6% for the quarter and 624.0% year-over-year, primarily driven by the momentum in nanocredit disbursements, in line with the strategy to strengthen the credit vertical under the new neobank model.

Quarterly revenues totaled approximately 68.1 billion pesos, showing a 7.4% increase compared to the fourth quarter of the previous year, as a result of higher income from nanocredits, transactional fees, and FTPs<sup>2</sup> (Funds Transfer Pricing).

Monetary transactions performed during the quarter amounted to over 213 million, growing 0.6% for the quarter and 25.0% annually. Furthermore, the total value of purchases made through the platform during the quarter was 4.6 trillion, decreasing 8.5% for the quarter and growing 7.2% compared to the previous year.

## 6. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT (ESG)

Total sustainable loans closed at COP 33.9 trillion, representing 16.8% of the total loan portfolio. This amount integrates the operations of Banco Davivienda in Colombia and Central America, along with DAVIbank in Colombia, and is composed of: social loans (COP 24.0 trillion, 70.8%), green loans (COP 9.7 trillion, 28.7%), and sustainable loans (COP 0.19 trillion, 0.5%).

Within the social portfolio, financing for Social Wellbeing and Financial Inclusion stands out with COP 19.2 trillion, with a high concentration in activities related to inclusion and economic development, focused on social interest housing (VIS), VIS for Women, and credit access for underserved populations. Regarding the green portfolio, there is a high participation in the categories of Sustainable Infrastructure and Construction (COP 4.7 trillion), Sustainable Agricultural Development (COP 1.5 trillion), and Sustainable Energy (COP 2.1 trillion).

In the specific case of Banco Davivienda, the consolidated portfolio closed at COP 31.3 trillion, representing 18% of the Bank's total loans, an increase of 2.2% compared to the previous quarter and 22.7% year-over-year. The green portfolio showed a variation of 3.5% over the last quarter and 7.2% compared to the same period last year (March 2025). This growth is largely explained by the increase in the portfolio destined for sustainable infrastructure and construction initiatives, as well as low-emission mobility and transportation. Meanwhile, Banco Davivienda's social portfolio increased by 1.7% for the quarter and 30.5% compared to March of the previous year. Most of this portfolio was concentrated in Social Wellbeing and Financial Inclusion initiatives, including financing for VIS, financing for women-led SMEs, financing for underserved populations through microcredit, and financing for health and education service providers. The remaining portfolio balance corresponds to sustainability-linked loans (0.2 trillion).

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<sup>2</sup> Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) refers to the income generated by Daviplata as a result of transferring its deposits to Davivienda for funding purposes.

For DAVIbank Colombia, the sustainable portfolio closed at COP 2.6 trillion. Its green portfolio represented 37.6% (COP 973.2 billion) of its sustainable financing, while the social portfolio accounted for 62.4% (COP 1.6 trillion) of the total sustainable portfolio.

Total sustainable funding for Davivienda Group reached a balance of COP 7.6 trillion, representing a negative variation of 10.6% year-over-year and 1.3% compared to the previous period; this behavior is primarily due to the exchange rate appreciation.

During the first quarter, Banco Davivienda completed the allocation of proceeds from the Biodiversity Bond issuance, earmarking COP 210.5 billion for financing productive activities and client projects that contribute to biodiversity conservation. The main sectors financed were: agro-industrial, public utilities, industrial, and textiles.

Additionally, Davivienda El Salvador received the second disbursement of USD 60 million from the loan signed in 2025 with IDB Invest, which has a total value of USD 120 million. These funds will continue to strengthen credit access for small and medium-sized enterprises and boost the financing of sustainable projects in the country.

In compliance with the instructions of External Circular 031 of 2021, Davivienda Group reports that there were no material changes to its practices, processes, policies, and indicators implemented regarding social and environmental matters, including climate-related issues, during the period from January to March 2026.

Regarding double materiality, the Group reports no material changes to the topics established and declared in its 2025 year-end report, which was presented in March 2026. Furthermore, there are no material changes to its climate strategy report under the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, as this is an annual exercise.

Additionally, Davivienda Group has selected Banco Davivienda as the subsidiary for which it will present indicators from the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) regarding the management of social and environmental criteria, including climate change:

<p><b>Generation of financial inclusion and capacity</b></p>	<p><b>FN-CB-240a.1</b>  <i>(1) Number and (2) amount of qualified loans for programs designed to promote small business and community development.</i></p> <p>(1) Number of outstanding obligations: 101,803                  (2) Amount: COP \$6,099,016,043,423</p> <p><b>FN-CB-240a.2</b>  <i>(1) Number and (2) amount of non-performing and past due loans qualified for programs designed to promote small businesses and community development</i></p> <p>Past due ratio &gt; 30 days:                  Number of loans: 11,427                  Amount: COP \$821,323,357,568</p> <p>Non-performing loans ratio &gt; 90 days:                  Number of loans: 9,742                  Amount: COP \$681,139,026,261</p> <p>(Information on small and medium-sized companies with sales up to COP 20,000,000,000 per year)</p>
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	<p><b>FN-CB-240a.3</b>  <b>Number of cost-free retail current accounts provided to previously unbanked or underbanked customers</b></p> <p>11,808,825 cost-free current and savings accounts. This figure includes previously unbanked or underbanked customers who, after having limited access to the financial system, have been onboarded and further engaged by Banco Davivienda.</p> <p><b>FN-CB-240a.4</b>  <b>Number of participants in financial education initiatives for unbanked, underbanked, or underserved customers.</b></p> <p>Young customers reached with financial education content: 587,604  Individuals reached through financial education initiatives within the financial inclusion framework (DaviPlata): 2,460,905  Beneficiaries of government subsidies: 215,475  Non-customers reached with financial education content: 8,945</p>
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Regarding Corporate Governance during the first quarter, on February 27, 2026, Davivienda Group informed the market that its Panamanian subsidiary, Davivienda Global S.A., completed a capital investment in Rojo Re. Limited for an amount of USD 120,000. This investment was materialized through the subscription of all shares issued by Rojo Re., a company whose corporate purpose includes insurance and reinsurance activities.

On March 26, 2026, Davivienda Group held its General Shareholders' Meeting, where the following key proposals were unanimously approved:

- Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025, including their respective notes.
- Profit Distribution Proposal: From the 2025 fiscal year profits, a total amount of COP 480,008,942,402.04 was approved for dividend payments, corresponding to COP 792.81 per share.
- An increase in occasional reserves at the disposal of the Assembly in the amount of COP 488,053,861,991.59 from the 2025 fiscal year profits.
- The Davivienda Group S.A. 2025 Annual Report, which incorporates: (i) the management report, (ii) the report on ESG and Climate practices, (iii) the Corporate Governance report, and (iv) the year-end report.

Aside from the aforementioned situations, during the first quarter of 2026, there were no material changes in Corporate Governance matters that affect or modify the Year-End Periodic Report / Annual Report regarding the Corporate Governance chapter.

## 7. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

### 7.1. Main Figures and Ratios

The following section presents a summary of Davivienda Group's Consolidated Financial Statements as of March 2026.

