Banco Agrario de Colombia, S.A.

Full Rating Report

Ratings

Foreign Currency

Long-Term IDR	BBB
Short-Term IDR	F2
Support Rating	2
Support Rating Floor	BBB
Viability Rating	bb

Local Currency

Long-Term IDR	BBB+
Short-Term IDR	F2

Sovereign Risk

Foreign-Currency Long-Term IDR	BBB
Local-Currency Long-Term IDR	BBB+

Outlooks

Foreign-Currency Long-Term IDR	Stable
Local-Currency Long-Term	Stable
Sovereign Foreign-Currency Long-Term IDR	Stable
Sovereign Local-Currency Long-Term IDR	Stable

Financial Data

Banco Agrario de Colombia, S.A.

	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014
Total Assets (USDm)	9,034.1	8,818.3
Total Assets (COPbn)	23,093.1	21,097.4
Total Equity (COPBn)		
Operating profit (COPbn)	390.2	668.8
Published Net Income (COPbn)	183.5	482.8
Operating ROAA (%)	3.48	3.25
Operating ROAE (%)	47.25	38.12
Internal Capital Generation (%)	21.31	24.81
Fitch core Capital/ Weighted Risks (%)	14.93	17.30
Regulatory Capital Ratio (%)	12.69	11.71

June 2015 figures in IFRS, Dec. 31 2014 figures in Colombian GAAP

Related Research

Colombia (May 2015)

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Key Rating Drivers

Strong Support from Colombia: Banco Agrario de Colombia's (Banangrario) ratings reflect the potential support of the Republic of Colombia. In Fitch Ratings' view, the Colombian government has the ability and willingness to provide timely and sufficient support to the bank, if needed. Banagrario is owned by the Colombian government through the Ministry of Finance. It is subject to specific industrial and commercial enterprise regulation and is associated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Key Policy Role: Banangrario is a key instrument for the execution of the government agricultural policy, being the largest funding provider for small and medium sized producers. Banagrario's franchise is strengthened by government subsidies for interest rates and low funding costs. Banagrario is a medium sized bank for the Colombian market, with a market share of 4% of total assets and 3% of total deposits.

Weak Asset Quality: Banagrario's less diversified business model determines higher exposure to specific risks in the agricultural segment, resulting in higher delinquency ratios. Fitch views the ample collateral coverage as a key risk control.

Adequate Capitalization: The bank shows a sound capital base (entirely Tier I). Regulatory capital ratios maintain a satisfactory buffer over regulatory minimums; however, the tangible common equity to tangible assets ratio is below market average and large commercial banks.

Sound Funding Structure: Banagrario's funding is diversified, coming from a balanced mix of its low-cost and diversified deposits and from financial resources from state agencies or government funds. The bank benefits from low-cost funding from FINAGRO, which also provides a proper matching of maturities with the agricultural loan portfolio. Liquidity risk is carefully controlled and adequate liquidity plans are in place.

Risk of Political Influence: Being an integral part of the government and a key economic policy tool, the bank cannot be completely immune from political influence. In Fitch's view Banagrario's corporate governance framework is effective and compliant with the banking system guidelines. However, it is limited by the public nature of the bank and its key role executing the government objectives for the agricultural segment.

Rating Sensitivities

Sovereign Considerations: As a state-owned development bank, the bank's creditworthiness and ratings are directly linked to those of the Republic of Colombia. As such, the bank's ratings should move in line with those of the sovereign.

Improved Asset Quality: A sustained and material increase NPLs that jeopardizes the bank's capital position or buffers over minimum regulatory capital may trigger a downgrade. VR could be upgraded in response to a material improvement in the bank's asset quality.

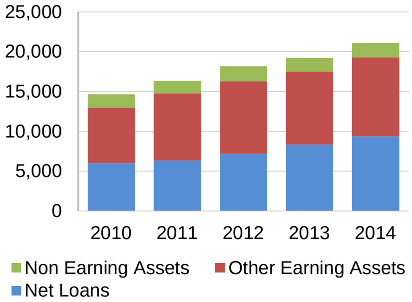
Banagrario's Subsidiaries and Participations

Company	Stake (%)
Fiduciaria de Desarrollo Agropecuario, S,A. (Fiduagraria)	93.60
Fund for Agricultural Financing (FINAGRO)	12.90
CIFIN	4.83
Alimentos Derivados de la Caña, S.A. (ADECAÑA)	0.93

Source: Banco Agrario de Colombia

Assets

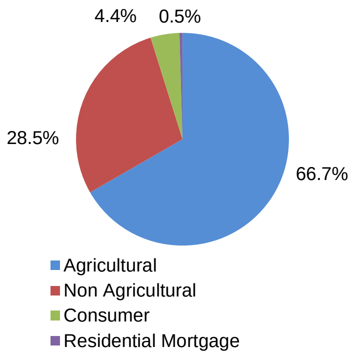
(COPbn, YE Figures)



