Banco Davivienda S.A.

Full Rating Report

Ratings

Banco Davivienda

Long-Term Foreign Currency IDR	BBB
Short-Term Foreign Currency IDR	F3
Long-Term Local Currency IDR	BBB
Short-Term Local Currency IDR	F3
Viability Rating	bbb
Support Rating	2
Support Rating Floor	BBB–
National Long-Term Rating	AAA(col)
National Short-Term Rating	F1+(col)

Sovereign Risk

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

Outlooks

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

Financial Data

Banco Davivienda S.A.

(COP Bil.)	3/31/19	12/31/18
Total Assets (USD Mil.)	35,026.3	33,808.8
Total Assets	111,766.7	110,723.9
Total Equity	11,397.4	11,409.9
Operating Profit	570.6	1,904.7
Published Net Income	393.3	1,398.5
Comprehensive Income	370.8	876.5
Impaired Loans/ Gross Loans (%)	3.87	3.93
Operating Profit/ Weighted Risks (%)	2.43	2.01
Fitch Core Capital/ Weighted Risks (%)	10.25	10.33
Loans/Costumer Deposits (%)	125.14	128.40

Related Research

Fitch Affirms Davivienda's IDR at 'BBB'; Outlook Negative (June 2019)

Fitch Ratings 2019 Outlook: Latin American Banks (December 2018)

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Key Rating Drivers

VR drives IDR: Banco Davivienda's (Davivienda) Long-Term Local and Foreign Currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs) are driven by its Viability Rating (VR) of 'bbb'. The bank's VR is highly influenced by the operating environments in which its businesses operate. Additionally, the ratings also consider the bank's resilient financial performance and slightly weaker asset quality metrics. Capitalization ratios remain stable, but Fitch expects general improvements once Basel III guidelines are adopted

Deteriorated Asset Quality: Davivienda's consolidated loan quality indicators continued to trend negative during 2018 due to challenges in the wholesale loan portfolio. The NPL deteriorated to 3.93% at December 2018, which is higher than the asset deterioration of the Colombian banking system and the bank's local peers. Retail loan performance was better than the industry due to stronger decision-making models and advances in analytical data mining.

Improvements in Profitability: Davivienda's profitability is underpinned by its resilient performance supported by adequate cost control, a consolidated franchise and geographical diversification. However, loan impairment charges, mainly related to legacy troubled loans, continue to weigh on profitability. Operating profit to RWAs increased to 2.43% at first quarter of 2019 with efficiency gains and lesser impairment charges.

Sufficient Capital Metrics: Fitch views the bank's capital as sufficient considering its relatively ample loan loss reserves, good asset quality, recurrent earnings generation and adequate risk management. The bank's Fitch Core Capital (FCC) ratio reached 10.25% in March 2019. Fitch expects the forthcoming adoption of Basel III guidelines in Colombia will generally benefit capital ratios for the country's banks by between 150 and 250 bps. Fitch does not anticipate significant pressures for the new capital requirements during the implementation period under a scenario of conservative risk management and gradual business growth.

Diversified and Stable Funding: Davivienda boasts a wide deposit base of well-diversified, stable and relatively low-cost funds and good liquidity. Customer deposits consistently provide over 70% of total funding. Additionally, Davivienda has established market access to international and local debt markets. Its loans/deposits ratio of around 125% as of March 2019 exceeded the peer average as the bank utilizes longer tenor funding that help to better match its assets and liabilities structure.

Rating Sensitivities

Limited Upside Potential: Upside potential for the ratings is limited given the sovereign's current rating and Negative Outlook.

Decline in Performance: A significant decline in performance and or weaker asset quality that erodes the bank's Fitch Core Capital ratio (materially and consistently below 10%) could negatively pressure the ratings.

Operating Environment

Low Economic Recovery underpinned Sluggish Profitability

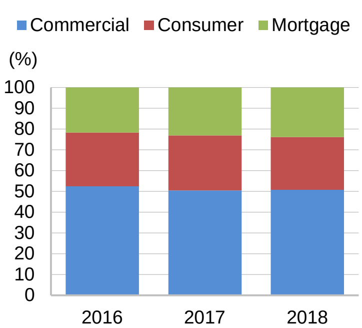
Profitability recovery was sluggish because of slower than expected economic growth and credit issues that maintained pressures on large banks' earnings. However, lower impairment charges and growing NIMs have slightly improved profitability during 2019. Fitch's core metric ratio of operating profit to RWAs of the largest banks shows different trends due to more cautious approaches or taking advantage of low interest rates. Cost control, digital banking advances and lower pressure of loan impairment charges contributed to revenue generation. Fitch expects a mild recovery of the Colombian Banks' financial performance for 2019, in line with the expected economic growth of 3.3% for 2019.

A delay in loan portfolio quality improvement reached a peak until second half of 2018, together with a low loan portfolio growth. Increased PDL ratios, above historic averages and regional peers, were seen for the largest banks for YE2018. However, NPL recovery is underway and 1Q2019 numbers have seen a reduction in ratios on a systemic basis and the impaired loans four-year averages remain in line with regional peers. Adequate remedial management, regular fine tuning of scoring tools and vintage analyses help maintain PDLs under control and avoid undesired risk. Lack of resolution of legacy loans, most of them related to the government, still pressure asset quality and credit cost but to a lesser extent than previous years.

The largest Colombian banks, such as Banco de Bogota, Bancolombia and Davivienda, have operations spread throughout Central America representing between 20% and 50% of total loans. Such operations provide a benefit in terms of diversification given that Central American economies are less correlated with Colombia and more correlated with the improving economic trends in the U.S. The Negative Outlook on the Foreign Currency and Local Currency IDRs reflect the recent revision of Colombia's Outlook to Negative. These ratings would be negatively affected by a downgrade of the sovereign rating.

Fitch expects that the forthcoming adoption of Basel III guidelines in Colombia will generally benefit Colombian banks' capital ratios by between 150 and 200 bp due to a lower risk weighted assets density, increased capital buffers and more comparable capital definitions, even as loan growth recovers. Operational risk is in the process of being implemented, as are liquidity requirements. All adopted buffers are expected to be fully implemented by 2024, beginning in 2020 with annual increases.