#### Statement of Financial Position

(COP Billion)

Assets	4Q25	1Q26	% Chg Q/Q
Cash and Interbank Funds	27,706	24,620	-11.1
Net Investments	29,237	32,877	12.4
Gross Loan Portfolio	198,762	202,266	1.8
Loan Loss Reserves	-7,385	-7,663	-3.8

Other Assets	15,364	16,176	5.3
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>263,684</b>	<b>268,276</b>	<b>1.7</b>

### Liabilities

Repos and Interbank Liabilities	8,156	7,340	-10.0
Demand Deposits	94,130	96,717	2.7
Term Deposits	97,509	101,410	4.0
Bonds	12,764	12,346	-3.3
Credits	16,144	15,850	-1.8
Other Liabilities	13,015	12,920	-0.7
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>241,717</b>	<b>246,582</b>	<b>2.0</b>

### Equity

Non-controlling Interest	952	1,055	10.7
Equity	21,014	20,639	-1.8
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>21,967</b>	<b>21,694</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>263,684</b>	<b>268,276</b>	<b>1.7</b>

### Income Statement

(COP Billion)	4Q25	1Q26	% Chg. Q/Q
Interest Income	5,053	6,602	30.6
Financial Expenses	2,842	3,491	22.8
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Net Provision Expenses	659	1,080	63.9
<b>Net Interest Margin</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>30.9</b>
Exchange and Derivatives	329	142	-56.9
Non Financial Income	1,458	978	-32.9
Operating Expenses	1,961	2,612	33.2
<b>Result before taxes</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>-60.9</b>
Income Tax	413	234	-43.3
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>-68.4</b>

### Annualized Quarter

	1Q26
NIM	5.42%
NIM FX+D	5.67%
Cost of Risk	2.14%
Cost-to-Income	57.7% <sup>3</sup>
Cost-to-Assets	3.60% <sup>3</sup>
ROAE	8.39% <sup>3</sup>
ROAA	0.81% <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Annualized quarterly indicators, excluding non-recurring effects and amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year.

## 7.2. Statement of Financial Position

### 7.2.1. Assets

<b>Assets</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>		
<b>Billion COP</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Cash and Interbank Funds	27,706	24,620	-11.1
Net Investment	29,237	32,877	12.4
Gross Loans Portfolio	198,762	202,266	1.8
Loan Loss Reserves	-7,385	-7,663	3.8
Other Assets	15,364	16,176	5.3
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>263,684</b>	<b>268,276</b>	<b>1.7</b>

#### Q/Q Performance:

Total assets at the end of the quarter reached COP 268.3 trillion, a 1.7% increase compared to the previous quarter. This growth is mainly explained by the expansion of the investment portfolio and the commercial and mortgage loan portfolios.

Cash and interbank funds totaled COP 24.6 trillion, representing an 11.1% decrease compared to the previous quarter. This was primarily due to a base effect from 4Q25, when temporary excess liquidity was built up in anticipation of the BNS operations integration process.

The Davivienda Group investment portfolio reached a balance of COP 32.9 trillion, growing 12.4% during the quarter, mainly driven by increased positions in trading portfolios.

Gross loans closed at COP 202.3 trillion, up 1.8% from the previous quarter, as a result of positive momentum in both Colombia (+2.5%) and Central America (+2.3% in USD).

The allowance for loan losses (provisions) stood at COP 7.7 trillion, growing 3.8% compared to the previous quarter, reflecting coverage management across all portfolios.

Finally, other assets totaled COP 16.2 trillion, increasing 5.3% during the quarter, explained by the growth of derivatives in Colombia due to an increase in hedging instruments and a higher balance of accounts receivable.

### 7.2.2. Gross Loans

<b>Gross Loans Portfolio</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>		
<b>Billion COP</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Commercial	86,720	89,518	3.2
Consumer	52,514	52,419	-0.2
Mortgage	59,529	60,330	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,762</b>	<b>202,266</b>	<b>1.8</b>

### Q/Q Performance:

Gross loans closed the quarter at COP 202.3 trillion, recording a 1.8% increase compared to the previous quarter.

The commercial portfolio closed at COP 89.5 billion, showing 3.2% growth over the previous quarter (+4.2% in Colombia and +2.7% in Central America). This performance was primarily driven by higher disbursement momentum in sectors such as energy and hydrocarbons, trade, and services.

The consumer portfolio closed at COP 52.4 trillion, decreasing slightly as a result of the exchange rate impact. In Colombia, the portfolio remained relatively stable (+0.4%), while in Central America it increased (+1.1%), mainly in Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Meanwhile, the mortgage portfolio closed at COP 60.3 trillion, recording a 1.3% variation compared to the previous quarter (+1.7% in Colombia and +2.9% in Central America). This performance was primarily driven by the strong results in the non-subsidized (Residential) segment.

### 7.2.3. Funding Sources

Funding Sources Billion COP	% Chg.		
	4Q25	1Q26	Q/Q
Demand deposits	94,130	96,717	2.7
Term deposits	97,509	101,410	4.0
Bonds	12,764	12,346	-3.3
Credits	16,144	15,850	-1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,547</b>	<b>226,322</b>	<b>2.6</b>

### Q/Q Performance:

Funding sources closed at COP 226.3 trillion, recording a 2.6% increase compared to the previous quarter, driven by the natural growth of liabilities to support business expansion.

Demand deposits reached a balance of COP 96.7 trillion, recording a 2.7% variation compared to the previous quarter, explained by an increase in checking accounts from government and institutional clients.

Meanwhile, time deposits closed at COP 101.4 trillion, showing a 4.0% variation over the previous quarter, driven by higher inflows from the government and institutional segments in Colombia, partially offset by a decrease in the retail and institutional segments in Central America as part of the liquidity normalization process following the integration.

Bonds closed the quarter with a balance of COP 12.3 trillion, recording a 3.3% decrease compared to the previous quarter, due to bond maturities and the appreciation of the peso against the dollar.

Loans with entities (bank loans) closed the quarter at COP 15.9 trillion, a 1.8% decrease compared to the previous quarter, explained by a reduction in foreign currency loans and the appreciation of the peso in Colombia.

The gross loans-to-funding ratio stood at 89.3%, a decrease of 75 basis points compared to the previous quarter's 90.1%.

### 7.2.4. Equity and Regulatory Capital

<b>Equity</b>			<b>% Chg.</b>
<b>Billion COP</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Non-controlling Interest	952	1,055	10.7
Shareholders equity	21,014	20,639	-1.8
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>21,967</b>	<b>21,694</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

<b>Capitalization</b>			<b>% Chg.</b>
<b>(Billion COP)</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Tangible Common Equity	19,767	19,582	-0.9%
Tangible Assets	261,484	266,164	1.8%
<b>Capitalization</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>

#### Q/Q Performance:

Total equity closed 1Q26 at COP 21.7 trillion, recording a 1.2% decrease compared to the previous quarter, driven by dividend distributions and partially offset by the quarter's net income.

The capitalization ratio stood at 7.4% at the end of March 2026. This level reflects the holding company's equity strength and its ability to support the balance sheet structure. In this regard, Davivienda Group maintains healthy capitalization levels that support the development of its operations and its financial position.