Source: Banagrario

Loan Portfolio by Economic Sector

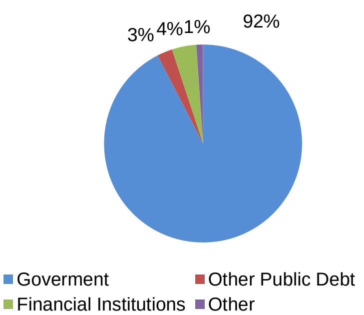
(June 2015)



Source: Banagrario

Investments by Issuer

(December 2015)



Source: Banagrario

Related Criteria

Global Bank Rating Criteria (March 2015)

Operating Environment

Stable Operating Environment Supports Growth and Expansion

Fitch forecasts a deceleration of real GDP growth to 3.0% in 2015 from 4.7% in 2014. Although growth remains stronger than regional and rating peers, weaker domestic demand has contributed to a deceleration in loan growth in 2015. Nevertheless, macroeconomic conditions remain supportive of a healthy banking system. Over the past five years, the banking system's gross loans grew at an annual average rate of 10.7% due to an expansion of the middle class, lower unemployment rates and rising income.

The Colombian banking system is highly concentrated, as three banks account for over 50% of the system's total assets. Despite this concentration, competition is fierce and poised to intensify as smaller players consolidate and challenge the market leaders. Colombia's capital markets have also grown rapidly and are among the largest in the region, with very active institutional investors and a range of issuers. The depth of the financial system is moderate, compared with the region's leading markets, but has been improving and should further develop as the integrated regional market with Peru, Chile and Mexico consolidates.

Regulatory Framework

Colombia's Financial Superintendence is the bank regulator and has enacted regulation to move toward Basel III, tightening capital requirements, demanding capital of a better quality and proactively monitoring loan growth. The recent publication of regulations concerning the use of hybrid capital as secondary capital reflects the government's commitment to update its standards, but the extent of these measures remains unclear. The regulator has begun the process of reviewing its framework for Tier II capital. Colombian regulation has gradually improved, but lags behind the region's best practices.

Under Colombian law, financial statements for all entities have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) since January 2015. While IFRS adoption improves financial disclosure at the consolidated level, unconsolidated financials continue to follow Colombian GAAP. This dual accounting standard will remain in place until 2019 and creates some operational strain on banks, especially on those that also have to consolidate subsidiaries abroad.

Company Profile

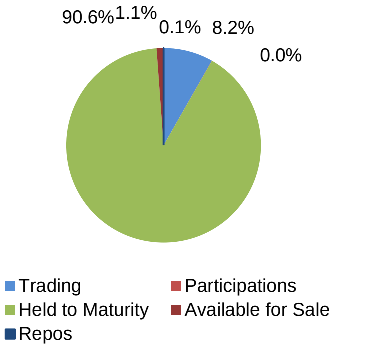
State Owned Bank

Banagrario is owned by the Colombian government through the Ministry of Finance. It is subject to specific industrial and commercial enterprise regulation and is associated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The bank has a key policy role to promote the consistent and sustainable development of agricultural sector. According to its Statute, at least 70% of the bank's loan portfolio will focused on rural, agricultural, cattle breeding, fish farming, forestry, agro-industrial, among others activities. Banagrario has a wide geographic coverage of the Colombian territory with its own network of branches, nonbanking correspondents and ATMs, and with several strategic alliances.

Loan Book Focused on Agricultural Loans

Banagrario is a medium sized bank in the Colombian market, with a market share of 4% of total assets and 3% of total deposits. Banagrario's assets are equally divided between the loan portfolio and the investment portfolio. The investment portfolio is concentrated in government issued debt, and the loan portfolio is focused on the agricultural segment, mainly in small and medium-sized agricultural producers, where bank stands out as the largest funds provider.

Investment Porfolio
(December 2014)



Source: Banagrario

Other sources of income are relevant for the bank and include fees and commissions and valuation of held to maturity investments.

Large Investment Portfolio Compared to Private Banks

For historical reasons, Banagrario's investment portfolio is large (48.6% of total assets). The bank was created in 1999 as a result the failure of the Caja de Crédito Agrario Industrial y Minero, with a very large liability that had to be paid by the government in nine consecutive payments that started in 2003. These payments were gradually transferred to the investment portfolio and invested mainly in government bonds. The high proportion of assets allocated in debt instruments issued by the government tightens the bank's net interest margin, despite the high profitability of its loan portfolio and low funding costs. As of June 2015, the investment portfolio accounts for and 3% of gross interest income and 66% of other operating income from valuation of held to maturity investments.