Loans Breakdown



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Company Profile

Consolidated Franchise, Leader in Mortgage

Davivienda is Colombia's third-largest bank with a market share of about 13.1% by assets, second by loans (14.6%) and deposits (12.9%) within Colombia as of December 2018 and a regional presence since 2012. The bank has a leading position in mortgage lending and has consolidated as an important player in the commercial and corporate segments as well as in Central America. The consolidated competitive position, local and regional presence and technology and efficiency advantages provide the entity with pricing power. At December 2018, the bank's network included 725 branches and 2,600 ATMs, more than 10.3 million customers and presence in six countries.

Davivienda's market share was higher in mortgage lending and consumer lending (first in mortgage with 24% and second in consumer with 13% respectively as of December 2018), but a bit lower in corporate/commercial lending (13%, third). In Central America, Davivienda's market share was about sixth largest in Honduras, second in El Salvador and third among private banks (sixth overall) in Costa Rica.

Related Criteria

Bank Rating Criteria (October 2018)
Short Term Ratings Criteria (May 2019)

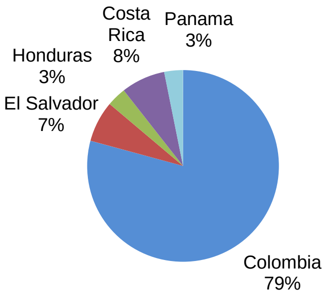
Davivienda's business model comprises all business segments with revenues coming largely from intermediation and recurrent banking services. As of March 2019, Davivienda's loan portfolio is almost divided 50% commercial and 50% retail. The retail portfolio is similarly divided 24% and 25% between mortgage and consumer loans, respectively. The loan portfolio mix allows Davivienda to have a very well diversified and relatively low-risk portfolio compared with its local peers. When broken down by geography, about 25% of Davivienda's assets are in Central America, which is estimated to have contributed to about 20% of the banks' net income at YE18.

Revenues come from interest income (84%) and from fees (14%). Davivienda's operating profits have been affected by the weak economic cycle, similar to its peers, but non-interest revenues mainly related with fees and commissions partially offset the loan impairment charges impact.

Davivienda controls two subsidiaries in Colombia that are active trust services and securities firms. In addition to the six companies acquired in Central America (three banks and three insurance companies), Davivienda carries out international banking operations in Panama through Davivienda (Panama), a branch in the U.S. (Miami) and has extended its brokerage operations through Costa Rica, El Salvador and Panama. Davivienda's organizational structure includes mezzanine holding companies in El Salvador and Panama that were created for regulatory purposes and do not affect the ratings.

Management and Strategy

Loan Portfolio by Country
(Dec. 2018)



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Experienced Management Team

Davivienda's management has ample experience, stability and high credibility. The bank has a very distinctive culture of carefully planning its long-term strategy while adapting to and managing short-term challenges. Turnover is low, as Davivienda uses a pragmatic and open-minded approach, acknowledging the strengths of existing managerial teams, retaining key executives, empowering them and introducing top-level controls. Davivienda's integration with its parent and international subsidiaries has allowed the bank to align its business strategies and consolidate its strong position in different geographies.

Davivienda's board of directors is composed of five members, including three independents. Five alternate directors and four advisors also contribute to the board, while some of its members also perform executive functions. Their backgrounds are varied, but they have significant business experience in common; most of the directors have been serving on the board for over 10 years. The compliance and internal audit units report to the board.

The international unit responsible for the Central American subsidiaries report directly to the CEO. Davivienda's operations in Central America have stable, local funding and good asset quality. They boast a strong control environment and well-trained staff and management. Davivienda has adopted a hands-off approach to manage these entities. The control and reporting lines have been harmonized with the parent, but local management is trusted with day-to-day decisions.

Strategy Focus on Customer Journey

Davivienda aims to be a leading bank by keeping its focus customer centric and adapting its business model to the digital economy. Starting in Colombia and then migrating to Central America, the bank is developing its core capabilities based on three premises: innovation, efficiency and customer service. Davivienda's long-term strategy is to consolidate its position as Multi-Latin Bank, with a strong footing in retail and its leadership in mortgage lending. The bank also intends to be competitive in the SME, project finance and private bank segments, keeping advantage of its synergies through the different business lines. The bank's budget for 2019–2021 includes USD300 million in digital and technological initiatives.

Through 2020, the bank's commercial strategy is based on evolving traditional processes and integrating digital, value-adding offers focused on the customer journey. The plan includes a clear segmentation of its target markets, synergies with its parent group, a strengthening of its advantage in retail banking and advancements in innovations. In retail lending, the bank focusses on the middle- to upper-revenue segments with a full range of products, but also caters to lower-revenue segments with services and low-risk products that can give way to greater risk-taking once it gathers sufficient information for its behavioral scoring systems.

On the corporate and commercial side, the bank steadily increased its market penetration, as its size and special interest in SME entities increased business related to assets under management. The focus is on better segmenting these customers, tailoring products to their needs and deepening the relationships to improve cross-selling and revenue generation.

Digital Transformation

Davivienda has established a sound and credible track record of adequate long-term planning and good execution. The bank's digital transformation has been central to improving speed of service, increasing its client focus and simultaneously reducing its operating costs. During the last year Davivienda has continued directing its efforts to transform its digital channels, improve human resources, build alliances with different digital stakeholders and take advantage of data sources to manage banking business.

The Colombian economy continues to be affected by a slow cycle and some countries in Central America are not performing well. Davivienda has thus fulfilled its objectives with a more cautious approach and focus on its core business.

Risk Appetite

Modest Risk Appetite

Fitch considers the bank's risk appetite as modest, supported by its retail focus, collateral requirements (54% loan portfolio YE18), sound risk management, with well-defined systems and procedures that have proven effective during periods of market turmoil. Nevertheless, the bank has not been immune to crisis and economic downturns. Credit risk policies are aligned with the risk management policies of its main shareholder, Grupo Bolivar. The board of directors sets the risk appetite and policies, assesses exposures, and defines the loan portfolio limits. Exposures by industry are limited to 10% of the loan portfolio and exposure by group to 8%. The risk management unit and the investments risk unit report to the Corporate Risk Committee, which oversees the entirety of the credit process from defining the target market to collection as well as all of bank's risk exposures. Investment policies are quite conservative and focus on the underlying credit and market risk.