#### Solvency Status of Banco Davivienda Consolidated:

<b>Total Regulatory Capital and Risk</b>				<b>% Chg.</b>	
<b>Weighted Assets</b>				<b>Q/Q</b>	<b>Y/Y</b>
<b>(Billion COP)</b>	<b>1Q25</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>		
<b>Equity</b>	<b>16,154</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>19,128</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
Common Equity Tier I Capital (CET1)	14,322	17,091	17,400	1.8%	21.5%
Additional Tier I Capital (AT1)	2,144	1,891	1,872	-1.0%	-12.7%
Tier II Capital	3,558	4,742	4,347	-8.3%	22.2%
<b>Total Regulatory Capital</b>	<b>20,024</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>23,620</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
Credit RWAs	110,897	131,077	130,181	-0.7%	17.4%
Market Value at Risk * 100/9	3,979	1,911	2,156	12.8%	-45.8%
Operational Value at Risk *100/9	13,287	14,046	13,285	-5.4%	0.0%
<b>Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>128,164</b>	<b>147,034</b>	<b>145,622</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>
<b>CET1 Ratio</b>	<b>11.18%</b>	<b>11.62%</b>	<b>11.95%</b>	<b>32 pbs</b>	<b>77 pbs</b>
<b>Tier I Ratio</b>	<b>12.85%</b>	<b>12.91%</b>	<b>13.23%</b>	<b>32 pbs</b>	<b>39 pbs</b>
<b>Total Capital Adequacy Ratio</b>	<b>15.62%</b>	<b>16.13%</b>	<b>16.22%</b>	<b>9 pbs</b>	<b>60 pbs</b>
<b>Leverage Ratio</b>	<b>8.14%</b>	<b>7.88%</b>	<b>7.85%</b>	<b>-3 pbs</b>	<b>-29 pbs</b>

#### Q/Q Performance:

Banco Davivienda's consolidated shareholders' equity stood at COP 19.1 trillion as of March 2026, increasing 1.5% compared to the previous quarter, driven by 1Q26 net income.

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio for the consolidated Banco Davivienda closed at 11.95%, increasing 32 basis points compared to the previous quarter, as a result of the equity increase, as well as lower credit and operational risk-weighted assets (RWA).

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital decreased by 1.0% during the quarter as a result of the appreciation of the Colombian peso against the U.S. dollar. Meanwhile, Tier 2 capital showed an 8.3% decrease during the quarter, mainly explained by the change in the weighting of subordinated instruments and the exchange rate effect.

The total solvency ratio stood at 16.22% as of March 2026, 9 basis points higher than in 4Q25.

#### Y/Y Performance:

Compared to the previous year, consolidated shareholders' equity increased by 18.4%, driven by (i) the increase in non-controlling interest due to Davivienda Group and the IFC joining as shareholders of Holding Davivienda Internacional, and (ii) the fiscal year's net income.

The Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio increased by 77 basis points year-over-year, as a result of the aforementioned increase in shareholders' equity.

The total solvency ratio increased by 60 basis points compared to that reported in 1Q25, in line with the equity strengthening described above and the issuance of a USD 500 million Tier II subordinated bond in July 2025.

### 7.3. Income Statement

Income Statement (Billion COP)	Quarterly Figures		% Chg.
	4Q25	1Q26	Q/Q
Interest Income	5,053	6,602	30.6
<b>Loan Income</b>	<b>4,633</b>	<b>5,943</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Commercial	1,777	2,389	34.4
Consumer	1,640	2,035	24.1
Mortgage	1,216	1,518	24.9
<b>Investment Income</b>	281	500	78.0
<b>Other Income</b>	139	159	14.3
<b>Financial Expenses</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Demand Deposits	483	691	42.8
Term Deposits	1,687	2,071	22.8
Credits	242	263	8.3
Bonds	236	261	10.9
Other Expenses	194	205	5.8
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>40.7</b>
Net Provision Expenses	659	1,080	63.9
<b>Net Interest Margin</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>30.9</b>
Exchange and Derivatives	329	142	-56.9
<b>Non Financial Income</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>-32.9</b>
Fee Income	671	814	21.3
Other Net Income and Expenses	787	165	-79.1
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>33.2</b>
Personnel Expenses	764	993	30.1
Operation Expenses	827	879	6.2
Other Expenses	370	740	99.7

Result Before Taxes	1,377	539	-60.9
Income Tax	413	234	-43.3
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>-68.4</b>

### 7.3.1. Net Profit

#### Q/Q Performance:

Net income for 1Q26 stood at COP 305 billion, decreasing compared to the previous quarter as a result of: (i) a base effect from 4Q25, when approximately COP 575 billion in non-recurring income was recognized related to the acquisition of BNS operations under favorable conditions (bargain purchase), (ii) the recognition of wealth tax expenses applicable to Colombian entities amounting to approximately COP 280 billion, (iii) higher provision expenses following an unusually low quarter, and (iv) lower results from exchange rates and derivatives due to the appreciation of the Costa Rican colón.

The annualized quarterly Return on Average Equity (ROAE) stood at 8.39%<sup>4</sup>. Excluding the full effect of the wealth tax, the annualized quarterly ROAE would have been 10.72%.

### 7.3.2. Net Interest Income

<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>		
Billion COP	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Loan Income	4,633	5,943	28.3
Investments and Interbank Income	420	659	56.9
<b>Financial Income</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Financial Expenses	2,842	3,491	22.8
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>3,111</b>	<b>40.7</b>
FX Changes, Derivatives	329	142	-56.9
<b>NII + FX&amp;D</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>28.1</b>

#### **NIM**

<b>Annualized Quarter</b>	<b>1Q26</b>
NIM	5.42%
NIM + FX&D	5.67%

#### Q/Q Performance:

Net Interest Income (NII), including results from exchange rates and derivatives, closed at COP 3.25 trillion, representing a 28.1% increase compared to the previous quarter. This was mainly driven by higher financial income, which exceeded the increase in financial expenses and the decrease in results from exchange rates and derivatives.

Loan interest income closed at COP 5.9 trillion, an increase of 28.3% compared to the previous quarter, primarily explained by: (i) two additional months of income from the integrated operations, (ii) the repricing of the commercial portfolio, which is mostly floating-rate indexed, and (iii) growth in mortgage portfolio income due to new disbursements and the repricing of the UVR-indexed portfolio.

<sup>4</sup> Annualized quarterly ROAE, excluding non-recurring effects and amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year.

Meanwhile, investment and interbank income closed at COP 659 billion, increasing 56.9% compared to the previous quarter, mainly explained by: (i) two additional months of integrated operations, and (ii) higher accruals resulting from the TES curve valuation, a higher fixed-income investment portfolio balance, and hedging strategies.

Financial expenses closed at COP 3.5 trillion, a 22.8% increase compared to the previous quarter, primarily due to: (i) two additional months of integrated operations and (ii) the increase in benchmark interest rates.

The annualized quarterly NIM stood at 5.42%, while the NIM including exchange rates and derivatives reached 5.67%.

### 7.3.3. Provision Expenses

<b>Provision Expenses</b> (Billion COP)	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>% Chg.</b> <b>Q/Q</b>
Provision for credit losses	1,116	1,659	48.7
Loan Recoveries	457	579	26.8
<b>Net Provision Expenses</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>63.9</b>

Recoveries include net proceeds from loan portfolio sales.

<b>Cost of Risk</b>	
<b>Annualized Quarter</b>	<b>1Q26</b>
CoR	2.14%

#### Q/Q Performance:

Provision expense, net of recoveries, closed at COP 1.08 trillion, increasing 63.9% compared to the previous quarter. This is primarily explained by: i) two additional months of integrated operations and ii) the normalization of expenses relative to the previous quarter, which had incorporated the effect of the provisioning model alignment for the Panama operation, as well as lower provision requirements at Davivienda.

The annualized quarterly cost of risk stood at 2.14%.

### 7.3.4. Non Financial Income

<b>Non Financial Income</b> Billion COP	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>% Chg.</b> <b>Q/Q</b>
Fee Income	671	814	21.3
Other Net Income and Expenses	787	165	-79.1
<b>Non Financial Income</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>-32.9</b>

#### Q/Q Performance:

Non-interest income closed at COP 978 billion, decreasing 32.9% compared to the previous quarter.

Fee income increased 21.3% compared to the previous quarter, primarily explained by: (i) two additional months of integrated operations, (ii) an increase in fees associated with collection services and insurance sales, and (iii) positive results from cash management fees, particularly at DAVIbank.