Management and Strategy

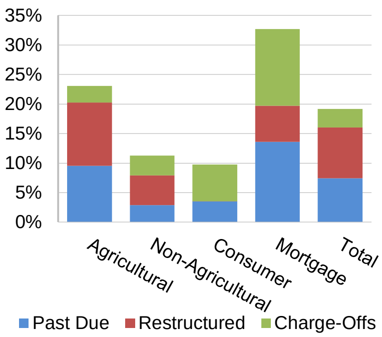
Highly Experienced Management Team

In Fitch's opinion, the management team has relevant experience in its specific sector and a reasonable degree of depth. They have successfully steered the company through its relatively long 16-year existence, obtaining a satisfactory performance despite the risks inherent in the agriculture sector. In Fitch's view, management limitations are the heavy organizational structure of the bank and the higher personnel turnover.

Corporate Governance Limited by Public Nature

In Fitch's view, Banagrario's corporate governance framework is effective and compliant with the banking system guidelines. However, it is limited by the public nature of the bank and its key role executing the government objectives for the agricultural segment. Similar to other state owned banks in the region, cannot be completely exempt from political influence.

Asset Quality
(June 2015)



Source: Banagrario

Banagrario's board of directors has nine members and two alternates. Four of them are appointed for five-year terms by the President of Colombia: The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, The Minister of Finance, a representative of the Government and a Representative of the Majority Shareholder (appointed by the Minister of Finance). There are also five independent appointed for two-year periods. Directors are usually renewed with each presidential election, thus aligning the board's view and the bank's policies and strategy with those of the government.

Consistent Strategy, Challenged Execution

Banagrario's strategy is clearly defined and consistent with its policy role. In Fitch's view, the key strengths of its strategy are its medium term perspective and consistency with the government objectives. Banagrario has demonstrated a good record of execution on their objectives despite some adverse events that affected its performance, related to specific risks in the agricultural segment, changes in the dividends ratio that reduced internal capital generation, and regulatory changes that affect the operating environment or the conditions under which the bank operates.

Risk Appetite

Banagrario maintains adequate underwriting standards and moderate growth; however, the focus on the riskier segment of small and medium sized agricultural producers determines a higher risk profile for the loan portfolio, compared to larger and more diversified commercial banks. A large proportion of Banagrario's clients have irregular cash flows that may be affected by price changes. The higher risk of its main segment explains its high rate of NPLs and restructured loans.

In Fitch's view investment policies maintain an adequate risk profile. The investment portfolio conservative risk profile results in moderate profitability and recurring earnings. The investment portfolio is concentrated in sovereign debt issuances, held to maturity securities, primarily at fixed rate. The term structure of the loan portfolio is well distributed and the average duration is 3.39 years.

The risk framework for investment and management tools for credit risk is appropriate for the segment, strengthened by the policy role of the bank. In Fitch's view, the large proportion of the loan portfolio covered by tangible collateral equivalent to approximately 2.1x outstanding loans mitigates the risk inherent to the agricultural segment. The residential mortgage portfolio is also well collateralized. For small and medium sized producer, a special guarantee is provided by the government through a guarantee fund (FAG), which guarantees a portion of the credit losses depending on the perception of the risk on each client (coverage range of 50% to 100%).

Banagrario's growth is moderate, in line with its capital generation capacity. Growth in the specific segment of the bank is not comparable with market growth and it is directly linked the GDP growth in the agricultural segment. Banagrario´s loan growth potential is high, in view of the high proportion of earning assets put in sovereign debt, and the low banking penetration in the segment.

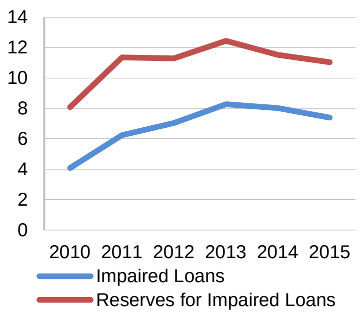
Market risk control models are sound; Colombian regulatory standards are complemented with Banagrario's own models and monitored regularly by an independent risk unit. These controls are based in a Value at Risk (VaR) model for the investment portfolio and several liquidity risk controls. Specific stop loss limits have been set.