The risk management unit is divided into three areas, one for corporate credit, the second one for SMEs and the other for retail lending, and two departments in charge of models development and analytics. The corporate credit process involves preparing industry studies to identify key risks in target industries, credit analysis of prospective borrowers (including an internal risk rating process), credit/collateral administration and — after credit approval — active follow-up and portfolio management (including classification) to ensure early detection of potential problems. Credit delegation is based on seniority and expertise, and 6 levels of attribution have been defined.

The credit process is simplified for smaller SMEs where a credit factory performs the analysis focusing more on external information, credit behavior/history and management. Consumer credit is based on scoring models that use demographic and behavioral data. Retail approvals are aligned with policies and procedures determined by the board and directors that include products rules, customer profile and payment and behavior performance. Credit terms and conditions are deemed conservative, as the bank limits loan to value (LTV) for mortgage lending to 70% while car loans could have a LTV of 100% for new cars and 50% for pre-owned depending on customer credit profile. All of these policies were implemented in the new subsidiaries.

Davivienda's subsidiaries abroad adopted a mixed-credit approval process for high exposures that involve individual delegations at the local level and collective decisions at the parent level. The target sectors were redefined, excluding a number of segments not deemed desirable. In addition, a better separation of the commercial and risk management functions was created so as to avoid conflicts of interest.

Adequate Risk Controls

The bank has organized a centralized risk management unit that oversees credit, operational and market risk for the bank, its subsidiaries and all the companies of the Bolivar Group. Although the bank leads the way in terms of policies and risk control processes, best practices are adopted across the group whenever possible. In Fitch's opinion, Davivienda's risk and credit policies are relatively conservative, and its credit process is sound and mature, as illustrated by its good asset quality.

For the implementation of the general process of credit risk management, Davivienda has established three sub general processes in which the bank monitors the composition and quality of the loan portfolio to detect segment concentration and risk exposures, define models and credit risk criteria and to ensure compliance and implementation of the definitions established by the Board and Risk Committee. These policies include integral risk committees, balance scorecards, target market goals, stress test scenarios, exposure limits, product committees, collection and corporate assessment processes. In addition, Davivienda implemented in its operations abroad a semi-annual credit review process for corporate and consumer loans in line with the one it has in Colombia. Risk management for retail lending involves vintage analysis, portfolio flows, tolerated loss limits for products, fine-tuning of the models and portfolio quality ratios. Collection is considered a key part of the process and is centralized in a specialized unit.

The operating risk is managed by a special unit within risk management. Operational risk exposure is monitored continuously and follows local regulator rules based on a model of three lines of defense, identifying operational risk with an impact on financials profits, operational and financials procedures, fraud, information security and business continuity. The bank has an internal system that identifies, classifies and measures Davivienda's operational exposures. As of December 2018, net operational losses represent 0.12% of total equity. The system also records operational risk loss events and permits to create risk indicators. Additionally the bank's robust contingency plans allow it and its subsidiaries to operate under stress conditions.

Retail Growth Spurs Profit Generation

Colombian GDP growth exhibited a gradual recovery during 2018 (Y/Y 2.7%) after two years of a low economic cycle. Assets and loan portfolio growth for the Colombian banking system was 9% and 6.3%, respectively, fostered by a greater appetite in mortgage and consumer loans, in contrast to flat behavior with corporate loans. Davivienda's retail roots drove a growth of 12.3% in the loan portfolio, with specific growth in construction and manufacturing. Central America operation asset growth was 4.2% in USD and 13.5% in COP, accounting for the Colombian peso depreciation of 8.9% during 2018. Deposits had a similar trend in a stable interest rate environment and a controlled inflation rate.

Broken down by segment, loan portfolio growth grew positively in all segments with 16.4% in mortgage, 7.9% in consumer and 12.7% in commercial loans. Central American loan growth of 6.4% during 2018 showed different behavior in each country, but a general deceleration in the region did not affect asset quality. Fitch expects Davivienda's efforts in digital banking and analytics to contribute to retail growth, but commercial loan portfolio growth will rely more on economic recovery, GDP growth in strategic sectors and definitive solutions to legacy loans in distress.

Moderate Market Risk

Market risk policies and limits are set forth by a market risk committee at the group level and approved by the board of each company. Davivienda has exposure to interest rate, exchange rate risks, stocks prices and investments funds derived from its loan and investment portfolios. Within the bank, a specialized unit monitors adherence to these policies and limits. Securities portfolio objectives are handled adequately in terms of structural balance, preserve liquidity and generate financial results through trading activities.

The regulatory standardized VaR is calculated (95% confidence level, ten-day holding period), and bank exposure remains below the regulatory limit of 10% of the bank's equity for all market risk. As of December 2018, the average exposure to market risk was 3.6% of Fitch Core Capital (FCC). In addition, an internal parametric VaR model is used including stress testing and back testing, DVO1, sensitivity analysis, operating limits for structural and trading portfolios and limits to current exchange exposures. VaR in local currency for the unconsolidated bank (the highest of all subsidiaries) remained below the internal limit (COP16bn) during 2018.

For the structural interest rate risk exposure, the bank performs sensitivity analysis of interest-bearing assets and liabilities with financial cost to evaluate the impact of interest rate changes of 50 basis points in the net interest margin. The sensitivity of the bank's earnings to adverse changes in interest rates is estimated at 0.3% of the bank's average net income, below 0.9% in 2017 or 0.02% FCC reflecting changes in the duration of its investment portfolio and loans. The ALCO also manages foreign-exchange risk from overseas subsidiaries and currency mismatches between assets and liabilities through hedging. Regarding investment in foreign subsidiaries, the bank's hedging policy is to preserve its capital ratios and partly hedge expected earnings to ensure stability of the income statement.