Meanwhile, net other income and expenses closed at COP 165 billion, a 79.1% decrease compared to the previous quarter. This was due to the base effect from 4Q25, when non-recurring income from the BNS transaction was

recognized, stemming from the bargain purchase of operations.

### 7.3.5. Operating Expenses

<b>Operating Expenses</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>		
Billion COP	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Personnel Expenses	764	993	30.1
Operating Expenses and Others	1,198	1,618	35.1
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>33.2</b>

#### **Cost-to-Income**

<b>Annualized Quarter</b>	<b>1Q26<sup>5</sup></b>
Cost-to-Income	57.7%
Cost-to-Assets	3.60%

#### Q/Q Performance:

Operating expenses closed at COP 2.61 trillion, increasing 33.2% compared to the previous quarter, explained by: (i) two additional months of integrated operations and (ii) the recognition of the wealth tax expense in Colombia.

Personnel expenses closed at COP 993 billion, a 30.1% increase compared to the previous quarter, driven by: (i) two additional months of integrated operations and (ii) the 2026 annual salary and social benefits increase.

Meanwhile, other operating expenses closed at COP 1.62 trillion, increasing 35.1%, primarily explained by: (i) two additional months of integrated operations and (ii) the recognition of the wealth tax expense in Colombia of approximately COP 280 billion.

The annualized quarterly Cost-to-Income stood at 57.7%<sup>6</sup>. Excluding the full effect of the wealth tax, the annualized quarterly efficiency ratio would have been 55.5%.

### 7.3.6. Taxes

<b>Income Tax</b>	<b>% Chg.</b>		
Quarter	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Tax	413	234	-43.3

#### Q/Q Performance:

Income tax stood at COP 234 billion, a 43.3% decrease compared to the previous quarter, explained by the lower pre-tax income reported during the period.

<sup>5</sup> Annualized quarterly indicators, excluding non-recurring effects and amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year..

<sup>6</sup> Annualized quarterly Cost-to-Income, excluding non-recurring effects and amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year.

## 8. INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL RESULTS

### 8.1. Statement of Financial Position

<b>Statement of Financial Position</b>			
<b>(COP Billion)</b>			
<b>Assets</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>% Chg. Q/Q</b>
Cash and Interbank Funds	49	48	-0.6
Net Investments	22,336	22,601	1.2
Debt Instruments	374	389	4.2
Equity Instrument	21,962	22,212	1.1
Other Assets	76	100	31.6
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>22,461</b>	<b>22,750</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>			
Accounts Payable	3	21	> 100
Bonds	0	0	0.0
Credits	0	0	0.0
Other Liabilities	8	490	> 100
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>&gt; 100</b>
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>22,450</b>	<b>22,238</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>22,461</b>	<b>22,750</b>	<b>1.3</b>

#### 8.1.1. Assets

At the close of 1Q26, Davivienda Group recorded total assets of COP 22.7 trillion in its individual financial statements.

The asset structure is primarily composed of investments, which total COP 22.6 trillion. Of this amount, COP 22.2 trillion corresponds to equity instruments, reflecting the shareholdings that the holding company maintains in its subsidiaries.

This composition reflects Davivienda Group's nature as a holding company, whose primary source of value is concentrated in the equity stakes it holds in the companies that comprise the Group.

#### 8.1.2. Liabilities and Equity

On the liabilities side, the company recorded COP 511 billion, an increase of more than 100% compared to the previous quarter, due to the recognition of accounts payable related to dividends declared at the Shareholders' Meeting amounting to COP 480 billion, and the wealth tax.

Consequently, equity amounted to COP 22.2 trillion, decreasing as a result of dividend distributions, the exchange rate effect, and a lower value from the equity method due to the decrease in subsidiaries' equity caused by the wealth tax.

Overall, these individual financial statements demonstrate that Davivienda Group operates as a non-operating holding company, whose primary function is the ownership, administration, and strategic management of the Group's shareholdings, supporting the consolidation of operations and the execution of the regional strategy.

## 8.2. Income Statement

<b>Income Statement</b> (COP Billion)	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>% Chg.</b> <b>Q/Q</b>
Interest Income	5	17	> 100
Interest Expenses and Other	2	0	-100.0
Income from investments accounted for under the equity method	962	521	-45.9
<b>Total Net Income</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>-44.3</b>
<b>Total general and administrative expenses</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79.0</b>
Net foreign exchange result	7	-2	< -100
<b>Result before taxes</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>-45.9</b>
Income Tax	3	6	> 100
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>-46.4</b>

Financial interest income amounted to COP 17 billion, driven by the higher valuation of debt securities.

The investment income from subsidiaries valued through the equity method was COP 521 billion, decreasing during the quarter as a result of lower profits from subsidiaries due to the recognition of the wealth tax in Colombia and lower results from exchange rates and derivatives in Central America.

On the other hand, operating expenses amounted to COP 15 billion, primarily corresponding to operating costs associated with the holding company's corporate structure.

Net foreign exchange difference at the close of 1Q26 was a negative COP 2 billion.

As a result, pre-tax income stood at COP 521 billion. After recognizing income tax of COP 6 billion, the net income for the period amounted to COP 515 billion.

## 9. RISK MANAGEMENT

Davivienda Group's comprehensive risk management constitutes a cross-cutting component of our business strategy, designed to ensure the Group's institutional stability and responsible growth. Our management architecture is based on a governance model in which the holding company acts as the guiding entity responsible for establishing the general guidelines and strategic frameworks that steer the Group's direction under the corporate principles of Grupo Empresarial Bolívar, ensuring consistency in the risk culture and efficient capital allocation across all business lines. This section provides an in-depth analysis of the management of material risks, as well as those that showed a significant variation during the period.

### 9.1. Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of losses arising from fluctuations in macroeconomic and market variables, such as interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates, among others, to which the investment portfolios of the Issuer's companies are exposed, and which may directly affect their financial statements. Likewise, the liabilities of the different companies are referenced to various interest rates and currencies, whose fluctuations may affect the value of these obligations.

As of March 31, 2026, the international economic landscape has been shaped by the persistence and intensification of geopolitical conflicts in strategic regions, causing supply chain disruptions and volatility in commodity prices. In this context, the U.S. dollar has strengthened as a safe-haven asset, exerting pressure on local exchange rates and global capital flows. This environment generated episodes of market volatility and significant fluctuations in the prices of financial assets.

In Colombia, the period was marked by a moderation in growth expectations. At the fiscal level, concerns persisted regarding the fulfillment of revenue targets and the rigidity of public spending, which limited investor confidence in local assets. Annual inflation at the end of March 2026 stood at 5.56%, reflecting downward resistance due to the impact of minimum wage adjustments. Given this persistent inflationary outlook, the Banco de la República has shifted its monetary policy cycle; following the gradual cuts of the previous year, the Board of Directors decided in its recent meetings to implement significant interest rate hikes, bringing the Monetary Policy Rate to 11.25%.

Consequently, throughout 2026, a general depreciation in the capital markets was observed, which unfavorably impacted the performance of structural investment portfolios that lack active management by the trading desk. However, the Companies implemented market risk mitigation strategies through portfolio rebalancing and the use of derivative financial instruments, in line with applicable regulations and approved internal policies.

Davivienda Group is not subject to the oversight of any supervisory authority in Panama or Colombia. However, it is part of the Grupo Bolívar Financial Conglomerate, which is supervised by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia (SFC), and is subject to its control regarding its activities as a securities issuer in the Colombian Stock Market.

Specifically, Davivienda Group participates through its investment portfolio in the capital markets, the money market, and the foreign exchange market. The managed portfolios consist of a series of assets that diversify income sources and assumed risks, which are framed within a series of limits and early warnings aimed at maintaining the balance sheet's risk profile and the risk/return ratio.