Financial Profile

Asset Quality

High Impaired Loan Ratios Weigh on Rating

Asset Quality
(As % of Gross Loans)



Source: Banagrario

Asset Quality

(%)	1H15	2014	2013	2012
Growth of Gross Loans	N.A.	11.21	17.95	12.86
Impaired Loans /Gross Loans	7.4	8.02	8.27	7.03
Reserves For Impaired Loans/Impaired Loans	149.06	143.79	150.32	160.71
Impaired Loans Less Reserves For Impaired Loans/Equity	(22.8)	(19.73)	(22.84)	(19.37)
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	(0.08)	1.03	3.81	2.49

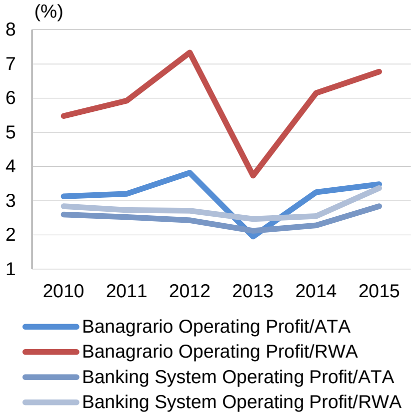
Source: Fitch, with data provided by Banco Agrario de Colombia.

Banagarios's asset quality metrics are weak compared to the Colombian banking system and international peers. Impaired loans ratios are highly sensitive to changes in the agricultural sector. Events such as changes in climate conditions, price reductions, and agricultural strikes can exacerbate delinquency and require rescheduling. As of June 2015, NPL loans accounted for 7.4% of total loans and restructured loans accounted for 9% of total loans. The bank's charge-off ratio is also high compared to international peers.

Banagrario's impaired loans ratio (+30 days) showed a significant improvement over the first semester of 2015 and expects to sustain the favorable trend. Reserves coverage ratios, based on regulatory guidelines, will remain ample, commensurate with the bank's risk exposure. Effective losses are also minimized by high collateral coverage. Obligor concentrations are moderate. As of June 2015, the 20 largest credit exposures by economic group accounted for 12% of total loans, equivalent to 0.75x of the bank's total equity.

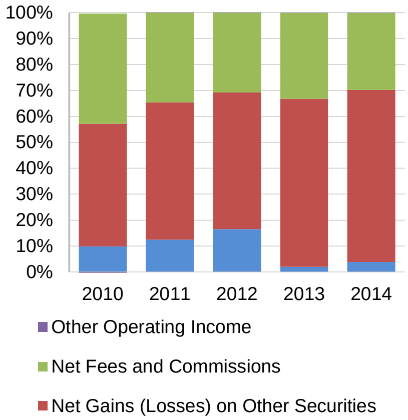
Banangrario's largest past due loans show a moderate concentration, with the 20 largest past due loans accounting for 15% of total past due loans. In Fitch's opinion, the bank's asset quality will remain under pressure due to the turbulent nature of the agricultural sector, the greater maturity of the consumer lending portfolios and moderate obligor concentrations.

Operating Profitability



RWA – Risk Weigthed Assets. ATA – Average total assets. Source: Fitch, Banagrario

Non-Interest Operating Income



Source: Banagrario

Earnings and Profitability

Profitability above the Colombian Market Average

Profitability

(%)	1H15	2014	2013	2012
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	3.53	3.84	4.00	3.44
Non-Interest Expense/Gross Revenues	53.1	51.17	50.55	44.62
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	(2.6)	13.57	48.34	20.56
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	3.48	3.25	1.95	3.82
Operating Profit/Risk-Weighted Assets	6.77	6.15	3.73	7.33
Net Income/Average Equity	22.22	27.52	13.59	32.67

Source: Fitch, with data provided by Banco Agrario de Colombia.

Banagrario's profitability is consistently above the Colombian market average, underpinned by constant asset growth, moderate operating costs and ample income diversification. June 2015 profits also benefit from reduced provision requirements generated by improvements in asset quality. In Fitch's view, Banagrario's profitability is sustainable in the medium term, although it remains vulnerable to changes in asset quality that may increase credit costs.

Despite the high profitability of its main business segment and low funding costs, the bank's net interest margin is below market average, limited by high proportion of assets allocated in debt instruments issued by the government. These assets are held to maturity and contribute to income diversification and profit stability. Non-interest income accounts for 55% of operating income, and held to maturity securities contribute 66% of such income. Other operating income covers operating expenses. Fitch believes that in times of economic volatility, the bank's trading income may suffer a substantial decline, jeopardizing the financial performance of the entity.

The higher proportion of income generated by investments and the lower capital allocations of these assets increases Banagrario's operating profits to risk-weighted assets (RWA) well above market average and similarly rated peers. Fitch expects bank's profitability to remain at about 3.0% of average assets and 6% of RWA, as a result of continued growth of the loan portfolio and recurring income derived from the investment.