Financial Profile

Asset Quality

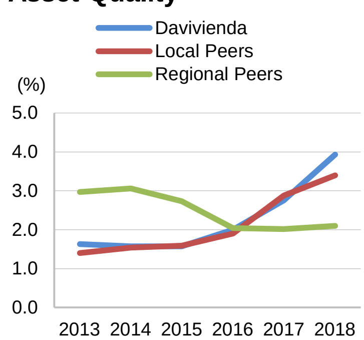
Asset Deterioration in Commercial Loans Greater than Local Peers

Asset Quality Metrics

(%)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Growth of Gross Loans	3.87	3.93	2.76	2.00
Impaired Loans/Gross Loans	1.05	12.28	7.25	13.78
Reserves for Impaired Loans/Impaired Loans	114.53	107.48	107.05	115.33
Impaired Loans less Reserves for Impaired Loans/Fitch Core Capital	(5.20)	(2.69)	(1.68)	(2.70)
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	2.40	2.53	2.61	1.80

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Asset Quality



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Despite a resilient performance, Davivienda's consolidated loan quality indicators during 2018 continued to be affected by the deterioration of the legacy loans in the wholesale portfolio, and its migration to more risky categories related with the energy and transport sectors. The impaired loans/gross loans ratio deteriorated to 3.93% at December 2018, similar to the asset deterioration of the Colombian banking system that increased to 3.7% from 3.1% one year earlier. As of March 2019 NPL were 3.87% showing signs of improvement on the commercial loan portfolio but still above the median of the regional peers of 2.22%.

Davivienda's loan portfolio is almost perfectly split between wholesale (51%) and retail lending (49%, of which 48% is mortgage and 52% is consumer). Concentration by industry is very moderate, with concentrations below 10% of total loan portfolio. No economic sector is a source of concern for the bank. However, the bank periodically adjusted its origination model, including risk assessment, total industry exposures, payment capacity, internal scores and digital channels through stronger analytical approval models. The Central American subsidiaries should continue to grow moderately, at a slower pace than Davivienda in Colombia, reflecting the bank's risk appetite.

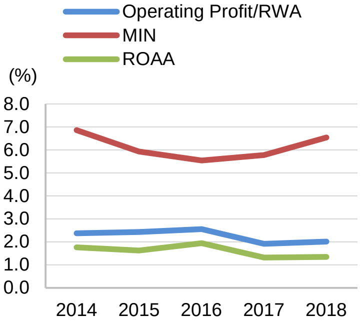
Broken down by segment, the corporate portfolio deteriorated 140 basis points (bps) with a NPL of 4.76% in contrast with 5 bps asset deterioration of the system (3.7%); retail portfolio performance was stable (NPL: 2.31%), aligned with the market. Mortgage deterioration of 57 bps (NPL 3.68%) was above the 22 bps of the system (NPL: 3.09%). Electricaribe and Bogota transportation system operations represented 36% of commercial PDL; nevertheless, most of the loan impairment charges were already charged to the cost of credit.

Davivienda's loan portfolio is further diversified with lower concentrations per geography, industry, product and obligor. The top 20 debtor groups, most of them rated in the best-risk category, accounted for roughly 10.4% of the total portfolio including commitments or 0.8(x) total equity at December 2018, a level considered low by Fitch. Only four cases are considered high risk by the entity that individually does not represent more than 4% of the capital. The breakdown in Central America has barely changed, but some differences among countries exist. Honduras (60%) and El Salvador (55%) have a more retail-heavy mix, while Costa Rica (56%) and Panama (85%) are mostly corporate. Average asset quality shows the best asset quality in Honduras (1.8%) and Costa Rica (1.4%), followed by El Salvador (2.2%) and Panama (3.0%).

Limited Risk in Other Assets

The investment portfolio represents around 10% of the assets. Approximately 60% of the investment portfolio is in securities from the government (mainly Colombian government) and government entities and agencies. The rest is a diversified mix of securities from foreign governments, local financial institutions, local corporations, multilateral agencies and mortgage-backed securities of mortgages originated by the bank. Since 2016, the bank places a portion of its portfolio in a trust fund to preserve liquidity that represents 10% of the total securities. Investments have been relatively stable in volume since 2009, with near 20% in the trading portfolio and 80%correpond to the structural portfolio, following the objective of preserving liquidity and generating financial profits.

Financial Performance



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Earnings and Profitability

Improving Profitability

Profitability

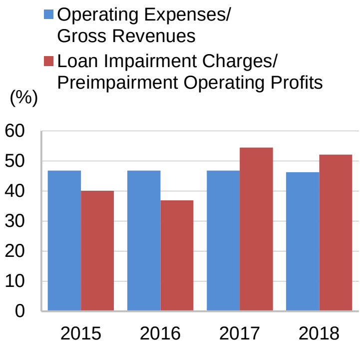
(%)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Operating Profit/Risk-weighted Assets	2.43	2.01	1.91	2.55
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	7.14	6.55	5.79	5.54
Non-interest Expense/Gross Revenues	42.99	46.22	46.85	46.75
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-impairment Operating Profit	50.41	52.14	54.51	36.89
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	2.08	1.84	1.69	2.38
Net Income/Average Equity	15.17	13.34	12.90	18.80

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Resilient margins through the economic cycle highly influenced by the resumption of volume of income, stable interest rates, adequate cost control and geographical diversification underpinned Davivienda's financial performance. However, loan impairment charges continue weighing on profitability. In Fitch's opinion, a well balanced mix between retail and corporate lending, strong earnings generation and a consolidated franchise within Colombia buttressed Davivienda's profitability. Fitch's core metric ratio of operating profit to RWAs increased by 10 basis points in 2018 compared with 2017 but below its average of 2.30% from 2015 to 2017; the ratio at first quarter of 2019 increased positively to 2.43% with efficiency gains and decrease in impairment charges.

Non-interest revenues maintained their sizable contribution of about 20% of total revenues. Although net interest income is a large part of operating profit, fees and commissions constitute a recurrent source of income, as does income from treasury operations. The performance of Davivienda's foreign subsidiaries showed an improving trend amid a less dynamic scenario in Central America, due to increase in NIM and efficiency.