Given that market risk management is based on the recognition of the business models defined for investment portfolio administration, two major mandates are established for Davivienda Group and all its component companies: i) structural management: investments whose purpose is associated with financial intermediation, balance sheet market risk management, and the need for liquid asset backing in the financial intermediation process; and ii) trading management: investments whose purpose is to maximize profits generated by the Treasury through the buying and selling of financial instruments.

Based on these business models, fields of action are established for their administration through limits, alerts, and risk policies that reflect risk appetite, market depth, and the objective of each business line.

Davivienda Group's consolidated portfolio closed the quarter with a position of COP 31.8 trillion. The following is the portfolio information by business model and accounting classification:

<b>Business Model</b>			<b>Q/Q</b>
<b>(COP Billion)</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Trading</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>&gt; 100%</b>
<b>Structural</b>	<b>25,114</b>	<b>25,051</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Liquidity Reserve	19,517	19,480	-0.2%
Balance Sheet Management	5,597	5,571	-0.5%
<b>Total Portfolio</b>	<b>28,192</b>	<b>31,839</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

<b>Accounting Classification</b>			<b>Q/Q</b>
<b>(COP Billion)</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>%</b>
Fair value through profit or loss	5,492	9,105	65.8%
Fair value through other comprehensive income	16,398	16,034	-2.2%
Amortized Cost	6,302	6,700	6.3%

**Total Portfolio****28,192 31,839 12.9%**

The investment portfolio is concentrated in structural positions (78.7%) that seek to generate sustainable profits over time, consistent with balance sheet risk management and the business plan. Consequently, the portfolio maintains a conservative risk profile with a low risk appetite, given that its primary purpose is the management of the company's risks. Notwithstanding the above, the trading line has a less conservative risk profile, yet its risk exposure remains consistent with the business size and its expected return. To determine the size of market risk exposure, the criteria used include the portfolio's risk/return ratio, the risk profile defined by the Board, the impact of a stress scenario (an unexpected but probable event) on its performance, and the impact on key indicators and the company's overall results.

Consistent with the conservative profile of the investment portfolios and their structural management purpose, the Group's portfolio has maintained a duration of less than 2.5.

The Group's Value at Risk (VaR) measurement is conducted using the standard model for the measurement, control, and management of market risk defined by the Financial Superintendency of Colombia, focusing on capital consumption and allocation. According to this model, the Value at Risk for the Group's investment portfolio has performed as follows:

<b>VaR</b> <b>(% of the Portfolio)</b>	<b>Davivienda Group Cons.</b>		
	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>
Interest Rate	0.55%	0.67%	0.12%
Exchange Rate	0.03%	0.04%	0.01%
Shares	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Mutual Funds	0.11%	0.11%	0.00%
<b>VaR</b>	<b>0.70%</b>	<b>0.83%</b>	<b>0.13%</b>

The movement in VaR was the result of an increase in debt security investments, which led to an increase in the interest rate module for the period. This behavior stems from both structural investments under the balance sheet management model and specific trading strategies, where portfolios are composed according to market expectations.

**9.2. Credit Risk**

Following the integration of Scotiabank's operations and its transition to DAVIbank S.A., the Credit Risk Vice Presidency consolidated a corporate framework aimed at the standardization of criteria and regional exposure levels. As of the end of March 2026, management continues to operate under three strategic pillars: Davivienda Colombia, DAVIbank Colombia, and the consolidated Central American operations. This framework ensures operational independence and strict local regulatory compliance, while maintaining a uniform and robust risk governance across all jurisdictions.

**9.2.1. Loans by Stages and Write offs**

<b>Portfolio</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>(Billion COP)</b>
Commercial	88.97%	5.65%	5.39%	89,518
Consumer	91.27%	5.75%	2.98%	52,419
Mortgage	93.51%	3.60%	2.90%	60,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.92%</b>	<b>5.06%</b>	<b>4.02%</b>	<b>202,266</b>

Write-offs (Billion COP)	Quarterly Figures		% Chg.
	4Q25	1Q26	Q/Q
Total write-offs	1,051	694	-33.9

### 9.2.2. PDL

PDL	4Q25	1Q26
Commercial	3.95%	3.77%
Consumer	2.89%	2.97%
Mortgage	4.20%	4.06%
<b>Total (90)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.75%</b>	<b>3.65%</b>
Mortgage (120)	3.56%	3.47%
<b>Total (120)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.55%</b>	<b>3.47%</b>

Total > 90: (Mortgage > 90 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

Total > 120: (Mortgage > 120 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

### Q/Q Performance:

The commercial portfolio quality ratio decreased by 18 basis points compared to the previous quarter, driven by active portfolio management leading to lower roll rates, better origination, and balance growth.

The consumer portfolio quality ratio increased by 8 basis points compared to the previous quarter, due to the natural maturation of recent vintages and a shift in the macroeconomic environment characterized by persistent inflation levels and rising interest rates.

Meanwhile, the 90-day mortgage quality ratio decreased by 14 basis points compared to the previous quarter, resulting from stronger performance in the origination of this portfolio, as well as positive collection dynamics.

As a result, the total consolidated quality ratio (over 90 days) closed at 3.65%, a decrease of 10 bps.

Finally, charge-offs for the first quarter of 2026 totaled COP 694 billion.

### 9.2.3. Coverage

Coverage	4Q25	1Q26
Commercial	96.4%	103.0%
Consumer	201.7%	200.8%
Mortgage	40.6%	43.3%
<b>Total Coverage</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>103.8%</b>
Coverage + Collaterals	4Q25	1Q26
Commercial	136.7%	144.1%
Consumer	209.6%	208.8%
Mortgage	135.2%	140.3%
<b>Coverage + Collaterals</b>	<b>151.1%</b>	<b>156.5%</b>

### Q/Q Performance:

The coverage ratio stood at 103.8% at the end of the quarter, reflecting robust coverage levels across the integrated operations. Compared to the previous quarter, it increased by 4.6 percentage points, following efforts to strengthen provision levels and the improvement in non-performing loan (NPL) levels, particularly in the commercial and mortgage segments.

The coverage ratio including collateral stood at 156.5% at the close of the quarter. This indicator provides a more accurate view of credit risk exposure by incorporating the guarantees backing the obligations.

### Credit Risk Management

At the end of the first quarter of 2026, consolidated total loans reached COP 202.3 trillion. Of this total, 61.14% corresponds to Banco Davivienda Colombia, 24.98% to international subsidiaries, and the remaining 13.88% to DAVIbank Colombia.

In Colombia, Davivienda recorded profitable expansion accompanied by a sustained improvement in portfolio quality. The consumer portfolio grew 6.8% annually (0.81% quarterly), with 91.6% concentrated in Stage 1 and a reduction in impairment levels. The commercial portfolio led growth with a 16.9% annual increase (4.3% quarterly), leveraged by high-profile corporate clients, especially in the energy and government sectors, complemented by successful mitigation strategies in challenging sectors such as retail and agriculture. Likewise, the mortgage segment grew 11.5% annually (2.5% quarterly) under favorable market dynamics and efficient origination policies that improved portfolio quality, placing Stage 1 at 92.8% and decreasing the share of Stage 2 and Stage 3 assets to 4.0% and 3.2%, respectively.

In the Central American subsidiaries, during the first quarter of 2026, growth in local currency was driven by Corporate Banking in Panama and Mortgages across all four countries—a trend present since 2025 and aligned with the Bank's appetite. Portfolio quality improved across the different loan classes, with the most significant improvement in Mortgages, particularly in Davivienda Costa Rica and Honduras.