Capitalization and Leverage

Adequate Capital Position

Capital

(%)	1H15	2014	2013	2012
Fitch Core Capital/Weighted Risk	14.93	17.3	17.2	18.87
Fitch Eligible Capital/Weighted Risk	14.93	17.3	17.2	18.87
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	7.48	11.53	11.11	13.54
Total Regulatory Capital Ratio	12.59	11.71	13.25	14.64
Internal Capital Generation	21.31	24.81	13.63	28.54

Source: Source: Fitch, with data provided by Banco Agrario de Colombia

Banagrario's capital position is adequate, underpinned by consistent internal capital generation and a lower RWA to total assets ratio (50%). Regulatory capital ratios maintain a satisfactory buffer over regulatory minimums; however, the tangible common equity to tangible assets ratio is below market average and large commercial banks. Banagrario is gradually changing the composition of its assets to include a higher proportion of loans; however, Fitch does not expect significant changes in the RWA to total assets ratio in the medium term.

Banagrario's capital base and is entirely Tier I, and it is not encumbered by goodwill or fixed assets. The conversion to IFRS accounting standards required adjustments it the bank's equity which was reduced by 11% between December 2014 and June 2015, driving a reduction in its Fitch Core Capital ratio to 14.93%. Banagrario's tangible equity to tangible assets is also descending, and the relatively lower level compared with its closest peers is due to the ample treasury assets that the bank has within their balance sheet.

In order to sustain growth, the bank has capitalized an average of 47% of their earnings. In Fitch's view, under the current growth projection, the bank is unlikely to require additional capital injection. Continuous capitalization of profits will suffice to maintain the capital position at its current levels, absent drastic changes in the RWA to total assets ratio. An agreement has been reached to maintain a minimum capitalization of 30% of 2015 profits.

Funding and Liquidity

Intensive Use of Finagro's Funds

Funding

(%)	1H2015	2014	2013	2012
Loans/ Customer Deposits	115.73	131.47	130.43	125.14
Interbank Assets/Interbank Liabilities	0.71	4.8	5.09	0.11
Customer Deposits/Total Funding (Excluding Derivatives)	46.46	43.55	43.07	40.87

Source: Source: Fitch, with data provided by Banco Agrario de Colombia

Banagrario's funding comes from a balanced mix of its low-cost and diversified deposits (46% of total funding that includes mostly savings accounts and current deposits), judicial deposits (24% of total liabilities), and financial resources from state agencies or government funds (28% of total), mainly FINAGRO. Banco Agrario de Colombia benefits from the exclusive management of judicial deposits, which have a low funding cost. In addition, the bank benefits from low-cost funding from FINAGRO, which also provides a proper matching of maturities with the agricultural loan portfolio. Liquidity risk is carefully controlled and adequate liquidity plans are in place. The bank's liquidity levels are stable and adequately support its funding structure. As of June 2015, liquid assets cover 15% of their short-term funding. The bank maintains an adequate gap between assets and liabilities aided by the FINAGRO funds.

Depositor concentration is moderate. Bank's top 20 depositors are comprised mostly of governmental customers (municipalities and departments), accounting for roughly 21% of total customer deposits at June 2015.

Support

Banagrario's ratings reflect the potential support from the Republic of Colombia, whose ratings were affirmed by Fitch to 'BBB/BBB+'; for further details on Fitch's latest action on Colombia's sovereign ratings. In Fitch's opinion, Banagrario is has a clear policy role and is an integral and key part of the government's economic policy toward the agricultural sector. Hence, support from the government should be forthcoming, if needed, which underpins the fact that Banagrario's IDRs are aligned to the sovereign's.

The ability of support is reflected in the Republic of Colombia's ratings and underpins the bank's support rating of '2' and support rating floor of 'BBB'. Please refer to the summary overlay for details.

Banco Agrario de Colombia S.A.