Operating Expenses and Impairment Charges



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

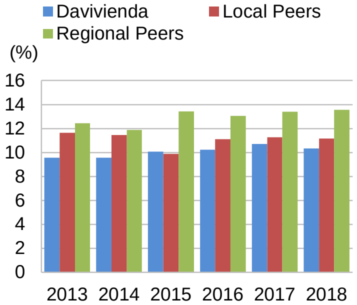
Improved Efficiency and Pressure in Impairment Charges

During 2018 operating expenses increased 7% as the bank continued its efforts to control operating costs. As a result efficiency levels remained unchanged compared with previous years, with a cost to income ratio in a range of 46%–47% amid greater investments in digital transformation that gradually increased its contribution in productivity. Central American expenses remained under strict control (up 3.1% at YE18) despite the increase in operating expenses in Panama and El Salvador. Consolidated efficiency levels compare in line with regional peers (44%) and better than local peers (52%) as of December 2018.

The corporate portfolio's expected asset deterioration that affects most of the large banks drove the increase in loan loss provisions. Although the banks have taken measures to attend the specific corporate cases in syndicate, and most of the greatest provisions were already done, Colombian authorities' non-definitive solutions to this operation will continue requiring additional provisions or measures to normalize the loan portfolio. This resulted in pressure on operating profits as loans and securities impairment charges reached 52% of pre-impairment operating profits at December 2018 and 50% at March 2019. In Fitch's opinion, an expected asset quality improvement after a long period of deterioration will decrease the pressure on operational profits during 2019, besides credit risk adjustments included in the monitoring and origination process.

Fitch expects a rebound in economic growth to about 3.3% in 2019–2020 from 2.8% in 2018. A reactivation of infrastructure investments, a stable exchange rate, ample liquidity and improvements in investment confidence are likely to support loan growth this year, although risk aversion, external headwinds and cost control will drive the profit generation. Davivienda's operating profits to risk weighted assets should remain in the 2.3%–2.5% range.

Capital Ratios
(FCC/RWA)



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Capitalization and Leverage

Satisfactory Capitalization

Capital Metrics

(%)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Fitch Core Capital/Weighted Risk	10.25	10.33	10.72	10.22
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	8.72	8.82	9.17	9.02
Core Tier 1 Regulatory Capital Ratio	8.72	7.98	7.54	6.47
Total Regulatory Capital Ratio	12.12	11.93	12.34	11.02

Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

The bank's capital is deemed sufficient considering its ample loan loss reserves, sound asset quality and risk management. However, its current capitalization metrics compare unfavorably with similarly rated international peers (universal commercial banks in a 'bbb' operating environment), and are considered by Fitch as the main constraint on the bank's VR. The bank's Fitch Core Capital (FCC) ratio reached 10.25% at March 2019 and is supported by Davivienda's record of sound recurrent earnings generation. This has been a significant driver of capital growth. Fitch expects that the forthcoming adoption of Basel III guidelines in Colombia will generally benefit Colombian banks' capital ratios by between 150 and 200 bp due to a lower risk weighted assets density, increased capital buffers and more comparable capital definitions.

The bank's regulatory capital ratio remained stable at 12.12% at March 2019 from 12.3% at YE17. Davivienda's outstanding subordinated debt is still eligible from a regulatory capital perspective, during the phase out period, however these bonds are not considered as equity under Fitch's criteria, but rather as liabilities. Capital ratios are adequate given the bank's excess loan loss reserves and still good asset quality. Under the new standards, Davivienda's capital ratios will benefit for changes in the risk weighted assets and Fitch does not anticipate significant pressures for the new capital requirements during the implementation period or additional capital needs under a scenario of conservative risk management and gradual business growth.

Funding and Liquidity

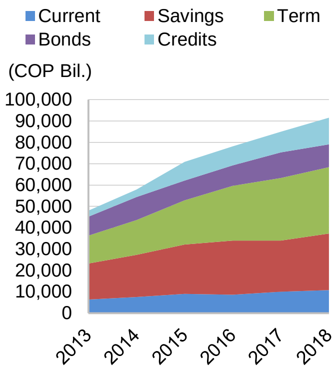
Wide and Stable Deposit Base

Funding

(%)	1Q19	2018	2017	2016
Loans/Customer Deposits	125.14	128.40	123.55	122.27
Interbank Assets/Interbank Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
Customer Deposits/Total Funding (Excluding Derivatives)	73.22	71.72	73.31	74.26

N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Funding



Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Given its retail roots, Davivienda boasts a wide deposit base of well-diversified, stable and relatively low-cost funds. Customer deposits consistently provide over 70% of total funding. Its loans/deposits ratio exceeds the peer average as the bank utilizes longer tenor funding that helps to better match its assets and liabilities structure. Davivienda's subsidiaries are funded independently in their home markets and must be self-sufficient to avoid contagion effect.

The bank's deposit structure has evolved since 2016 toward longer and more stable resources, with term deposits being 45% of total deposits, outpacing saving deposits at 38% at YE18. In line with Davivienda's liquidity preference policy and its goal to reduce the structural asset and liabilities mismatch, the bank favored saving deposits and bond issuances over lower cost funding in 2018. Davivienda's funding in Central America was mainly locally driven, through current and term deposits as the main sources of funds.

Additional funding sources include deposits and borrowings from banks — Davivienda has about USD4.2bn in available, non-committed credit facilities — and an increasingly important amount of senior unsecured bonds and subordinated bonds issuances locally and abroad to better match assets and liabilities and to bolster regulatory capital. Deposit concentration is moderate, with the top 20 deposits decreasing to 15% of total deposits at YE18 from 17% in 2017.

Liquidity risk is carefully monitored, and the bank's liquidity position is ample, as the bank held about COP20bn of cash and equivalents that represented around 27% of the total deposits and short-term funding as of March 2019 (30% at YE17). Liquidity risk in the bank book is monitored on a permanent basis through a gap analysis, regulatory requirements on liquid assets, cash flow withdrawals and four stress scenarios that consider liquidity squeezes of varying severity. Only in the most severe scenario will the bank's contingency plan expect to tap the central bank's liquidity window using its investments (and some selected loan portfolios) as collateral. Central America subsidiaries established their own exposures and must be self-sufficient to absorb a stress scenario. Liquidity coverage ratios under Basel III criteria start to report during the first quarter of 2019.