At the close of March 2026, DAVIbank Colombia consolidated a balance of COP 28.1 trillion within the Group's balance sheet, with a loan mix led by Consumer (45%), followed by Commercial (34%), and Mortgages (21%). Quality indicators reflect solidity, with 89.27% of assets in Stage 1 and a controlled Stage 3 exposure (3.55%). Strategic management is focused on achieving operational synergies and the preventive strengthening of the portfolio amid the macroeconomic environment.

### 9.3. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

In the normal course of its operations, Davivienda is exposed to Banking Book Interest Rate Risk (IRRBB). This risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates may affect the value of the Bank's assets and liabilities that are not intended for trading purposes.

IRRBB is monitored and controlled through various metrics, including the sensitivity of Economic Value of Equity ( $\Delta EVE$ ) and the sensitivity of Net Interest Income ( $\Delta NII$ ), using standard methodologies established by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia as well as internal models.

Davivienda Group maintains a structural position that is sensitive to scenarios of rising interest rates. However, thanks to active management of repricing gaps and hedging strategies, exposure to interest rate risk remained during the period under analysis within the approved risk appetite levels, consistently below the 15% threshold of total Tier 1 capital. This compliance confirms that the Group does not present an atypical exposure under the standards of the Basel Committee and local regulation, maintaining a strong capital base capable of absorbing market volatility.

#### 9.4. Other Risk Management Systems

Other risks<sup>7</sup> to which Davivienda Group is exposed did not present material variations or exposure levels during the first quarter of 2026 that could foreseeably affect the normal course of business.

Regarding liquidity risk, Davivienda Group companies maintain sufficient liquid asset reserves, consistent with their conservative risk profile, to withstand material short-term liquidity stress events. Additionally, they maintain metrics and mechanisms to ensure an appropriate balance between structural assets and stable funding over the long term.

#### 10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no additional subsequent events in the Bank's individual and consolidated financial statements between the close of the reported quarter and the date of transmission and publication of the financial information.

#### 11. CURRENT ISSUANCES

Davivienda Group was incorporated in 2025 as the holding company of the Group, with the objective of centralizing ownership of the businesses and optimizing capital management on a consolidated basis. On October 28, an offer directed to the shareholders of Banco Davivienda was launched, structured as a Davivienda Group share issuance payable in kind on a 1:1 basis with Banco Davivienda shares. This process closed on November 19 with the allocation of 18,933 common shares and 111,761,710 preferred shares of Davivienda Group, reaching an acceptance level of 95.5% of the offer. As a result, Davivienda Group consolidated, directly and indirectly, 98.9% of the share capital of Banco Davivienda, its main operating asset.

Subsequently, on December 1st, 2025, Davivienda Group successfully completed the integration of the operations of The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS) in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama. As consideration for this contribution, the holding company issued 65,357,739 common shares and 57,682,043 preferred shares to Scotia Colombia Holdings Inc., a subsidiary of BNS. Following this transaction, Davivienda Group's outstanding share capital reached 605,452,684 shares, of which BNS held 20.32% as of year-end, establishing a new and solid ownership structure for the regional holding company.

Davivienda Group participates in the equity market of the Colombian Stock Exchange (Bolsa de Valores de Colombia – BVC) through the listing of its preferred shares, which represent 28% of its total outstanding shares and amount to 169,443,753 shares. Davivienda Group began official trading on November 21st, 2025, under the ticker PFDVIGRP. The issuer is also represented through a relevant participation in major equity indices, including MSCI Colcap, Horizon Colombia Select S&P (HCOLSEL), and Global X MSCI Colombia (COLO).

The preferred shares of Banco Davivienda (PFDVAVNDA) continued to be listed and traded independently, reflecting their own financial fundamentals. This new corporate architecture provides the Group with greater scalability, efficiency, and a robust platform to strengthen its growth trajectory as a relevant multi-Latin American financial player.

Since its listing on November 21, 2025, under the ticker symbol PFDVIGRP and with a subscription price of COP 29,700, Davivienda Group's stock has shown stable trading dynamics, aligned with the conditions of the Colombian stock market and the consolidation process of the Group's new corporate structure.

As of March 31, 2026, the security recorded a closing price of COP 26,040, with a low of COP 22,600, a high of COP 33,000, and an average price of COP 28,619 since its listing. This performance reflects adequate price discovery and the market's gradual incorporation of relevant information, within a context of monitoring Davivienda Group's financial and strategic evolution.

<sup>7</sup> Strategic risk, operational risk, and money laundering and terrorism financing (ML/TF) risk.

In average terms, the stock shows an average daily trading volume (ADTV) of approximately COP 3.2 billion, suggesting that liquidity has successfully transitioned from PFDAVNDA to PFDAVIGRP.

### 11.1. Share PFDAVIGRP

Type of Security	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Shares Outstanding	Total Shares Outstanding	Stock Exchange
Common Shares	650,000,000	436,008,931	605,452,684	Non-listed
Preferred Shares		169,443,753		BVC

Stock Information	1Q25*	4Q25	1Q26	% Chg.	
				Q/Q	Y/Y
Total Shares	487,670,413	605,452,684	605,452,684	0.0	24.2
Total Common Shares	371,069,401	436,008,931	436,008,931	0.0	17.5
Total Preferred Shares	116,601,012	169,443,753	169,443,753	0.0	45.3
Preferred Share Closing Price COP	20,500	28,300	26,040	-8.0	27.0
Preferred Share Closing Price USD	4.9	7.5	7.1	-5.5	45.5
Market Capitalization (Bn COP)	9,997	17,134	15,766	-8.0	57.7
Market Capitalization (Bn USD)	2.4	4.6	4.3	-5.5	80.6
Earnings per Share (EPS) COP	1,002	3,406	3,430	0.7	> 100
Earnings per Share (EPS) USD	0.24	0.91	0.94	3.4	> 100
Price to Earnings Ratio (P/E) (x)	20.5	8.3	7.6	-8.6	-62.9
Dividends Per Share COP	0	0	793	>100	>100
Book Value Per Share COP	32,710	34,708	34,089	-1.8	4.2
Price to Book Value (P/BV) (x)	0.63	0.82	0.76	-6.3	21.9

\*1Q25 figures correspond to Banco Davivienda's preferred share (PFDAVNDA), used as the reference for comparison, as it previously represented the share that consolidated Davivienda's businesses prior to Davivienda Group's establishment.

## 12. GLOSSARY

- Book Value per Share (BV) COP** = (Consolidated Equity - Non-controlling Interest) / Total Shares.
- CDE Loans:** This refers to the rating assigned to clients under the methodology of the Superintendency of Finance (SFC), where the CDE portfolios represent clients with the highest level of impairment.
- Core Inflation:** A measure of inflation that excludes volatile components such as food and energy, allowing for the identification of underlying price trends in the economy.
- Cost of Risk (12 months)** = Provision Expenses (12 Months) / Gross Loans.
- Cost of Risk (Annualized Quarter)** = Provision Expenses (Quarter) x 4 / Gross Loans.
- Cost-to-income** = Operating Expenses / (Net Interest Income + Non-Financial Income + FX&D).
- Coverage:** Loan Loss Provisions / Past due Loans over 90 days.
- Coverage + Collaterals:** Loan Loss Reserve + Collateral Value / Portfolio over 90 days. The value of the collaterals corresponds to the value of the collaterals covering each credit in the portfolio over 90 days, applying haircuts according to the type of collateral in each case.
- Earnings per Share (EPS) COP** = (Accumulated Net Profits (12 months)) / Total Shares.
- Earnings per Share (EPS) USD** = (Accumulated Net Profits (12 months)) / Exchange Rate as of the