	30 Jun 2015			31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2012	31 Dec 2011
	6 Months - Interim	6 Months - Interim	Year End	Year End	Year End	Year End
	USDm	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn
	Not Disclosed	Not Disclosed	Not Disclosed	Not Disclosed	Not Disclosed	Not Disclosed
Income Statement						
1. Interest Income on Loans	210.5	538.1	979.5	929.6	831.3	684.6
2. Other Interest Income	2.4	6.1	13.6	15.2	4.6	5.5
3. Dividend Income	3.4	8.7	24.3	13.4	5.7	14.2
4. Gross Interest and Dividend Income	216.3	552.9	1,017.4	958.2	841.6	704.3
5. Interest Expense on Customer Deposits	33.7	86.2	124.8	98.8	78.0	70.9
6. Other Interest Expense	42.3	108.1	175.4	182.3	209.7	125.2
7. Total Interest Expense	76.0	194.3	300.2	281.1	287.7	196.1
8. Net Interest Income	140.3	358.6	717.2	677.1	553.9	508.2
9. Net Gains (Losses) on Trading and Derivatives	3.0	7.6	33.0	15.0	157.5	104.9
10. Net Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	125.2	320.1	575.9	487.80	502.90	447.30
11. Net Gains (Losses) on Assets at FV through Income Statement	6.8	17.3	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12. Net Insurance Income	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13. Net Fees and Commissions	44.6	114.1	257.2	249.7	294.2	291.5
14. Other Operating Income	(2.7)	(6.9)	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.1
15. Total Non-Interest Operating Income	176.9	452.2	867.5	753.5	954.9	843.8
16. Personnel Expenses	51.4	131.3	261.0	259.9	227.3	194.9
17. Other Operating Expenses	117.0	299.2	549.9	463.2	446.0	388.3
18. Total Non-Interest Expenses	168.4	430.5	810.9	723.1	673.3	583.2
19. Equity-accounted Profit/ Loss - Operating	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
20. Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	148.8	380.3	773.8	707.5	835.5	768.8
21. Loan Impairment Charge	(1.6)	(4.1)	103.5	333.1	185.3	257.6
22. Securities and Other Credit Impairment Charges	(2.3)	(5.8)	1.5	8.9	(13.5)	16.4
23. Operating Profit	152.6	390.2	668.8	365.5	663.7	494.8
24. Equity-accounted Profit/ Loss - Non-operating	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25. Non-recurring Income	3.3	8.5	57.7	60.1	64.6	41.2
26. Non-recurring Expense	1.4	3.6	19.1	33.0	29.1	22.5
27. Change in Fair Value of Own Debt	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
28. Other Non-operating Income and Expenses	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
29. Pre-tax Profit	154.6	395.1	707.4	392.6	699.2	513.5
30. Tax expense	82.8	211.6	224.6	156.3	192.2	128.8
31. Profit/Loss from Discontinued Operations	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
32. Net Income	71.8	183.5	482.8	236.3	507.0	384.7
33. Change in Value of AFS Investments	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.7)
34. Revaluation of Fixed Assets	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
35. Currency Translation Differences	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
36. Remaining OCI Gains/(losses)	n.a.	n.a.	7.8	(3.7)	23.5	1.2
37. Fitch Comprehensive Income	71.8	183.5	490.6	232.6	530.5	384.2
38. Memo: Profit Allocation to Non-controlling Interests	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
39. Memo: Net Income after Allocation to Non-controlling Interests	71.8	183.5	482.8	236.3	507.0	384.7
40. Memo: Common Dividends Relating to the Period	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	275.0	166.6
41. Memo: Preferred Dividends Related to the Period	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		USD1 = COP2556.21000	USD1 = COP2392.46000	USD1 = COP1922.56000	USD1 = COP1771.54000	USD1 = COP1942.70000

Banco Agrario de Colombia S.A.

	30 Jun 2015		31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2012	31 Dec 2011
	6 Months - Interim	6 Months - Interim	Year End	Year End	Year End	Year End
	USDm	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn
Balance Sheet						
Assets						
A. Loans						
1. Residential Mortgage Loans	14.1	36.1	37.4	40.1	44.2	49.3
2. Other Mortgage Loans	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Other Consumer/ Retail Loans	246.7	630.5	489.3	281.7	215.2	211.6
4. Corporate & Commercial Loans	2,010.9	5,140.4	4,867.2	4,320.8	3,844.4	3,845.2
5. Other Loans	1,993.7	5,096.3	5,184.0	4,868.9	3,960.5	3,039.1
6. Less: Reserves for Impaired Loans	470.6	1,202.9	1,219.2	1,182.9	910.9	811.6
7. Net Loans	3,794.8	9,700.4	9,358.7	8,328.6	7,153.4	6,333.6
8. Gross Loans	4,265.4	10,903.3	10,577.9	9,511.5	8,064.3	7,145.2
9. Memo: Impaired Loans included above	315.7	807.0	847.9	786.9	566.8	445.7
10. Memo: Loans at Fair Value included above	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
B. Other Earning Assets						
1. Loans and Advances to Banks	15.6	40.0	268.5	276.8	6.0	46.0
2. Reverse Repos and Cash Collateral	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Trading Securities and at FV through Income	503.3	1,286.6	788.6	1,398.6	1,595.5	1,904.3
4. Derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
5. Available for Sale Securities	48.0	122.7	146.2	122.7	115.9	110.0
6. Held to Maturity Securities	3,821.7	9,769.0	8,753.0	7,375.5	7,385.3	6,387.8
7. Equity Investments in Associates	17.5	44.7	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8. Other Securities	(0.1)	(0.2)	(25.0)	(17.0)	(13.4)	(28.6)
9. Total Securities	4,390.4	11,222.8	9,663.1	8,880.2	9,083.3	8,373.5
10. Memo: Government Securities included Above	3,598.3	9,197.9	8,923.8	8,485.0	8,582.9	8,035.3
11. Memo: Total Securities Pledged	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12. Investments in Property	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13. Insurance Assets	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
14. Other Earning Assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
15. Total Earning Assets	8,200.9	20,963.2	19,290.3	17,485.6	16,242.7	14,753.1
C. Non-Earning Assets						
1. Cash and Due From Banks	583.8	1,492.3	1,302.7	1,239.4	1,371.4	1,058.3
2. Memo: Mandatory Reserves included above	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Foreclosed Real Estate	1.5	3.8	9.2	9.6	2.4	1.1
4. Fixed Assets	57.7	147.5	154.6	148.3	149.0	123.5
5. Goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Other Intangibles	3.2	8.2	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7. Current Tax Assets	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8. Deferred Tax Assets	3.1	7.9	11.4	49.5	68.1	89.6
9. Discontinued Operations	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
10. Other Assets	183.9	470.2	329.2	268.8	362.2	310.4
11. Total Assets	9,034.1	23,093.1	21,097.4	19,201.2	18,195.8	16,336.0