Support

Systemic Important Bank

The bank's Support Floor (SR) and Support Rating Floor (SRF) reflect Davivienda's size, systemic importance and the country's historical support policy. Fitch believes there is a high probability of sovereign support. The sovereign's ability to provide support reflects the country's financial and fiscal standing (Colombia is currently rated BBB/Negative by Fitch).

Holding Companies

GB's National Ratings reflect the creditworthiness of its main subsidiary, Banco Davivienda. GB owns 58.4% of Davivienda at March 2019. GB ratings are aligned with Davivienda's because of low double leverage (December 2018: 103.04%) supported by a high level of earnings retention and strong cash flow metrics that sufficiently meet its debt service requirements.

Debt Ratings

Davivienda's subordinated debt is rated one notch below its VR to reflect lower expected recoveries, while there is no notching differentiation based on incremental nonperformance risk given the terms of the issuances (plain-vanilla subordinated debt). Thus, the debt has been confirmed due to the affirmation of Davivienda's VR.

Banco Davivienda S.A. — Income Statement

(Years Ended Dec. 31)	Three Months — First Quarter 3/31/19[a] USD Mil. Reviewed — Unqualified	COP Bil. Reviewed — Unqualified	2018[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified	2017[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified	2016[a] COP Bil. Unaudited	2015[a] COP Bil. Audited — Unqualified
Interest Income on Loans	746.5	2,382.0	8,861.6	8,666.8	7,869.5	6,066.4
Other Interest Income	83.1	265.2	648.1	78.4	53.1	32.8
Dividend Income	3.1	9.9	19.0	7.3	5.4	5.1
Gross Interest and Dividend Income	**832.7**	**2,657.1**	**9,528.7**	**8,752.5**	**7,928.0**	**6,104.3**
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits	180.4	575.5	2,285.1	2,611.6	2,516.3	1,435.0
Other Interest Expense	117.2	373.9	1,273.1	1,232.2	1,188.5	823.6
Total Interest Expense	**297.5**	**949.4**	**3,558.2**	**3,843.8**	**3,704.8**	**2,258.6**
Net Interest Income	**535.2**	**1,707.7**	**5,970.5**	**4,908.7**	**4,223.2**	**3,845.7**
Net Fees and Commissions	89.2	284.6	1,169.8	1,114.6	1,038.8	910.5
Net Gains (Losses) on Trading and Derivatives	(4.8)	(15.2)	(44.6)	(1.6)	214.9	(84.1)
Net Gains (Losses) on Assets and Liabilities at FV	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32.0	54.9	26.4
Net Gains (Losses) on Other Securities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	560.8	697.5	405.2
Net Insurance Income	8.0	25.6	100.1	89.6	85.8	66.2
Other Operating Income	5.0	16.1	190.0	106.0	(36.7)	227.7
Total Non-Interest Operating Income	**97.5**	**311.1**	**1,415.3**	**1,901.4**	**2,055.2**	**1,551.9**
Total Operating Income	**632.7**	**2,018.8**	**7,385.8**	**6,810.1**	**6,278.4**	**5,397.6**
Personnel Expenses	118.6	378.6	1,439.5	1,358.6	1,281.7	1,110.4
Other Operating Expenses	153.3	489.2	1,974.5	1,831.7	1,653.3	1,414.0
Total Non-Interest Expenses	**272.0**	**867.8**	**3,414.0**	**3,190.3**	**2,935.0**	**2,524.4**
Equity-accounted Profit/(Loss) — Operating	(0.1)	(0.4)	7.6	4.4	3.2	6.6
Pre-Impairment Operating Profit	**360.6**	**1,150.6**	**3,979.4**	**3,624.2**	**3,346.6**	**2,879.8**
Loan Impairment Charge	181.8	580.0	2,074.7	1,975.4	1,234.7	1,154.9
Securities and Other Credit Impairment Charges	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Operating Profit	**178.8**	**570.6**	**1,904.7**	**1,648.8**	**2,111.9**	**1,724.9**
Equity-accounted Profit/(Loss) — Non-operating	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Goodwill Impairment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Non-recurring Income	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Non-recurring Expense	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Change in Fair Value of Own Debt	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Non-operating Income and Expenses	(7.9)	(25.3)	(28.4)	39.2	232.2	(8.2)
Pre-tax Profit	**170.9**	**545.3**	**1,876.3**	**1,688.0**	**2,344.1**	**1,716.7**
Tax Expense	47.6	152.0	477.8	405.0	619.4	480.0
Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net Income	**123.3**	**393.3**	**1,398.5**	**1,283.0**	**1,724.7**	**1,236.7**
Change in Value of AFS Investments	(1.0)	(3.3)	(11.4)	(3.8)	27.1	N.A.
Revaluation of Fixed Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Currency Translation Differences	(8.5)	(27.0)	80.6	(13.6)	(187.8)	279.8
Remaining OCI Gains/(Losses)	2.4	7.8	(591.2)	30.9	411.0	168.1
Fitch Comprehensive Income	**116.2**	**370.8**	**876.5**	**1,296.5**	**1,975.0**	**1,684.6**
Memo: Profit Allocation to Non-controlling Interests	0.5	1.5	8.4	7.7	6.7	3.6
Memo: Net Income after Allocation to Non-controlling Interests	122.8	391.8	1,390.1	1,275.3	1,718.0	1,233.1
Memo: Common Dividends Relating to the Period	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	428.9	390.2	350.0
Memo: Preferred Dividends and Interest on Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity Related to the Period	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

[a]Exchange rate: First Quarter 2019 USD1 = COP3,190.94; 2018 – USD1 = COP3,275.01; 2017 – USD1 = COP2,971.63; 2016 – USD1 = COP3,000.71; 2015 – USD1 = COP3,149.47. N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Banco Davivienda S.A. — Balance Sheet