- close of the Current Reported Quarter) / Total Shares.
11. **Gross Loans / Funding Sources** = Gross Loan Portfolio / (Demand Deposits + Term Deposits + Credits with Entities + Bonds).
  12. **Integrated Operations:** Refers to the operations integrated in Costa Rica and Panama following the closing of the transaction with BNS. In Costa Rica, these operations continue to operate in parallel under the DAVIbank brand, while in Panama the assets and liabilities were acquired by Davivienda Panamá.
  13. **Market Capitalization (Bn COP)** = Total Shares \* Preferred Share Closing Price.
  14. **Market Capitalization (Bn USD)** = (Total Shares \* Preferred Share Closing Price) / Exchange Rate as of the close of the Current Reported Quarter.
  15. **Market Risk:** Refers to the possibility of incurring losses associated with the decrease in the value of portfolios due to changes in the price of financial instruments in which positions are held on or off the balance sheet. It is also understood as uncertainty about the future value of an investment, and its management consists of identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks derived from fluctuations in various risk factors, including interest rates, exchange rates, prices, indexes, and other factors to which the entity's activity is exposed.
  16. **NIM (12 months)** = Net Interest Income (12 months) / Average Interest Earning Assets (5 quarters).
  17. **NIM (FX&D) (12 months)** = (Accumulated Gross Financial Margin (12 months) + Accumulated Exchanges and Derivatives (12 months)) / Average Interest Earning Assets (5 Quarters).
  18. **NIM (Annualized Quarter)** = Gross Financial Margin (Quarter) x 4 / Average Interest Earning Assets (2 Quarters).
  19. **NIM (FX&D) (Annualized Quarter)** = ((Gross Financial Margin (Quarter) + Exchanges and Derivatives (Quarter)) x 4) / Interest Earning Assets (2 Quarters).
  20. **Non Financial Income Ratio** = Total Non Financial Income / (Gross Financial Income + Non Financial Income + Exchange and Derivative Income).
  21. **PDL > 90** = Past due Loans over 90 days / Gross Loan Portfolio.
  22. **Mortgage (120)** = Past due Mortgage Loans over 120 days / Mortgage Loan Portfolio.
  23. **Preferred Share Closing Price USD** = Preferred Share Closing Price COP / Exchange Rate as of the close of the Current Reported Quarter.
  24. **Price to Book Value (P/BV) (x)** = Preferred Share Closing Price / Book Value per Share (BV) COP.
  25. **Price / Earnings per Share (P/E)** = Preferred Share Closing Price / Earnings per Share (EPS) COP.
  26. **ROAA (Annualized Quarter)** = (Net Profits (Quarter) x 4) / Average Assets (2 Quarters).
  27. **ROAA (12 months)** = Net Profits (12 months) / Average Assets (5 Quarters).
  28. **ROAE (Annualized Quarter)** = (Net Profits (Quarter) x 4) / Average Equity (2 Quarters).
  29. **ROAE (12 months)** = Net Profits (12 months) / Average Equity (5 Quarters).
  30. **Total PDL > 120** = (Mortgage Loans over 120 days + Commercial Loans over 90 days + Consumer Loans over 90 days) / Gross Loan Portfolio.
  31. **Underbanked:** Individuals or segments of the population who, although they have access to at least one formal financial product or service, use it in a limited or insufficient manner to fully meet their financial needs.
  32. **VaR:** Value at Risk (VaR) is a measure used to estimate the potential loss amount that a portfolio could experience due to price movements affecting its valuation over a specified time horizon, at a certain probability level. The VaR is calculated according to the methodology defined by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia, through Annex I of Chapter XXI of the Basic Accounting and Financial Circular. It corresponds to a parametric VaR model under stress conditions, aiming to allocate capital for market risk

## 1Q26 EARNINGS CONFERENCE CALL

Davivienda Group is pleased to invite you to participate in the first quarter 2026 earnings conference call. The conference call will be held on May 15th at 8:00 am COT / 9:00 am EST. Please visit the following [link](#) to register.

### 13. APPENDICES

#### 13.1. Banco Davivienda Consolidated

Total assets reached COP 228.5 trillion, increasing 1.8% during the quarter as a result of growth in investments and the loan portfolio. Compared to the previous year, assets increased 20.3%.

Gross loans closed at COP 174.2 trillion, growing 2.0% compared to the previous quarter. This variation is mainly explained by the Colombian operation, due to positive disbursement dynamics in the commercial and mortgage segments. Year-over-year, it increased 21.3%, primarily driven by the new loan balances from the integrated operations, along with the performance of all portfolios throughout the year, partially offset by the effect of the peso's appreciation against the dollar.

Funding sources totaled COP 195.4 trillion, increasing 2.0% compared to the previous quarter, explained by the natural growth of liabilities to support business expansion. During the year, funding sources increased 18.7%, driven by the balances incorporated with the integration of operations in Panama and Costa Rica.

Consolidated shareholders' equity stood at COP 19.1 trillion as of March 2026, increasing 1.5% compared to the previous quarter, driven by 1Q26 net income. Compared to the previous year, consolidated equity increased 18.4%, explained by: (i) the increase in non-controlling interest due to Davivienda Group and the IFC joining as shareholders of Holding Davivienda Internacional, and (ii) the fiscal year's net income.

The positive performance of credit risk indicators is noteworthy. The consolidated total 90-day non-performing loan (NPL) ratio closed at 3.75%, decreasing 4 basis points during the quarter and 67 basis points year-over-year. Meanwhile, the coverage ratio closed 1Q26 at 97.3%, an increase of 306 bps compared to 4Q25 and 1,063 bps during the year.

Net income for 1Q26 closed at COP 283 billion, representing a 45.3% decrease compared to the previous quarter, as a result of: (i) the base effect from 4Q25, when approximately COP 145 billion in non-recurring income was reported following the bargain purchase of BNS operations, (ii) the recognition of the government-mandated wealth tax expense in Colombia, amounting to nearly COP 225 billion in higher operating expenses, and (iii) the appreciation of the Costa Rican colón and the Colombian peso, which resulted in lower income from exchange rates and derivatives.

As a result, the ROAE for the quarter stood at 9.52%<sup>8</sup>. Excluding the effect of the wealth tax expense, the ROAE would have been 10.70%.

#### Statement of Financial Position

COP Billion	% Chg.				
Assets	1Q25	4Q25	1Q26	Q/Q	Y/Y
Cash and Interbank Funds	17,926	24,927	22,035	-11.6	22.9
Net Investments	23,599	22,814	26,064	14.2	10.4
Gross Loans Portfolio	143,586	170,791	174,200	2.0	21.3
Loan Loss Reserves	-5,498	-6,100	-6,359	4.3	15.7
Other Assets	10,262	12,066	12,530	3.8	22.1
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>189,875</b>	<b>224,498</b>	<b>228,469</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Repos and Interbank Liabilities	3,040	3,958	4,945	24.9	62.7
Demand Deposits	66,286	81,245	83,239	2.5	25.6

<sup>8</sup> Annualized quarterly ROAE, amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year.