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	30 Jun 2015		31 Dec 2014	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2012	31 Dec 2011
	6 Months - Interim	6 Months - Interim	Year End	Year End	Year End	Year End
	USDm	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn	COPbn
Liabilities and Equity						
D. Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
1. Customer Deposits - Current	772.8	1,975.5	1,914.5	1,956.1	1,978.4	1,363.1
2. Customer Deposits - Savings	2,322.7	5,937.4	5,251.3	4,666.5	4,078.6	4,156.6
3. Customer Deposits - Term	590.2	1,508.7	879.8	669.7	387.3	407.9
4. Total Customer Deposits	3,685.8	9,421.6	8,045.6	7,292.3	6,444.3	5,927.6
5. Deposits from Banks	2,215.5	5,663.4	5,595.7	5,439.3	5,220.9	4,697.0
6. Repos and Cash Collateral	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	313.2	127.5
7. Commercial Paper and Short-term Borrowings	2,032.3	5,195.0	4,832.0	4,198.9	3,787.9	3,595.9
8. Total Money Market and Short-term Funding	7,933.6	20,280.0	18,473.3	16,930.5	15,766.3	14,348.0
9. Senior Unsecured Debt (original maturity > 1 year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Subordinated Borrowing	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
11. Covered Bonds	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
12. Other Long-term Funding	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
13. Total LT Funding (original maturity > 1 year)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14. Derivatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15. Trading Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
16. Total Funding	7,933.6	20,280.0	18,473.3	16,930.5	15,766.3	14,348.0
E. Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities						
1. Fair Value Portion of Debt	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2. Credit impairment reserves	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Reserves for Pensions and Other	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4. Current Tax Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Deferred Tax Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
6. Other Deferred Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7. Discontinued Operations	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8. Insurance Liabilities	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9. Other Liabilities	421.3	1,077.0	677.8	536.6	653.0	575.4
10. Total Liabilities	8,354.9	21,357.0	19,151.1	17,467.1	16,419.3	14,923.4
F. Hybrid Capital						
1. Pref. Shares and Hybrid Capital accounted for as Debt	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Pref. Shares and Hybrid Capital accounted for as Equity	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
G. Equity						
1. Common Equity	675.2	1,726.0	1,848.2	1,643.8	1,682.5	1,342.1
2. Non-controlling Interest	n.a.	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Securities Revaluation Reserves	4.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Fixed Asset Revaluations and Other Accumulated OCI	n.a.	n.a.	98.1	90.3	94.0	70.5
6. Total Equity	679.2	1,736.1	1,946.3	1,734.1	1,776.5	1,412.6
7. Total Liabilities and Equity	9,034.1	23,093.1	21,097.4	19,201.2	18,195.8	16,336.0
8. Memo: Fitch Core Capital	679.2	1,736.1	1,882.0	1,684.6	1,708.4	1,323.0
9. Memo: Fitch Eligible Capital	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exchange rate	USD1 = COP2556.21000		USD1 = COP2392.46000	USD1 = COP1922.56000	USD1 = COP1771.54000	USD1 = COP1942.70000