(Years Ended Dec. 31)	Three Months — First Quarter 3/31/19[a] USD Mil.	COP Bil.	2018[a] COP Bil.	2017[a] COP Bil.	2016[a] COP Bil.	2015[a] COP Bil.
Assets						
Loans						
Residential Mortgage Loans	6,713.6	21,422.8	20,963.0	18,008.1	15,788.1	13,721.9
Other Mortgage Loans	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Consumer/Retail Loans	7,084.4	22,605.9	22,306.0	20,669.5	18,861.7	16,321.9
Corporate and Commercial Loans	13,999.2	44,670.6	44,494.0	39,438.7	38,158.3	33,941.9
Other Loans	15.1	48.2	58.6	103.3	121.5	111.7
Less: Loan Loss Allowances	1,232.7	3,933.5	3,709.7	2,309.6	1,678.3	1,728.6
Net Loans	**26,579.6**	**84,814.0**	**84,111.9**	**75,910.0**	**71,251.3**	**62,368.8**
Gross Loans	**27,812.3**	**88,747.5**	**87,821.6**	**78,219.6**	**72,929.6**	**64,097.4**
Memo: Impaired Loans Included Above	1,076.3	3,434.5	3,451.4	2,157.4	1,455.2	1,057.3
Memo: Specific Loan Loss Allowances	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Earning Assets						
Loans and Advances to Banks	448.3	1,430.5	410.7	1,444.7	223.6	N.A.
Reverse Repos and Securities Borrowing	0.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	58.6	506.8
Derivatives	131.0	417.9	433.7	335.6	241.1	441.7
Trading Securities and at FV through Income	1,049.1	3,347.5	5,103.1	9,054.7	7,348.8	7,249.6
Securities at FV through OCI/Available for Sale	1,557.4	4,969.6	4,075.1	11.6	N.A.	N.A.
Securities at Amortized Cost/Held to Maturity	572.3	1,826.3	1,824.5	1,523.5	1,345.0	1,241.3
Other Securities	120.4	384.2	384.6	368.5	328.6	177.2
Total Securities	**3,299.2**	**10,527.6**	**11,387.3**	**10,958.3**	**9,022.4**	**8,668.1**
Memo: Government Securities included Above	1,885.0	6,015.0	6,346.2	5,301.8	4,022.7	5,572.7
Memo: Total Securities Pledged	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Equity Investments in Associates	27.9	89.0	89.4	82.7	82.6	96.3
Investments in Property	34.0	108.5	73.8	35.4	51.7	65.7
Insurance Assets	N.A.	N.A.	104.9	90.8	118.6	N.A.
Other Earning Assets	15.1	48.3	61.3	123.1	92.3	92.7
Total Earning Assets	**30,535.8**	**97,438.0**	**96,675.3**	**88,982.3**	**81,142.2**	**72,240.1**
Non-Earning Assets						
Cash and Due from Banks	2,653.1	8,465.9	9,523.6	7,889.4	8,106.2	7,432.6
Memo: Mandatory Reserves Included Above	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Foreclosed Assets	147.4	470.2	436.4	307.2	247.5	162.5
Fixed Assets	586.6	1,871.7	801.2	732.4	833.6	1,268.4
Goodwill	512.5	1,635.2	1,635.2	1,634.9	1,634.9	1,634.9
Other Intangibles	54.3	173.4	171.9	169.5	135.9	127.9
Current Tax Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Deferred Tax Assets	9.2	29.3	29.1	12.5	90.8	93.2
Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Assets	527.4	1,683.0	1,451.2	1,043.1	1,356.8	758.7
Total Assets	**35,026.3**	**111,766.7**	**110,723.9**	**100,771.3**	**93,547.9**	**83,718.3**

[a]Exchange rate: First Quarter 2019 USD1 = COP3,190.94; 2018 – USD1 = COP3,275.01; 2017 – USD1 = COP2,971.63; 2016 – USD1 = COP3,000.71; 2015 – USD1 = COP3,149.47. N.A. – Not applicable. *Continued on next page.*
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Banco Davivienda S.A. — Balance Sheet

	Three Months — First Quarter 3/31/19[a]		2018[a]	2017[a]	2016[a]	2015[a]
(Years Ended Dec. 31)	USD Mil.	COP Bil.	COP Bil.	COP Bil.	COP Bil.	COP Bil.
Liabilities and Equity						
Interest-Bearing Liabilities						
Total Customer Deposits	22,225.2	70,919.4	68,399.2	63,310.6	59,644.6	52,848.9
Deposits from Banks	1,818.9	5,803.9	6,609.4	4,520.0	3,655.0	4,732.0
Repos and Securities Lending	340.5	1,086.5	3,786.5	1,349.9	2,176.0	1,147.3
Commercial Paper and Short-term Borrowings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Customer Deposits and Short-term Funding	**24,384.6**	**77,809.8**	**78,795.1**	**69,180.5**	**65,475.6**	**58,728.2**
Senior Unsecured Debt	3,554.6	11,342.4	7,284.4	8,755.4	6,585.3	6,543.5
Subordinated Borrowing	N.A.	N.A.	3,401.4	3,253.6	3,001.4	2,709.2
Covered Bonds	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other Long-term Funding	1,857.3	5,926.6	5,885.9	5,166.3	5,259.0	4,037.2
Total Long-term Funding	**5,411.9**	**17,269.0**	**16,571.7**	**17,175.3**	**14,845.7**	**13,289.9**
Memo: o/w Matures in less than One Year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trading Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Funding	**29,796.5**	**95,078.8**	**95,366.8**	**86,355.8**	**80,321.3**	**72,018.1**
Derivatives	133.4	425.7	513.1	356.7	241.1	365.1
Total Funding and Derivatives	**29,929.9**	**95,504.5**	**95,879.9**	**86,712.5**	**80,562.4**	**72,383.2**
Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities						
Fair Value Portion of Debt	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Credit Impairment Reserves	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Reserves for Pensions and Other	146.4	467.2	382.5	153.3	120.5	170.9
Current Tax Liabilities	13.2	42.2	61.7	65.5	75.2	59.5
Deferred Tax Liabilities	301.0	960.6	905.8	1,086.9	1,163.1	1,062.9
Other Deferred Liabilities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Discontinued Operations	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Insurance Liabilities	83.4	266.0	302.2	271.8	255.8	N.A.
Other Liabilities	980.5	3,128.8	1,781.9	1,597.4	1,325.9	1,325.8
Total Liabilities	**31,454.5**	**100,369.3**	**99,314.0**	**89,887.4**	**83,502.9**	**75,002.3**
Hybrid Capital						
Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Debt	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity						
Common Equity	2,639.1	8,421.1	8,408.2	7,365.8	6,541.3	7,239.5
Non-controlling Interest	29.8	95.2	98.2	92.6	91.7	89.4
Securities Revaluation Reserves	346.8	1,106.5	1,128.9	1,650.9	1,637.4	N.A.
Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserves	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fixed Asset Revaluations and Other Accumulated OCI	556.1	1,774.6	1,774.6	1,774.6	1,774.6	1,387.1
Total Equity	**3,571.8**	**11,397.4**	**11,409.9**	**10,883.9**	**10,045.0**	**8,716.0**
Memo: Equity plus Preferred Shares and Hybrid Capital Accounted for as Equity	3,571.8	11,397.4	11,409.9	10,883.9	10,045.0	8,716.0
Total Liabilities and Equity	**35,026.3**	**111,766.7**	**110,723.9**	**100,771.3**	**93,547.9**	**83,718.3**
Memo: Fitch Core Capital	3,005.0	9,588.8	9,602.8	9,079.5	8,274.2	6,953.2