Term Deposits	72,420	81,685	84,586	3.6	16.8
Bonds	10,639	12,330	11,907	-3.4	11.9
Credits	15,345	16,357	15,710	-4.0	2.4
Other Liabilities	5,991	10,077	8,954	-11.1	49.5
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>173,721</b>	<b>205,652</b>	<b>209,341</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>

**Equity**

Non-controlling Interest	203	2,489	2,595	4.2	> 100
Shareholders Equity	15,952	16,357	16,533	1.1	3.6
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>16,154</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>19,128</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>189,875</b>	<b>224,498</b>	<b>228,469</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>

<b>Income Statement</b>	<b>Quarterly Figures</b>			<b>% Chg.</b>	
	<b>1Q25</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>Q/Q</b>	<b>Y/Y</b>
COP Billion					
Interest Income	4,888	4,724	5,502	16.5	12.6
Financial Expenses	2,618	2,643	2,821	6.8	7.8
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Net Provision Expenses	864	602	817	35.7	-5.4
<b>Net Interest Margin</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Exchange and Derivatives	67	291	4	-98.8	-94.7
Non Financial Income	620	812	715	-12.0	15.2
Operating Expenses	1,612	1,799	2,096	16.5	30.0
<b>Result before taxes</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>-38.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Income Tax	191	266	203	-23.9	6.2
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>-45.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>

**Annualized Quarter**

<b>Main Ratios</b>	<b>1Q26</b>
NIM	5.50%
NIM FX+D	5.50%
Cost of Risk	1.88%
Cost-to-Income	57.25% <sup>9</sup>
Cost-to-Assets	3.40% <sup>9</sup>
ROAE	9.52% <sup>9</sup>
ROAA	0.80% <sup>9</sup>

<b>PDL</b>	<b>1Q25</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>
Commercial	4.14%	3.92%	3.92%
Consumer	3.92%	3.09%	3.14%
Mortgage	5.25%	4.11%	3.95%
<b>Total (90)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4.42%</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	<b>3.75%</b>
Mortgage (120)	4.52%	3.48%	3.36%
<b>Total (120)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4.20%</b>	<b>3.59%</b>	<b>3.57%</b>

Total > 90: (Mortgage > 90 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

Total > 120: (Mortgage > 120 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

<sup>9</sup> Annualized quarterly indicators, amortizing the wealth tax throughout the year.

<b>Coverage</b>	<b>1Q25</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>
Commercial	103.6%	98.5%	101.0%
Consumer	143.2%	178.6%	179.5%
Mortgage	31.4%	40.9%	44.1%
<b>Total Coverage</b>	<b>86.7%</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>97.3%</b>

### 13.2. DAVIbank Colombia

The figures presented below are subject to the following considerations: the statement of financial position presents all assets, liabilities, and equity of DAVIbank Colombia (formerly Scotiabank Colpatría) and its local subsidiaries, without eliminations. The statement of profit and loss includes: for 4Q25, results corresponding only to the month of December, as the transaction closed on December 1, 2025; for 1Q26, full three-month results. Consequently, the periods presented below are not fully comparable.

Total assets reached approximately COP 41 trillion, remaining stable during the quarter.

Loan portfolio totaled COP 29.3 trillion, representing a 1.0% decrease compared to the previous quarter, primarily explained by client prepayments in the commercial portfolio.

The investment portfolio reached COP 6.8 trillion at the close of 1Q26, representing a 6.1% growth compared to the end of the previous quarter, driven by portfolio valuation.

Regarding liabilities, they closed at COP 38.7 trillion, remaining stable compared to the close of the previous quarter.

Liabilities are mostly composed of deposits. Time deposits (CDs) increased by 6.3% compared to the previous quarter, mainly in the retail segment, while demand deposits increased by 5.8%, driven by checking accounts in the commercial segment.

Equity stood at COP 2.4 trillion, decreasing as a result of the wealth tax charge.

Net income for the quarter was COP 28 billion.

Compared to the previous quarter, variations are primarily explained by the aforementioned comparability effect.

Overall, there is a positive performance in the margin, resulting from a portfolio with a high share of consumer loans within the total mix, as well as a positive performance in investment income due to higher accruals in the current rate environment and hedging positions. Additionally, there has been improved performance in the loan portfolio, coupled with active portfolio management and higher recoveries. Fee income reflects positive results from the cash management business.

#### Statement of Financial Position

(COP Billion)

<b>Assets</b>	<b>4Q25</b>	<b>1Q26</b>	<b>% Chg. Q/Q</b>
Cash and Interbank Funds	2,804	2,775	-1.0
Net Investments	6,423	6,813	6.1
Gross Loans Portfolio	29,655	29,349	-1.0
Loan Loss Reserves	-1,285	-1,304	-1.5
Other Assets	3,397	3,434	1.1
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>40,994</b>	<b>41,068</b>	<b>0.2</b>

### Liabilities

Repos and Interbank Liabilities	4,198	2,395	-42.9
Demand Deposits	13,010	13,770	5.8
Term Deposits	15,830	16,824	6.3
Bonds	807	828	2.6
Credits	1,472	1,423	-3.3
Other Liabilities	3,222	3,436	6.6
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>38,539</b>	<b>38,675</b>	<b>0.4</b>

### Equity

Non-controlling Interest	0	0	0.0
Equity	2,455	2,392	-2.6
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>	<b>40,994</b>	<b>41,068</b>	<b>0.2</b>

### Income Statement

(COP Billion)	4Q25	1Q26	% Chg. Q/Q
Interest Income	334	1,113	> 100
Financial Expenses	215	699	> 100
Net Interest Income	119	414	> 100
Net Provision Expenses	57	260	> 100
Net Interest Margin	62	154	> 100
Exchange and Derivatives	42	140	> 100
Non Financial Income	203	213	4.9
Operating Expenses	151	456	> 100
Result before taxes	156	51	-67.0
Income Tax	146	23	-84.0
<b>Net Result</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>&gt; 100</b>

PDL	4Q25	1Q26
Commercial	3.55%	2.55%
Consumer	2.26%	2.43%
Mortgage	4.91%	5.06%
<b>Total (90)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.29%</b>	<b>3.03%</b>
Mortgage (120)	4.17%	4.44%
<b>Total (120)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3.13%</b>	<b>2.90%</b>

Total > 90: (Mortgage > 90 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

Total > 120: (Mortgage > 120 days + Commercial > 90 days + Consumer > 90 days) / Gross Loans

Coverage	4Q25	1Q26
Commercial	80.0%	128.8%
Consumer	301.0%	288.2%
Mortgage	38.0%	37.3%
<b>Total Coverage</b>	<b>132.0%</b>	<b>153.3%</b>

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*The information hereby presented is exclusively for informative and illustrative purposes and it is not, nor does it pretend to be, a source for legal or financial assessment of any kind.*

*Certain statements in this document are “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements may relate to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance, and business, including, but not limited to, statements with respect to the adequacy of the allowance for impairment, market risk and the impact of interest rate changes, capital adequacy and liquidity, and the effect of legal proceedings and new accounting standards on our financial condition and results of operations. All statements that are not clearly historical in nature are forward-looking.*

*These forward-looking statements involve certain risks, uncertainties, estimates and assumptions by management. Various factors, some of which are beyond our control, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements.*

*All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information and calculations carried out internally by Davivienda Group as of the date of this conference and, therefore, Davivienda Group assumes no obligation to update or revise any of those forward-looking statements. These cautionary statements should be considered in connection with any written or oral forward-looking statements that we may issue in the future.*

*If one or more of these risks or uncertainties should occur, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected.*

*These financial statements have been prepared following International Financial Reporting Standards and are presented in nominal terms. The resulting statement for the closed quarter on March 31th, 2026 shall not be necessarily indicative of results expected for any other period.*

*Davivienda Group expressly discloses that it does not accept any responsibility derived from i) actions or decisions taken or not taken based on the content of this information; ii) losses resulting from the execution of the proposals or recommendations presented in this document; or iii) any content sourced from third parties.*

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