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	30 Jun 2015 6 Months - Interim	31 Dec 2014 Year End	31 Dec 2013 Year End	31 Dec 2012 Year End	31 Dec 2011 Year End
Summary Analytics					
A. Interest Ratios					
1. Interest Income on Loans/ Average Gross Loans	9.99	9.78	10.62	11.15	10.07
2. Interest Expense on Customer Deposits/ Average Customer Deposits	1.90	1.57	1.41	1.24	1.23
3. Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets	5.45	5.45	5.67	5.23	4.94
4. Interest Expense/ Average Interest-bearing Liabilities	1.97	1.66	1.74	1.89	1.44
5. Net Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets	3.53	3.84	4.00	3.44	3.56
6. Net Int. Inc Less Loan Impairment Charges/ Av. Earning Assets	3.57	3.29	2.03	2.29	1.76
7. Net Interest Inc Less Preferred Stock Dividend/ Average Earning Assets	3.53	3.84	4.00	3.44	3.56
B. Other Operating Profitability Ratios					
1. Non-Interest Income/ Gross Revenues	55.77	54.74	52.67	63.29	62.41
2. Non-Interest Expense/ Gross Revenues	53.10	51.17	50.55	44.62	43.14
3. Non-Interest Expense/ Average Assets	3.83	3.94	3.86	3.87	3.77
4. Pre-impairment Op. Profit/ Average Equity	46.05	44.11	40.68	53.83	60.26
5. Pre-impairment Op. Profit/ Average Total Assets	3.39	3.76	3.78	4.81	4.97
6. Loans and securities impairment charges/ Pre-impairment Op. Profit	(2.60)	13.57	48.34	20.56	35.64
7. Operating Profit/ Average Equity	47.25	38.12	21.02	42.76	38.78
8. Operating Profit/ Average Total Assets	3.48	3.25	1.95	3.82	3.20
9. Operating Profit / Risk Weighted Assets	6.77	6.15	3.73	7.33	5.92
C. Other Profitability Ratios					
1. Net Income/ Average Total Equity	22.22	27.52	13.59	32.67	30.15
2. Net Income/ Average Total Assets	1.63	2.35	1.26	2.92	2.49
3. Fitch Comprehensive Income/ Average Total Equity	22.22	27.97	13.37	34.18	30.11
4. Fitch Comprehensive Income/ Average Total Assets	1.63	2.39	1.24	3.05	2.48
5. Taxes/ Pre-tax Profit	53.56	31.75	39.81	27.49	25.08
6. Net Income/ Risk Weighted Assets	3.18	4.44	2.41	5.60	4.61
D. Capitalization					
1. Fitch Core Capital/ Risk Weighted Assets	14.93	17.30	17.20	18.87	15.84
2. Fitch Eligible Capital/ Risk Weighted Assets	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3. Tangible Common Equity/ Tangible Assets	7.48	9.23	9.03	9.76	8.65
4. Tier 1 Regulatory Capital Ratio	10.22	9.96	11.11	13.54	13.35
5. Total Regulatory Capital Ratio	12.59	11.71	13.25	14.64	14.30
6. Core Tier 1 Regulatory Capital Ratio	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7. Equity/ Total Assets	7.52	9.23	9.03	9.76	8.65
8. Cash Dividends Paid & Declared/ Net Income	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	54.24	43.31
9. Internal Capital Generation	21.31	24.81	13.63	13.06	15.44
E. Loan Quality					
1. Growth of Total Assets	n.a.	9.88	5.53	11.38	11.43
2. Growth of Gross Loans	n.a.	11.21	17.95	12.86	9.49
3. Impaired Loans/ Gross Loans	7.40	8.02	8.27	7.03	6.24
4. Reserves for Impaired Loans/ Gross Loans	11.03	11.53	12.44	11.30	11.36
5. Reserves for Impaired Loans/ Impaired Loans	149.06	143.79	150.32	160.71	182.10
6. Impaired loans less Reserves for Impaired Loans/ Fitch Core Capital	(22.80)	(19.73)	(23.51)	(20.14)	(27.66)
7. Impaired Loans less Reserves for Impaired Loans/ Equity	(22.80)	(19.08)	(22.84)	(19.37)	(25.90)
8. Loan Impairment Charges/ Average Gross Loans	(0.08)	1.03	3.81	2.49	3.79
9. Net Charge-offs/ Average Gross Loans	n.a.	0.33	0.85	1.31	0.53
10. Impaired Loans + Foreclosed Assets/ Gross Loans + Foreclosed Assets	7.43	8.10	8.37	7.06	6.25
F. Funding and Liquidity					
1. Loans/ Customer Deposits	115.73	131.47	130.43	125.14	120.54
2. Interbank Assets/ Interbank Liabilities	0.71	4.80	5.09	0.11	0.98
3. Customer Deposits/ Total Funding (excluding derivatives)	46.46	43.55	43.07	40.87	41.31
4. Liquidity Coverage Ratio	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5. Net Stable Funding Ratio	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

The ratings above were solicited by, or on behalf of, the issuer, and therefore, Fitch has been compensated for the provision of the ratings.