[a]Exchange rate: First Quarter 2019 USD1 = COP3,190.94; 2018 – USD1 = COP3,275.01; 2017 – USD1 = COP2,971.63; 2016 – USD1 = COP3,000.71; 2015 – USD1 = COP3,149.47. N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

Banco Davivienda S.A. — Summary Analytics

(%, Years Ended Dec. 31)	Three Months — First Quarter 3/31/19	2018	2017	2016	2015
Interest Ratios					
Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	11.10	10.46	10.31	10.39	9.41
Interest Income on Loans/Average Gross Loans	10.94	10.81	11.45	11.49	10.57
Interest Expense on Customer Deposits/Average Customer Deposits	3.35	3.48	4.21	4.44	2.98
Interest Expense/Average Interest-bearing Liabilities	4.02	3.99	4.57	4.89	3.50
Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets	7.14	6.55	5.78	5.53	5.93
Net Interest Income Less Loan Impairment Charges/Average Earning Assets	4.71	4.28	3.46	3.92	4.15
Net Interest Income Less Preferred Stock Dividend/Average Earning Assets	7.14	6.55	5.78	5.53	5.93
Other Operating Profitability Ratios					
Operating Profit/Risk Weighted Assets	2.43	2.01	1.91	2.55	2.43
Non-Interest Expense/Gross Revenues	42.99	46.22	46.85	46.75	46.77
Loans and Securities Impairment Charges/Pre-impairment Operating Profit	50.41	52.14	54.51	36.89	40.10
Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	2.08	1.84	1.69	2.38	2.27
Non-Interest Income/Gross Revenues	15.41	19.16	27.92	32.73	28.75
Non-Interest Expense/Average Total Assets	3.16	3.30	3.27	3.31	3.32
Pre-impairment Operating Profit/Average Equity	40.92	37.97	36.43	36.47	36.22
Pre-impairment Operating Profit/Average Total Assets	4.19	3.85	3.72	3.77	3.79
Operating Profit/Average Equity	20.29	18.17	16.58	23.02	21.69
Other Profitability Ratios					
Net Income/Average Total Equity	13.99	13.34	12.90	18.80	15.55
Net Income/Average Total Assets	1.43	1.35	1.32	1.94	1.63
Fitch Comprehensive Income/Average Total Equity	13.19	8.36	13.03	21.52	21.19
Fitch Comprehensive Income/Average Total Assets	1.35	0.85	1.33	2.23	2.22
Taxes/Pre-tax Profit	27.87	25.47	23.99	26.42	27.96
Net Income/Risk Weighted Assets	1.67	1.48	1.48	2.08	1.75
Capitalization					
FCC/FCC-Adjusted Risk Weighted Assets	10.25	10.33	10.72	10.22	10.06
Tangible Common Equity/Tangible Assets	8.72	8.82	9.17	9.02	8.48
Equity/Total Assets	10.20	10.30	10.80	10.74	10.41
Basel Leverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fully Loaded Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	8.72	7.98	7.54	6.47	6.92
Total Capital Ratio	12.12	11.93	12.34	11.02	11.70
Impaired Loans less Loan Loss Allowances/Fitch Core Capital	(5.20)	(2.69)	(1.68)	(2.70)	(9.65)
Impaired Loans less Loan Loss Allowances/Equity	(4.38)	(2.26)	(1.40)	(2.22)	(7.70)
Cash Dividends Paid and Declared/Net Income	N.A.	N.A.	33.43	22.62	28.30
Risk Weighted Assets/Total Assets	85.33	85.55	85.85	88.43	84.65
Risk Weighted Assets — Standardized/Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Risk Weighted Assets — Advanced Method/Risk Weighted Assets	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Loan Quality					
Impaired Loans/Gross Loans	3.87	3.93	2.76	2.00	1.65
Growth of Gross Loans	1.05	12.28	7.25	13.78	24.11
Loan Loss Allowances/Impaired Loans	114.53	107.48	107.05	115.33	163.49
Loan Impairment Charges/Average Gross Loans	2.66	2.53	2.61	1.80	2.01
Growth of Total Assets	0.94	9.88	7.72	11.74	22.90
Loan Loss Allowances/Gross Loans	4.43	4.22	2.95	2.30	2.70
Net Charge-offs/Average Gross Loans	1.38	1.64	1.57	1.88	1.35
Impaired Loans + Foreclosed Assets/Gross Loans + Foreclosed Assets	4.38	4.41	3.14	2.33	1.90
Funding and Liquidity					
Loans/Customer Deposits	125.14	128.40	123.55	122.27	121.28
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Customer Deposits/Total Funding (including Preferred Shares and Hybrids)	74.59	71.72	73.31	74.26	73.38
Interbank Assets/Interbank Liabilities	24.65	6.21	31.96	6.12	N.A.
Net Stable Funding Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Growth of Total Customer Deposits	3.68	8.04	6.15	12.86	20.78

N.A. – Not applicable.
Source: Fitch Ratings, Fitch Solutions.

The ratings above were solicited and assigned or maintained at the request of the rated entity/Issuer or a related third party. Any exceptions follow below.